

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1775.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, Sept. 16.
To the PRINTER.

Manchester, September 8, 1775.

SIR,
As a native of, and a well-wisher to Manchester, I feel some concern, that the town should be represented as inimical to the Americans, by means of an address this day sent up to the king. Be assured, Sir, that this address does not give the true sense of the town in general, and that it may properly enough be said to have been smuggled on it. Only a day's notice was given in one of our news-papers, on Tuesday last. The advertisement was artfully penned; and the several country gentlemen, of tory character, had been apprised of the meeting some time before. They therefore arrived on Wednesday, to assist their friends in deceiving government, and injuring the whole community. You may depend upon it, that the address is signed by very few, excepting high-churchmen, and men of Jacobite principles. I believe one person who has signed it was in the last rebellion; but what is more discreditable than even these circumstances, it contains at least one notorious falsehood, in asserting the flourishing state of trade.

You may take my word for it, trade is in a very languishing condition, and that the ensuing winter presents a most dismal prospect. A great part of our weavers are likely to be without work, and many thousands connected with them unemployed. It is probable also that provisions will be dear. Add to these, that other manufacturing towns will be as much injured as ourselves; and further, that one half of the sailors, those honest brave fellows, throughout the kingdom, will be deprived of the means of supporting themselves and families, owing to the number of ships laid up. Whoever considers such a situation of things, must be alarmed with the apprehension of consequences. But as my assertions of the badness of trade will have most weight when supported by proofs, I shall set down a few facts; facts are stubborn things, and not to be whittled away.

Mr. T. T. and Mr. C. F. are well known to be two of our most considerable manufacturers. Now, I affirm that the first of these gentlemen has at present only one warper, and the latter no more than two. These particulars, Sir, are clear proofs of a reduced trade, as I doubt not they have often employed half a dozen warpers each for himself. I also affirm, that their warehouses contain each an immense stock of goods, which they know not how to dispose of. I write from knowledge. How these men came to sign the address is surprising indeed!

Sir Thomas Egerton, one of our county members, is, in my opinion, a worthy man; I respect him, though he knows little of me. How he came engaged in this dirty business I will not say; I would rather throw over him the veil of charity. It was indeed observed that he was very much agitated. He was so much flustered, that every one present at the meeting was sorry for him; and his appearance was that of a man conscious of being ill employed. I believe something in the form of a protest will be set about by the friends of liberty and commerce.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 11.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An ACT for the punishment of persons who shall be found guilty of holding a traitorous correspondence with the ministry of Great-Britain, or any of their officers or agents, or of supplying the ministerial army or navy that now is, or may be employed in America, against the United Colonies, with provisions, cannon, arms, ammunition, or warlike or naval stores, or of acting as pilots on board any of their ships or vessels.

WHEREAS the ministry of Great Britain have, for several years past, steadily pursued a plan for subjecting the inhabitants of the British colonies in America to an absolute and unconstitutional state of slavery, and have proceeded at length to the burning of our towns, and spreading desolation and slaughter, as far as it hath been in their power, through the country, in a manner totally inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, and unworthy of the reputation formerly sustained by British troops. And whereas the aforesaid colonies have been reduced to the fatal necessity of taking up arms in defence of those inalienable rights and liberties which they derive from the unerring laws of nature, and the fundamental principles of the British constitution, and which they cannot resign but with their lives: Whereas several of the inhabitants of the said colonies, lost to every generous sentiment of liberty,--of love to their country and posterity, have kept up a traitorous correspondence with and supplied the ministerial troops and navy, and some of them have acted as pilots on board their ships and vessels, whereby the safety and liberty of the said colonies may be greatly endangered:

Be it therefore enacted by this general assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That if any of the inhabitants of the said colonies within this colony, or any of the inhabitants of this colony within any other colony, shall be found guilty of holding a traitorous correspondence with the ministry of Great Britain, or any of their officers or agents, or of supplying the ministerial army or navy that now is, or may be employed in America against the United Colonies, with provisions, cannon, arms, ammunition, or warlike or naval stores,

or of acting as pilots on board any of their ships or vessels, he or they so offending shall suffer the pains of death, as in cases of felony, and shall forfeit his lands, goods, and chattels, to the colony, to be disposed of by the general assembly as they shall think fit, all necessary charges of prosecution, condemnation, and execution, being first deducted: And that all offences against this act shall be cognizable before the superior court of judicature, court of assize and general goal delivery of this colony. The negotiation and treaty of the town council with Capt. Wallace, respecting the supplying the ships of war stationed in the harbour of Newport, and the regulation thereof by the commanding officer, allowed of by this general assembly at this present session to be excepted out of this act.

And be it further enacted by this general assembly, That this act be in force in ten days after the rising of this assembly, and that the same be published in the Providence Gazette, and Newport Mercury.

Nov. 6.

A true copy.

Witness, HENRY WARD, secretary.

The house have granted 200 l. lawful money, for the support or removal of the poor of Newport.

Thursday last in the afternoon, an engagement happened in the bay, between two privateer sloops from this place, and a schooner, a bomb-ketch, and three tenders from Newport; the engagement lasted till night, when the enemy's vessels sheered off, and were chased several miles by our cruisers. Two tenders got back to Newport the same night, one of them much damaged in her sails and rigging. Our vessels received little or no injury.

NEW-PORT, Nov. 20.

By several gentlemen arrived in town, since the post we are informed that the privateers in the Massachusetts Bay have taken a transport from England, with 200 troops on board; and were in pursuit of another, with a large sum of money, for the payment of the ministerial troops in Bolton.

The bomb-brig, and an armed schooner, on this station, were cruising up the bay several days last week, and on Friday a number of men from the schooner landed on Prudence, and took out of the house of Mr. John Sheldon a great many articles of wearing apparel and household furniture, to the amount, 'tis supposed, of several hundred dollars; the particulars of which we have not time nor room to insert this day.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

By a letter received on the 20th inst. it appeared, that Capt. Harris, belonging to Foughkepsie, had actually enlisted a number of recruits for the ministerial army, and that he was then at Nassau-ferry, on Long-island; upon which Col. M^rougall, on the same night, with a number of friends to their country, went over in order to take him. They searched a number of houses, but to no purpose, till they came to Degruissee's ferry, where they found him in an upper room in a posture to defend himself, which appeared by two pistols lying on his bed, close by his side, loaded and primed, which however, as they came upon him unexpectedly, he had no opportunity to use. They took with him two of his men, and brought them all safe to New-York.

The above Capt. Harris made his escape from the guard who had the charge of him, last Thursday night, and has not since been heard of.

The Watertown paper of the 13th inst. contains an act of the legislature of Massachusetts-bay, entitled, "an act for encouraging the fitting out of armed vessels, to defend the sea-coast of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the same. Also an act for paying the minute-men, volunteers, &c. who were present at the battle of Lexington, according to their rank, the distance they came, &c.

We are assured that Major Skeene the younger, who was released from close confinement on his parole of honour, lately made his escape from Connecticut, and got to Croton's river, whence, for half a joe, he procured a fellow to put him on board the Asia man of war, where he arrived last Monday, and still remains. As Roman Catholic principles have lately become fashionable with the British ministry, perhaps this gentleman may think that no faith is to be kept with heretics, as the ministry deem those to be in politics, who assert their rights and freedom, and are ready to risk their lives, in defence of the English constitution, and those principles, on which the king holds his crown, and the English laws and government were established.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow to his son in this city, dated August 22.

"The Old Highland Watch, who were stationed in Ireland, upon being ordered to Boston, they all refused going to a man, and declared they would not go and fight against their brethren, who last war fought and conquered by their side."

Extra of a letter from St. John's camp, north side of St. John's, Nov. 4, 1774.

"Since my last letter Gen. Carleton has been defeated near Longueuil, (a place almost opposite Montreal) by Col. Warner; our men were 300 in number, and the enemy consisted of 800 men, commanded by Carleton himself. Col. Warner had a four pounder, which did not a little contribute to his victory, by pouring grape-shot in the enemy's boats, who were suffered to come very near the shore, before they fired at them. The boat Carleton was in sunk, but he escaped with a ducking; they landed but a few, some of which were taken

prisoners. Another paragraph in the same letter says, on Friday morning we marched into the fort, but upon our entrance, what havoc had our shot made with their houses! a very elegant large stone house, full of holes, great breaches in it, and the chimneys all to pieces; their brick-houses were rather worse, where they were obliged to bury themselves under ground to save themselves from our shot."

We hear that the ships that arrived lately at Boston from England, has brought over no more than a small train of artillery, a few matrosses, and four companies of the 17th regiment of foot.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Capt. Henry Livingston arrived here from Montreal, and informs us of the surrender of that city to Gen. Montgomery on Monday the 13th inst. on condition that the inhabitants have the full enjoyment of their religion as usual, and their property secured from plunder.

We also learn that Gov. Carleton was gone off for Quebec, with several vessels and a large quantity of gunpowder, &c. but that it was expected the whole would fall into the hands of Col. Arnold; who, we hear, was arrived before Quebec, and no doubt would very soon reduce that place.

Every necessary requisite for supplying the army under Gen. Montgomery, was found in Montreal, and on the most moderate terms, and where they will find very comfortable winter-quarters, after an amazingly fatiguing campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

By an express which arrived on Wednesday, we have received the articles of capitulation made and entered into by Richard Montgomery, Esq; brigadier general of the continental army, and the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, represented by the subscribers, John Porteous, Pierre Panet, John Blake, Pierre Meziere, James Finlay, Saint George Dupree, James McGill, Louis Carrigant, Richard Huntly, Francois Mathiot, Edward William Grey and Pierre Guy, duly elected for that purpose.

Article I. That the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals as religious orders and communities without any exception shall be maintained in the free possession and enjoyment of their rights, goods and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature soever they may be.

Art. II. That the inhabitants French and English shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.

Art. III. That trade in general, as well within the province as in the upper countries and parts beyond the seas, shall be carried on freely as heretofore, and passports shall be granted for that purpose.

Art. IV. That passports shall also be granted to those who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elsewhere, on their lawful affairs.

Art. V. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and suburbs of Montreal shall not be compelled, on any pretence whatsoever, to take up arms against the mother country, nor to contribute, in any manner towards carrying on war against her.

Art. VI. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and suburbs, or any other part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken prisoners, shall be set at liberty.

Art. VII. That courts of justice shall be established for the determination of property, and that the judges of the said courts shall be elected by the people.

Art. VIII. That the inhabitants of the town shall not be subjected to lodge troops.

Art. IX. That no inhabitants of the country, or savages, shall be permitted to enter the town until the commandant shall have taken possession and provided for the security thereof.

Montreal, November 12, 1775.

John Porteous, R. Huntly, John Blake, Edward Wm. Gray, James Finlay, James McGill, P. Panet, Mathiot, Carrigant, Meziere, St. George Dupree, Guy.

I do hereby certify that the above articles were presented to me, to which I have given the following answer:

The city of Montreal, having neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The continental army have a generous disdain of every act of oppression and violence; they are come for the express purpose of giving liberty and security. The general, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether English, French, or others, shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.

The present unhappy contention between Great-Britain and her colonies puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the mother country, nor can he make a general promise of passports; as far as it may consist with the safety of the troops, and the public good, he shall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpose promises to grant passports for the upper countries when required.

The general hopes to see such a provincial virtuous convention assembled as will enter with zeal into every measure that can contribute to set the civil and religious rights of this and her sister colonies on a permanent foundation. He promises for himself that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms against the mother country, or contribute towards the expenses of the present war.

The continental army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot consider their opposers as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the general's power to engage for the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to use his interest for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for the establishing courts of justice upon the most liberal plan, conformable to the British constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be burthened with troops but when necessity requires it, of which necessity the general must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country, and savages, shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the continental troops shall take possession of the Recollet gate; the proper officers must attend with the keys of all public stores upon the quarter master general, at nine o'clock at the Recollet gate.

This engagement is understood, and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the continental troops that may succeed me in this district.

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1775.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier general of the continental army.

It is said General Montgomery, on the 11th inst. crossed from Le Prairie to St. Paul's island, and the next day he landed upon the island of Montreal, at a place about a mile from the city, upon which the inhabitants, the ministerial troops having abandoned it with Gov. Carleton, sent out a flag of truce. The general required them to surrender within four hours, which not being complied with, he marched into the suburbs, when they were kindly entertained by the people; and upon the above articles of capitulation being agreed to in the evening, the following morning, after the guards were relieved, the army took possession of the city. That there being great plenty of woollens to be purchased at a reasonable rate, the general intended to give the soldiers new cloaths, they having suffered much by the severity of the climate, which they submitted to with a patience and resolution worthy their cause, particularly in their march from St. John's to Montreal, the road being halfleg deep in mire. That a party was stationed at Point Sorrel, and another at Chien, in hopes of intercepting Carleton and his adherents. That the schooner and galley which were sunk before St. John's, have been raised by Capt. Cheeseman, with a party of 300 men; and neither of them have received much damage, the schooner had her stern post knocked off, nine shot through her hull, and three in her mast, and the galley about five in her hull. We are who informed that the Canadians are well affected to the cause of liberty.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated Nov. 29.

"There is a letter in town (I cannot tell the date) from one of our captains in London, who says he hopes to return in a few months, and bring the olive branch, as matters will be accommodated soon. I his I had from a person who saw the letter. Arnold is arrived at Point Levy."

Extra of a letter from Albany, dated Nov. 23.

"We have persons of credit come to town, who, in their way from Detroit met Col. Butler and some others in their way from Montreal and Niagara at Oswego; he asked them whether it would be safe for them to return to Tryon county; he (Butler) informed them, that Gov. Carleton had told him, that he had received a letter from home, and there were two noblemen coming over to treat with the congress; that he expected matters would be settled before spring, and while the negotiation was on foot the troops would be removed from Belton to other parts, as it was supposed their stay there during the winter, would be pernicious to their healths."

Extra of a letter from George-town, (Maryland) Nov. 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by —, I set out on Tuesday morning last for Frederick town, and within 8 or 10 miles of that place, had the pleasure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companies, were taken about five miles above Hagar's town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this summer at Bolton, where he presented a plan of operation for the next spring to Gen. Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made lieutenant colonel commandant, was to proceed to Fort de Droit, where Capt. Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Irish, was to meet him with the field-pieces and stores that are there. Connolly was to raise a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this he had a power to engage every person that entered into the service 500 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he may think proper, was to appoint and commission all the officers under him, which commissions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to destroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincafle, if the Americans should make any resistance, and meet Dunmore by the 30th of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore, was to land an army under the cannon of the ships of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a lieutenant with promise of promotion, one Dr. Smith who says he was to be surgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's servant.

