

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 5, 1776.

L I S B O N, July 30.

**W**E have received a confirmation of the advantages gained by our troops in the Brazils; but as these hostilities were committed before the orders from the court were arrived, it is presumed they will not disturb the measures taken by the court of Spain and our's, to adjust the differences in an amicable manner.

Letters from Cadiz say, that they are getting ready for sea six ships of the line, and that there is an order to raise 20,000 men.

Letters from Spain, by the way of Genoa, confirm that they were equipping, with all possible haste, by order of that court, several men of war at Cadiz and Carthagena, and that a great number of troops and warlike stores were sending to these ports for embarkation. Other letters from Spain, by the same channel, announce moreover that, on the breaking up of a great council, held in the king's presence, a courier had been dispatched to his Catholic majesty's ambassador at Lisbon; but it is not known whether orders are sent him to leave that court, or to protest against all that the Portuguese have committed in South-America. Moreover they have received information at Genoa, that the court of Lisbon had ordered six regiments to embark immediately for America.

A camp has been already traced here for the Russian troops; we also know that 1400 chaffeurs of Lithuania have already received their last orders to march for this city.

It is also reported, that several thousand Austrians are to enter Poland, under the command of general Barco, but the nearer the time of the national dyet approaches, the more it is feared it will be an unhappy era for the republic.

Aug. 1. It is assured that the Russian troops in this kingdom will be reinforced and supported by those of Vienna and Berlin. The Austrians have already, it is said, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, under the orders of general Barco.

L O N D O N, August 3.

It has been suggested, that a certain great company will shortly make a fresh application to government, by reason of the confusion of their accounts, and the perplexed state of their finances: should this be the case, it is affirmed, that some new regulations in their charter government will once more take place.

Aug. 2. The Roebuck sloop of war went up the Delaware river to water, and having run aground, about 40 armed row-galleys attacked her; she fired, sunk four, and the rest made off. The commander dispatched an exorcist for the Liverpool, which lay at a short distance from that place, and in the interim started in water casks, and got off, when running aground again, about 38 row-galleys, better armed and manned, attacked her with more apparent vigour than the former; but she poured so close and hard upon them that they all sheered off, and so were perceived sinking, but could not reach the shore. *Bravo! Bravo!*

By a letter from capt. Bellew, who is now on the Virginia station, we are informed, that 7000 men are actually in arms in that province in favour of government, and only are in want of a regiment or two of regulars to head them to Philadelphia. (*Another swinging*.)

Extra of a letter from an officer of the 15th regiment, to his friend here, dated at the camp near Cape-Fear, North Carolina, May 17.

"On the 7th instant, the 15th and 28th regiments landed on a peninsula, at the mouth of the river; but the enemy not chusing to shew themselves, the general, after reconnoitering the country, reembarked them. A few days after, the 27th and 33d regiments went 15 miles up the river, and dispossessed the rebels of a post they had at that place, called Brunswick. They took few prisoners, and had one man killed; after executing this business, they returned to the ships with a considerable supply of 20 bullocks. On the 15th instant, the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37th, and 54th regiments landed, and encamped near a demolished post opposite to our shipping. The 57th is encamped on the opposite shore, and the 46th is still on board. Part of the rebels are within two or three miles of us, but their strongest post, chief dependence, is at Wilmington, about twenty miles from hence."

Yesterday Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice of Massachusetts-Bay, who lately went from that to Halifax, and since arrived here, was introduced to his majesty.

Aug. 10. The court of France is at this time negotiating a treaty of commerce with the states of Holland; an article of which, the subjects of the latter are to enjoy many benefits arising from some particulars of exclusive trade, which perhaps may not prove quite agreeable to the other maritime powers of Europe.

Aug. 13. A late premier once intimating to lord Sandwich that something capital must be done by way of taxation, his lordship immediately replied, "lay a tax upon knaves and fools."—"I would provide such a tax with all my soul (replied the minister) and I not know it would be powerfully opposed by both of P."

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Lee laid a complaint before the lord mayor against capt. Ross, who was one of the persons that brought home the Yankee privateer, assaulting him on the Royal exchange, by running off in his face, and saying, that that was not a proper place to settle the matter, &c. which made it believed the alderman was in danger of his life; where-

upon the lord mayor granted a warrant for apprehending the said capt. Ross, that he may be brought to justice. The dispute began about some letters that had been intercepted.

Aug. 15. Orders have been dispatched to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and to the commander in chief there, to put that kingdom in the best posture of defence without delay, and to execute the laws for disarming Roman catholics with great strictness, as advice has been received of an intended descent upon that country.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, August 13.

"Since my last arrived at Spithead a transport from America; came home in her major Tupper, of Portsmouth division of marines, who immediately set out for London. Upon being asked what news, he answered, very good news, but said no more.

"Monday came into the harbour, a transport from America with sick and wounded soldiers."

Yesterday morning the remains of the officers and soldiers of the 65th regiment, that suffered so much at Bunker's-hill, were landed at Portsmouth from the Renown transport.

Lieut. col. Campbell, who is taken prisoner by the Americans, is esteemed one of the best engineers in the service.

Aug. 17. It is said, that his majesty has given a place to the youngest son of lord George Germaine, a child of five years old, the income of which is 800l. per annum.

When the parliament meets, it is expected by the public, that all the papers, respecting the American war, will be demanded.

David Hume, Esq; Dr. Smith, and Sir James Stewart, have all given the king their opinions, that if a reconciliation does not speedily take place with America, that country is lost.

The account of the safe arrival of the West Indianmen in the provincial ports, has quite dispirited the underwriters, as they had hoped that they might have been met with by some of our frigates and retaken.

By a gentleman just arrived from Paris, the answer which lord Stormont had just received from that court, was the talk at all the English ruelles, and other places where the company dared talk politics, and it is said to be as follows: lord Stormont, according to his instructions, repeatedly demanded of the French minister the cause and intent of their armaments both by sea and land; to which he for some time received evasive answers, yet such as seemed to breathe the spirit of peace; however being lately further instructed to demand a categorical answer, he was told, "that as the French court had always remained silent in regard to putting similar questions whenever Great-Britain thought proper to increase her armaments, it was but handsome on the part of Great-Britain to observe the same silence; that his lordship had already received what the French court thought a proper answer; to which, and to which alone, they must then refer him."

The moment ministry received intelligence of general Howe's landing on Staten-Island, orders were sent out, that he should immediately leave that place, and if his brother had joined him, that they should sail together to Philadelphia; however, it is more than probable, a decisive stroke will be struck before they can possibly reach the army.

We are credibly informed, that the unprovided debt already incurred and to be incurred by the expiration of the year 1776, under the heads of navy, victualling, army, and ordnance, will exceed eight millions sterling. The transport service alone, it is affirmed, amounts to the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds per month. Judge ye proprietors in the funds where this will shortly end.

Aug. 19. A correspondent informs us, that in consequence of a late resolution of the cabinet, warrants of a peculiar nature are soon to be issued, for the purpose of apprehending several Americans, who were well known to have taken an active part against government. In consequence of which a gentleman from New-York has retired to some part of France. Some others, who have lately lost vessels, laden with powder and military stores for the use of the congress, intend also in a few days to set out for the continent. There are several other persons of less consequence from America who, we are told, have either already removed from London, for the benefit of their healths, or intend, very soon, to take a tour to some distant part of the country.

Six small ships are now fitting out in the river, as privateers to cruise about the windward passage, in order to protect the homeward-bound Jamaica ships.

Aug. 20. The king of Prussia, ever willing to establish himself as a maritime and commercial power, has ordered several vessels to be fitted out at the port of Embden, on board of which are to be sent some commissioners with further instructions for the use and assistance of Mr. Bolts, who is gone to establish a Prussian settlement in the East-Indies.

Aug. 21. News of the utmost importance is now hourly expected from the American continent: government wait for it with trembling expectation, and the bulls and bears in Change-alley are making their necessary arrangements, in order to take the benefit if possible, of the first advices.

Notwithstanding administration and their tools are so ready to assure the world, that the preparations of the French and Spaniards mean nothing inimical to Great-Britain, yet have they occasioned some severe debates in the interior cabinet; owing to lord Clare proposing it as his opinion, that the house of Bourbon certainly means to break with us, and that if they recited a positive and categorical answer, it ought in

common sense, to be deemed as a declaration of war. Sir Gilbert Elliot tended with certain qualifications to the same opinion, but the timid counsels of lord Mansfield prevailed; and orders were dispatched to lord Stormont to negotiate in the old strain.

After the above deliberation, the king told Mr. Wedderburne what was going forward and asked his opinion; he gave it for no violent measure—but at all events to be prepared for the worst, by having a stout squadron of ships of the line ready at Spithead, which he thought the only means of avoiding a war; from a conviction that France will not engage in one if she finds us properly armed.

The king had a conversation with lord Sandwich on the state of the fleet, in consequence of the above representation; but what the result of it was is not known. That great officer has all along declared, that he could have 20 sail of the line ready in a month; and it deserves attention, that for some weeks past they have been very busy in the dock-yards, upon large ships, instead of frigates, which fully employed them before.

Lord Sandwich pretends in common conversation, that the French preparations are mere French gasconades, for that they could not have ten sail of the line in complete order at sea, in six months; instead of between 20 and 30, which French accounts talk of being ready at present. If he builds his own conduct on these advices, he may find himself as much deceived as when he assured the house of lords the Americans were all cowards.

We hear that a subscription is just set on foot by the patriotic party, to purchase the remainder of the *scap-folding* in Westminster-hall, for the use of the ministry.

Several letters have been received by the merchants of Corke, from gentlemen of the army, dated at Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, May 16, whereby it appears, that all the fleet, except six transports, which put back to England, were arrived there, but that an epidemical disorder raged on board the Harcourt and carried off numbers, and those who recovered were almost unfit for service; which induced the general to remove them into the Anne and Liabella and Earl of Oxford transports. All the regiments were encamped a mile from Cape-Fear, except the 46th, which suffered by sickness. Major Prescott with about 160 light infantry marched to a town called Brunswick, and took possession of it. It was expected the army would soon undertake an enterprise of importance, and that the Americans, though very numerous in the country, would not have the spirit to stand one brush, when general Clinton began his march at the head of 4000 British troops.

Yesterday morning the Mercury, Spencer, from Rhode-Island, an American prize, arrived in the river; the people are ordered to be taken out, and put on board a man of war.

In order to assist the recruiting service, which goes on very slowly, considering the demand for men, new privileges will be offered to those that shall enlist; among the rest, that at the end of the present dispute they shall be toll free in every city and market town in England.

Aug. 24. The French court has ordered an exact review to be made of all the harbours, &c. in the kingdom, and also directed an exact account of their naval strength to be sent in with all possible expedition.

Aug. 27. Several invalids are come home in the Ranger sloop from Charlestown, and a transport was then fitting up to bring to England those who were disabled in the action at that place.

Extra of a letter from Penzance, August 19.

"Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock, came in here the William and Mary, William Phillips, master, from Madeira, with wine, she was chased all the morning, and the night before, by two American privateers, one mounting 12, the other 24 guns. When the alarm was given, all the inhabitants of Penzance, Moulthole, &c. and all the adjacent parts bounding on the lands end, went to see those daring fellows with glassies. They were so near, that we could plainly see the men and guns; they steered towards the Scilly islands."

Friday last four ships were taking up into government service, and ordered to be fitted out immediately as privateers, to sail by the 4th of September at farthest.

Sept. 4. We hear, by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the spring; every preparation is making for that purpose, and that expresses are daily dispatching to the general officers for completing their regiments.