"They are to be brought into Frederick's town on Wednesday morning, and on Thursday examined before the committee. On searching their portmanteaus a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you see a part of the diabolical scheme is detected, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the spring; but as their scheme has thus providentially come to light, hope such preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

IN CONGRESS, Oct. 18, 1775.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be

ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

ANNAPOLIS, December 7.

The general assembly of this province, which flood prorogued to Tuesday the 5th inst. (although through mistake inserted, in No 1575 of this Gazette, to be prorogued to the 12th) was, on Monday last, by the advice of the lord proprietary's council of state, further prorogued to Monday the 11th instant.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, Somerset county, November 27, 1775.

I HAVE had the mortification to hear more than once, within a few weeks past, that I am represented to the public as an enemy to American liberty, and the chief promoter of those unhappy political dissensions which lately prevailed in this and Worcester county; but have not been able to discover where those reports, false and malicious as they are, originated.

I am therefore reduced to this method of calling upon my accusers, whoever they are, to stand forth, or to lodge an information against me with the provincial convention, or council of safety, where they shall find me always ready, upon the shortest notice, to attend them. Mean time, as I have the greatest reason to believe that no such public accusation will ever be exhibited; and that I shall not be indulged with so favourable an opportunity of vindicating my conduct to my countrymen, with whom I profess intirely to coincide in my political creed; I hope the honest indignation I feel at being mockingly attacked by private enemies, as well as my ardent desire to retrieve the good opinion of the public, will excuse my inserting the following depositions.

JOHN SCOTT.

The deposition of LEVIN CAREY, being of full age, taken before me this day; who, being sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God,

SAYETH, That on a certain Saturday, about three months ago, this deponent applied to the Rev. Mr. John Scott for his opinion, how he approved of Stephen Horley's intention to raise a company, by virtue of a commission to be obtained from the governor, and to have nothing to do with those who were mustering agreeable to the resolves of the continental congress. That the said Mr. Scott said he apprehended the governor would grant no such commission, and that he would advise him to decline such an undertaking; and in consequence of Mr. Scott's advice he, this deponent, and many others, on hearing Mr. Scott's sentiments, changed their resolution, and never after mustered upon the plan proposed by Stephen Horley. And this deponent further sayeth, That the Rev. Mr. Scott requested he would make him acquainted with the time of their next meeting, for that he would attend such meeting, and endeavour to convince them that they were doing wrong. And the reason why he did not give Mr. Scott the information required was, because he, this deponent, at the instigation of the said Mr. Scott, had left the company, and never joined them after. And this deponent further sayeth, That, during his conversation with the said Mr. Scott, Isaac Atkinson came up, joined in the discourse, and said the major part of the people down his way were of the same opinion with Stephen Horley; that he understood people in general were so, and particularly the people of Dorset: On which the said Mr. Scott advised him to desert from such schemes, and join in the common cause, and not set up his judgment against those of superior knowledge; that he, the said Mr. Scott, advised him to attend the meeting for choosing a committee, on which the said Atkinson said he wanted no committee, for did the people in his neighbourhood, for they apprehended it was a presbyterian scheme; that he, this deponent, says, that, during the whole conversation, the said Mr. Scott disapproved of their schemes, and advised the said Atkinson and the deponent to unite with the continent in support of the common cause of their country. And further this deponent saith not. Taken before me, the subscriber, this 25th day of November, 1775.

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

WHEREAS a report has been most falsely and maliciously propagated, That the Rev. John Scott advised Joshua Hitch to join in a company said to be raising in opposition to the resolves of the provincial convention by Matthew Cannon, and further, that the said Mr. Scott dissuaded the said Joshua Hitch from signing the association. In order to falsify these base assertions, came before me this the said Joshua Hitch, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the said report is spurious and false, and that the said Mr. Scott flood never justly impeachable with said slander, having never been consulted by the said Hitch on the occasion: And further says, that he, the said Hitch, consulted Gustavus Scott, Esq; on the subject of association, and he strongly recommended to him to sign it.

Sworn before me, the subscriber, this 25th day of November, 1775.

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

ON the said 25th day of November came Isaiah Banks before me, and deposed on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That on Sunday, coming from Green-Hill church, he heard the Rev. John Scott, and Matthew Cannon discoursing on the subject of the said Cannon's raising a company; to which he, the said Banks, paid particular attention; that he heard the said Mr. Scott tell Cannon he apprehended the steps Cannon then pursued threatened the loss of his land; on which the said Banks said, he thought it was his way to save his land; on which the said Scott said, innocent as he, the said Scott, found himself of any hand in their proceedings, as they were churchmen, he feared he might be in future censured for their conduct; that the said Cannon replied, there would be no

danger of censure, as he never was made acquainted, nor in any shape consulted about their design.

Sworn before me

A true copy.

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

ON the same 25th day of November came James Geoghegan, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That, at divers times, he conversed with the said Mr. Scott on the subject of politics, and particularly the association; and, from an intimacy with the said Mr. Scott, he expected his candid sentiments on the subject; that he always found the said Mr. Scott exceedingly tenacious of American freedom, and said that nothing should hinder him from signing the association, but an opinion of his being comprehended amongst the governor's household, and finding that his postponing to sign the association was a check upon others, that he, notwithstanding his opinion of being of the governor's household, as an encouragement of those of divided opinions to unite in the common cause, signed it himself within a very short time after it was introduced by the committee, and verily believes that he has been as instrumental as any man in the county in procuring signatures to the association.

Taken before

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

ON the said 25th of November came George Wails, and deposed, That, some time in September, riding in company with the Rev. Mr. Scott, from a sermon preached by the said Mr. Scott, he, the said Wails, asked the said Mr. Scott if he had heard that Matthew Cannon was raising a company in opposition to the continental congress, that he answered in the negative; that, for his part, he believed it was false, and hoped Cannon had more sense than to undertake such an unjustifiable matter. That the said Wails said he also believed it was false, and requested that Mr. Scott would say no more about it.

Taken before me,

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

THE deposition of James Bounds (of full age) being sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith, That after the rising of the late convention, in which the association of the freemen of Maryland was formed, he did not approve of the said association and resolves, and that for some time after he did not sign the association, or form of enrollment, as directed by the convention of Maryland: But, upon application to the Rev. Mr. John Scott, for his advice relative to the association and resolves, he, the said Mr. Scott, advised this deponent to comply with the measures adopted by the said convention. In consequence of which advice he, this deponent, broke off from a company which he was then exercising in, and signed the association and form of enrollment, agreeable to the direction of the said convention of Maryland. And this deponent further saith, that he never heard the said Mr. Scott advise any person to act or do any thing in opposition to the measures of the honourable continental congress, or provincial convention; but that, in the conversation between this deponent and the said Mr. Scott, he, the said Mr. Scott, always appeared friendly to America in her present opposition.

Taken before

GEORGE DASWELL.

Mr. Scott came into this province under the protection of governor Eden, and has an appointment as his excellency's chaplain.

At the time the above depositions were taken, Cannon was out of the province, which prevented his deposing from being taken and likewise inserted.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to complete their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order,

ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

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

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS
For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six and on every Monday a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

The constitutional office having been instituted by the congress, for the security and ready conveyance of letters, and all kind of intelligence, through this post; and as the same has been attended with a great expense, it is not doubted that all well-wishers to the present laudable opposition in America, will promote the same, by sending and procuring to be sent letters, packages, &c. to the constitutional post-office.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Post-master.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Cartey, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to **JOHN STEELE**, admr.

WANTED to purchase for cash, or bills of exchange, some young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of **WILLIAM ROOKE**.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of Ebenezer Edmonston Orme, deceased, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of December, 1775.

SUNDRY negroes and white servants, a waggon, sundry horses, and household furniture of all sorts, by **THO. SNOWDEN**, administrator.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a fet lock. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive a shilling.

OVERTON CARR.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's plantation near Mr. Tootell's, a black gray steer, with both his ears cut off, without any perceivable mark. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

ELIE VALLETTE.

THE several creditors of Joseph Habberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flawderw, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, jun. John Parker, and Douglas McClain, insolvent debtors, released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors.

PHILIP JONES, Sheriff.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for current money, or good London bills of exchange, on Monday the 18th day of December next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing one hundred acres, together with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welsh, deceased. Also to be sold on Wednesday the 20th of December next, in the same manner, on the premises; part of a tract of land called Welsh's Discovery, lying in Prince George's county, near Snowdens works, containing by estimation one hundred and sixty acres with the improvements thereon, late the property of said Benjamin Welsh. These lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of Benjamin Welsh, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Ryland, by **LEONARD WAYMAN**, executor.

Annapolis, Nov. 23, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen last night from this city, a small black gelding, about 13 hands and an half high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a short mane and tail, and a film over the right eye; his brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring him to **G. DUVALL**.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A TRACT of good land situated on Patowmack river—between George-town and Port-Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water conveyed. Any person having such a tract to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the subscriber, or Thomas Lendrum in Annapolis.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences. I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 20th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

FULLING, &c.

THE fulling mill built by the subscriber on Patuxent river, is now well fixed; any persons as please to apply, may depend on having the work of fulling, drying, hearing, and pressing, done quick, and in the best and neatest manner, by their humble servant, **HENRY GAITHER.**

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akiter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanikin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fuled cloth, three snabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other of snabrig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bonthead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old fur coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white muffle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one snabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.**

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head fore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two snabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of snabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought-jacket with black horn buttons, a swanikin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **WILLIAM ALLEIN.**

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by **RICHARD GRAVES.**

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr.

PART of a tract of land called Jarvis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775. **307**

TO BE SOLD,

By **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Comp.**

At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of dry Goods;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE middling Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloths, Fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, coats, Pink, blue and white fat-tail peellings, D-youths twill'd kerseys, Black and white fattins, Fine and coarse napt, fri, Black a-mozens, Bath-coating and coarse, Ell black and white duffins, Embos'd and plain flannel, Flowered and tobin'd ditto, Striped linseys, Striped and plain lute-linings, Fine rattinets and thal-linings, loons, Ell English Perfians, Durants and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee-buck-vervets, Plated pint and pint mugs, Corderoys, thicksets, fuf-tians, Harry 8th best cards, Silk and worsted breeches, Cotton candle wick, patt-ras, A good assortment of mens, Mens best shoes and boots, womens, and boys worst, Seine twine and jack lines, el hose, Scotch and pearl barley, Mens and boys coarse yarn, Split peis in kegs, hose, Dutch ovens, iron pots, A large assortment of mens, Frying pans, spades and white and colour'd silk shoes, Best Florence oil, by the case or bottle, hose, A few sets blue and white, Mens and womens silk, red and white, and ena-mell'd china, gloves and mitts, An assortment of queen's and calico bed furniture, and glass ware, A few pieces of cotton, A few casks of glass, delf, rhinizes, and white stone ware, to be sold by the case—many other articles too tedious to mention, Quilted silk petticoats, days,

WET GOODS AS USUAL, VIZ.

Old Maderia wine by qr, double continent rum, cask or gallon, Melan, Red and white Lisbon wine, Double single refined in quarter casks, loaf, Sweet mountain and com-Mulcov sugar, &c. &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West In- and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeable to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Bill, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

A BOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by an excellent cabinet-maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a compleat set of cabinet-makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank; likewise a parcel of valuable slaves, consisting of men, women and children, by

WILLIAM BELT, ROBERT WHITAKER, } admrs.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Belt, deceased, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

JUSTUS SEABERT,

Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser, BEGS leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies that please to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the house formerly possessed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on his said trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neatest manner, and making perukes, ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and in the genteelst fashion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neatest manner, upon the most reasonable terms, and with the strictest punctuality. If

Annapolis, November 16, 1775.
OUR partnership being expired, all persons indebted to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

I intend to leave this place soon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber,

AN indentured servant man about 29 years of age who has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses; he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served good families in England in both departments. She is a very good pastry-cook, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and conserving.

JOHN LUCAS.

N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

July 28, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, left most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 3 pounds if 50 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Lower-Marlborough, October 31, 1775.
TO THE PUBLIC,

BE it known, that the subscribers to the Lower-Marlborough academy, having met on the 31st day of October, chose by ballot the following gentlemen trustees: The rev. Thomas J. Claggett, rev. Edward Gantt, Dr. Edward Johnson, Dr. James Bate, Dr. John H. Smith, Dr. James Gray, col. Joseph Sim, and Messrs. Charles Grahame, Benjamin Mackall, Edward Gantt, Samuel Chew, Edward Reynolds, Thomas Holland, Patrick S. Smith, Thomas Gantt, jun. William Allein, James Heighe, Alexander H. Magruder, Stephen B. Balch, John Rogers, and Walter Smith, are desired to meet at said academy on Friday the 24th of this instant.

The public is also informed, that young gentlemen are taught the Latin and Greek languages in the most approved method, and geography, rhetoric, the mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, chronology and criticism, in this academy, at five pounds currency per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B.

THOMAS SPROTT, A. B.

N. B. Convenient board may be had for 15 pounds currency per annum.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 12 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webber, an Englishman, a batter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and a very complaisant forward to native fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, and may have changed those described.

Charles Tipping, or Tip, ins. by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webber had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelloe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Stilly, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yawl, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing was an osnabrig shirt and trowsers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 10th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

TO be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwelling-house, either fit for a family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is 32 by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar; the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Frederick-town to Annapolis, as also a good stable 14 by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, living near William Hobbes, on the great road to Frederick-town.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, commonly answers to the name of Dick, took leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of the and some part of the province of Pennsylvania, is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if at the distance of 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore-teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small-pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken; had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Mogmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at any peril.

JOHN BATTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—A good locksmiths, or other neat fiers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who are very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good fire-cutler.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, bhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

THE subscriber proposes to remove with his family some time in the month of December, from the plantation he now lives on in Calvert county, on Battle creek; requests all persons who have any claims against him in the above-said county, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid; and all persons who are indebted to me, on bonds, notes, or open account, for dealings, since my residence here, are requested to settle their respective balances as soon as possible. I have for sale, a parcel of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, heifers, steers and yearlings, also some horses, mares, colts, and some sheep and hogs, a seine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well built boat, about 16 feet in the keel, all which articles I will dispose of on every reasonable terms, for cash, and may be treated with at any time for the same, between this and the last of December next.