The cruelty of the ministry, to the character of gen. Clinton is beyond conception. There is a deliberate wickedness in committing an officer's reputation to the butchering hand of a d—, a k—, or a f—. Does not his letter say, from which that gaudied scrap in the gazette is taken, that he offered sir Peter Parker two regiments, to be landed if their batteries were silenced; and did not sir Peter Parker decline the offer, saying he had three hundred marines with whom he would make the attempt, if he saw, or thought it would be proper? And does not gen. Clinton say further, that the water between him and Sullivan's island, was commanded by a four gun battery of the provincials; that he had only one flat bottomed boat; that the men he carried must have been cut to pieces before they could have been reinforced; that if the men had been embarked at another place to avoid this battery, they must have been up to their necks in water, after they had left the boat, going through a creek which was entirely commanded by the provincial muckety? And does he not say, that he desired to be landed upon the



continent, and that he would have gone directly to Charlestown; and were not the two frigates ashore in attempting to take their stations in order to cover this intention of landing upon the continent? Are these things so? If they are not, the ministry are called upon to publish general Clinton's own letter. There are letters from the army which say, that when Sir Peter Parker found he could make no impression upon the batteries, and that therefore the army began to re-embark, that a body of the provincials, under cover of their battery at the west end of Sullivan's island, crossed over to Long island, and attacked the rear brigade of the king's army; over which they gained a considerable advantage, killed many, and made several prisoners. This action happened the 14th of July. Why is the account of it not published? Their letters were brought by the Ranger, and escaped the ministerial searchers, who are ordered to steal all news-papers, and letters of intelligence, they can find: It is a low, mean trick, a dirty petit larceny, fit only for the M—C—, and his tools. The Ranger failed the 16th.

Policies were yesterday opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, and five guineas given to receive one hundred if the provincials declare war against Portugal within one year.

Last night, about seven o'clock, his Excellency governor Eden, of Maryland, arrived express from Portsmouth, with some fresh dispatches to lord George Germaine. He came over in the Levant transport, captain Thomas, after a passage of 27 days; but as the packet is not yet opened, we cannot learn any thing fresh. Several other gentlemen have come passengers in the above ship.

September 5. The civil list is now SIX QUARTERS in arrear. It is perfectly scandalous. The king's income is upwards of fifteen hundred thousand pounds. He lives meanly; and his family, being very young, cannot be expensive. What becomes of the money?

The Scotch cabinet not being able to collect a revenue in America, to feed their hungry countrymen, have permitted their revenue commissioners, messrs. Paxton, Hulton, and Helliwell, to come to England. They arrived in one of the last ships from Halifax.

The last thing the board of treasury did, before they adjourned, was to order 17,000l. to be given among their refugees from America, who are in fact the principal authors of the present civil war.

Gen. Clinton and Sir Peter Parker will be recalled. Letters, requiring their attendance in England, having been dispatched from government.

We hear, by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the spring; every preparation is making for that purpose, and that expresses are daily dispatching to the general officers for completing their regiments.

It is very remarkable, says a correspondent, that the event of this unnatural war should so directly contradict lord Sandwich's assertion, in calling the Americans "cowards," and that his particular friends should suffer so essentially. Major Pitcairne echoed his lordship's opinion, and boasted, before he embarked at Portsmouth, that if he drew his sword but half out of the scabbard the whole banditti (as he termed them) of Massachusetts'—ay, would flee from him. Behold he is slain on the first time he appears in the field against them. Capt. Howe, of the Glasgow, another of his lordship's friends, falls in with two or three raggamuffin privateers: and he brings his lordship an undeniable proof that the Americans are not cowards. And now we have a *Gazette* account, that those cowards have beat two 50 gun ships, four frigates of 28 guns each, and two others of 28 guns each; making together 252 guns. How many had those cowardly Americans? Why truly 19: and though the king's ships had so many as 252 *well manned*, to so few as 19, yet those cowardly Americans made those heroes, and friends of lord Sandwich, with his *bon companion* Sir Peter Parker, and a Scotch lord, contend, that their attempt to take an insignificant fort "was impracticable, and that a further attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success." They certainly confided in lord Sandwich's bare *ipse dixit*, and could not be otherwise convinced, without losing one of the king's ships, and having five more nearly battered to pieces, besides losing 64 men killed, and 141 wounded. *Oh! rare Jenny Twitchee, Oh!*

Orders are delivered out at the war office for some more recruiting parties to be sent into the different parts of the country, in order to raise 2000 men to fill up the vacancy in the regiments under the command of general Howe; and another draught is also to be made out of the three regiments of foot-guards.

Early yesterday morning advice was received express, at lord George Germaine's office, that the Kent, capt. Elliott, from Quebec, with some fresh dispatches from general Carleton, was safe arrived off Spithead. Col. McClean set out immediately for London, and delivered the dispatches to his lordship. It is said that every thing went on prosperously; that they had a very plentiful supply of provisions; and that gen. Carleton intended to winter there.

The following is a state of gen. Howe's force when joined, viz. 6000 effective men he took from Halifax; 5000 fighting men of the Hessians; 1000 guards; sup-pole Old Murray's to be 500 effective, and Frazer's two battalions (commanded by Erskine and Campbell) to be 1000 effective; there were 750 taken; therefore there are 2000 highlanders; 3000 general Clinton will bring; there are besides light-horse, artillery, and about 2000 marines: His whole force then, in the military phrase, is at least 20,000 men in their shoes. Though it is still said, that one transport of the guards, and two of the Hessians are taken.

The king asked lord Weymouth, when he read gen. Carleton's letter containing an account of the rebels precipitate retreat from Montreal, whether any thing more was to be apprehended in Canada? Certainly not, Sir, replied lord Weymouth, if they could make no better push to preserve a footing in that province than this shews them to have done, it is plain they have no force to spare. Upon which his majesty observed, *Sandwich is right; they will not stand.*

#### NEW-HAVEN, November 6.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in the army, dated Camp near the Mills, about three miles north of White Plains, November 1.

About the 15th of October, the great movements the enemy up the sound, their landing in large

bodies at Frog's point, and the intelligence which the generals obtained that the enemy with their whole force were off against East-Chester, and New-Rochel, and that both lord and general Howe were there in person, gave the generals full satisfaction, that general Howe's plan was to make a bold stroke, and hem in and cut off our army at once. General Lee, I have understood, thought that the situation of the army of the states of America was much too confined and cramped, and that it could not be good policy to lie still in such a situation, or to hazard the great cause in which we were embarked, in one general action, in which if we should not succeed, the army might be lost, as a retreat would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It was determined by the generals therefore to counteract the enemy by a general movement. General M'Dougal's brigade from the lines at Haerlem, several regiments of militia at Fort Washington, and five or six regiments from the Jersey side, were ordered over kingsbridge, and marched on towards the enemy, to counteract them in their operations. Generals Heath, Parsons, &c. with more than half the army were there before; general Lee also now took his post on that side not far from the enemy. On the 16th the generals were all in counsel, and I suppose determined to leave Haerlem, Fort Washington, and Kingsbridge, only with a garrison; and march into the country, to prevent the enemy from ravaging the coast and surrounding us, and, by our movements, to lead them into the country. In the mean time, the stores, baggage, &c. were moved to places of safety with the greatest expedition. General Lincoln had orders to post himself on Valentine hill, near Mile-square, and to cast up some works for defence, and redoubts were cast up on the hills and on all difficult passes on the road from Kingsbridge to Mile-square to secure our march. On the 17th, general Spencer's whole division had orders to march to Mile-square which we reached next day. Two brigades of that division encamped at Mile-square, on the left of gen. Lincoln, and lord Stirling marched on farther, and formed still on the left of them towards the White Plains, making a front towards the enemy from East-Chester almost to White Plains, on the east side of the highway, so as to secure the march of the troops behind us, on our right, and to defend the teams and waggons that brought on our sick, cannon, stores, &c. In this manner one division of the army passed another, till we extended from the found up to White Plains, and over to King's street, not far from Connecticut line, where general Parsons took his post, and till the last division on the right wing, which was general Lee's reached the plains, and marched out westward between the main body of the army and the river. This was on the 15th and 16th of October. This left all the road from East-Chester to Kingsbridge open to the enemy, excepting a few guards, and a regiment at or near Fort Independence. This I have understood was col. Wyllys's, and that his orders were, if the enemy came on too powerfully, to retreat to Fort Washington. General Green I have understood is at Fort Washington, with about sixteen hundred or two thousand men, and that the garrison is well supplied with provisions and warlike stores, so as to stand a long siege. They have a communication with the forts on the high rocks on the opposite shore. All the barracks and preparations for winter, we have been obliged to leave for the present. Our stores of every kind, as far as I can learn, have been brought off and sent to places of safety; our field artillery, with two double fortified twelve pounders, and one brass 24 ditto, we have brought on with us.

While we were making this grand movement into the country, the enemy were not idle; having collected their troops from all quarters at Frog's point, and on board their ships, which were ranged along shore, off against the point, and opposite to East-Chester. On the 18th they began a cannonade from their shipping early in the day, and landed some men on a point or neck of land near East-Chester meeting-house, and their main body advanced from Pell's neck out towards the great post road from Connecticut to New-York. General Lee, who had been watching their motions, had posted a regiment or two of men, with one of the rifle battalions, in a very advantageous manner to annoy them, and bring them into an ambush, which partly succeeded. A large advanced guard came forward with two parties on the right and left of them; to flank and get round our people wherever small parties should appear to oppose them. A small party of our troops were sent forward to fire on the large advanced body of the enemy, and to divert and lead them on to a wall, behind which the regiments mentioned were principally secreted. The enemy came near the wall, and received a general fire from our troops, which broke their advanced party entirely, so that they ran back to the main body, formed and came on again, in larger numbers, keeping up a heavy fire with field pieces on the walls and men; they advanced now very near and received a second fire, which entirely routed them again, and they retreated in a narrow lane by a wall, in a confused huddled manner, near which were posted a large body of riflemen, and some companies of musket men, who at this favourite moment poured in upon them a most heavy fire once or twice, before they could get out of the way; and they were seen to fall in great numbers. The whole body of the enemy then advanced in solid columns, and large flanking parties advanced different ways to surround our men; they however kept the wall, till the enemy advanced a third time, and, after giving them several fires, they retreated by order from their officers. General Lee greatly commended the conduct of the men. The enemy were thought at the lowest computation to have lost five hundred men, some think not less than a thousand. We had but very few killed, and, as far as I can learn, not more than fifty or sixty wounded. The enemy advanced on to a high point or neck of land, not far from East-Chester meeting-house, from whence they were able to command the road with their field pieces, but they kept very much in a body, so that our people on Saturday and Sunday nights, the 19th and 20th of October, brought off more than one hundred barrels of pork, that had been left in the store at East-Chester, without any molestation. About the same time the enemy sent some light parties along on the shore, as far as New Rochel and Maroneck, but their main body moved very little.

On the evening of the 21st, thirty-six of the enemy were taken, and next morning brought to head-quarters. They were tory rangers, who had enlisted under the infamous major Rogers. One of them had been

an officer in the New-York service, and deserted from us not long since. Two or three of them, I have been told, were from Newtown in Connecticut.

On the 23d there was much cannonading, and a smart engagement between a party of our men and the enemy. The enemy were beat, leaving thirteen Hessians dead on the field, whom our people buried, one wounded lieutenant, who was taken. Our people also found a major's commission in the field, but whether it belonged to any of the slain, or to some officer who might be wounded and carried off, they could not determine; in the action we had not one man killed on the ground, and only six or eight wounded, but one, it was thought, mortally.

Friday the 25th, there was much firing from the ships, in honour of George III. who came to the throne on the 25th of October, and the enemy advanced a little into the country, but with great precaution, having an advanced guard of two thousand men or more, with a number of excellent field pieces. At night they would halt on advantageous ground, with their cannon well mounted round them; and thus they have come on a mile or two in a day, in the most cautious manner, with great art and generalship.

Sabbath day, 27th, the enemy sent up two ships to cut off the communication between Fort Washington and the Jersey shore, but lay so much below Fort Washington, that they could not fire on them to good advantage; at the same time a general attack was made by the enemy on our lines at Haerlem, but they were repulsed three times successively, and the last time went off in great confusion, and our troops pursued them some miles. It is said they lost eight or nine hundred men, that our men were not able to bury them the next day. The ships were soon so much maimed and damaged by our cannon that they were obliged to dip their cables, and fall down the river. They were, it is said, greatly damaged, but neither of them sunk.

Monday 28th, we had intelligence that the enemy, with their whole body, were advancing towards us; the army were alarmed, and part of general Washington's brigade, with some other regiments, under the command of general Spencer, consisting in the whole of five or six hundred men, were sent out as an advanced party, to skirmish with the enemy, and harry them in their march. We marched on to a hill, about one mile and a half from our lines, with an artillery company and two field-pieces, and placed ourselves behind walls and fences, in the best manner we could, and the light parties of the enemy, with their advanced guard, consisting of two or three thousand, came in sight, and marched on briskly towards us, keeping the high grounds, and the light horse pranced on a little, in the rear, making a very martial appearance: as our light parties came on to the hills and discovered where we were, the enemy began to cannonade us, and to sling shells from their hobs and small mortars. Their light parties soon came on, and we firing upon them from the walls and fences, broke and scattered them at once; but they would run from our front and get round upon our wings to flank us, and as soon as our fire discovered where we were, the enemy's artillery would at once begin to play upon us in a most furious manner. We kept the walls till the enemy were just ready to surround us, and then we would retreat from one wall and hill to another, and maintain our ground there in the same manner, till numbers were just ready to surround us. Once the Hessian grenadiers came up in the front of col. Douglas's regiment, and we fired a general volley upon them, at about twenty rods distance, and scattered them like leaves in a whirlwind; and they ran off so far, that some of the regiment ran out to the ground where they were, when we fired upon them, and brought off their arms and accoutrements, and rum, that the men who fell had with them, which we had time to drink round with before they came on again. They formed at a distance, and waited till their artillery and main body came on, when they advanced in solid columns upon us, and were gathering all round us, ten to our one; col. Douglas's and Silliman's regiments fired four or five times on them, as they were advancing, and then retreated, but not till the enemy began to fire on their flanks. Col. Silliman, Douglas and Arnold, behaved nobly, and the men gained much applause. Col. Webb's, Silliman's and Douglas's regiments had the principal share in the action. Col. Webb had four killed, and eight or ten wounded, Silliman lost six, and had ten or twelve wounded, Col. Douglas had three killed and six wounded. Col. Brooks's, Smallwood's and Kitzma's regiments, who were drawn up on the hill near the lines, suffered considerably; our loss in the whole may be seventy or eighty killed and wounded. It is said by the deserters and captives, who agreed in their stories, that the enemy had about three hundred killed and wounded. The scene was grand and solemn, all the adjacent hills smoked, as though on fire, and bellowed and trembled with a perpetual cannonade and fire of field-pieces, hobs and mortars. The air groaned with streams of cannon and musket shot; the air and hills smoked and echoed terribly with the bursting of shells; the fences and walls were knocked down, and torn to pieces, and men's legs, arms and bodies mangled with cannon and grape shot, all round us. I was in the action, and under as good advantages as any one man, perhaps, to observe all that passed, and write these particulars of the action from my own observation. No general action was designed on our part, and I believe one thousand were never engaged at any time with the enemy. They came on to the hills opposite our lines and halted; and after cannonading some part of our lines a short time, they became very still and quiet. On the 31st it was observed that they had near finished four or five batteries which they had erected against us, and as our ground near the center of the town at White Plains was not good, being overlooked by neighbouring hills, the generals last night drew off most of the troops from the lines there, and this morning the guards and sentries burned the town and forage all round it, and came off about nine o'clock.

We had carried off all our stores, and planted our artillery on the hills about a mile and an half back of the centre of the town. The enemy advanced in the forenoon on the ground we left, and as soon as they came over the hills, we saluted them with our cannon and field pieces, and they advanced no farther. Our sick and wounded are sent out eight or ten miles. Our men are a good spirits, and with much patience endure great hardships and fatigue. I believe the main body of the enemy lie off against us, and that they have formed

no lines across the country, but how that is, I cannot be quiet at Fort W.

#### PHILADELPHIA

##### Extra of a letter

"I was just now informed, that the guard we left at the fort, informs me, they are not entirely fruitless."

##### Extra of a letter from

"The enemy at Fort Independence. I have just learned, that the enemy are at Fort Washington. He encourages us to follow him, and assures the Americans in the present war; a difficulty to eradicate goes to Hackinack, where his presence may be no."

##### Extra of a letter

"You have no doubt, our retreat from Fort Hackinack to Aquaconack. Nothing material has been lost of our forces at Fort Lee, as the generals intend to hope these losses, will not do us any harm in the independence the has succeeded—I heard a great deal that America would cheap a rate as was should, what costs us a"

##### Extra of a letter

"I have just time to say, is very good intelligence, a push for Philadelphia is embarked, either to their attacks on both southern states, and to Philadelphia; we march by land; the preservation of the slaves indeed! If the us, in the misery that rouse them, why let, bondage."

The resolve of congress, and independent, was of August.

#### IN CONGRESS

RESOLVED, That with full powers to do factually reinforcing the progress of general proceed immediately. The members chosen Mr. CHASE, Mr. CLY-

The committee before following resolutions—Resolved, That the commanding officers of the in Pennsylvania immediately out of each battalion of companies of volunteers.

That each company one drummer, one fifer, and one ensign.

That the field officers them as shall be present, and non-commissioned United States till the sooner discharged by the of shoes and stockings, fame monthly pay with mental establishment, their enrolment.

That the form of I hereby promise of the United States, and March next, unless soon oblige and obey the of the generals and officers. That in order to the accoutrements, and of each battalion, or directed to purchase, impress arms, cartridge, and other necessaries.

That the articles immediately appointed by the for purpose.

That the field officers of the value of praised, which certificates to their assigns, for the purpose, and shall be the utmost expedition, an Washington.

That the council empowered and directed battalions; and to ad may find necessary for said companies; and)



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hat they have formed

lines across the country, as yet, below us. Their  
li-athorse may possibly scour across as far as the river,  
but how that is, I cannot determine. All things seem  
to be quiet at Fort Washington."

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

Extra of a letter from Fort Lee, November 13.

"I was just now interrupted by the ferjeant of the  
guard we left at the river side opposite to the ships.  
He informs me, they have taken a red hot tory com  
ing from the enemy's vessels, so our expedition was  
not entirely fruitless."

Extra of a letter from Fort Lee, November 14, 1776.

"The enemy at Kingbridge have been reinforced  
with only one regiment, who are encamped near Fort  
Independence. This morning a Hessian soldier de  
serted to Fort Washington the very first that has done  
so. He encourages us to hope that many of his coun  
trymen will follow his example, as soon as they are  
assured the Americans will not hang them for meddling  
in the present war; a notion that has been so industri  
ously planted, and is so firmly rooted that it will be  
difficult to eradicate it. To morrow his excellency  
goes to Hackinack, where he will fix his quarters till  
his presence may be necessary elsewhere."

Extra of a letter from Newark, Nov. 23.

"You have no doubt heard all the particulars of  
our retreat from Fort Lee to Hackinack, from Hack  
inack to Aquaconack, and from thence to this place.  
Nothing material has happened in the fighting way:  
we lost some of our large mortars, part of our cannon and  
stores at Fort Lee, as well as at Hackinack. I believe  
the generals intend to make a stand at this place. I  
hope these losses, will rouse the virtue of America; if  
she does not exert herself now, she deserves not the  
independence she has declared. I have still hopes of  
success—I heard a great man say many months ago,  
that America would not purchase her freedom at too  
cheap a rate as was imagined—nor in the proper she  
should, what costs us a little, we do not value enough."

Extra of a letter from Newark, Nov. 25.

"I have just time enough to inform you, that there  
is very good intelligence that the enemy intend to make  
a push for Philadelphia. We hear part of their forces  
is embarked, either to go up the Delaware, and make  
their attacks on both sides at once, or else to amuse the  
southern states, and prevent their lending any assistance  
to Philadelphia; we have not force enough to oppose  
their march by land; we look to New-Jersey and Penn  
sylvania for their militia, and on their spirit depends  
the preservation of America. If in this hour of ad  
versity they shrink from danger, they deserve to be  
slaves indeed! If the freedom that success will ensure  
us, is the misery that awaits our subjection, will not  
rouse them, why let them sleep till they awake in  
bondage."  
The resolve of congress, declaring these states free  
and independent, was published in London the 17th  
of August.

In CONGRESS, November 23, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed,  
with full powers to devise and execute measures for ef  
fectually reinforcing general Washington, and obstruct  
ing the progress of general Howe's army, and that they  
proceed immediately on this business.

The members chosen, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SMITH,  
Mr. CHASE, Mr. CLYMER, and Mr. STOCKDEN.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

The committee before mentioned have come to the  
following resolutions—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the com  
manding field officers of the several battalions of associators  
in Pennsylvania immediately to call together the bat  
talions respectively under their command; and to select  
out of each battalion one company, or, if possible, two  
companies of volunteers.

That each company consist of seventy-six privates,  
one drummer, one fifer, four corporals, and four ser  
jeants, under the command of a captain, two lieuten  
ants, and one ensign.

That the field officers of each battalion, or such of  
them as shall be present, with the approbation and con  
currence of the volunteers, appoint the commissioned  
and non-commissioned officers of each company.

That the companies be engaged in the service of the  
United States till the tenth day of March next, unless  
sooner discharged by congress, and be entitled to a pair  
of shoes and stockings, and to the same rations and the  
same monthly pay with the other troops on the conti  
nental establishment, to commence from the time of  
their enrolment.

That the form of the enrolment be as follows:  
I hereby promise and engage to enter into the service  
of the United States, and to serve them till the tenth day of  
March next, unless sooner discharged by congress; and to  
obey the orders of congress, and the orders of  
the generals and officers set over me by them.

That in order to supply the companies with arms,  
accoutrements, and other necessities, the field officers  
of each battalion, or any of them, be empowered and  
directed to purchase, and, if they cannot purchase, to  
seize arms, cartouch-boxes, blankets, shoes, stock  
ings, and other necessities, for the use of the said com  
panies.

That the articles impressed be appraised by persons to  
be appointed by the field officers or any of them for that  
purpose.

That the field officers, or any of them, give certifi  
cates of the value of the articles so purchased or ap  
praised, which certificates shall be deemed sufficient  
vouchers to the persons to whom they shall be given, or  
to their assigns, for the respective sums therein men  
tioned, and shall be paid at the continental treasury.

That the captains march their companies with the  
utmost expedition, and join the army under general  
Washington.

That the council of safety of Pennsylvania be em  
powered and directed to form the said companies into  
battalions, and to adopt such farther measures as they  
may find necessary for the march and equipment of the  
said companies; and particularly to collect, in the city

of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, blankets and  
other necessities for their use, and to seize such articles,  
paying the value of them, if they cannot otherwise be  
procured.

That one month's pay be advanced to each volunteer  
upon his enrolment; and that the council of safety be  
supplied with money for this purpose.

That the council of safety be requested to forward, by  
express, the foregoing resolutions to the commanding  
officers of the several battalions of the state of Pennsy  
vania.

JAMES WILSON,  
GEORGE CLYMER,  
JAMES SMITH,  
SAMUEL CHASE.

Philadelphia,  
Nov. 24, 1776.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY,

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1776.

SIR,

General Howe, after having reduced Fort Washing  
ton, and obtained possession of Fort Lee, is now direct  
ing his operations against New Jersey. There is much  
reason to believe that his views extend to the city of Phi  
ladelphia. The forces in New-Jersey may be insuffi  
cient to oppose his progress: It is therefore indispensa  
bly requisite, for the preservation of this state, and the  
support of the general cause, that troops be immediately  
raised to reinforce general Washington. The measures  
adopted for this purpose you will learn from the resolu  
tions enclosed. In this time of danger it is unnecessary  
to use arguments with freemen, who are determined  
never to lose that character but with their lives. We  
have entire confidence, that you and the battalion under  
your command will, upon this occasion, give the  
strongest proofs of your patriotism.

A judicious choice of the officers will do honour to  
the volunteers, and produce essential advantages to the  
service, for it is our opinion that the volunteers ought  
to have the election of them, and we recommend to you  
the utmost circumspection and care, not only in the  
persons you may recommend to them, but also in the  
manner of doing it.—As this council can only have in  
view the interest of the whole, you may safely assure the  
people of our care and attention in the appointment of  
the field officers, so as, at the same time, to forward the  
service, and, as much as possible, to give satisfaction to  
the people.