GEORGE WHEELER.

(XXXI YEAR.)

THE

(No 1579.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1775.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

Copy of a letter from his excellency general Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 18.

SIR,

YOU will please to communicate to the committee of the city and county of Albany, the farther success of our arms. Gen. Montgomery possessed himself of Montreal on the 13th instant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, so that in all probability the entire possession of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our possession soon, if not already; events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the ministry of our sovereign to reasonable terms.

"That Heaven may again, and speedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and interest; that the British empire may become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish until the Omnipotent Master thereof shall be pleased to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the sincere wish of your &c."

Dec. 6. Yesterday we were favoured with the following intelligence from several gentlemen, who left Albany last Friday: That, as they were coming away, a serjeant-major belonging to gen. Wooster, just arrived from Montreal, informed them that, just before he left it, an express arrived from Quebec, which brought the agreeable news of its having surrendered to col. Arnold; and a party was detached to cut off Carleton's retreat with a number of gondolas, and that the express heard the firing, but what was the success of the attempt is not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

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

The humble Address of his Majesty's council for the said Province.

May it please your Excellency.

WE beg leave to express the satisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in general assembly, at this time, for the dispatch of such business as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, such parts of the letters you receive from his Majesty's ministers, as may be of consequence to the welfare of this province.

It is with the greatest pleasure we assure your Excellency, that we know of no reason to doubt: but that the confidence you are pleased to say you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony is well founded. We are sorry, however, to observe, that, notwithstanding this confidence and trust, your Excellency expresses some degree of apprehension as to the safety of your own person and the persons of the other officers of the crown. We can, with truth declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumstances, in this province, that may give rise to such an apprehension, and are happy in believing that it must be without any real foundation.

You are pleased to call on us for an explicit declaration of our sentiments respecting those aims at an independency on Great-Britain, which, you say, are at this time openly avowed by some men of present consequence: In answer to which, we make no hesitation to assure your Excellency, that we have the utmost abhorrence of any design whatever to subvert that happy constitution of government, under which, not only this, but every other colony in America, hath long enjoyed the blessings of security and prosperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourselves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the crown acting under the influence, and by virtue of that inestimable constitution.

We flatter ourselves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we shall be ready, on all occasions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order, and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may tend to the restoring this province to its former state of happiness and tranquillity.

By order of the house,

Council-chamber,
Nov. 25, 1775.)

JOHN STEVENS, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the sentiments of regard expressed in this address, and heartily thank you for the assurances you give me of your readiness to exert yourselves in the defence of our happy constitution, and of the officers of the crown in this province.

At the same time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not any circumstances in this province, which may justify some degree of apprehension as to the safety of myself and the other officers of government. It is true I have not actually seen the associations signed, nor the orders and resolutions of congresses or committees issued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a subterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour must disapprove, pretend a total ignorance either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happened, the officers of the crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conscientiously done their duty here, must of course have some reason to expect the same fate with those who have done

their duty elsewhere. It must be allowed, however, that those who from timidity, or other motives, have been induced to pursue a different conduct, may have present safety, but then, as it must be at the expence of their honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chuse to pay such a price for such a consideration, nor is it probable, if they should, that they would meet with your approbation.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain-general governor, and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's colony of Nova-Caelarea or New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice-admiral of the same, &c.

The humble address of the representatives of the said colony, in general assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, in general assembly convened, have considered your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We sincerely lament the unhappy situation of public affairs; and we regret, that tho' we have presented a dutiful petition to his Majesty, yet we have little prospect of his favourable interposition for the removal of those grievances, under which we suffer in common with his other American subjects.

There is nothing we desire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation with our parent state on constitutional principles; but if the resolution of the house of commons of the 20th of February could, without departing from the duty we owe to our constituents, have been accepted, or made the basis of a negotiation, which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been, and still are greatly mistaken.

We are surprised to hear that any persons could have advised your Excellency to have sought an asylum on board one of his Majesty's ships. We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have any just reason to fear any insult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well-grounded apprehensions of violence, and be productive of mischief to the inhabitants, however such advisers may deserve to be esteemed your best friends, we cannot suppose them to be really so to the colony.

Your Excellency's safety, or that of any of the officers of government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own safety in that protection which the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government afford to all the king's subjects. It is the only asylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpose both of securing your Excellency and others. And we hope to find that the officers of government will conduct themselves to prudently as not to invite any ill-usage; and that they will not make any supposed insurrection or disorder of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities.

We know of no sentiments of independency that are by men of any consequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any essays tending to encourage such a measure. We have already expressed our detestation of such opinions, and we have so frequently and fully declared our sentiments on this subject, and in particular in our petition to the king at the last session of assembly, that we should have thought ourselves, at present we really deserve to be, exempt from all suspicion of this nature.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and look upon it to be our duty to use our influence to promote peace, order, and good government.

By order of the house,

CORTLAND SKINNER; Speaker.

House of assembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the governor was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen;

I RETURN you my thanks for your resolution to support his Majesty's government, and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I shall avoid, for the reasons I gave you in my speech, any remarks on your sentiments respecting the present unhappy situation of public affairs, and shall transmit to his Majesty your opinion of the resolution of the house of commons -- I must much, however, I would only observe, that if you really thought, or still think, that the making that resolution the basis of a negotiation would not have led to some plan of accommodation, on terms that Americans have heretofore solemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been, and still are, greatly mistaken.

Your surprise that any persons could advise me to seek an asylum, when so many governors and crown-officers have been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your supposition that those persons must therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleasure, however, to find, that you make no doubt but that the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government, will afford safety and prove an asylum to all the King's subjects. On the strength of this assurance, his Majesty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in *Trinton* by some supposed unlawful authority, cannot hesitate to apply for that legal remedy an *Habeas Corpus*, nor can any of his Majesty's justices of the supreme court have the least scruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will, as you say, be found fully equal to the purpose."

Your hope that the officers of government will conduct

themselves prudently, will, I trust, be greatly gratified, at least by some of them, if a manly conscientious discharge of their duty to their king and country, as far as may be in their power, is consistent with your ideas of prudence. As they have not even made the real disorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it seems rather unkind to intimate any suspicion that they would do it on a "supposed disorder of the times." Equally unjustifiable is it to insinuate, that any of them would be so absurd as to invite ill-usage, or so wicked as to "endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities." But such suspicions and such language must, I suppose, be attributed to the fashion of the times.

In speaking of the sentiments of independency openly avowed by some men of present consequence, I had not the most distant thought, that you would consider the remark as at all meant for, or applicable to your house. If any faith is to be put (as you say) in your frequent and full declarations of your sentiments on this subject, you certainly deserve to be exempt from all suspicions of that nature. I even intimated in my speech that you must entertain "an abhorrence of such design." Your present disapprobation of the essays tending to encourage that measure gives me great satisfaction, and I sincerely wish that both you and I may ere long have the happiness to see those, who either openly or privately avow sentiments of independency, men of no consequence."

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the COUNCIL.

May it please your excellency,

WHEN we consider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath subsisted between the governor and council of this province. When we reflect upon the repeated assurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in our unwearied endeavours zealously to discharge the duties of our station. And as we flatter ourselves the constant tenor of our conduct towards your excellency has ever manifested the most respectful regard to your person and station;—it is with no small degree of pain and regret we find ourselves constrained to lay before your excellency some observations on the reply you were pleased to make to the council's address, in answer to your speech at the opening of the present session of assembly. More especially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of disunion between the several branches of the legislature ought carefully to be avoided. Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, some reflections and innuendos which our consciences tell us we do not deserve, and which we cannot therefore, with honour, or due regard to our station, pass unnoticed.

Your excellency was pleased, in your speech, to ask us, whether we could answer for your personal safety? We replied, in our address,--in such plain and open language as we thought could not have been misunderstood.---could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the most distant hint of subterfuge.---that you, and the other officers of the crown, are, in our apprehension, perfectly safe in this province. From persons who have too much at stake not to dread the consequences of a total subversion of government, order, and authority, who, while they lament the public disorders of the present times, are anxiously studious to lessen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, such a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladness by your excellency, rather than with insinuations of your doubts and apprehensions, drawn from the language of associations, the orders and resolutions of congresses and committees, or from the effects of either of them, in this and the neighbouring colonies. We trusted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of serenity still existing in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen here from what has happened elsewhere; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in supposing that such officers of the crown, who have or shall conscientiously discharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection support, and applause of the people.

It is not necessary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies, in order to form our sentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With respect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous insinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty; from the impulse of timidity, or other motives, in view to present safety. Such aspersions, permit us to say, ought not to be thrown out, but on the surest ground that such characters really exist amongst us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chuse to pay "such a price for such a consideration."

We promised ourselves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cause of public justice, the honour of government, and support of the constitution, might have induced more confidence in our assertions than the language of your reply seems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an address, we trust that whilst the council of New-Jersey preserve a conduct which calumny dares not openly asperse, though they should happen to differ in opinion with your excellency as to the real circumstances of the province, they will escape every insinuation of subterfuge or insincerity; which, however applicable to secret foes, must be heard with disdain by the known friends and real well-wishers to this country.

Council-chamber, Burlington, Dec. 4, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has subsisted between me and the council, has been one of the most satisfactory events of my administration. It has been my constant inclination and endeavour to preserve it by every means consistent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been such as to manifest a disposition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the case (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I should, at this unhappy period, wantonly and without cause, do any thing that might endanger that harmony, or occasion "even the appearance of disunion." Why you should, therefore, of a sudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your address, to cast any reflections on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expressions are, as you say, *darkly* penned, that circumstance might have afforded you a just pretence for asking an explanation, but surely not for an unhesitating application to yourselves of any matter "which your consciences tell you that you do not deserve."

Your address was perfectly satisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion respecting the personal safety of the officers of this government. I should have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion; and should not then have failed congratulating you on so joyful an occasion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumstances really existing in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehension mentioned in my speech was ill-founded. As nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of false alarms, I did not chuse to lie even under the suspicion. On that account I thought it necessary to particularize some of the reasons which induced me to differ in sentiments with you on that point. Whether you or I have the best grounds for our opinions others will judge. I expressed not the least doubt of your thinking the opinion you have just and right, but I thought it proper at the same time to assure you, that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a subterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour must disapprove." Why you should from these words suppose, that I meant a distant hint, that you had been guilty of such a subterfuge, I cannot imagine; especially as your "consciencs tell you that you do not deserve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the least pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *some individuals* on the present occasion, I have said nothing which can, without manifest perversion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expressed in my speech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpose that may be intended by such an unworthy suggestion.

Though I think as favourable of the crown-officers in general in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it must therefore be an "un-generous insinuation" to intimate that *some* of them have been induced, by timidity or other motives, to "depart from the line of their duty." That *some* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from some motives or other, is a matter too publicly known to justify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this session advised me to suspend one of the most considerable of them from his office on that account only.

I entirely agree with you that "*aspersions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *surest grounds*." Why then have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "general calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be found in my reply? Is it because I there told you, that it is not *likely* that there will be found many of them who will chuse to pay such a price (as their honour) for such a consideration "as their safety"? Or is it because I said that it was not "*probable* (if they should) that they would meet with your approbation"? Or is it merely to give you some pretence for introducing an, otherwise, inapplicable quotation.

Far be it from me (however we may differ in sentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cause of "public justice, the honour of government, and support of the constitution." I have never given the least intimation of the kind; but, on the contrary, I have had frequent occasion, and never omitted any opportunity of signifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply, at which you have so caustically taken offence, contains "*my hearty thanks* for the assurances you gave me of your readiness to exert yourselves in the defence of the constitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your assertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well founded, you expect more than is possible for you to obtain. I ever wish you to give me your sentiments fully and *freely* on all occasions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgment. But if, from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I shall not hesitate to tell you so, nor to give you my reasons, even though I should be previously certain that my expressions would be again tortured for reflections and innuendoes never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the steps I took, in a private way, to prevent all cause of dissatisfaction on account of the "exceptionable part of your address, before it was presented in form, no one could be at the least loss to determine which of us have given the stronger proofs of a sincere disposition to avoid "even the appearance of disunion." But of this circumstance, though well known to some of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a specious propriety, declare yourselves totally ignorant."

W. FRANKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA.

By authentic advices from Cambridge we learn, that on Wednesday night, the 23d ult. the continental troops at that place, broke ground on Cobble-hill, (the nearest eminence, and about half a mile from Bunker's-hill) that to the surprise of every one, not a single shot has been fired either from Bunker's-hill, the shipping, or floating battery. That our troops have been at work

there ever since, and were well covered when the account came away.

That two half-moon batteries are erected for occasional use, between Litchmore's-point and Cambridge-river, and another work at the cauleway going to Litchmore's-point, commanding that pass, and two other works between Sewall's-point and Roxbury, to be occasionally man'd, if the ministerialists should come out when the bay is froze.

That, by order of general Howe, 500 of the poor inhabitants of Bolton had been landed at Shirley's-point, (about 20 miles by land from Cambridge)---that they are destitute of every necessary of life---as soon as notice was received of this event, a committee from the general court was appointed to take care of them, but notwithstanding the utmost expedition which could be made by the general and the gentlemen of the court, three of them perished on the beach, and the rest were in a most deplorable condition. General Washington, with his usual humanity, ordered provisions to them immediately, and until they could be removed, but the apprehensions of the small-pox, which prevails in Boston, make their relief infinitely difficult.

That an ordnance store ship for Boston is missing, her convoy having been arrived two weeks---a circumstance which has much alarmed the ministerialists at Bolton.

IN CONGRESS, December 7.

WE the delegates of the thirteen united colonies in North America, having taken into our most serious consideration a proclamation issued from the court of James's, on the 23d day of August last. The name of majesty is used to give it a sanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance, to wipe off, in the name of the people of these united colonies, the aspersions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cause; and to prevent, as far as possible, the undesired punishments, which it is designed to prepare for our friends.

We are accused of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has protected and sustained us." Why all this ambiguity and obscurity in what we ought to be so plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? what allegiance is it that we forget? allegiance to parliament? we never owed---we never owned it. Allegiance to our king? our words have ever avowed it---our conduct has ever been consistent with it. We condemn, and with arms in our hands---a resource which freemen will never part with---we oppose the claim and exercise of unconstitutional powers, to which neither the crown or parliament were ever entitled. By the British constitution, our best inheritance, rights, as well as duties, depend upon us. We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We should act in diametrical opposition to both, if we permitted the claims of the British parliament to be established, and the measures pursued in consequence of those claims to be carried into execution among us.