A pay master will be sent for each battalion,  
and the volunteers may depend on having their pay regu  
larly.—The colonel or commanding officer ought to  
muster each company, and send a certificate thereof to  
this board.

Money is forwarded to—, in order to advance  
the month's pay—to him you will please to apply for  
what money will be necessary in your battalion for that  
purpose.

By order of the council,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, V. P.

To the colonel or commanding officer  
of the battalion of

Yesterday the ship Sam, lately commanded by Samuel  
Richardson, was sent into this port; she was taken on  
her passage from Barbados to Liverpool, by the conti  
nental sloop Independence, capt. Young, was mounted  
with four guns, and had on board 20,000 dollars, two  
tons and a half of ivory, 100 bars of iron, &c.

Fort Lee having been evacuated by our troops, and  
the stores removed to a place of security, part of the  
British army, we hear, took possession of it last Thurs  
day.

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

That depreciating or refusing to take the currency  
of any of the United Colonies, has a direct tendency to  
create animosities, discontent, if not disunion amongst  
the confederate states: A spirit, if not stimulated by  
torities, the most injurious of all our enemies, yet no  
doubt will be greatly encouraged by them, therefore  
it behoves all friends of freedom, and true sons of  
liberty, to detest and discourage the prevalence of such  
a pernicious spirit; that, laying aside all imaginary self  
interested views, they will set the laudable example of  
receiving and giving a free circulation of all such mo  
ney—convinced that the sinews of our strength lies in  
union and affection to each other, in order to support  
the glorious cause of freedom and independence, well  
knowing at the same time that every colony is able to  
support the credit of its own currency. Now where is  
the danger? No where, only in giving a handle to torities  
to divide us. Be watchful therefore, ye sons of free  
dom, the point is delicate and very important.

A FRIEND TO UNION.

BALTIMORE, November 27.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to  
his friend in this town, dated November 23, 1776.

"A letter from Gen. Mifflin, arrived last night, by  
express, which gives an account, that Fort Lee was  
evacuated by our people, (and taken possession of by  
the enemy) last Wednesday afternoon. Our troops  
brought off all their stores, arms, ammunition, &c.  
Col. Cadwallader, in a letter to his father says, that  
between 30 and 40 of our men were killed in the en  
gagement on the lines before Mount Washington.  
There are two affidavits and letters in town which give  
an account, that the enemy's loss was 1600 killed on  
the field, and twice that number wounded, many of  
which mortally; so that Howe, with his Hessians, &c.  
bought Fort Washington at a dear price.

"Yesterday came into port, a fine large well built  
Guinea ship; her cargo consists of gold dust, rum, su  
gar, &c. &c. last from Jamaica, bound to England,  
taken by the Montgomery privateer, commanded by  
James Montgomery, belonging to this state.

"Same day arrived five vessels from St. Martin's,  
loaded with salt, fruit, &c."

By a gentleman, who left Philadelphia late on Satur  
day evening, we are informed, that gen. Burgoyne  
lately died at Quebec; that a transport ship, bound  
from England to Canada, having on board 10,000  
stand of arms, 50 tons of gunpowder, and a large  
quantity of clothing, was lately taken by a New-Eng  
land privateer, and conveyed into a safe port at the  
eastward.

ANNAPOLIS. 189

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

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

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker,  
in ANNAPOLIS.

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

St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.

By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of  
Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public  
vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 23d day  
of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair  
day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about  
three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following  
vessels, to wit:

ONE very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOPS,  
one almost new, burthen about 2000 bushels; the  
other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the  
one mulberry and cedar frame, burthen about 1600  
bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with some  
rigging.

VERNON HEEB,  
TIMOTHY BOWES.

Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a person properly qual  
ified to superintend and manage a HATTER's  
shop.—Any one well recommended for his skill and  
care in the management of stuff and wool, will meet  
with great encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from  
harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Hollo  
way and John Christian; and any one wanting hatter's  
business done is desired to apply to him, and not to the  
servants of the shop.

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

Charles county, Maryland-Point, 15th Nov. 1776.

To the honourable CONVENTION of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS wool and cotton CARDS seem to be  
very much wanting in this province, if your  
honours would therefore take it under consideration,  
and appropriate some of the public money for the  
establishment of a manufactory for those articles, it  
would be of great public utility at this time, in the  
opinion of your well-wishing most obedient humble  
servant,

JO. H. HARRISON.

Prince George's county, November 10, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living  
near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, al  
most black, quarters blooded, about fourteen hands  
high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as  
a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been late  
ly docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane  
hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and  
sickled a colt when taken away; she has no percep  
tible brand. Any person who apprehends the rogue  
and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her  
again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed,  
twenty shillings, paid by

THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Mr.  
William Wilkinon, in Prince George's county,  
some time in October last, two dark bay geldings:  
The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, brand  
ed on the rear buttock thus, I D, and has the marks  
of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high,  
branded as above, paces slow, trots and canters, and  
hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead.  
Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or ei  
ther of them, so that the owner may get them again,  
shall receive the above reward, or a proportion there  
of, as the case may be, paid by the subscriber, living  
in Charles county, near Pomonkey.

JOHN DENT.

St. Mary's county, November 11, 1776.

THIS is to inform the public that John Kelly hath  
a bond in his hands which appears to be for sixty  
pounds of common money, which he has offered to  
sell. I have paid forty pounds of the above bond,  
which he has given no credit for; the balance is not  
due till next February. The bond was given for 42  
acres of land; which he has given a general warrant  
for. It appears I shall lose part of the land; I there  
fore forewarn all persons from purchasing the above  
bond.

LEONARD WATKIN.



**A.**  
**A**MERY, Samuel, junior, near Newport, Charles county, Maryland. Anderson, Joseph, merchant at Benedict, Maryland. Allen, William, Worcester county, Eastern shore, in Maryland. Amrey, Mrs. Newton Chester, Kent county, Maryland. Armstrong, John, merchant, St. Mary's. Anderson, John, Cecil county, Elk-creek, Maryland.

**B.**  
Bordy, William, in Talbot county, Maryland. Barclay, Mrs. Somerset. Burns, Elizabeth, in New-Town on Chester, to the care of David M. Hackett, Jane, in Calvert county, Maryland. Kent George, at Annapolis.

**C.**  
Cannon, Henry, in Nanticoke, Dorset county, Maryland. Cannon, Clement, in Maryland, Talbot court-house, Choptank river. Chamberlaine, Loyd, now in Annapolis, Maryland. Crookshanks, Charles, merchant, in Oxford, in Talbot county, Maryland. Currer, William, now in Annapolis. Cheney, Benjamin, Pigg-Point, Patuxent.

**D.**  
Dare, Gideo, Annapolis. Dulany, Daniel, Annapolis, Maryland. Davey, Samuel, Charles-Town, Cecil county, Maryland. Davis, William, sen. head of South river, Maryland.

**E.**  
Edmonson, Pollard, Talbot county, Maryland. Evans, Richard, near Hunting-Town, Calvert county. Evans, Philip, near St. Thomas's creek, in St. Mary's county. Ennalls, Joseph, member of convention Annapolis, Maryland.

**F.**  
French, Thomas, at Annapolis.

**G.**  
Gaffaway, Nicholas, near Annapolis, Maryland. Gamble, John, at Farlee creeke, near Annapolis, on Rapuannock river, in Maryland. Goldborough, Robert, at Middleton's tavern, Annapolis, Maryland. Gather, George, Elkridge, Maryland.

**H.**  
Hall, Jonathan, near New-Town, on Chester river, Eastern shore, 3. Hall, Elibu, Cecil county, Maryland, 3. Hay, John, in Annapolis. Holliday, Benjamin, Queen-Anne town, Maryland. Hammond, Laurence, Patapisc ferry, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Hammond, James, on Menoken river, Worcester county, Maryland. Hawkins, Josias, Charles county, Maryland. Huchings, James, at Annapolis.

**J.**  
Jones, Sarah, near the Fork of Patuxent, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

**K.**  
Kennedy, Mrs. Annapolis. Keimer, Thomas, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 2. McKim, Robert, to the care of Mr. Harrison, merchant, Port-Tobacco.

**L.**  
Lear, John, Queen-Tier St. Mary's county, Maryland.

**M.**  
Menaf, James, in capt. Fulford's company, Annapolis. Mayer, Charles, in Maryland, Queen-Anne's county. Merlon, Mary, Prince-George's county, Maryland. Meek, Hanh, to the care of Mr. James Tootell, tavern-keeper near Annapolis, 2. Meriwether, Reuben, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. McLean, John, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Milborn, Mr. living near Green-Wood, at William Steward's, Kent county. Major Hannah, at Nicholas J. Sardan's. To Squire Carroll, living in Arundel county, and province of Maryland.

**O.**  
Oenal, William, living in Prince-George's county, near the Wood-yard, Maryland, to be left at Mrs. Williams's, near the dock, Annapolis.

**P.**  
Parran, Samuel, St. Leonard's creek, Calvert-county, in Maryland. 2. Page, Mr. at Swan creek, Eastern shore, for James Berry's widow, in Kent county. This is for Jane Heefe living there. Potrage, Richard, with S. Chew's, Esq; Maryland. Page, John, merchant, Swan creek, Kent county, Maryland. Pryor, William, Queen-Anne's, Maryland. Ratison, Archibald, merchant in Cambridge, in Dorset county, Maryland. Paterfon, James, Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland.

**R.**  
Read, Robert, rector of St. Paul's, Kent county, Maryland, 2. Rois, George, Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county, 3. Ray, John, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Reynolds, Rebecca, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, to the care of Mr. William Spurrier, 2. Robeson, Matthew, to the care of Mr. James Tootell, near Annapolis, Maryland. Richardson, Joseph, jun. Caroline county, Maryland. Richardson, William, Caroline county, Maryland.

**S.**  
Scott, William, at Boly hall, Patuxent river, Calvert county, 3. Somerville, John, St. Mary's county, Maryland, 2. Singley and Martin, merchants at Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Maryland. Steward, John merchant, Somerset county, Maryland. Sanders, Edward, Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland. Sauter, Ruth, servant to Mr. Thomas Barnes, to the care of Patrick Coules, Esq; at Richmond county, Maryland.

Maryland. Scott, George, in his absence, Thomas Johnson, Esq; Annapolis, Maryland. Smith, Alexander, Mr. Taylor, Cambridge. Somerville, William, Maryland, St. Mary's county. Sudler, Clowdes, in Chester-Town, Maryland.

**T.**  
Tuite, Elizabeth, Queen's-Town, in Maryland. Thompson, Hannah, to the care of Mr. Philip Fedde-man, near Tuccahoe bridge, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

**W.**  
Wright, Thomas, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Wright, Nathan, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Williams, Alexander, near Annapolis. Wilmer, James, at governor Eden's, Annapolis. Wallice, Richard, Manover county, Maryland. Withrington, Nicholas, near Annapolis. Wilson, Robert, at Little Chopt Tangt, Dofister county, Maryland. White, William, to be left at Mr. Hugh Brios, merchant, at Vienna, in Nanticoke river, Dorset county, Maryland. Wederstrand, Theodore, merchant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Watts, George, to be left at the printing-office, Annapolis. Wamond, Lennard, near Annapolis. Weistenholme, Daniel, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Waples, Nathaniel, in Snow-Hill town, Worcester county, Maryland. Wake-ling, William, St. Mary's, Maryland. Withrhead, Samuel, Eastern shore, Maryland. Williams, Ann, to be left at Mr. John Freeland's, upon Wallnut-hill, Prince-George's county. Wood, Peregrine, Cecil county, Maryland. Willice, Isaac, Hunting creek, Maryland. Willson, John, Allen's-Fresh, in Charles county, Maryland. Warts, Robert, Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland.

25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

**A**TAN-YARD, and a small tenement on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above house and yard is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, where he may be furnished with working tools, and a large stock of good bark.

THOMAS HYDE.

Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

**T**HE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and convenience, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and compleat FULLING-MILL, situate at his saw-mill, on that never-failing stream of water, Severn-Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection: Where all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their most obliged humble servant,

GRIFFITH COLLINGS.

**N. B.** As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely set for the purpose, he intends also carrying on the DYERY business, in its best perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms—for ready money.

4W

G. C.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of col. BENJAMIN YOUNG, late of Cecil county, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

W3

BARUCH WILLIAMS, administrator.

**T**HE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

2 (4W)

ROBERT DAVIDG.

Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1776.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from Strawberry-Hill, last Thursday night, a MARE and HORSE.—The mare a dark bay, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white, about seven years old, branded on the near buttock ES; the horse a bay, about fifteen years old, and no brand, with some white spots on his buttocks: They were both untrimmed when strayed or stolen.—Whoever brings them to Richard Sprigg, at Strawberry-Hill, or to Edward Sprigg, Esq; near Upper-Mariborough, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

**T**HE 18th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a sheriff for this county, occasions this address to you.—I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity: This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful servant,

3

THOMAS DEALE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Abraham Wood-ward, jun. living in Anne-Arundel county, near the head of Severn, two stray cows, about seven years old: The one a red cow, marked with a crop in each ear; the other a black one, with a crop in the right ear. The owner, or owners, may have them again, on proving property and paying charges.

November 13, 1776.

**T**HE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-Street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

4 (4W)

**T**HOMAS NARWOOD, 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.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

**T**HE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to lend all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

19

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1770.

**W**ANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

**A** SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at a 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.

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

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

**T**HE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,  
WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

**N**EAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are also 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, six acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 21. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Bladensburg: There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Washfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber,

W6

JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 20th day of December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Young, deceased.

**O**NE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-house, with all other houses suitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be on the premises. Likewise some stock and household furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benson, near the said land.

W3

MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 20th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-houses of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

**A** PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good lawyers.—All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are desired to make immediate payment; those who have claims are desired to make them known to

SAM. HARRISON,  
SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1776.

## JUNIUS TO THE KING.

From the WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, September 10, 1776.

SIR,

I am assuming my pen for the people of England; let it become me to write with as much spirit as our forefathers fought; let me be allowed to forget I am an individual, and endeavour to speak with the voice of the whole nation.

If there is a spark of our ancient virtue remaining; I shall not only find indulgence, but command attention. I do not stand forth to urge any interest of my own, in all I shall say, every Englishman is as much concerned as myself. Every man who glories in the name of an Englishman, must feel for the distresses of his country, though many who glory in the name of Britons assist and rejoice in its misery. The crisis affects every friend to the constitution, and believe me, Sir, that if they were all awakened with the same sense of it, what is now your terror might be made the means of our preservation.

*Salus populi suprema lex*, is not only a true and true maxim, but the very basis of all just government. In a most particular manner it is the basis, nay the only basis of our establishment. Whatever might have been the fact, the pretence at the revolution was to redress the grievances of the delivered, not to gratify the ambition of the deliverer. When the act of settlement took place, and confirmed the throne in the house of Hanover, the only reason for it was, that the nation believed that under those princes only our liberty could be safe.

It was not therefore for the sake of one man, or one family, that this transfer was made of the crown, it was for the whole people, therefore it is demonstrably our right, it is indispensably our duty to take care that the conditions are fulfilled. It is incumbent on us to insist that our own act and deed should operate to our own use and advantage, and to request you to perform your duty, whilst you expect that we should continue in our allegiance.

Recollect, Sir, that the act of settlement was an act of grace on our side, and that the house of Hanover had neither services to urge by way of plea for such a glorious present, nor power to exact it. We likewise made several large abatements in the original terms on which they were to receive and enjoy it, and as they were of our own accord, a grateful mind ought to have doubly felt the obligation. Yet, had the three princes of this house been lords of the manor instead of stewards for the people, they could not have levied larger fines, or received more unreserved homage. On a principle of gratitude, therefore, as well as justice, they should have calculated every act of state, every measure of government, purely and simply for the good of the people.

I need not tell your majesty that it has been directly the reverse, and if you would not listen to the remonstrances of an oppressed people, nor the petitions of an aggrieved nation, you will pay no attention to my allegations. If you believed not *hopes and the prophets*, you will not listen to one raised from the dead. Yet your ministers have let slip no opportunities of painting your distresses in the most affecting manner, and whilst you continued inexorable to redress our grievances, you ventured to intreat the characteristic compassion of the people, to set you an example for what you wanted gratitude and sentiments to follow.

It has been remarked that the feelings of a prince, though numbed and dead at all other times, are quickened when he wants to have his distresses relieved. If you reign it has been otherwise, and it has been the folly of the people to relieve — distresses, when — refused to remove their grievances. Yet it had been justice, as we knew then, and policy, as you may know hereafter, that both should have been removed together.

A crisis may arrive, and probably it is not far off, when your ministers may with great truth again assure us that the prince is distressed, and wants the assistance of that people to whom he owes his all. I then should have no objection to relieve him, provided he redressed the people, but I certainly would not grant one till I had obtained the other. Let mutual confidence take place of mutual jealousy, for we are to perform and secure all apprehensions must vanish, and we must have recourse to our own strength to obtain by force what we put in the power of an individual to refuse to our entreaties. Although I am sincerely attached to the present establishment, I cannot suffer my regard for one family to get the better of my duty to my country. I will never submit to a complaisance that is criminal to the rights of the people, nor a loyalty that is destructive to the privileges of a glorious nation. For if, through the bad administration of the chief magistrate, who is trusted with the executive power, or by any other means, the liberty of the people shall become precarious, will then be for any other form of government under which their liberty and property may be more secure, though till then I do not desire to change.

It is therefore of the utmost consequence to your majesty to reflect, before all the people become sensible of the injuries which have been done them by abominable and traitorous ministers. That juncture which is well known to conduct the present unnatural war, those men who have brought disgrace on your reign, and destruction on your subjects, cannot long hinder your — what nothing but a love of your family has long prevented.

In gratitude, then, for this predilection, consider the situation of this country; but if that has no effect on you, let the sense of your own danger awaken you, and let you to shun, ere it is too late, the precipice you are

on the brink of. Dismiss this *after* juncture, which trembles with every whisper, and shudders at every blast, before the people raise a storm that, in its violence to shake off the withered leaves, may tear up the tree that made them bud.

Take away their power, and their credit and counsels will be faded and exposed. Discharge them from your presence, and there will as little trace remain of their abilities as their virtue.

I am fully persuaded that your majesty is a good man, and that you have the interests of your subjects at heart. I have been told you shed tears at the death of an individual who sacrificed himself to grant — request. God forbid it were true, or else grant that you are not so susceptible now for the lives of those who have crossed the Atlantic at your desire. If I thought you was, I should dread to mention America, and shudder at the reflection of the horror you must feel at the names of Lexington, Bunker's-hill, or Sullivan's-Island.

A jealousy of your own character may have made you hitherto passive amidst the illegal, the criminal violence that have been carried on against the people. A consciousness of innocence in yourself may have been the motive of your compliance to your minister's measures. But these are no excuses for a chief magistrate when the welfare of a nation is at stake, nor can the puerile, and unbecoming plea of throwing the blame on opposition, or a chief governor who is permitted to chide all his subaltern officers. All our unfortunate kings since the conquest, lost their crowns, and most of them their lives, by giving themselves up implicitly to wicked favourites and ministers, in opposition to the sense of the people, and in defiance of their frequent remonstrances. Without looking back for centuries to the houses of York and Lancaster, the circumstances of James the second's case, are recent and striking examples. Every one knows that that unhappy prince went on not only obligately, but precipitately in the prosecution of his destructive schemes. What a scene of woe was then opened by those who, by solemn promises of being upright magistrates, were adopted in the place of him we had discharged for suffering himself to be deluded by his ministers.

It has often happened, and may happen again, that good princes as well as bad, have put their only trust in those men, who having first rendered themselves odious by vile measures, can find no other refuge than in betraying and sacrificing their master. It is therefore absolutely incumbent on a prince, not only for the good of his people, but to prevent his own dissolution, when dissensions arise in his kingdom, and ill humours are visibly spread through the whole body of the people, to make strict enquiries into the causes of them, and see whether they really flow from those little springs which occasionally break out, or from other sources of a more latent and complicated nature.

Things are now reduced to such an unhappy crisis, by a long course of mal administration, and provoking conduct, that government seem desperate, and your ministers, dreading the vengeance of the people, wish to involve your majesty in their inevitable ruin. Their timidity now surpasses their absurdity in the beginning of this unnatural war, and knowing their fate is unavoidable, they strive to aggregate the malis of desperadoes by declaring — *Una salus miseris nullam sperare salutem*, or in their own words, "we must murder the Americans, or they will have us beheaded."

After you had lost the affections of the people, there were but two ways of regaining them, "a change of men and measures, or punishing them by force;" the former you positively and resolutely refused to your constituents, the latter you are now trying with a nation, who, in case of a revolution, might have granted you a sure asylum, than those who — you occupy, found at St. Germain. The situation of your majesty, and your ministers, is truly deplorable. In America you are declared against as a —, a —, and a —. In England we remonstrate against measures, and petition against ministers as enemies to the people and traitors to the constitution. We are not yet sunk into that lethargy that the junco make you imagine, and if we were, recollect that the frenzy of James awoke the nation out of a deeper one. The honest, the wise part of this nation grow tired with suffering for a shadow, our great appetites must have a substance.

How far the Americans spoke truth in their declaration, or we in our remonstrances, is too dangerous for my pen to decide. All I say is that our most valuable rights have been infringed on, and our dearest liberties attacked and destroyed. The enemies of our glorious constitution have been encouraged by —. But hold! what is to defend and protect me if I say by whom. As yet the *babes corpus* act is not suspended, and till it is I will venture to put up one petition, which is — may confusion cover —, who, by his obstinacy and folly, and those who, by their violence and treachery, have reduced us to our present disgraceful and ruinous situation. J U N I U S.

REMY MONROE.

September 12. A weekly paper says, we are assured by a gentleman who has a good opportunity of knowing the fact, that the remittances of the treasury, for the purposes of the American war, are not one penny less than the enormous sum of £1,000,000 per week.

The last time the king conferred with Lord George Germaine, he asked him how many men he expected general Howe would land? His lordship replied 26,000, including the troops from Glasgow. No, replied his majesty, the number will be only 21,000, and such are

the regiments, putting into his hand an account he had just then received: Lord George desired to check it at his office, and, on his return, admitted that the king was right. The king then told him, that it was the opinion of the foreign officers in the American army, that if the general landed a few miles from New-York he would be successful, but if he landed at the city, he would be beat. The king added the names of those officers, and the service from whence they were sent. His secretary of state knew none of those particulars. His majesty's intelligence, of every thing concerning the war in America has been remarkably accurate.

September 16. The following is a picturesque description of the state of affairs: — The country gentlemen without discernment. North America lost. The West-Indies in danger of being lost also. The Emperor of Germany on the eve of making a settlement in our sides, in the East-Indies. The French preparing a powerful fleet, to command a trade with North America for provisions and lumber for their islands, while ours are starving. The Dutch gaining immense sums, by being the general carriers of European and American commodities. England running headlong into a civil war, which, if victorious, is of no advantage to her, and, if unsuccessful, is fatal to her. The whole British empire, so splendid and formidable in the late reign, crumbling and mouldering away in the present. The dependencies, once the strength and glory of the crown, now dropping from or revolting against the home government, because the present system of it is founded in despotism, and supported by corruption.

The parliament will meet precisely to the last prorogation, whatever the success of the American expedition may turn out, as the supplies of last year are all run out, and the great waggon wheels of government will want fresh greasing.

Three American privateers were, the 9th instant, cruising within a few leagues of the Bristol channel.

The public will be exceedingly amazed when they are informed, that the first captive of note brought into England from the coast of America, is a descendant of a Scotch baronet, whose name was Stuart, supposed to be nearly allied to the earl of Bute, being son to Mary Stuart, only sister to Sir John Stuart, by Henry Johnson, of Boston. The person alluded to will easily be known to be Henry Johnson, late commander of the Yankee privateer, now a prisoner on board the Ardent man of war, at Sheerness.