Our fugacious ancestors provided mounds against the inundation of tyranny and lawless power on one side, as well as that against faction and licentiousness on the other. On which side has the breach been made? is it objected against us by the most inveterate and the most uncautious of our enemies that we have opposed any of the just prerogatives of the crown, or any legal exertion of those prerogatives? why, then, are we accused of forgetting our allegiance?---we have performed our duty: we have resisted in those cases, in which to resist is stipulated as expressly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other cases, stipulated on the part of the crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our resistance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alleged that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion consist? it is thus described---"arraying ourselves in hostile manner to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering and levying war against the king." We know of no laws binding upon us, but such as have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, and such as have been consented to by ourselves, or our representatives elected for that purpose. What laws, stamped with these characters, have we withstood? we have indeed defended them; and we will risk every thing, do every thing, and suffer every thing in their defence. To support our laws, and our liberties established by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: but is this traitorously, or against the king? we view him as the constitution represents him. That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppose, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, lose the distinction between the king and his ministers. Happy it would have been for some former princes, had it been always preferred on the part of the crown.

Besides all this we observe, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation which, by the British constitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal basis to have rested upon. A correspondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much satisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion shall one who is unwilling to break off this correspondence, and is, at the same time, anxious not to expose himself to the dreadful consequences threatened in this proclamation, by what criterion shall he regulate his conduct? he is admonished not to carry on correspondence with the persons now in rebellion in the colonies. How shall he ascertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? he consults the law to learn the nature of the supposed crime, the law is silent upon the subject. This, in a country where it is often said and formerly with justice, that the government is by law, and not by men, might render him perfectly easy. But proclamations have been sometimes dangerous engines in the hands of those in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the secretaries of state of all persons "who shall be found carrying on correspondence with the persons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign punishment, the authors, perpetrators, or abettors of such dangerous designs."

Let us suppose, for a moment, that some persons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that those, who carry on correspondence with them, might learn, by some rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to discri-

minate them. Does it follow that all correspondence with them deserves to be punished? it might have been intended to apprise them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correspondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? we know that those who aid and adhere to the king's enemies; and those, who correspond with them in order to enable them to carry their designs into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reason and justice and the constitution go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principle of reason and justice and the constitution will not prevail: experience suggests to us the doubt: if they should not, we must resort to arguments drawn from a very different source. We, therefore, in the name of the people of these united colonies, and by authority, according to the purest maxims of representation derived from them, declare, that whatever punishment shall be inflicted upon any persons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding, or abetting the cause of American liberty, shall be retaliated in the same kind and the same degree upon those in our power, who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or shall favour, aid or abet the system of ministerial oppression. The essential difference between our cause and that of our enemies, might justify a severer punishment: the law of retaliation will unquestionably warrant one equally severe.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occasion or multiply punishments: our sole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controversy, in which Britons fight against Britons and the descendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war suffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonness, be made to them on one side: we shall regret the necessity, if laid under the necessity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 2.

Since lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is said he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a considerable part, with this inscription on their breasts:---"*Liberty to Slaves*."---However, as the rivers will henceforth be strictly watched, and every possible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining those his lordship has already collected.

The army that went down last week, under command of col. Woodford, to obstruct Dunmore's progress of joining men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of twelve or thirteen of Dunmore's friends, and made them all prisoner. Lieut. col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and it is said a smart firing began by some of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a considerable time on both sides, but to what effect we know not. It is also said, that Thursday last was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack: they were healthy, in good spirits, and had great prospect of success.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demolished several houses back of the town, and fortified themselves; also, that col. Hutchings, and some other gentlemen, their prisoners, had been removed to the ships on account of the gaol having been set on fire.

A copy of the Oath extorted from the people of Norfolk and Princess Anne by Lord Dunmore.

"We the inhabitants of ---, being fully sensible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been misled, under colour of seeking redress of grievances, and that a set of factious men, styling themselves committees, conventions, and congresses, have violently, and under various pretences, usurped the legislative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our most happy constitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual rebellion against our most gracious sovereign: We have therefore taken an oath abjuring their authority, and solemnly promising, in the presence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his sacred Majesty George the third; and that we will, to the utmost of our power and ability, support, maintain, and defend his crown and dignity, against all traitorous attempts and conspiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected, in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wish them to be informed, that however unwilling we should be to shed the blood of our countrymen, we must, in discharge of our duty to God and the king, and in support of the constitution and laws of our country, oppose their marching into this county, where their coming can answer no good end, but, on the contrary, must expose us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war, and, for that purpose, we are determined to take advantage of our happy situation, and will defend the passes into our county, and neighbourhood, to the last drop of our blood."

Last Wednesday night some of Dunmore's banditti, mostly negroes, came ashore, and went to the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells, at Mulberry-island; after threatening and abusing him in a most infamous manner, they robbed him of a his most valuable effects, and carried off two negro women.

Nine negroes, (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put ashore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by some persons in pursuit, taken and brought here on Thursday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the rest will soon be made examples of.

At a meeting of the committee of Elizabeth city and town of Hampton, October 9, 1775, present, William Roseow, Wilson Curle, Henry King, John Tabb, Worlich Westwood, William Armistead, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, John Cary, and Miles King. Mr. Joseph Selden being summoned to appear before this committee to give an account of the business which had lately induced him to wait on lord Dunmore several times on board the ship William, appeared, and informed this committee, that he was sent the first time by his father to pay about twenty pounds due his lordship from the clerk of this county since October last; and that, at another time he went on board to pray his lordship would discharge him from the custody of capt. Squire, who

had seized him when going information young gentle

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RESOLVE permits this province the several directed to executed.

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April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair, had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons; an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Comp.
At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE middling Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloth, fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, Pink, blue and white satin peellongs, Devonshire twill'd kerseys, Black and white fatts, Fine and coarse napt friezes, Black armozens, Bath coating and coarse duffels, Ell black and white duffels, Embos'd and plain flannels, Flowered and robin'd ditto, Striped linseys, Striped and plain lute-linings, Fine rattinets and shalloons, Ell English Persians, Durans and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee-buckles, velverets, Plated pint and 1/2 pint mugs, Corderoys, thicksets, fustians, Harry 8th best cards, Silk and worsted breeches, Cotton candle wick, patterns, Mens best shoes and boots, A good assortment of mens, womens, and boys worsted hose, Seine twine and jack lines, el hofe, Scotch and pearl barley, Mens and boys coarse yarn, Split peas in kegs, hofe, Dutch ovens, iron pots, A large assortment of mens, white and colour'd silk, Frying pans, spades and hofe, Best Florence oil, by the shovels, case or bottle, Mens and womens silk, A few sets blue and white, gloves and mitts, red, and white and enamel'd china, Yard wide Irish linsens, from 25 6d to 43 6d, An assortment of queen's A few pieces of cotton and calico bed furniture, and glass ware, A few casks of glass, delf, chintzes, and white stone ware, to Marfeilles quilting, be sold by the cask—many Quilted silk petticoats, ny other articles too tedious to mention, stays,

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

Old Maderia wine by qr. dia and continent rum, cask or gallon, Melasses, Red and white Lisbon wine, Double and single refined in quarter casks, loaf-sugar, Sweet mountain and com-Muscovado sugar, &c. &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West India and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscribers, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shows his teeth much when he talks, and has the Northern country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two of nabrig of Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanikin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Dorchester county, December 2, 1775.

COMMITTED AS A RUNAWAY,

NEGRO lad by the name of Jack, appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age, has a swelling or lumps on the right side of his neck or throat, talks very hoarse, and says he came from London, to this province, with one Capt. Lawrence.

ROBERTSON STEVENS, sheriff.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—and on every Monday a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

The constitutional office having been instituted by the congress, for the security and ready conveyance of letters, and all kind of intelligence through this continent; and as the same has been attended with a great expence, it is not doubted that all well-wishers to the present laudable opposition in America, will promote the same, by sending and procuring to be sent, all letters, packages, &c. to the constitutional post-office.

WILLIAM WHELCROFT, Post-master.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money).

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr.

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sandry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of Ebenezer Edmonston Orme, deceased, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 12th day of December, 1775.

SUNDRY negroes and white servants, a waggon, sundry hofes, and household furniture of all sorts, by

THO. SNOWDEN, administrator.

N. B. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fall. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

THE several creditors of Joseph Hobberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flowerderw, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, jun., John Parker, and Douglas M. Clain, insolvent debtors, released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen-Anne's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors.

PHILIP DOWNES, sheriff.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale for ready money only.

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for current money, or good London bills of exchange, on Monday the 18th day of December next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing one hundred acres, together with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welsh, deceased. Also to be sold on Wednesday the 20th of December next, in the same manner, on the premises; part of a tract of land called Welsh's Discovery, lying in Prince George's county, near Snowden's works, containing by estimation, one hundred and sixty acres with the improvements thereon, late the property of said Benjamin Welsh. These lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of Benjamin Welsh, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Rutland, by

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

had seized him on his passage to Norfolk, with others, when going on his own private business; upon which information this committee, being satisfied with the young gentleman, ordered him to be discharged.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, December 11, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the parliamentary post be not permitted or suffered to travel in or pass through this province with any mail, packages, or letters; and the several committees of observation are requested and directed to see this resolution strictly observed and executed.

Resolved, That no boat or other vessel belonging to this province, go out of this province without a licence in writing from this convention, the council of safety hereafter to be appointed, or from some committee of observation, in which the particular place such boat or vessel shall be designed to go to, shall be expressed in all licences granted by the committees of observation. And if any such boat or vessel shall be navigated beyond the limits of this province without such licence, or if, after having obtained such licence, the skipper thereof shall, without absolute and inevitable necessity, go to, or touch at any place out of this province other than that mentioned in such licence, or shall carry any person or letter, of which he shall not give previous notice to such committee, or shall bring back any person or letter, of which he shall not give notice to some committee of observation, as soon as may be after his return, such skipper and all other persons accessory to such misbehaviour, may be punished by imprisonment; but it is understood that this resolution is not to prohibit the crossing Patowmack, although the boat or vessels employed or used therefor should go up the creeks or arms of Patowmack river, making into Virginia, or to prohibit the passing and repassing at the ferry on Pocomoke river.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the 18th instant.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, of December 9, to a gentleman in this city.

"This morning we received intelligence, that one of our privateers has brought into Beverly, a store ship bound for Quebec, in which we have taken 30 tons of powder, made up in cartridges; 2500 stand of arms; 2 brass 24 pounders; 2 ditto 18 pounders; 1 1/2 inch mortar; some smaller mortars, &c. the whole estimated at 30,000l. sterling."

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to, and speedily answered.

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

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK

AND EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

George-town, Patowmack river, Dec. 12, 1775. IF Richard Phelps is living, who came over from London, with Leonard Brooke, about the year 1764, and lived as a schoolmaster with Dr. Leonard Holaday, Patuxent; application to me, will hear of something to his advantage.

WILL DEAKINS, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, Dec. 9, 1775. On Tuesday the 19th of this month, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, or London bills of exchange,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS's dwelling plantation, containing about three hundred acres of good land, living on the head of South-river, adjoining the water, with a good dwelling-house, and all other houses convenient for cropping; the land is well wooded and watered, and as for the soil very good; Likewise sundry valuable negroes, stock of every kind; and household furniture. The sale to be at the dwelling-house of Joseph Williams, son of Benjamin; at the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county.

THOMAS KING, trustee for Joseph Williams.

December 5, 1775.

To be rented for either cash or tobacco as may be agreed on, and entered upon the 1st of January next,

THAT valuable plantation whereon Mr. George Wheeler now lives, lying in Calvert county, on Battle creek; the soil is well known to be some of the best in the county, most convenient for both fish and oysters, and has a large apple-orchard upon it; there is ground enough to work ten or a dozen hands on, and have a shift. I will either rent the whole to one person, or to two or three, as may best suit. Any person inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to

MICHAEL TANEY.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of John Steele, on Friday 22d instant, TWO likely negro boys, and sundry household furniture, for ready cash only. All persons indebted to the estate of John Carty, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to

JOHN STEELE, admr.

Annapolis, November 16, 1775.
 OUA partnership being expired, all persons indebted to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.
 I intend to leave this place soon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.
 To be sold by the subscriber,

AN indentured servant man about 29 years of age who has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses: he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served good families in England in both those departments. She is a very good pastry-cook, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and conserving.

JOHN LUCAS.
 N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

July 28, 1775.
FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, lost most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 50 shillings if 40 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.
STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main-sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

To be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet-maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a complete set of cabinet-makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank; likewise a parcel of valuable slaves, consisting of men, women and children, by

WILLIAM BELT, } admrs.
 ROBERT WHITAKER, }

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Belt, deceased, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tipping, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.
WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelsie, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yaul, in which they carried Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing was an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away. 4 w

EZEKIEL FORMAN, sheriff.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.
TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the palings at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 10th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

TO be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwelling-house, either fit for a private family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is 32 by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar: the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Fredericktown to Annapolis, as also a good stable 14 by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, living near William Hobbes, on the great road to Fredericktown.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
 For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobbs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two pair of white ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kental cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.
WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gunlocks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

CLAPHAM.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise made by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert S. Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

MARTLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 21, 1775.

L O N D O N, September 19.

YESTERDAY an express arrived with the account of the late arrival in the towns of the Charming Sally, capt. Robertson, with dispatches from gen. Gage, dated the 16th of August, and has on board many sick and wounded soldiers.

A letter from the Hague says, "according to our letters from Madrid, the Spaniards are very active in raising recruits, which they dispose of in the national regiments. In the foreign regiments in the service of Spain they admit of all the officers from the confederates of Poland that offer themselves, and give them the same rank they held at home. This, and the great armaments that are making in all the sea ports of Spain, are certain proofs that this court has some important designs in view."

A great quantity of small arms are now getting ready at the Tower, to be shipped for Boston.

A young nobleman, no less amiable for his private than illustrious for his public virtues, has, we hear, declared himself a friend to the plan on which the London Association is formed. It is not doubted but an example of this kind will induce such of our nobles as possess the principles of patriotism to lend their aid to a scheme in favour of constitutional liberty.