Nothing can be a greater proof of the resources and courage of the Americans, than reserving their declaration of independency till general Howe had arrived with the whole force of England against them. If they had not the means of defence, or were not determined to fight (as their enemies give out) they would have thrown down their arms, and flocked to the royal standard; but so far from this, it is only now they seem to have adopted a principle of resistance, which should therefore hold out a very serious, though late reflection to our ministry, that they have hitherto been uniformly wrong in their opinions of, and measures against that country.

All public affairs are now so little attended to, notwithstanding what the world may think, or their anxiety may lead them to believe, that the king is perfectly at ease in Windsor castle. The real minister, Mr. Jenkinson, is playing the jolly garcon with his two ministers, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wedderburne, at Spain and Germany. The ostensible minister, Lord North, is gone frolicking into the west for a month. The first lord of the admiralty is fishing for barble, at Shipperton. The secretaries of state are gone a partridge shooting, to take the first of the season. There is nobody left but Mr. Cornwall, to look after the clerks.

Orders have been given for a copy to be made out of all the treaties of commerce which have been negotiated between our court and that of Lisbon, from the conclusion of the late war to the present time.

Three noblemen, who are in high office, want much to retire at present; Lord Townshend, who, in private life, is yet upon velvet, wants 30,000l. and is not very solicitous about the ordnance; Lord Weymouth feels the necessity of a continued addition so much, that a pension for life of 3000l. a year is his object; and Lord Mansfield will give up the king's bench as soon as he is properly gratified.

The following is said to be an exact state of the provincial navy in the month of May last.

	No. of ships.	guns.
Massachusetts	21	from ten to forty
New-Hampshire	10	smaller
Connecticut	27	ditto
Rhode Island	37	ditto
New-York	40	from ten to forty
Jersey	20	smaller
Pennsylvania	40	large and small
Lower Counties	20	from ten to forty
Maryland	21	smaller
Virginia	30	small and large
N. Carolina	27	from ten to thirty
South ditto	22	ditto

Large and small crabs, and the price of the engraving as privateers and the price of the harbour.

At the late York and the Joseph Crowther, returning from transportation before the expiration of his term, and James Middleton, convicted of a highway robbery, received sentence of death, but were reprieved. Joseph Crowther, in his defence, said, he was



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ended in Pennsylvania, and that section were in fact  
a fiction that, that the provisions compelled every  
person to take up arms or quit that country; that he  
either chose to take his chance of the law, then take  
up arms against his king and country, which was the  
sole cause of his returning to England. To support  
this, he called two witnesses, one of whom declared  
what he said; the other, who was a merchant, said,  
that at that time, sections were not come to extremity;  
but that taking up of arms was only a willingness.

Some advisers are just come from the English minister  
at Lisbon, which call a stamp on his majesty's count-  
enance, and will be through all his smiles.  
As the courts of Lisbon and Madrid have now at-  
tenuated their several understandings, there  
can be no further pretence for the embarkation of  
Spanish forces, or the equipment of a Spanish fleet.  
The Spaniards are quiet. The Portuguese are to be  
no longer considered as enemies in apprehension. Spain  
therefore, if she does not desert from arms, will justly  
excite the suspicions of Great Britain.

**WILLIAMSBURG, November 24.**  
On Tuesday night an express arrived from General  
Carleton, with dispatches to his excellency, advising  
of his having returned with his army from the Chero-  
kee country, after concluding a treaty of peace with  
Oconahostee, and three other chiefs, on the part of the  
whole nation, at their capital of Chose, the particulars  
of which are as follows, viz. All captives in their  
hands, white or black, to be delivered up, time be-  
longing to Virginia by the 1st of February, at the  
Long Island, and such as were taken from the hands  
of Santa-Carlos and George at or near Keweenaw, as  
soon as possible; besides the horses, cattle, and prop-  
erty of every kind they have taken from the inhabi-  
tants, or their value, to be determined by commis-  
sioners on both sides, who are to meet for that purpose  
at the Long Island. As white people to be entertain-  
ed by the Cherokees, after they are demanded to be  
delivered up to the hands of America. All matters  
relating to lands, boundaries, trade, agents, and per-  
sons residing among the Cherokees, all matters, nam-  
ing routes through their country, and building forts  
therein, to be wholly submitted to the Virginia state,  
with any number of their own chiefs, not exceeding  
five, to determine. War to cease, and peace, harmony,  
and brotherly affection, to take place. For the future  
performance of these articles they agreed to deliver  
up 15 hostages, such as old Cherokees should demand  
of them, to be exchanged yearly, for such others as  
the Virginia state may require to be put into their  
hands.

Our Christian thought proper, before he set out on  
his return home, to make a sample of three towns  
under the influence of a chief called the Dragon Canoe,  
who was the principal cause of the war; and one other,  
called Chulohwey, where a white prisoner of ours was  
lately burnt. These he utterly destroyed, but did no  
other damage to the Indians, whose perfidious conduct,  
on many occasions, might have justified a more rig-  
orous chastisement. It is to be hoped, however, that  
the council's humane treatment of the savages, whom  
he had it to much in his power to destroy them, will  
render abortive any future machinations of such in-  
considerable as Great Britain to far them up to  
war against the United States.

**ANNAPOLIS, December 11.**  
**IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, December 10, 1776.**

**SIR,**  
WE are informed that the people through the coun-  
try are exceedingly anxious to see the proceedings of  
the late convention, and we desire to know your reason  
for the delay of the publication thereof, at the same  
time we express and request you to be as expeditious  
as possible in that work.

Per order,  
**R. RIDGELY, clk.**  
Mr. Green, printer.

In answer to the above, the Printer begs leave to  
inform the council, that the delay in publishing the  
proceedings is owing to their extraordinary length,  
and not to any want of diligence in him, and may be  
assured that he will exert himself to have them printed  
as speedily as possible.

No papers having been received from the northward  
by the two last posts, obliges the Printer to furnish  
his customers this week with only an half sheet,  
which he hopes they will excuse.

**IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.**  
**October 23, 1776.**

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

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

To be sold by public VENDOR, on Monday the 16th  
instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the house of the  
late Dr. BENJAMIN KENNEDY, in Annapolis,  
**A PARCEL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, con-**  
sisting of feather-beds, tables, chairs, &c. three  
horses, and a quantity of wine and cider vinegar.

**THE subscriber, SURGEON DENTIST, late from London, draws teeth and bleeds. He attends at the military hospital shop, next door to Mr. William Reynolds's.**

**WILLIAM GORWOOD.**

**W**HEREAS the partnership of JOHN and WILLIAM DOUGLAS and Company is dissolved: All persons that have any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled. And those who are indebted to them are desired to be speedy in discharging their respective accounts.

The said company has for sale about seven acres of LAND in a healthy, fruitful soil country, on the north-west bank of the Chesapeake Bay, about five miles above a bridge called the North West Fork Bridge, to which there is a navigation, and within eight miles of a very public landing on Choptank river; it is in a good part of the country for public business, and there goes by the dwelling-house, on said land, a great road that leads from Cambridge and Vienna to Maryland-Bridge, Choptank-Bridge, and Down. About six acres of the said land are cleared, and now under good tillage, the most fertile lands are in general well timbered, and abound in fine meadow ground, as it is supposed there can be made upwards of 200 acres, 30 or 40 as there is, that be most convenient to the dwelling house, are most cleared, and 5 or 6 under excellent pasturage, considering it has been but lately down. There is on the premises a log dwelling house for ten long, with a kitchen adjoining thereto, a large barn and stables, a stone-house with two good cellars underneath, and several out-houses, and a good paved garden; also a single ground water mill, about four years built, which has a very considerable run of country mill, a small saw-mill or forge, with two fires and one ham-mer, and an old saw-mill that may easily be repaired; the mill is now going: The said water-works are supported by two streams which have a communication to each other by a canal; there is also a smith's shop and saw-mill on said premises. The said land, well adapted to being divided into three parts or parcels, is so to waste as many plantations. Any person, or persons, wish-able to purchase, by applying to WILLIAM DOUGLAS, one of said company, who at present lives on said premises, and has power to dispose thereof, will be shown the lands and improvements, and made ac- quainted with the terms.

**December 11, 1776.**  
**THAT** branch of trade carried on by us at QUEEN-ANNE being at an end, and being desirous to close our books on that concern, we have to request of those who have been so good as to favour us with their friendship and assistance, that they will please to settle their open accounts, either by note or otherwise, as may be most convenient to themselves; which we shall esteem an additional obliging con- sideration.

**Singleton & Co.**

**December 7, 1776.**  
**T**HERE is at the plantation of CONROD RYER, living near Christian Lake, in Frederick county, an iron-grey HORSE, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, about six or seven years old, no brand, four saddle spots. The owner may be seen again, on proving property and paying charges.

**STRAYED** or stolen from the subscriber, in the City of Annapolis, some time in the month of October last, a large red and white COW, with a white face.—Whoever gives an account of the said cow, so that she may be again, shall receive ten shillings from

**WILLIAM ROBERTS.**

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

**Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.**  
**STOLEN** from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation, on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is undocked or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10 s. if twenty miles 20 s. if thirty miles 30 s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3 l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

**WILLIAM WATERS.**

**ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS.**

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

**St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.**  
By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 23d day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following vessels, to wit:

**ONE** very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOPS, one almost new, burthen about 2000 bushels; the other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the one mulberry and cedar frame, burthen about 1600 bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with some rigging.

**VERNON HERR, TIMOTHY BOWES.**

**THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.**

**ROBERT DAVIDG.**

**W**ANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a HATTER'S shop. Any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of such and such, will receive with great encouragement, by applying to

**P. S.** The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Matthews and John Christian; and any one detecting such a business done is desired to apply to him, and not to the servants of the shop.

**W. REYNOLDS.**

**STRAYED** or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the 1st of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, two years old; her legs, belly, flanks, &c. and round her eyes, nearly, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; the ears and gellings; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Hydrick, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

**WALTER COMPTON.**

**To be LET, and entered on immediately.**

**A TANYARD**, and a small tannery on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above house and yard is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, where he may be furnished with working tools, and a large stock of good bark.

**THOMAS HYDRICK.**

**Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.**  
**T**HE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and convenience, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and complete FULLING MILL, situated at his saw-mill, on the never-failing stream of water, Severn-River, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection; which he is desirous, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices for READY CASH,—by their most obliging humble servant,

**GRIFFITH COLLINGS.**

**M. B.** As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are ex- ceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, solely for the purpose, he is desirous also carrying on the DYEING business, in its best per- fection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms—for ready money.

**JAMIN YOUNG, late of Cecil county, is de- sired to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to**

**BARUCH WILLIAMS, administrator.**

**Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne Arundel county,**

**THE** 18th day of December next being the day appointed for the choice of a sheriff for the county, occasions this address to you.—I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity: This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

**I am the public's true and faithful servant,**

**THOMAS DRAKE.**

**November 23, 1776.**

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

**To be sold, on Saturday the 1st day of Decem- ber, 1776.**

**NEAR** 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are also 240 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, six acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 200 l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about six miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Elkridge Mills, and about 25 from Bladenburg. There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Capt. Benjamin Washfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber,

**JOHN WATMAN.**



## MARTLAND GAZETTE. 193

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1776.

EXTRACT from Dr. PRICE's pamphlet, entitled,  
"Observations on the nature of civil liberty, &c."

## Of the JUSTICE of the war with AMERICA.

**T**HE enquiry, whether the war with the colonies is a *just* war, will be best determined by stating the power over them, which it is the end of the war to maintain: And this cannot be better done than in the words of an act of parliament, made on purpose to define it. That act, it is well known, declares, "That this kingdom has power, and of right ought to have power, to make laws and statutes to bind the colonies, and people of America, in all cases whatever."—readful power, indeed! I defy any one to express every in stronger language. It is the same as declaring, "that we have a right to do with them what we please."—I will not waste my time by applying to such claim any of the preceding arguments. If my reader does not feel more in this case than words can express, reasoning must be vain.