It is said that the duke of orthumland has freighted a ship for Boston, with fresh provisions, for the use of lord Piercy's regiment.

It is said that an address to his majesty, on the present state of affairs in Great Britain and her colonies, similar to those from Manchester, Liverpool, &c. will soon be set on foot among some of the merchants and traders of the city of London.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 15.

"This day arrived here the Charming Nancy, Davison, from Boston; she was only 24 days on her passage; Gen. Gage's lady came passenger in her. This ship has brought home 190 sick and wounded soldiers and officers. By her there is an account that no action had happened between the regulars and the provincials since the 17th of June last, nor did the general think it proper to hazard an engagement till reinforced by a body of fresh troops."

The dispatches brought by the above ship, were forwarded to lord Dartmouth's office.

Letters from Boston represent the state of our army there to be truly distressing. The men were severely harassed by constant duty, which, with their living many months on salt provisions, in so hot a climate, had brought the flux amongst them, some regiments having 60, and most of the others from 40 to 50 down in that disorder. They daily expected another engagement, and had intelligence that Gen. Lee wrote to the Congress for liberty to attack Boston, assuring them if they approved his plan, he would drive the army to their ships. Desertion continued amongst the troops, notwithstanding strong guards were posted at all the outposts.

The detachments from Burgoyne's and Elliot's light horse, being ordered to march to be ready for embarking for Boston, put black crape upon their swords, and put in that truly mournful manner from Kennington to Stentford; and in their way they met his Majesty, to whom they meant to shew that they disliked and detested the unnatural service they were going on.

Most of the officers particularly the field officers and captains, of the regiments in Ireland, ordered to go to America (except those of the 46th) have presented memorials, soliciting leave of absence, alleging sickness, &c.

It is held a certain fact, that, on account of the disagreeableness of the service, no officer of rank or note hath gone to America, without a gratuity of 1000 or 200 guineas, besides all his other appointments for table, horses, and servants, and free transportation to Boston.

Sept. 21. There are letters in town by the Charming Sally, from Boston, which mention, that the Provincials have made themselves masters of some important posts, which they have intrenched in a manner strong beyond conception; and that the talk among the king's officers of attacking them when the reinforcements arrive, is now dropped, as they confess they could not come to an engagement, even supposing their number to be equal, without a material disadvantage.

Sept. 22. Two Hanoverian officers of distinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wednesday night, and yesterday they waited on his majesty at Kew, with whom they had the honour of a conference.

The clerks in the plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjust the American accounts for the inspection of parliament at their next meeting.

It is with pleasure we hear that lord Chatham is so well recovered as to propose constant attendance in parliament this session.

A bill for settling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquillity of the latter country, is now under the consideration of the cabinet. A certain noble lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the second week after the meeting of parliament. The general object of the proposed regulation is to put the Americans on the same footing of freedom, as under the same advantages, with the rest of his majesty's subjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large districts, each of which is to send a representative to the British parliament. The number of representatives at first is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raised by the introduction of the same laws of custom and excise, and the same pri-

viliges of trade prevailing in Great Britain. In proportion as that revenue shall encrease, their number is to be enlarged. But provision is to be made, that at no period that number shall exceed one sixth part of the house of commons. In consequence of this regulation, all the governments subsisting in America, except Canada, are to be dissolved. No governor, no council, no assembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the British empire have (to use a metaphor) but one fold, they are to have but one shepherd. Fears of custom and excise are to be established in places thought the most convenient; and courts of justice possessing the same powers within their respective jurisdictions with those of the King's bench and exchequer in England, are to be erected in the most central situations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be in the house of lords. In short, every regulation now existing, calculated to keep up a distinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American assemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniences, against which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be passed comprehending all the necessary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legislatures in America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill will be printed.

Yesterday in the forenoon the earl of Dartmouth went to Kew, and held a long conference with his majesty; at the same time several fresh dispatches arrived at the earl's office, which were laid before his majesty by his lordship.

An evening paper says, authentic intelligence has been received, that general Schuler had left aarrison at Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that province (at least many of them) it is said, have expressed a wish to join the American confederacy. If the cloathin and arms from England arrive while general Schuler is there they will fall into the hands of the provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is so inconceivable, that several of the friends of government here already confess they are in pain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the parliament are to take into their pay, the first week of the session.

Wednesday morning four large ships were taken into the transport service, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry ever muskets, &c. for the troops in America.

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Dec. 4.

Ten thousand minute men stand ready to come in for the protection of this island, on the shortest notice; 5000 of whom can be landed on the island in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

Ship Duchess of Gordon, New York harbour, 4th Dec. 1775.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will lay before the corporation the inclosed paper, containing my sentiments on the present convulsed state of this country, and that you will please to make the same public.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

W. TRYON.

To Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of the city of New-York.

To the Inhabitants of NEW-YORK.

I TAKE this public manner to signify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his royal permission, to withdraw from my government; and at the same time to assure them of my readiness to perform every service in my power, to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way instrumental towards the re-establishment of that harmony, at present interrupted, between Great-Britain and her colonies, I expect soon to be obliged to avail myself of his Majesty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain, to view the colony committed to my care, in such a turbulent state, as not to have afforded me, since my arrival, any prospect of being able to take the dispassionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a constitutional manner, upon the resolution of parliament, for composing the present ferment in this province: A resolution that was intended for the basis of an accommodation, and if candidly considered, in a way which it will be most probably successful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requisite to the cultivation of a sincere reconciliation and friendship, might yet be improved, for the purpose of restoring the general tranquillity and security of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wish, that some measure may be speedily adopted for this purpose; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witness to the growing calamities of this country, without the power, to alleviate them—Calamities that must increase, while so many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their sovereign, and their obedience to the parent country, by whose power and patronage they have hitherto been sustained and protected.

W. TRYON.

Ship Duchess of Gordon, New-York harbour, Dec. 4, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.

The following letters are published by order of the Hon. continental congress.

"My dear general,

Montreal Nov. 17.

"With great pleasure I transmit you a letter from col. Arnold for general Washington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Arnold has six guns mounted on shore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and six sixes, at the orrel and the two row galleys. Mr. Carleton, with his eleven sail, has not yet been able to pass him by. I need not say has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all dispatch to attack him on my side, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to ministerial politics in this province, as I hope effectual measures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

I must beg the boats may be sent back, if possible, which take up the discharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fere. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my business with you. I shall establish a post which will set out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a post-master there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c.

RICHARD MONIGOMERY.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 21, 1775.
9 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

I SENT off the express about noon to-day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from general Montgomery, inclosing a copy of one from col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myself the honour to transmit you.

If general Carleton had reached Quebec before col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him; but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

Col. Arnold's march does him great honour. Some future historian will make it the subject of admiration to his readers.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
PH. SCHUYLER."

Nov. 23. The frost has been so severe last night that the lake, as far down towards Crownpoint as we can see, was at three miles, is entirely closed.

The hon. John Hancock, Esq; &c. &c.

St. Maria two leagues and a half from Point Levy Nov. 8, 1775.

"DEAR SIR,

"YOU" favour of the 19th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleasure: I heartily congratulate you on your success thus far: I think you have great reason to be apprehensive for me; the time I mentioned to general Washington being so long since elapsed, I was not then apprised, or indeed apprehensive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at present give you a particular detail. On only say we have hauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid streams, over carrying places, and marched through morasses, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to pass several times to bring over our baggage. These difficulties the soldiers have with the greatest fortitude surmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, most of them in good health and high spirits.

The other part, with col. Enos, returned from the Dead river contrary to my expectation, he having orders to send back only the sick, and those that could not be furnished with provisions. I wrote gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truly, inclosed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no answer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his trust, which I am confirmed in as I find they have been some time apprised of our coming to Quebec, and have destroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our passing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty savages who have joined us, and profess great friendship, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furnish us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and several small armed vessels lying before Quebec, and a large ship or two lately arrived from Boston; however, I propose crossing the St. Lawrence as soon as possible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with success, shall embrace it; otherwise shall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I shall as often as in my power advise you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The inclosed letter to his excellency general Washington beg the favour of your forwarding by express.

I am very respectfully, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

BENE. ARNOLD.

Brig. gen. Montgomery.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have seen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of twenty six guns and two transports, with one hundred and fifty recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, last Sunday, which, with the inhabitants who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about 2000 men.

dred men. That the French and English inhabitants in general are on our side, and that the city are short of provisions; I shall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms soon, or at least keep them in close quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience; but if St. John's should not have surrendered, and you can possibly spare a regiment this way, I think the city must of course fall into our hands. B. A.

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Point Levy, November 14, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

"THE foregoing is a copy of my last, by the two Indians you sent by express the 19th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, since which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been so high these three nights that I have not been able to cross the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I design crossing this evening; the Hunter loop and Lizard frigate lie opposite to prevent us, but make no doubt I shall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in possession of St. John's, and have invested Montreal. I can give no intelligence, save that the merchant ships are busy day and night in loading, and four have already failed. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

B. ARNOLD."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20, 1775.

"You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However it is with pleasure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now see much clearer that the Americans are right, than ever I did when I saw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the first business I should look after would be to join some company and learn the military exercise. The present ministry are certainly a set of the most abandoned wretches: I sincerely wish all their diabolical schemes may be frustrated, and which I have not the least doubt of, if wise and prudent measures are observed on your side. There are now in London ten for America for one against it.

"An association is on foot in Spitalfields for learning the military exercise; upwards of 100 are joined in one company; they have been heard to say publicly, that they never intend to fight against America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you that 10,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cause."

By Capt. Harvey, arrived here from St. Kitt's, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, a heavy gale of wind began at Basseterre, in which the ship Elizabeth, capt. Harvey, from this port, with a cargo of flour and lumber, was drove ashore. Several other vessels were also drove ashore and lost in the above-mentioned gale.

Capt. Harvey also informs us, that the town of St. George, in Grenada, took fire the first of November, and continued till the fifth, when all the houses, except a few at a place called the Cannals, were consumed, together with their provisions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitt's, where they were sending vessels with necessaries for the relief of St. George's.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit at Albany, dated December 7.

"You will before now have heard that we have possessed ourselves of all the vessels at Montreal, eleven in number, with several hundred barrels of beef, pork, butter, &c. no powder."

"Last night the officers (Gen. Prescott among them) taken on board the vessels, were brought in by Col. Wynkoop. I was in company with the colonel, who told me he left Montreal fourteen days since, and the next day Gen. Montgomery was to leave Montreal for Quebec, which Col. Arnold had surrounded, and that the general was under no apprehensions but that he would finish at that place soon."

Extract of a letter from New-York, December 14.

"We are told that an express went through here this morning, from the eastward, with an account that some of our armed vessels had taken a transport with twenty thousand guineas and some military stores."

Extract of a letter from the camp, dated Prospekt hill, Dec. 4.

"Let me now congratulate you on the success of our privateers; besides that important prize with the stores, arms, &c. we have an account last night of three more, one from Glasgow, with bale goods, &c. one from Ireland, with beef, butter, cheese, &c. and one from Canada with live stock, and they say the governor of St. John's on board: this will be a severe stroke on the ministerial troops, who have no other resource this winter."

By a letter from North-Carolina, dated Newbern, November 28, we are informed, that the governor had sent word he intends to dine at the palace at Christmas, and to have the town in ashes before night. Yesterday 200 soldiers marched to Virginia, under the command of Col. Howe. We have 4000 men raised in the province, they are thought equal to any of the king's troops. Friday next the minute-men and soldiers go out to meet 300 men that are coming to take post here, where they are to remain till the rest of the soldiers come back. The governor has got 300 soldiers to assist him; it is expected they have burnt down one small place called Brunswick, that had eight or nine houses in it.

Our people have taken from the governor a great deal of powder and ball, bayonets, swords, pistols, and ball for the cannon, and every thing belonging to the artillery, which he had concealed under ground; there were vessels with powder sent for the Tories and soldiers, but Major Patton marked his men, and has taken it away from them. Newbern will be made near as strong as Boston.

WILLIAMSBURG.

We learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an incessant cannonading upon our troops for several days past, from a stockade fort which the governor has erected there and that two men were killed. A gentleman from thence mentions some part of their fortifications to be in possession of our men, and that they had taken several prisoners, with a considerable number of arms. It is said the enemy have met with great loss from our rifle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deserting daily.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the disturbance in Hanover, on account of the present scarcity of salt, has subsided, the committee having fallen upon proper measures for that desirable purpose. A quantity of salt has been collected, and is in store (to be disposed of to those who are in the greatest want).

Several companies from North Carolina, have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is said they are commanded by Col. Howe, and have several field-pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.

A few days ago a man of war fell in with a ship load of servants, from Great Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordship has taken into his service.

It is an undoubted fact that Lord Dunmore, in his expedition against the Indians, purchased upwards of ten thousand weight of gun-powder, about three pounds for each man in his army, and it is no less certain that the quantity distributed to each person did not exceed a gill. Matter for various speculation.

On the first inst. the convention, pursuant to an order of the last, met at Richmond, when they thought proper to adjourn to this place, in the college.

A letter from col. Scott to capt. Southall, dated Dec. 5.

"Since my last, we have sent a party of 100 men under the command of Col. Stevens, of the minute battalion over the river, who fell in last night about twelve o'clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got up to the centinels undiscovered; the centinel challenged, and was not answered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near fifteen minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the house, and took two prisoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muskets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few shot. I am, as usual, in haste, &c."

An express arrived last Thursday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 stand of arms.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 5, 1775.

"We are made exceedingly unhappy by the accounts of parliament relative to the colonies, and for the dreadful consequences that must ensue; God only knows where it will end. The governor's conduct has been most shameful; we are told it is highly disapproved, even by his friends on this side the water. We sincerely join you, in wishing that the Almighty may dispose the contending parties to bring about a happy and honourable reconciliation."

L O N D O N.

Sept. 25. Yesterday the lady of gen. Gage was at court at St. James's, and was most graciously received.

The crews of his majesty's ships Racehorse and Carcass, lately arrived at Woolwich from the coast of Africa, are turned over to the Boreas man of war, at Chatham, which ship is ordered for Boston.

Government has, we hear, contracted for 10,000 tons of potatoes from England and Ireland to go to America, three thousand of which one potatoe merchant has engaged to furnish them with.

The Union, capt. Pearson, from Nantucket, and the Eden, capt. Marshall, from Maryland, with some dispatches to Lord Barmouth's office, are both safe arrived in the Downs.

However other branches of trade may thrive, the American, West-Indian, and African must sink. The sudden decay of trade finally produceth every species of disorder. The dreadful scene at Liverpool is but the beginning of some calamities, all chargeable on the ministry. This scene of horror and bloodshed will soon, in all probability, be more than equalled at Whitehaven, Glasgow, and other western ports. And who shall say, that none of these violent shakings will shake the throne?

A morning paper says, "The British army now in America, together with the reinforcement ordered for that part of the world, will make a body of more than 20,000 men. To these are to be added 26,000 Russians, and 10,000 Hessians, Hanoverians, and Wirtembergers; the whole are to take the field in April next." But the writer of this splendid article has forgot a very material article, viz. 10,000 Canadians under gen. Carleton, as the French call him, which will amount, in the whole, to 66,000. Our correspondent adds, "If Gage's army, not exceeding 6000 men, are starving during the best season of the year, which way are ten times that number to subsist?"

We are credibly informed, that contractor Mellish is gone down to Huntingdonshire, to buy up two thousand more sheep for the purpose of supplying the army in Boston. As the far greater part of these sheep will most probably die on their passage, and such as survive, from the loss of flesh, &c. be rendered of little worth (not to say unwholesome) by disease; query, is not this distressing the poor at home, without a probability of affording the army any effectual relief abroad? And if government are reduced to such wretched shifts to support from 6 to 10,000 men, how are the 20 or 30,000 foreigners to be provided for?

The unnecessary, unhappy dispute, between Great-Britain and the colonies, has at a stroke deprived us of one-fourth of the commerce of the British empire: and if Mr. Glover's statement is right, made at the bar of the house of commons last year, the thing is beyond doubt. What is to result from this, but a diminution of power, and is an extraordinary effort to ruin ourselves? The vast Atlantic ocean is an invincible bar to our success; and the enthusiastic bravery of the Americans, will convince our ministry's understanding, by knocking the soldiers brains out, that arms at such a distance cannot prevail, where every supply on a defeat must be from Great-Britain, at 3100 miles distance, where every man is a foe; and their troops cannot place a foot but on hostile ground. But armies are the delight of administration; and as they slip off, or rather transport the national troops, foreign troops from Germany, that country of tyrannic sway and despotic rule, will be poured in upon us.

Thirteen persons have received orders to embark for Boston by the first ship that sails for that port. The address to his majesty has been moved for at Aberdeen, in Scotland, but goes on more slowly there than at either Glasgow or St. Andrews, so that it is a chance whether it will be carried. A number of respectable people are against it, as they say it cannot be

proved that any opposition which is carried on is intended against the king, but against his ministers, who are as heartily despised in Scotland as in England.

Government have contracted with Mr. Mellish to supply the troops at Boston with a very considerable number of oxen, and 14,000 sheep, the largest and fattest that can be procured. Several of the oxen, and 4000 of the sheep, are ordered to be sent over immediately, alive, and the remainder as soon as they can be purchased.

A man of war of 40 guns, and a bomb ketch, are ordered to be fitted out forthwith. They are to take on board a quantity of woollen cloths, for the use of gen. Gage's troops, and are to sail for Boston as soon as possible.

The Phoenix man of war, with the 14 sail of transport, are obliged to come to an anchor off the coast, the wind coming against them.

Meetings of the freeholders of several counties, it is said, will be held, in order to determine whether they shall give instructions to their representatives in parliament for their conduct the ensuing session, in regard to America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank near Manchester.

"You ask a line of politics from me; alas! I can only sincerely lament the present miserable state of public affairs, and deprecate the mischiefs and distractions that must arise from the weak, oppressive, vindictive system of our American politics. The friends of American freedom however respectable, are out-numbered every where, and the ministry seem to have the cry in their favour. Toryism prevails in this part of the country, and even Jacobites and non-jurors are become loyal, and address the king; witness the Manchester address. I did not attend this business, or (as you will believe) sign the courtly paper filled as it is with falsehoods and fictitious loyalty. The proposed association has been badly managed, their papers dispersed only amongst the avowed friends of ministry with us, who make them the pretext for addressing. All the houses in Manchester, who have ever had any commerce with America, refused to sign the address, as impolitic and ungrateful."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Sept. 14.

"All the ships in the harbour fitting for Boston are nearly ready, and will go to Spithead very shortly."

Sept. 26. The ministry are exerting all their interest to procure addresses in favour of their measures against America, from the different cities and towns throughout the kingdom.

Bad measures may be applauded by bad men; but those who are disinterested, and in spite of arbitrary threats, dare speak their minds, declare they think America highly injured, with their brethren on the other side the Atlantic, a speedy issue from their troubles, and those who caused them an early impeachment and a public execution.

A petition to the king is sent over from the island of Grenada, praying that reconciliatory measures may take place between Great-Britain and her colonies, as the effects of the dispute are greatly felt in Grenada and the other West-India islands.

A correspondent informs us, that an officer on half-pay, applied to a noble lord, his friend, for a command in America, thinking it the likeliest way for promotion, which the other dissuaded him from for the present, adding, that he thought things were in a train of accommodation.

Sept. 27. An evening paper of last month says, that General Schuyler had left a garrison in Tyconderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. It is said General Carleton is at Montreal, but that his forces are very inconsiderable.

It is rumoured about the court that Lord Holdernesse will resign his post, and that Lord George Germain is to succeed him as preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

The hon. Admiral Byron will be appointed the second in command on the American station.

ANNAPOLIS, December 21.

The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the first of January next.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

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

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS
For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Evers, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of January next,

THE house in which William Noke now dwells, together with the premises in the city of Annapolis, with part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The said house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM NOKE,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Duvall, sen. late of Prince George's county, are desired to come and settle their accounts, and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts lawfully proved to

SAMUEL and J. DUVALL, executors.

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To be sold by the subscriber, on Tuesday the ninth day of January next, at the plantation of Elizabeth Orme, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Snowden iron works, for sterling or current money, PART of the estate of the said deceased, consisting of most sorts of household furniture, a large stock of horses, sheep, and neat cattle, among which are several fine fat steers. Six months credit will be given for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond and approved security to.
THOMAS SNOWDEN, executor.
N. B. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

I TAKE this method of informing the public, that I have sold my land at Maryland Point to Daniel Jenifer, Esq, which will prevent further application.
FRANCIS MEEK.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11. 1775.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A PERSON who well understands the fullers business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to **MES WATERS, near Bryan-Town.**

THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very skilful miller, purposes to grind any kind of grain for one eighth part tax-off. Should any person send any quantity not less than twenty bushels of any kind of grain to the Land of Ease on South river, or any other landing on said river convenient, he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and dispatch the vessel that brings it, with expedition. As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do good work, hopes to meet with the encouragement of the people in general.
THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, December 9. 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Nan, who says she belongs to Thomas Orford, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; she is a hearty well looking wench, her cloathing an old negro cotton jacket and pett coat, a white country cloth ditto, a d an old crocus shirt. Her master is desired to pay charges and take her from **W. HANSON, sheriff.**

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—and on every Monday morning before seven o'clock for Baltimore, and returns on Wednesdays with the Northward mail.
WILLIAM WHETTER, deputy post-master.

George-town, Patowmack river, Dec. 12, 1775.
IF Richard Phelps is living, who came over from London, with Leonard Brooke, about the year 1764, and lived as a schoolmaster with Dr. Leonard Hol day, Patuxent; on application to me, will hear of something to his advantage.
WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

December 5, 1775.
To be rented for either cash or tobacco, as may be agreed on, and entered upon the 1st of January next,
THAT valuable plantation whereon Mr. George Wheeler now lives, lying in Calvert county, on Battle creek; the soil is well known to be some of the best in the county, most convenient for both fish and oysters, and has a large apple-orchard upon it: there is ground enough to work ten or a dozen hands on, and have a shift. I will either rent the whole to one person, or to two or three, as may best suit. Any person inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to **MICHAEL TANEY.**

Maryland, Talbot-county, October 23, 1775.
FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away on the night of the 21st instant, two convicts, viz, William Manly, a well made fellow, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fucy countenance, is a labourer, and understands something of horses; had on when he went away, a short blue coat about half wore, and either a spotted jean, or brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong home-made gray yarn stockings, and good strong English made shoes; he is an active fellow, and will probably change his name and forge a pass; he speaks the Lancashire or north of England dialect.
Anne Wilkon, who calls herself the said Manly's wife, a middle sized thin looking woman, about 40 or 45 years of age, is in a tolerable good dress, handy at doing house-work, and speaks the same dialect as Manly.
Whoever takes up and secures the above convicts, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province, 40 shillings for the man, and 30 shillings for the woman; and if taken out of this province, 3 pounds for the man, and two pounds for the woman. It is imagined they would make down the bay, as they stole and took with them a new canoe, a frying pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, provisions, &c.
If they are took up and sent to jail, a letter directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.
JAMES BRADDOCK.

RAN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 1st instant, an English indentured servant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 20 months, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has short light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating short coat much wore, with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by **CHARLES STEWART.**

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 3th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches; with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by **RICHARD GRAVES.**

TO BE SOLD.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775.
By **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP.**
At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF
SUPERFINE middling, Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloths, Fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, coats, Pink, blue and white fat-tin pelongs, D-vonshire twill'd ke seys, Black and white fat-tins, Fine and coarse napt friezes, Black a-mozrens, Bath coating and coarse, Ell black and white du-cuffs, Embos'd and plain flannels, Flowered and tobin'd ditto, Striped and plain lute-strings, Fine rattinets and shal-loons, Ell English Perfians, Durants and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee buck-velvets, Plated pint and 1/2 pint mugs, Corderoys, thicksets, full-tians, Harry 8th best cards, Silk and worsted breeches, Cotton candle wick, patterns, Mens best shoes and boots, A good assortment of mens, womens, and boys work-ed hose, Seine twine and jack lines, Mens and boys coarse yarn, Scotch and pearl barley, Split peas, kegs, Dutch ovens, iron pots, A large assortment of mens, white and colour'd silk hose, Frying pans, spades and shovels, Mens and womens silk, Best Florence oil, by the case or bottle, gloves and mitts, A few sets blue and white, Red and white, and ena-mell'd china, Yard wide Irish linens, from 21 6d to 4s cost, An assortment of queen's and glass ware, A few pieces of cotton, A few casks of glass, delf, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask—many other articles too tedious to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, VIZ.

Old Madeira wine by qr. dia and continent rum, cask or gallon, Mellasses, Red and white Lisbon wine Double and single refined in quarter cask, loaf sugar, Sweet mountain and com-Muscovado sugar, &c. &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West In- and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the 1st instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlbrough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to hop at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two of-nabrig or Russia flannel shirts, two pair of of-nabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all persons who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what he allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **WILLIAM ALLEN.**

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1775.
To be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of John Steele, on Friday next instant,

TWO likely negro boys, and sundry household furniture, for ready cash only. All persons indebted to the estate of John Cartey, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to **JOHN STEELE, admr.**

COMMITTED AS A RUNAWAY.

A NEGRO lad by the name of Jack, appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age, has a swelling or lumps on the right side of his neck or throat, talks very hoarse, and says he came from London, to this province, with one Capt. Lawrence.
ROBERTSON STEVENS, the iff.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of Land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and ferry of Upper-Marlbrough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold to the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time, and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

November 28, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cash and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with the humble servant,
THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akitter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown full'd cloth, three of-nabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other of-nabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.
Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old furtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted Rockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one of-nabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two flannel blankets. It is probable, they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county, 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.**

TAKEN up at the subscriber's plantation near Mr. Tootell's, a black stray steer, with both his ears cut off, without any perceivable mark. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

WANTED to purchase for cash, or bills of exchange, some young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of **WILLIAM ROSS.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1775.

LONDON, September 26.

LAST night, at the previous meeting of the livery at the Half-moon tavern, Cheapside, near 400 liverymen assembled, where it was resolved, that John Wilkes, Esq; our present lord mayor, and John Sawbridge, Esq; aldermen, be recommended by this meeting to the next common hall, to be returned to the court of aldermen for their choice of one of them to be lord mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

Yesterday near 500 freeholders of the county of Middlesex met at the Mile-end assembly-room, agreeable to notice from the sheriffs in the public papers: about one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer took the chair, and in a very sensible speech, told them they were convened at the request of some respectable freeholders, to take into consideration the critical and alarming situation of this country, and strongly recommended to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their king, a love for the constitution, and decency and respect to each other, as the surest way to give efficacy to their resolutions. Mr. Mafcall then stood up and attempted to harangue on the miserable predicament administration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Fell, a Middlesex justice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Mafcall's speech. Mr. Wilmott, another Middlesex justice, begged the sheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requested that meeting; but it being reproached by other gentlemen, the sheriff put the question whether he should declare the requisitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great majority. This leading question being determined, Mr. Mafcall resumed his harangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed against the ministry for their late acts respecting America; their sending armed legions of Englishmen to cut the throats of Englishmen; their endeavouring to subvert the constitution, and concluded with making a motion to instruct the members on their present alarming situation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained instructions to be read to that assembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Fell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to see the commendable quarrel of an Englishman in the gentleman who spoke last; but as the parliament was very soon to meet, and he made no doubt with a disposition to hear to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wish to postpone all instructions to their representatives till the sense of the parliament was known, and observed, that the right honourable member (the lord mayor, who was present) possibly would not like to go shakled with additional instructions into the great assembly of the nation; that his lordship had before made them public declarations, which he had most faithfully performed; and made no doubt of his lordship's continuing the steady patriot on all occasions. In the course of his speech he gave oblique hints of the lord mayor's being acquainted with the intended resolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the secrets of administration, neither was he influenced by any party; that though he was a Middlesex justice, he desired any man to say he ever took a dirty shilling, or suffered his clerk to take one for him: on this the lord mayor arose, and declared he had no hand in the intended instructions, but if they were carried in that assembly, he would most implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indispensable duty to support the sentiments of his constituents, even if they differed from his own; and observed, the king called the commons in parliament; not to know the sentiments of the delegated members, but that of their constituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with bursts of applause; after which the question was called, to know whether the instructions should be read, which was carried by a great majority. The instructions were then read, and are as follows.

The instructions from the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, to the right hon. John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esqrs. knights of the shire for that county, agreed on at a meeting, Monday, Sept. 25, 1775, at the Mile-End assembly room.