"But, probably, most persons will be for usingilder language; and for saying no more than, that the united legislatures of England and Scotland have of right power to tax the colonies, and a supremacy of legislation over America.—But this comes to the same. If it means any thing, it means, that the property, and the legislations of the colonies, are subject to the absolute discretion of Great-Britain, and ought of right to be so. The nature of the thing admits of no limitation. The colonies can never be admitted to be judges, how far the authority over them in these cases shall extend. This would be to destroy it entirely.—If any part of their property is subject to our discretion, the whole must be so. If we have a right to interfere at all in their internal legislations, we have a right to interfere as far as we think proper.—It is self-evident that this leaves them nothing they can call *their own*.—And what is it that can give to any people such a supremacy over another people?—I have already examined the principal answers which have been given to this enquiry. But it will not be amiss in this place to go over some of them again.

"It has been urged, that such a right must be lodged somewhere, 'In order to preserve the unity of the British empire.'"

"Pleas of this sort have, in all ages, been used to justify tyranny.—They have in religion given rise to numerous oppressive claims, and slavish hierarchies. And in the Romish communion particularly, it is well known that the *pope* claims the title and powers of the supreme head on earth of the Christian church, in order to preserve its unity.—With respect to the British empire, nothing can be more preposterous than to endeavour to maintain its unity, by letting up such a method of establishing unity, which, like the similar method in religion, can produce nothing but mischief.—The truth is, that a common relation to one supreme executive head; an exchange of kind offices; ties of interest and affection, and *compacts*, are sufficient to give the British empire all the unity that is necessary. But it not—if, in order to preserve its unity, one half of it must be enslaved to the other half, let it, in the name of God, want unity.

"Much has been said of 'the superiority of the British state.' But what gives us our superiority?—Is it our *wealth*?—I his never confers real dignity. On the contrary, its effect is always to debate, intoxicate, and corrupt.—Is it the numbers of our people? The colonies will soon be equal to us in number.—Is it our *knowledge* and *virtue*? They are probably equally knowing, and more virtuous. Here are names among them that will not stoop to any names among the philosophers and politicians of this island.

"But we are the *parent state*."—These are the magic words which have fascinated and misled us.—The English came from *Germany*. Does that give the *German* states a right to tax us?—Children, having no property, and being incapable of guiding themselves, the author of nature has committed the care of them to their parents, and subjected them to their absolute authority. But there is a period when, having acquired property, and a capacity of judging for themselves, they become independent agents; and when, for this reason, the authority of their parents ceases, and becomes nothing but the respect and influence due to benefactors. Supposing, therefore, that the order of nature in establishing the relation between parents and children, ought to have been the rule of our conduct to the colonies, we should have been gradually relaxing our authority as they grew up. But, like mad parents, we have done the contrary; and, at the very time when our authority should have been most relaxed, we have carried it to the greatest extent, and exercised it with the greatest rigour. No wonder then, that they have turned upon us, and obliged us to remember that they are not children.

"But we have, it is said, protected them, and run deeply in debt on their account."—(The full answer to all this has been already given. Will any one say, that all we have done for them has not been more on our own account \* than on theirs?—But suppose the

contrary. Have they done nothing for us? Have they made no compensations for the protection they have received? Have they not helped us to pay our *taxes*, to support our poor, and to bear the burthen of our debts, by taking from us, at our own price, all the commodities with which we can supply them?—Have they not, for our advantage, submitted to many restraints in acquiring property? Must they likewise resign to us the disposal of that property?—Has not their exclusive trade with us been for many years one of the chief sources of our national wealth and power?—In all our wars have they not fought by our side, and contributed much to our success? In the last war, particularly, it is well known, that they ran themselves deeply in debt; and that the parliament thought it necessary to grant them considerable sums annually as compensations for going beyond their abilities in assisting us. And in this course would they have continued for many future years; perhaps for ever.—In short, were an accurate account stated, it is by no means certain which side would appear to be most indebted. When asked as *freemen*, they have hitherto seldom discovered any reluctance in giving. But, in obedience to a demand, and with the bayonet at their breasts, they will give us nothing but blood.

"It is farther said, 'that the land on which they settled was ours.'—But how came it to be ours? If sailing along a coast can give a right to a country, then might the people of Japan become, as soon as they please, the proprietors of Britain. Nothing can be more chimerical than property founded on such a reason. If the land on which the colonies first settled had any proprietors, they were the natives. The greatest part of it they bought of the natives. They have since cleared and cultivated it; and, without any help from us, converted a wilderness into fruitful and pleasant fields. It is, therefore, now on a double account their property; and no power on earth can have any right to disturb them in the possession of it, or to take from them, without their consent, any part of its produce.

"But let it be granted, that the land was ours. Did they not settle upon it under the faith of charters, which promised them the enjoyment of all the rights of Englishmen; and allowed them to tax themselves, and to be governed by legislatures of their own, similar to ours? These charters were given them by an authority, which at the time was thought competent; and they have been rendered sacred, by an acquiescence on our part for more than a century. Can it be wondered at, that the colonies should revolt, when they found their charters violated; and an attempt made to force *innovations* upon them by famine and by sword?—But I lay no stress on charters. They derive their rights from a higher source. It is inconsistent with common sense to imagine, that any people would ever think of settling in a distant country, on any such condition, as that the people from whom they withdrew should for ever be masters of their property, and have power to subject them to any modes of government they pleased. And had there been express stipulations to this purpose in all the charters of the colonies, they would, in my opinion, be no more bound by them, than if it had been stipulated with them, that they should go naked, or expose themselves to the incursions of wolves and tigers.

The defective state of the representation of this kingdom has been farther pleaded to prove our right to tax America. We submit to a parliament that does not represent us, and therefore they ought.—How strange an argument is this? It is saying we want liberty; and therefore, they ought to want it.—Suppose it true, that they are indeed contending for a better constitution of government, and more liberty than we enjoy? Ought this to make us angry?—Who is there that does not see the danger to which this country is exposed?—Is it generous, because we are in a sink, to endeavour to draw them into it? Ought we not rather to wish earnestly, that there may at least be one free country left upon earth, to which we may fly, when venality, luxury, and vice have completed the ruin of liberty here?

It is, however, by no means true, that America has no more right to be exempted from taxation by the British parliament, than Britain itself.—Here, all freeholders, and burghers in boroughs, are represented. There, not one freeholder, or any other person, is represented.—Here, the aid granted by the represented part of the kingdom must be proportionably paid by themselves; and the laws they make for others; they at the same time make for themselves. There, the aid they would grant would not be paid, but received, by themselves; and the laws they made would be made for others only.—In short, The relation of one country to another country, whose representatives have the power of taxing it (and of appropriating the money raised by the taxes) is much the same with the relation of a country to a single despot, or a body of despots, within itself, invested with the like power. In both cases, the people taxed and those who tax have separate interests; nor can there be any thing to check oppression, besides either the abilities of the people taxed, or the humanity of the *taxers*.—But indeed I never hope to convince that person of any thing, who does

not see an essential difference \* between the two cases now mentioned; or between the circumstances of individuals, and classes of men; making parts of a community imperfectly represented in the legislature that represents it; and the circumstances of a whole community, in a distant world, not at all represented.

(The remainder in our next.)

NEWBURY-PORT, November 10.

The following LETTERS were lately intercepted, and now made public for the satisfaction of our readers.

"DEAR SIR,

London, July 9, 1776.

"THIS day I received your kind letter of the 9th of June. It gave me great pleasure, as it seems to carry with it a degree of satisfaction and contentment with your present situation. Happy I am that you did not leave Halifax to encounter the expenses of this extravagant place. Every article of expence is increased four-fold since you knew it. What the many poor people will do who have steered their course this way, I cannot tell. Government, however disposed to relieve their necessities, will not be able to answer their numerous claims. Every province affords its petitioners, and I apprehend the number of them will prevent the gratification of any.

"I think it my duty, in point of friendship, to give you this hint; but keep it to yourself, least it may be construed to a kind of reflection, which I do not mean. Upon the same score of secrecy let me hint to you, that your friend gen. G—e is entirely in the private walk of life; he could not serve you; therefore, my good friend, you must be content to wait with patience the event of things. If any opening occurs, I will not fail to advise you of it.

"I found Mrs. Oliver well, and settled in a little snug house at Brompton, in the neighbourhood of London: but I shall continue here no longer than I am able to find a more economical retreat. I have not had time to look about me yet; some cheaper part of England must be the object of my enquiry.—Col. Vassall as at present in our neighbourhood, but he means to take house in London, at the court end of the town, and enjoy the comforts of a plentiful fortune; at least for one winter.

"We received the account of our successes in Canada before the arrival of your letters about ten days. It would have given me great pleasure to have received them first from you. You know it would have given me an opportunity to have shewn them to your advantage: a word to the wise. If any thing occurs which you think important, let me have it by the first opportunity. Direct to lieut. gov. Oliver, London, it will be sufficient.

"I hope this will find you, Mrs. P. and family well, and as happy as your circumstances will admit; in which I shall ever take the part of a sincere friend and well-wisher.

THO. OLIVER."

DAVID PHIPS, Esq; HALIFAX.

"DEAR NED,

London, July 10, 1776.

"I RECEIVED your very obliging letter of the 23d of May, by Mr. Simpson, with a number other letters returned, which went out from England, directed to me at Halifax or Boston; and I am much obliged, not only for your kind attention to my concerns, but for your early correspondence, containing a fund of intelligence and entertainment.

"I wish it were in my power to make you a suitable return, by giving you such information as would be new and entertaining; but long, I hope, before this reaches your hands, you will have known the great preparations which are already made for prosecuting with vigour the American war. We hope that these appearances of determination may have great effect upon the southern governments, in bringing them to a proper temper of mind for a speedy reconciliation, but have not the least expectation of the New-England people giving up, without real correction.

"At this season of the year, London, is more barren of interesting events, or any great movements, than Nova-Scotia.

"I am glad you did not come over, as I am confident you would have been disappointed. *Entre nous*, the application from the sufferers in America are like to be so very numerous, that I apprehend it will prevent the gratification of any. There is scarcely a province in America which does not afford shoals of petitioners hanging about the treasury; and administration, however well inclined, are unable to answer all the numerous demands. Therefore, my friend, I advise you to trust your fortune in the channel you are in. It times alter in America, it may alter appearances here. I am still in the neighbourhood of London, but mean to get in some cheaper part of the country. Col. V. and family are well; they continue in London. I am not able to form any conjecture, whether I shall succeed in my West-India plan, for reasons before mentioned.

I remain your affectionate friend,

T. OLIVER."

EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq; HALIFAX.

"It gives me pleasure to find, that the author of the remarks on the principal acts of the 13th parliament of Great-Britain, &c. acknowledges this difference.—It has, however, been at the same time mortifying to me to find so able a writer adopting such principles of government, as are contained in this work. According to him, a people have no property or rights, except such as their civil governors are pleased not to take from them. Taxes, therefore, he asserts, are in no sense the gifts, much less the free gifts of the people. See p. 53 & 191.

\* This is particularly true of the bounties granted on foreign American commodities (as pitch, tar, indigo, &c.) when imported into Britain; for it is well known, that the end of granting them was to get those commodities cheaper from the colonies and in return for our manufactures, which were used to get from Russia and other foreign countries. And this is expressed in the preamble of the laws which grant these bounties. See the "Appeal to the justice, &c. page 103, third edition. It is, therefore, strange that Dr. Tucker

and others should have insisted so much upon these bounties as favours and inducements to the colonies.—But it is still more strange, that the representations of the compensations granted them for doing more during the last war in assisting us, than could have been reasonably expected; and also of the sums we have spent in maintaining troops among them without their consent, and in opposition to their wishes.—See a pamphlet, entitled "The rights of Great Britain asserted against the claims of America."







## MARSHLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1776.

EXTRACT from Dr. PRICE's pamphlet, entitled,  
"Observations on the nature of civil liberty, &c."

[Continued from our last.]

Of the JUSTICE of the war with AMERICA.

**B**UT enough has been said by others on this point; nor is it possible for me to throw any new light upon it. To finish, therefore, what I meant to offer under this head, I must beg that the following considerations may be particularly attended to.

The question now between us and the colonies is, whether in respect of taxation and internal legislation, they are bound to be subject to the jurisdiction of this kingdom: or, in other words, whether the British parliament has or has not of right, a power to dispose of their property, and to model as it pleases their governments?—To this supremacy over them, we say, we are entitled; and in order to maintain it, we have begun the present war.—Let me here enquire,

1<sup>st</sup>. Whether, if we have now this supremacy, we shall not be equally entitled to it in any future time?—They are now but little short of half our number. To this number they have grown, from a small body of original settlers, by a very rapid increase. The probability is, that they will go on to increase; and that, in 50 or 60 years, they will be double our number; and form a mighty empire, consisting of a variety of states, all equal or superior to ourselves, in all the arts and accomplishments which give dignity and happiness to human life. In that period, will they be still bound to acknowledge that supremacy over them which we now claim? Can there be any person who will assert this; or whose mind does not revolt at the idea of a vast continent, holding all that is valuable to it, at the discretion of a handful of people on the other side the Atlantic?—But if, at that period, this would be unreasonable, what makes it other than so now?—Now the line, if you can.—But there is still a greater difficulty.

Britain is now, I will suppose, the seat of liberty and virtue, and its legislature consists of a body of able and independent men, who govern with wisdom and justice. The time may come when all will be reversed: when its excellent constitution of government will be inverted: when, pressed by debts and taxes, it will be greedy to draw to itself an increase of revenue from every distant province, in order to ease its own burthens: when the influence of the crown, strengthened by luxury and an universal profligacy of manners, will have tainted every heart, broken down every fence of liberty, and rendered us a nation of tame and contented vassals; when a general election will be nothing but a general auction of boroughs: and when the parliament, the grand council of the nation, and once the faithful guardian of the state, and a terror to evil ministers, will be degenerated into a body of sycophants, dependent and venal, always ready to confirm any measures; and little more than a public court for registering royal edicts,—such, it is possible, may, some time or other, be the state of Great Britain.—What will, at that period, be the duty of the colonies? Will they be still bound to unconditional submission? Must they always continue an appendage to our government, and follow it implicitly through every change that can happen to it?—Wretched condition, indeed, of millions of free-men as good as ourselves.—Will you say that we now govern equitably; and that there is no danger of any such revolution?—Would to God this were true.—But will you not always say the same; Who shall judge whether we govern equitably or not?—Can you give the colonies any security that such a period will never come? Once more,

If we have indeed that power which we claim over the legislations, and internal rights of the colonies, may we not, whenever we please, subject them to the arbitrary power of the crown?—I do not mean that this would be a disadvantageous change: for I have before observed, that if a people are to be subject to an external power over which they have no command, it is better that power should be lodged in the hands of one man than of a multitude. But many persons think otherwise; and such ought to consider that, if this would be a calamity, the condition of the colonies must be deplorable.—A government by king, lords, and commons, (it has been said) is the perfection of government; and so it is, when the commons are a just representation of the people; and when also, it is not extended to any distant people, or communities, not represented. But if this is the case, a government by a king only must be the worst; and every claim implying a right to establish such a government among any people must be unjust and cruel.—It is self evident, that by claiming a right to alter the constitutions of the colonies, according to our discretion, we claim this power; and it is a power that we have thought fit to exercise in one of our colonies;—Canada, according to the late extension of its limits, is a country almost as large as half Europe; and it may possibly come in time to be filled with British subjects. The Quebec act makes the king of Great-Britain a despot over all that country.—In the province of Massachusetts-bay the same thing has been attempted and begun.

The act for BETTER regulating their government passed at the same time with the Quebec act, gives the king the right of appointing, and removing at his pleasure, the members of one part of the legislature; alters the mode of choosing juries, on purpose to bring it more under the influence of the king; and takes away from the province the power of calling any meetings of the people without the king's consent.—The judges, likewise, have been made dependent on the king for their nomi-

nation and pay, and continuance in office.—If all this is no more than we have a right to do, may we not go on to abolish the house of representatives, to destroy all trials by juries, and to give up the province absolutely and totally to the will of the king?—May we not even establish popery in the province, as has been lately done in Canada, leaving the support of protestantism to the king's discretion?—Can there be any Englishman who, were it his own case, would not sooner lose his heart's blood than yield to claims so pregnant with evils, and destructive to every thing that can distinguish a free-man from a slave?

I will take this opportunity to add, that what I have now said, suggests a consideration that demonstrates, on how different a footing the colonies are with respect to our government, from particular bodies of men within the kingdom, who happen not to be represented. Here it is impossible that the represented part should subject the unrepresented part to arbitrary power, without including themselves. But in the colonies it is not impossible. We know that it has been done.

Whether the war with America is justified by the principles of the constitution.

**I** HAVE proposed in the next place to examine the war with the colonies by the principles of the constitution.—I know, that it is common to say that we are now maintaining the constitution in America. If this means that we are endeavouring to establish our own constitution of government there, it is by no means true; nor, were it true, would it be right. They have chartered governments of their own with which they are pleased; and which, if any power on earth may change without their consent, that power may likewise, if it thinks proper, deliver them over to the grand seignior.—Suppose the colonies of France and Spain had, by compacts, enjoyed for near a century and a half, free governments open to all the world, and under which they had grown and flourished; what should we think of those kingdoms, were they to attempt to destroy their governments, and to force upon them their own mode of government? Should we not applaud any zeal they discovered in repelling such an injury?—But the truth is, in the present instance, that we are not maintaining but violating our own constitution in America. The essence of our constitution consists in its independency. There is in this case no difference between *subjection* and *annihilation*.—Did, therefore, the colonies possess governments perfectly the same with ours, the attempt to subject them to ours would be an attempt to ruin them. A free government loses its nature from the moment it becomes liable to be commanded or altered by any superior power.

But I intended here principally to make the following observation. The fundamental principle of our government is, "The right of a people to give and grant their own money."—It is of no consequence, in this case, whether we enjoy this right in a proper manner or not. Most certainly we do not. It is, however, the principle on which our government, as a free government, is founded. The spirit of the constitution gives it us; and however imperfectly enjoyed, we glory in it as our first and greatest blessing. It was an attempt to encroach upon this right, in a trifling instance, that produced a civil war in the reign of Charles the first.—Ought not our brethren in America to enjoy this right as well as ourselves? Do the principles of the constitution give it us but deny it to them? Or can we, with any decency, pretend that when we give to the king their money, we give him *our* own? What difference does it make, that in the time of Charles the first the attempt to take away this right was made by *one* man; but that, in the case of America, it is made by a body of men?

In a word. This is a war undertaken not only against the principles of our own constitution, but on purpose to destroy other similar constitutions in America; and to substitute in their room a military force. It is, therefore, a gross and flagrant violation of the constitution.

NEWPORT, November 13.

Captain Skimmer, in a Massachusetts state boat of war, has taken, and carried into Boston, a ship bound to New-York, having on board seventeen thousand suits of cloaths, thirty thousand shirts, thirty thousand pair of stockings, thirty thousand pair of shoes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

The following vessels, taken and carried into the state of Rhode-Island, are labelled in the court of admiralty there, viz. The schooner Endeavour, burthen one hundred and twenty-five tons, her cargo consists of one thousand bushels of salt, three hogheads of rum, eight hogheads of molasses, one hoghead, three tierces, and four barrels of sugar, Michael Dyer late master, bound from Bermuda to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, taken by the Montgomery privateer, Daniel Rutenberg commander.—The brigantine Phoenix, burthen one hundred and fifty tons; her cargo consists of about one thousand quintals of dry fish, and one hundred and seventy-five empty ship casks, late commanded by John Darrel, bound from the port of Quebec, in Canada, to the island of Grenada, in the West-Indies, taken by the Greenwich privateer, Job Pierce commander.—The ship New-Wellmoreland, burthen three hundred tons; her cargo consists of four hundred and twenty-nine casks of sugar, ninety-six puncheons of rum, forty tons of logwood, forty-nine mahogany planks, &c. late commanded by William Hore, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the brigantine Cabot, Eliza Hinman commander.—The brigantine Live Oak, burthen two hundred and sixty tons; her cargo consists of two hun-

dred and forty-seven hogheads of sugar, eighty-six puncheons of rum, four hundred and fifty pieces of mahogany, twenty-three tons of logwood, and fifteen hundred pounds weight of copper, &c. James Wallace late master, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the Diamond privateer, Thomas Stacey commander.—A libel is likewise filed in said court against six hundred and eleven elephants teeth, two tons of pepper, six guns, three pounders, four howitzers, two swivel guns, four blunderbusses, one hundred small arms, one negro boy, twelve casks of powder, ten pistols, a quantity of sheet lead, flints and musket balls, captured and taken out of the brigantine Union, one Wilson late master, bound from the island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies, to Liverpool, in England, by James Munro, commander of the privateer Sally, of that state.

We hear from good authority, that the main body of our army is at Princeton, to which place gen. Washington has returned from Trenton; and that the detachment from gen. Howe's army, under the command of lord Cornwallis and gen. Vaughan, still continues at Brunswick.

The English soldiers, it seems, were so jealous of the plunder the Hessians got, that they likewise insisted upon the same privilege, which gen. Howe was obliged to allow, in order to pacify them and prevent a mutiny. And the devastation they make, wherever they come, is not to be equalled in history. They make no distinction: Whig or tory is all one to them.

WAR-OFFICE, December 7.

I am directed by the board of war to order all officers on the recruiting service in this state immediately to march the men they have enlisted to Philadelphia, leaving none at the several places where they now are, but such as shall be absolutely necessary for the service. Returns of the number already recruited are desired to be forthwith transmitted to the board. All officers in the service of the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, are desired to attend at the War-office, and make the proper returns.

By order of the board of war,

RICHARD PETERS, sec.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, December 13.

Major-general Putnam being arrived in this city, and having taken upon him the command by general Washington's orders—This is therefore to give notice to all officers of the militia, who arrive from the country, to apply to general Putnam immediately, and receive his directions.

By order of council,

THOMAS WASHINGTON, pres.

Head-quarters, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1776.

The general has been informed that some weak or wicked men have maliciously reported, that it is the design and wish of the officers and men in the continental army, to burn and destroy the city of Philadelphia. To counteract such a false and scandalous report, he thinks it necessary to inform the inhabitants who propose to remain in the city, that he has received positive orders from the hon. continental congress, and from his excellency general Washington, to secure and protect the city of Philadelphia against all invaders and enemies. The general will consider every attempt to burn the city of Philadelphia as a crime of the blackest dye, and will, without ceremony, punish capitally any incendiary who shall have the hardiness and cruelty to attempt it.

The general commands all able bodied men in the city of Philadelphia, who are not conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and who have not been known heretofore to entertain such scruples, to appear in the state-house yard to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, with their arms and accoutrements. This order must be complied with; the general being resolutely determined that no person shall remain in this city an idle spectator of the present contest, who has it in his power to injure the American cause, or who may refuse to lend his aid to the support of its persons under constitutional liberties, as before mentioned, only excepted.

All persons who have arms and accoutrements, which they cannot or do not mean to employ in defence of America, are hereby ordered to deliver them to Mr. Robert Towers, who will pay for the same. Those who are convicted of secreting any arms or accoutrements will be severely punished.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, major general.

The following authentic paper is published as a specimen of the polite manners and merciful spirit that animate the leaders of our enemies. This indecent paper was returned by a flag of truce, sent by general Gates from Ticonderoga to M<sup>re</sup> aux Noix.—The wretch, who signs the vulgar writing, ought to have felt, the superiority over himself and all abettors of tyranny, that the meanest of the many millions possessed, who are now determined to drive lawless oppressors and oppressors from this free country.

Camp at St. John's, November 15, 1776.

THE boat from Ticonderoga, called a flag of truce, may be sent back with the persons who came in it. It is unnecessary to say more to the people than to repeat, That the commander in chief does not permit flags of truce, or any communication with the American rebels—unless coming to implore the king's mercy. The allowing these rebels in this boat to return and not made prisoners, is an instance of the clemency of his majesty's officers to these unfortunate people; but it is recommended to them to be careful how they venture