WE, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, summoned here by public advertisement of the sheriff of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful sense of your conduct as our representatives during the last session of parliament; and though we have no reason to doubt your steady perseverance in the true interests of your country, yet we think it our indispensable duty to acquaint you with our sentiments at the present awful crisis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happiness, glory, and prosperity of the whole people.

We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal stab given to our excellent constitution, by a majority of the last venal parliament, whereby the most sacred and unalienable rights of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the most impious manner wrested from the electors, and assumed by the elected, who placed a person as our representative in parliament, contrary to the sense and will of the county, expressed by a very great majority of legal votes, thereby establishing a precedent of the most dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great Britain; which injury has been again confirmed, by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the present parliament (chosen by surprise under a national delusion) suffering that vote to appear in their journals a standing record of the injustice, venality, and corruption, of their predecessors.

We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preservation of all our constitutional rights, from seeing the iron hand of oppression extended to our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic; popery, that bane of civil and religious liberty, established in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our possessions in Europe, thereby arming, as is were, many of our fellow subjects with the crucifix in one hand, and a dagger in the other, against our protestant brethren; a popish bishop appointed, and the greatest comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the pastors of our own pure and excellent faith are suffered to remain without support and provision, but what Romish priests and Romish councils shall design to afford them; other cruel and oppressive acts passed against our fellow-subjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, just, and generous proceedings of British councils and British assemblies, destructive of that glory of the English law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of English subjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the most solemn nature, which acts and oppressions, under the influence of the present ministers, have been productive of a most impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and destructive civil war, against our suffering and much injured fellow subjects in America.

We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that must be sustained by the loss of a most valuable branch of our commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and consequent distresses of the industrious poor.

To remedy all these evils, the melancholy experience of past times evincing, how insufficient is the removal of a ministry, while their maxims and views are entailed upon the government; we desire that you will not only continue strenuously to oppose them, but endeavour to procure no such constitutional security, by shortening the duration of parliaments, and enacting such other laws as may prevent the nation from suffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

And we instruct you, to exert yourselves in procuring that vote of the late house of commons to be rescinded, which in the most injurious and unconstitutional manner, deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

We also instruct you, to forward an enquiry into the expenditure of public treasure, so peculiarly necessary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppressed with debts; that you will not suffer the people to be imposed upon by the flimsy artifices of a minister, pretending to sell, while he is, in reality, encreasing the public burthens.

Should any additional land-tax or new imposts be imposed, in the ensuing session, we expect that you will not assent to them without a previous redress of grievances; and that you will strenuously oppose all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, unless another attempt should be made by Tories and Jacobites against his majesty's person, family, or government.

The state of the navy, that great bulwark, safety, and protection of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage your serious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal mismanagement and corrupt influence, after such immense sums have been voted during a peace establishment, that it is in its present deplorable condition.

We particularly instruct you to exert yourselves in preventing the further effusion of the blood of our innocent fellow subjects in America, and to put a speedy end to the present unnatural and ruinous civil war.

We also desire you to use your unwearied endeavours to assist and support the representatives of the city of London for obtaining a redress of every obnoxious and unconstitutional act, and in bringing to the justice of their country the advisers of such nefarious measures as have been adopted during the last fourteen years, tending to subvert the constitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very soon effect the ruin and destruction of the British empire.

The lord mayor has received a letter from the Congress, superscribed, *On the service of the United Colonies*, directed, *To the right hon. the lord mayor and livery of the city of London*, and below, *Congress; Philadelphia; JOHN HANCOCK*, which his lordship intends to submit to the livery on Friday next at the common hall.

Sept. 28. Yesterday a loyal and dutiful address from the merchants and principal traders in the city of Coventry was presented to his majesty, by Walter Waring and Ed. Roe Yeo, Esqrs. representatives for that city, which was graciously received.

The same day admiral Shuidham was at court, and took leave of his majesty, he being in a few days to set out for Bolton to take the command of the fleet there.

This day, soon after one o'clock, the lord mayor, several of the aldermen, sheriffs, &c. went upon the Huitings; when Mr. Alderman Hayley and Mr. Alderman Newnham were sworn in sheriffs for the year ensuing, for the city of London and county of Middlesex; after which Mr. Sheriff Hayley, entertained the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. at Mercer's hall.

The following advertisement from the General Post-office, appears in all the London papers of this evening: "A mail will be dispatched from hence on Wednesday next for New-York, and also one for Charlestown; after which there will be no regular conveyance for letters from this office to North-America; but whenever a packet may be dispatched to any part of that continent, proper notice will be given."

A fund of six millions of guilders is lately raised in

Holland, to be lent to persons in trade on proper security at very low interest.

This morning six hundred sheep were sent down in a lighter to Deptford, to be put on board the ships lying there, bound to Boston, and other ports of America.

Correct copies are ordered to be made out of all the American charters separately, in order to their being produced the next sessions of parliament.

B R I S T O L, September 30.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble petition of the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other citizens of Bristol.

May it please your Majesty,

W E, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other citizens of Bristol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne with the most respectful assurance of our unalterable attachment and affection to your majesty's royal person and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the support of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and prosperity of your once united and flourishing, but now most unhappily distracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expressed and with the most anxious apprehensions for ourselves and our posterity that we behold the growing distractions in America threaten, unless prevented by the timely interposition of your majesty's wisdom and goodness, nothing less than a lasting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehensive that, if the present measures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow-subjects in the colonies will ensue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the inestimable benefits which we have derived from those establishments. We can foresee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your majesty's arms over desolated provinces and an exasperated people.

From the consequence of a reverse of things in the course of human events not impossible, we chuse to avert our eyes.

We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wish it, except those nations who, envious of the diffusive liberty and consequent power and prosperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great-Britain.

We owe a testimony of justice to your colonies, which is, that, in the midst of the present distractions, we have received many unequivocal proofs that our fellow-subjects in that part of the world are very far from having lost their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private justice; notwithstanding the cessation of the powers of government throughout that vast continent, we have reason to think, judging by the imports into this city and by our extensive correspondencies, that commodities of America, enumerated by acts of parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the most quiet times; we assure your majesty that the trade of this port, and the subsistence of a great part of your kingdom, has depended very much on the honourable and, in this instance, amiable behaviour of your American subjects.

We have, in this single city, received within one year, from the first of September, 1774, more than a million bushels of wheat, to say nothing of the quantity of other valuable commodities essential to our navigation and commerce. Those circumstances we humbly beg leave, with the utmost deference to submit to your majesty's consideration, in order to shew that, whenever your royal clemency shall exert itself in behalf of your colonies, the disposition on their part, to peace and reconciliation, are by no means unfavourable as many persons, from passion or misinformation, may possibly suggest. No part of your majesty's subjects can with more earnestly to preserve the constitutional superiority of the British legislature over all parts of your dominions than the citizens of Bristol; but they are convinced, from clear reason and severe experience, that this superiority can hardly be preserved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the British plantations; we humbly conceive that this authority would suffer no diminution in the least prejudicial to it, by healing concessions, by the relaxation of penal statutes, which have been found ineffectual for their support, and by relinquishing the pursuit of an object, the possible attainment of which, under any circumstances of fortune, may admit of the most serious doubt. On the contrary, we have reason, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hostility on both sides, to hope the most salutary effects from a return, under your majesty's provident and sagacious direction, to the ancient, indulgent and happy usage of this kingdom with regard to its colonies. We find ourselves under an indispensable necessity of making, with a respectful plainness, this dutiful and most faithful representation of our sentiments to your majesty, lest it might be supposed that, by our silence, we were consenting to the opinions and wishes for coercive proceedings, expressed in the late address to your majesty. We assure your majesty, that we are men of peaceful dispositions, that we detest the thought of obtruding on your majesty's wisdom and clemency any sort of recommendation of force and rigour against any part of your people, that we who have long flourished by an amicable intercourse with the colonies should call for coercive measures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and presumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful. No experience has hitherto taught us the

good effects of such measures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and hazardous proceedings: We must always look back with satisfaction and gratitude to that period of your majesty's reign, when a prudent concession restored tranquillity and commerce to all your majesty's dominions.

We trust that, after having humbly intreated the exertion of your majesty's wisdom, for reconciling amicably the differences which unhappily subsist among your subjects, we have cleared ourselves to our own consciences, and acquitted ourselves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our sovereign, and of our country, from any share whatsoever in producing the calamities which the present proceedings, so inauspiciously begun, may yet bring upon this nation.

318 PROVIDENCE, December 9.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

The following are published by order of the general committee.

Witness, HENRY WARD, secretary.

(No. 1.)

I WILL suspend hostilities against the town till I have further orders, upon their supplying the king's ships with fresh beef, &c. Let it remain neuter. The ferry and market boats to supply it unmolested. If the rebels enter the town, and break the neutrality, I hold myself disengaged, and at liberty to do my utmost for the king's service.

JAMES WALLACE.

His majesty's ship the Rose, Nov. 14, 1775.

To the inhabitants of the town of Newport.

At a Town Council, Newport, Nov. 14, 1775.

THE council accepts the letter from capt. Wallace, as a truce, and hopes general Hopkins will accept it in the same light.

(No. 2.)

Head quarters, Nov. 15, 1775.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVED a copy of a letter, signed by James Wallace, commander of his majesty's ship Rose, together with your approbation of the contents: In answer to which I am to let you know, that I will permit you to supply the ministerial navy now in your harbour with fresh provisions, &c. provided that he, said Wallace, with all the vessels and boats under his command and direction, let all the wood, market, and ferry boats pass and repass, together with their passengers and effects, unmolested and unexamined, on failure or breach of which I shall immediately stop the supplies. This is all that can be expected in supplying the ministerial navy except they remove out of cannon shot of the town of Newport.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

ESEK HOPKINS, brigadier-general.

To the worshipful town-council of the town of Newport.

(No. 3.)

SIR,

Newport, Nov. 16, 1775.

YOUR proposal for settling a truce between the town of Newport and capt. Wallace we have received and examined, and as the word *unexamined*, in your proposal, seems to us will not be complied with by capt. Wallace, request you will leave the same out, as we apprehend it contrary to his instructions and the acts of parliament, and are fearful it will greatly impede the wished for truce. I am, in behalf of the town council of Newport, Sir, your very humble servant,

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

To Esq. Hopkins, Esq; brigadier general of the forces in this colony.

(No. 4.)

To the worshipful Town Council of the town of Newport.

Gentlemen,

Head-quarters, Nov. 16, 1775.

I RECEIVED yours this day, wherein you request the word *unexamined* may be left out of my proposals, which I now give you leave to do; but think it would be more for your interest to let it remain. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

ESEK HOPKINS, brigadier-general.

(No. 5.)

SIR,

Newport, Nov. 16, 1775.

YOUR proposals for a truce with this town were laid before us yesterday, by a committee appointed to wait on you for that purpose. We should be happy in complying with them, but our very unhappy situation we fear is such, that however anxious we are to comply with your proposals, we shall not have it in our power, unless capt. Wallace will please to consent and agree, that whatever provisions, &c. he may have occasion for, should be procured and furnished him by Samuel Dyre, Esq; who will wait on you to receive your orders for the same, whenever you please. Our great fear is, that should your men be suffered by you to come into our market, we should not be able to prevent them from being taken. If capt. Wallace will agree to be furnished by Mr. Dyre, we hope the truce may be preserved; and you may be assured every thing shall be done by us, and the greatest part of the inhabitants remaining in town, that it shall not be violated on our parts. We also promise that every thing shall be done to prevent the troops from coming into town: Capt. Wallace to be furnished with fresh beef, &c. for his ships use, lying under his command here; the ferry, market, fish and wood boats to pass and repass unmolested.

Signed by order and in behalf of the town-council of Newport.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

To James Wallace, Esq; commander of his majesty's ship Rose.

(No. 6.)

His majesty's ship Rose, Nov. 16, 1775.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received yours of the 16th inst. It is perfectly agreeable to me to take the provisions from any person you choose to appoint. The greatest care shall be taken to preserve the truce on our side, for which reason our men shall not be permitted to enter the town, unless the rebels enter, and oblige us for the

king's service. I am, gentlemen, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

JAMES WALLACE.

To the inhabitants of the town of Newport.

(No. 7.)

At a Town-Council, Newport, Nov. 16, 1775.

THE council having received the within from capt. Wallace, content that he shall be supplied, for his ships use in this harbour, with two thousand pounds weight of beef per week; and has now requested six hogheads of rum, which we think it necessary he should be supplied with, as by the best information we can obtain, he has about five hundred men now to victual on board the vessels under his command.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Town-Council of Newport.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

To Esq. Hopkins, Esq; brigadier-general of the forces in this colony.

(No. 8.)

Newport, Nov. 17, 1775.

SIR,

WE received yours of this date, wherein you permit the ships under the command of capt. Wallace to be supplied weekly with sixteen hundred weight of beef, and two hogheads of rum. The committee who went with the letters to capt. Wallace, to agree with him respecting his supplies of provisions, informs us, that they stipulated for two thousand pounds weight of beef per week, and the last week asked for two thousand pounds weight, but when he came to receive it took no more than sixteen hundred and twenty four pounds, he being governed by the number of men then belonging to his vessels here under his command; so that we imagine he will take no more than for the number of men he now has here and request you will allow him to take as much as he shall require, as far as the amount of two thousand pounds weight.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Town-Council of Newport, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

To Esq. Hopkins, Esq; brigadier-general of the forces now at Middletown.

(No. 9.)

SIR,

Newport, Nov. 17, 1775.

Mr. Christopher Champlin, contractor for victualling the ships here, this day informed the council that he has now in his possession seventeen barrels of salted pork, and five casks of calivance, which he bought in June last for the use of the ships here, under the command of capt. Wallace; and he informs us, that he some time since informed capt. Wallace, that he had such provision bought for his service, but as affairs were, he could not deliver them to him; and he therefore now informs the council thereof, that they may act therein as they may judge fit: whereupon we recommend it that said provisions may be delivered to capt. Wallace, for his ships use, as he says he has already charged them, and that his accounts are closed. We therefore, if it be agreeable, request that you will give orders for the delivery thereof.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Town-Council of Newport, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

To Esq. Hopkins, Esq; brigadier-general of the forces of this colony.

(No. 10.)

Head-quarters, Middletown, Nov. 17, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received a copy of your letter to capt. Wallace, and his to you, bearing date the 16th inst. and also your request of this date, that the said Wallace may have delivered him seventeen barrels of pork, and five ditto of calivance, now in the store of Mr. Christopher Champlin.

You have my permission, under the care and direction of Samuel Dyre, Esq; to deliver to capt. Wallace the above seventeen barrels of pork, and five barrels of calivance, and also to deliver two hogheads of rum, and sixteen hundred weight of beef, once a week, and that on Saturday.

Moreover, Samuel Dyre, Esq; has my permission to supply the ships with sauce, he rendering to me a weekly account of the quantity delivered.

ESEK HOPKINS, brigadier-general.

To the worshipful Town-Council of Newport.

Newport, &c.

The above foregoing ten letters, No. 1 to 10, are true copies. Witness,

WILLIAM CODDINGTON, council clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 16.

Last Tuesday a vessel from the West-Indies, for Norfolk, was made a prize of by a party of our troops, and carried into Hampton. Her cargo (which was intended for the use of our enemies) consisted of 2700 dollars, a large quantity of sugar, and several hogheads of rum.

"Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Dec. 9. The enemy were reinforced about 3 o'clock this morning with (as they tell me) every soldier of the 14th regiment, at Norfolk, amounting to 200, commanded by capt. Leslie; and this morning, after reveille beating, crossed the bridge, by laying down some plank, and made an attack to force our breast-work (the prisoners say the whole number amounted to 500, with volunteers and blacks) with two pieces of cannon, but none marched up but his Majesty's soldiers, who behaved like Englishmen. We have found of their dead capt. Fordyce and 12 privates, and have lieutenant Battit, who is wounded in the leg, and 17 private prisoners, all wounded. They carried their cannon back under cover of the guns of the fort, and a number of their dead. I should suppose (to speak within compass) their loss must be upwards of 50. Some powder and cartridges were taken. I sent an officer to inform them if they would not fire upon our people they should collect the dead and wounded. This they agreed to, and there has been no firing since. We are now under arms, expecting another attack. There is but one man of ours hurt, and he is wounded in the hand. The prisoners inform that Lord Dunmore has got a reinforcement of highlanders; they I expect will be up next."

Extract of a letter from Col. Woodford to Edmund Pendleton, Esq; President of the Convention.

Great Bridge, December 10, 1775.

"I must apologize for the hurry in which I wrote you yesterday, since which nothing of moment has happened

but the abandoning of the fort by the enemy. We have taken possession of it this morning, and found therein the stores mentioned in the enclosed list, to wit, 7 guns, 4 of them forty, 1 bayonet, 29 sp. des, 2 howitzers, 6 cannon, a few shot, some bedding, a part of a hoghead of rum, 2 or more barrels, the contents unknown, but supposed to be rum, 2 barrels of bread, about 20 quarters of beef, half a box of candles, 4 or 5 dozen of quart bottles, 4 or 5 iron pots, a few axes and old lumber; the forges, 1 fixed, cannot be got out of the cannon without drilling.

"From the vast effusion of blood on the bridge and in the fort, from the accounts of the sentries, who saw many bodies carried out of the fort to be interred, and other circumstances, I conceive their loss to be much greater than I thought it yesterday, and the victory to be complete. I have received no late information from Norfolk or Princess-Anne, nor yet fixed on a plan of improving this advantage. I have dispatched scouting parties, and from their intelligence shall regulate my future operations.

"Enclosed is an inventory of the arms, &c. taken yesterday, to wit: 2 silver mounted fuzes with bayonets, 1 steel ditto, without bayonet, 24 well fixed muskets with bayonets, 6 muskets without bayonets, 2 cartouch boxes and pouches, 3 silver mounted cartouch boxes, 2 cannon ditto, 26 bayonet belts, 27 caps, 2 hats, 1 barrel with powder and cartridges, 1 silk handkerchief with linen in it, 2 watches, each 12s. 6d., 1 pair of gloves, 4 stocks and buckles, 1 pair of silver shoe-buckles, 3 pair of silver knee buckles, 2 faulx-boxes, 10 knives, 1 barrel with ball and oakum, 12 coats, 12 waistcoats, 11 pair of shoes, 12 pair of garters, 1 pair of breeches, 1 shirt, 1 pair of old tugs, a parcel of old knee-buckles, a parcel of old buttons, and 1 black handkerchief.

"The arms I shall retain for the use of the army; the other articles I shall dispose of at vendue, and apply the money arising from the sale in such manner as the convention shall be pleased to direct.

"Lieutenant Battit having an inclination to inform the king's troops of the humane treatment he has met with here, I dispatched ensign Hoopes with a flag of truce, who returned with the enclosed answer from the commander of the fort, viz.

"Captain Leslie presents his compliments to Mr. Battit, and returns colonel Woodford his sincere thanks for his kind treatment of the prisoners. He is happy Mr. Battit's answer is so plain, but is extremely sorry for the loss of poor Fordyce."

"The unfortunate capt. Fordyce was a captain of the grenadiers of the 14th regiment; most of the officers were grenadiers of that regiment. As the captain was a gallant and brave officer, I promised to intercede with all the military honours due to his great merit, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the convention.

"About 150 Carolina men are arrived under the command of col. Vail; they are composed of regular minute-men, militia, and volunteers; and have brought with them 6 cannon. I have received no certain account of col. Howe, where he is, what number of forces he commands, how armed and provided, or when or where he intends to join me.

"I shall pay a due regard to the reinforcement: I mention, and the establishment of posts. I am just informed by Lieut. Battit that a servant of major Mather, who was in the party with col. Smith and ordered, informed lord Dunmore that not more than 200 ships men were here: that imprudent man caught at the bait, and dispatched capt. Leslie with all the regulars, who arrived at the fort about 4 in the morning.

"I have enclosed the honourable the convention a general return of the forces under my command, also a list of sick and wounded. It is my wish to have orders for what is to be done with the wounded prisoners, when able to travel. I recollect nothing more to add at present, than that I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant."

ANNAPOLIS, December 28.

The following process of the ingenious Dr. Weissenbach for making crude nitre, which he has successfully practised, is published by order of the Convention.

RAKE from off the earthen floors of old stables, tobacco houses, cellars, especially wood cellars, near barns where cattle resort, sheep stable, pigsties, and poultry houses, tan yards, slaughter houses, and like, where the rain hath not penetrated, all the dung and other putrescible matter which is not entirely rotten, and dig the earth up a foot deep, more or less, according as the spot hath been covered from the rain longer or shorter time; form the earth thus dug up into small hills, and leave it to two weeks to the exposure of the air, it longer it is the better. Provide one or more tight hogheads or tubs, the number according to the extent of your design; pierce their bottoms with holes which fit with plugs; on the inside place sticks across the holes, and over the sticks a large handful of straw, setting your hogheads or tubs a little way from the ground, so that small tubs or pans may conveniently be placed under the tap-holes; fill your hogheads or tubs with the beforementioned earth, pouring warm water thereon till the earth is well soaked, and just cover it therewith; let it remain twenty four hours, and draw the ley gently off; but if it should appear a little muddy, it must be poured on again till it runs off clear; this ley is fit for boiling; but as the nitre is not be wholly extracted from the earth, again pour fresh water on the old earth and draw off a second ley, which afterwards pass through your hogheads or tubs of fresh earth as directed before: the manner of fixing the hogheads and drawing off the nitrous ley is the same as in making common ley. Boil the strong nitrous ley in a copper or iron vessel till two third parts or better are wasted, taking off the scum as it rises, and laying in your hogheads of fresh earth. When the two thirds are wasted by boiling, add about one half of the remaining third of the ley of wood ashes, which must be previously made and kept ready for the purpose, and the boiling must be continued till a drop of the ley will fall and cooled on a cold iron discovers some figure; then pour or lade the liquor into a wooden tray or large earthen glazed dish, and set it in a cool place, cellar, and after ten or twelve hours standing, the liquor being poured off, the crystals will be formed on the bottom, which are crude saltpetre. If the remaining liquor is still in a sufficient quantity, boil it again till the abovementioned token appears, and let it be

To be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of John Steele, on Friday 22d instant, TWO likely negro boys, and sundry household furniture, for ready cash only. All persons indebted to the estate of John Steele, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to JOHN STEELE, admr.

Dorchester county, December 2, 1775. COMMITTED AS A RUNAWAY, A NEGRO lad by the name of Jack, appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age, has a swelling or lump on the right side of his neck or throat, is very hoarse, and says he came from London, to this province, with one Capt. Lawrence. ROBERTSON STEVENS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD, A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money) A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. JOHN BULLEN. To be sold to the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust directed by said Carr, PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD. November 28, 1775. To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds worth of goods, for cost and charges. I am earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant, THOMAS HYDE. P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swankin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown tuled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings. Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion; pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old fustian coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches; several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottled pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russian linen frock much tarred; a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffel blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names; and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each; if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each; and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's plantation near Mr. Tootell's, a black gray steer, with both his ears cut off, without any perceivable mark. The owner may have him again on proving his property, and paying charges. ELIZABETH VALLETTE. Annapolis, December 6, 1775. WANTED to purchase for cash, or bills of exchange, some young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of WILLIAM ROOKE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz. FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker. JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward; if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by RICHARD GRAVES.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775. TO BE SOLD, By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP. At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of dry Goods, CONSISTING OF SUPERFINE middling Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloths, Fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, coats, Pink, blue and white fat-tin pelongs, Devonshire twill'd kerseys, Black and white fattins, Fine and coarse napt friezes, Black a-mozeens, Bath coating and coarse duffs, Ell black and white duccapes, Emboss'd and plain flannels, Flowered and tobin'd ditto, Striped linseys, Striped and plain lute-firings, Fine rattineers and Challoons, Ell English Perfians, Durants and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee-buckleverrets, Corderoys, thicksets, fustians, Plated pint and 1/2 pint mugs, Silk and worsted breeches, Harry 8th best cards, Cotton candle wick, A good assortment of mens, Mens best shoes and boots, womens, and boys worsted hose, Seine twine and jack lines, Mens and boys coarse yarn hose, Scotch and English barley, A large assortment of mens, Dutch ovens, iron pots, white and colour'd silk hose, Frying pans, spades and shovels, Mens and womens flannel gloves and mitts, Best Florence oil, by the cask or bottle, Yard wide Irish linens, A few sets blue and white, red and white, and enamel'd china, A few pieces of cotton, An assortment of queen's and calico bed furniture, A few casks of glass, delf, A few pieces of cotton, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask—many other articles too tedious to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz. Old Maderia by gallon, dia and continent rum, cask or gallon, Melassies, Red and white Lisbon wine, Double and single refined in quart casks, loaf-sugar, Sweet mountain and com-Muscovado sugar, &c &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West India and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho: C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all who do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlbrough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude; about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fire heel which occasions him to limp at times, shows his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what he allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by WILLIAM ALLEN.

fore in the cellar for crystallization: but if the quantity is small, add it to the next boiling. Lime water will answer the same purpose as the ley of wood ashes. Note, Instead of adding the ley of wood ashes, we may with great propriety mix with the earth, when put into the hoghead, wood ashes and common lime in layers, five parts earth, one part wood ashes, and half a part of lime, and proceed as above without any further addition of ley. This last method is to be preferred. G. DUVALL, clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intent of the convention in promoting the manufacture of saltpetre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, THE MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Charles county, December 10, 1775. STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Piscataway, on Wednesday night the 29th ult. a black horse, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hanging mane, and switch tail, seven years old next spring, he is a likely strong well made horse, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horse, 14 and half hands high, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the said horses, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, shall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty shillings currency for either. BEN. DOUGLASS.

TO BE LET, A PLANTATION on Hunting-Ridge, about four miles from Baltimore-Town, containing eight negroes, and a large stock—there is a stone dwelling-house therein containing six rooms, a stone kitchen, a negro quarter, a large barn, stable, and other out-houses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Evitt, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of January next, THE house in which William Noke now liveth, opposite to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The said house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM NOKE, JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors. To be sold by the subscribers, on Tuesday the ninth day of January next, at the plantation of Elizabeth Orme, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, near Snowden's iron works, for sterling or current money, PART of the estate of the said deceased, consisting of most sorts of household furniture, a large stock of horses, sheep, and neat cattle, among which several fine fat steers. Six months credit will be given for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond and approved security to THOMAS SNOWDEN, executor.

N. B. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock. I TAKE this method of informing the public, that I have sold my land at Maryland Point to Daniel Jenifer, Esq, who will prevent further application. FRANCIS MEEK.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1775. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A PERSON who well understands the fullers business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to JAMES WATERS, near Bryan-Town. THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very skilful miller, purposed to grind any kind of grain for one eighth part thereof. Should any person send any quantity not less than twenty bushels of any kind of grain to the Land of Ease on South river, or any other landing on said river convenient, he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill; grind it, and dispatch the vessel that brings it, with expedition. As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do good work, hopes to meet with the encouragement of the people in general. THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, December 9, 1775. COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Nan, who says she belongs to Thomas Orford, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; she is a hearty well looking wench, her cloathing an old negro cotton jacket and pet coat, a white country cloth ditto, and an old crocus shirt. Her master is desired to pay charges and take her from W. HANSON, Sheriff.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office. December 5, 1775. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail. WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

Annapolis, November 15, 1775.
OUR partnership being expired, all persons indebted to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.
I intend to leave this place soon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

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Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber,

An indentured servant man, about 29 years of age who has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses: he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served good families in England in both those departments. She is a very good patry-cook, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and conserving.

N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

July 28, 1775.
FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 32 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, lost most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 20 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 3 pounds if 40 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.
STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fall. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

THE several creditors of Joseph Hobberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flowerdew, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, junr. John Parker, and Douglas M. Clain, insolvent debtors released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors.

PHILIP DOWNES, sheriff.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tipping, or Tipping, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two masted boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a black hat fan-tailed, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck kee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.
WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 31 day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelloe, at Patuxent ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donohad, and says he is from Ireland, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yacht, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing was an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, sheriff.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.
TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion, which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

TO be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwelling-house, either fit for a private family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is 32 by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar: the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Fredericktown to Annapolis, as also a good stable 14 by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, living near William Hobbes, on the great road to Fredericktown.

Baltimore county, Patapisc Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobnails: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forget) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old Kendall cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.
WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of gun locks, good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other near siders, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their master.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good fire-cutter.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for the balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 20th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.