

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1775.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

AMONG the many reasons assigned for Monday's American motion, are the certain loss of the revenue of trade and commerce, the uncertainty whether the troops would act against their fellow-subjects, the utter impracticability of enslaving the Americans, and lastly, an almost certainty of the military being soon wanted nearer home, to oppose European invaders.

Yesterday the several accounts of exports and imports was ordered to be laid before the house of commons.

If France does not mean an immediate war with England, she meditates a more serious blow, by securing America against her natural friend.

The spirited behaviour of the people of Jamaica, has thrown a universal consternation over the court.

We are informed that the attorney-general is ordered to prosecute the members of the constitutional club for subscribing £. 100 to the relief of the Bostonians, when both houses of parliament have declared that a rebellion is subsisting in the province.

Indeed the statute of Edward the third is so severe against aiders and abettors in cases of treason, that it is thought no honest jury can hesitate a moment about this verdict.

Feb. 28 A great personage has insisted that no colonel whatever, of any of the regiments intended for America, or at present there, shall stay from their corps.

Yesterday 10000 tents, and other camp necessities were shipped from the tower, for the use of the military in America.

BOSTON, April 17.

Capt. Collins brings advice, that the act for restraining the trade and blocking up all the ports of New-England, had passed the house of commons: That Lord Chatham, with a number of his patriotic friends finding their efforts for saving the nation from tyranny and the horrors of a civil war, arose from their seats, and abruptly left the house of lords, giving as a reason for their conduct, that they would have no farther concerns in a legislature who were involving the nation in blood and slaughter.

A letter from Taunton, dated last Friday, mentions, "that on the Monday before, parties of minutemen, &c. from every town in that county, with arms and ammunition, met at Freetown early that morning, in order to take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the *Rose* man of war at Newport, they then divided into parties, took 29 Tories, who had signed indentures and received arms in the colonel's company, to join the king's troops; they also took 35 muskets, two case bottles of powder, and a basket of bullets, all which they brought to Taunton the same afternoon, where the prisoners were separately examined, 18 of whom made such humble acknowledgements of their past bad conduct, and solemn promises to behave better for the future, they were dismissed; but the other eleven being obstinate, and insulting a party, they were sent to Simsbury mines, but they were sufficiently humbled before they had got 14 miles on their way thither; upon which they were brought back next day, and after signing proper articles to behave better for the future, were escorted to Freetown. There was upwards of 10000 men embodied there last Monday."

NEW-YORK, April 20.

We have no papers from Boston, by yesterday's post. The report is, that as the printers were moving their types out of the town, the packages were stopped, and broken open by the soldiery, and the letters scattered or thrown into disorder, so that no paper could be got ready for the post.

Extract of a letter from Weathersfield, April 23.

"The late frequent marchings and countermarchings into the country, were calculated to conceal the most cruel and inhuman acts, and imagining they had lain suspicion asleep, pitched upon Wednesday night for the execution. A hint being got, two express were sent to the congress; one of them had the good fortune to arrive, the other (Mr. Revere) is missing, supposed to be way-laid and slain. In the night of Tuesday, the company of grenadiers and light infantry from every regiment, were transported to Charlestown in long-boats, and at day break began their march for Lexington, where a number of the inhabitants were assembled peaceably without arms, to consult their safety. The commander called them rebels, and bad them disperse. On their refusal, he fired, killed and wounded nine. They then proceeded towards Concord, marking their way with cruelties and barbarity never equalled by the savages of America. In one house a woman and seven children were slaughtered (perhaps on their return) at Concord they seized two pieces of cannon, and destroyed two others, with all the flour, &c. in store, but the people secured their magazine of powder, &c.

By this time about 400 (no accounts make them more than 500) of our men assembled, and placed themselves so advantageously, without being perceived, that when the enemy were on the return, they received the full fire of our men. A heavy engagement ensued, the enemy retreating and our men pressing on them with constant reinforcements. At Lexington, they retaken their two pieces of cannon, seized the enemy's waggon and baggage, and made about 20 prisoners, continuing to press the regulars close to Charlestown, where they were on the point of giving up (one account says, this brigade was almost all cut off) but a reinforcement, under the command of Lord Percy, having been detached that morning from Boston, they joined the first

detachment in the retreat, and retired with it to Bunker's hill, where they entrenched, and night parted them. Our number increased, and next morning would have surrounded the hill, had it not been for the situation near the water, where on one side they were exposed to the fire from a man of war.

We lost 30 men in the action. The lowest account of the enemy's loss is 150. Lord Percy, general Haldimand, and many other officers, are said to be among the slain. A gentleman of veracity assured me that he numbered within half a mile from the place where the fight began, 150. The post confirms the same account.

We are all in motion here, and equip from the town yesterday, 100 young men, who cheerfully offered their service, 20 days provision and 64 round per man. They are all well armed and in high spirits, my brother is gone with them, and others of the first property. Our neighbouring towns are all arming and moving. Men of the first character and property, shoulder their arms and march off for the field of action. We shall by night have several thousands from this colony, on their march.

The eyes of America are on New York, the ministry have certainly been promised by some of your leading men, that your province would desert us; but you will be able to form a better judgment when you see how this intelligence is relished. Take care of yourselves, we have more than men enough, to block up the enemy at Boston; and if we are like to fall by treachery, by heaven we will not fall unrevengeed on the traitors; but if balls or swords will reach them, they shall fall with us. It is no time now to dally, or be merely neutral, he that is not for us, is against us, and ought to feel the first of our resentment. You must now declare, most explicitly, one way or the other; that we may know whether we are to go to Boston, or New-York; if you desert, our men, will as cheerfully attack New-York as Boston, for we can but perish, and that we are determined upon, or be free. I have nothing to add, but am,

Your friend and countryman, &c.

P. S. Col. Murray's son, one of the Tories undertook to guide the regulars in their march to Concord, and on their retreat was taken prisoner, but attempting to escape from our people, they shot him—a death too honourable for such a villain!—they have made another of them a prisoner, but I do not recollect his name, none of ours were taken—Query, will col. Grant believe now that New-England men dare look regulars in the face? eighteen hundred of their best men, retreating with loss before one third of their number, seems almost incredible, and I think must be called an omen for good. In every struggle, heaven has as yet given us strength, equal to the day, it's hand is not shortened nor it's arm weakened—we are now called upon to shew the world, "that whom we call fathers did beget us" and that we desire to enjoy the blessings, they purchased for us with their lives and fortunes—we fix on our standards, and drums the colony arms, with the motto, *qui transiit sustinet*, round it in letters of gold, which we contrive thus, *God ubi transplanted us hither, will support us.*

Extract of another letter of the same date.

On Tuesday night the 18th instant, as secretly as possible, general Gage draughted out about 1000 or 1200 of his best troops, which he embarked on a transport, and landed that night at Cambridge. Wednesday morning by day break they marched up to Lexington, where, before breakfast, as usual, about 30 of the inhabitants were practising the manual exercise—upon these, without the least provocation, they fired about 25 minutes, killed 6 men, and wounded several, without a single shot from our men, who retreated as fast as possible. Hence they proceeded to Concord; on the road thither, they fired at, and killed a man on horseback, went to the house where Mr. Hancock lodged, who, with Mr. Samuel Adams, luckily got out of their way, by the means of secret and speedy intelligence. The house was searched for them, but when they could not be found, the inhuman soldiery killed the woman of the house and all the children, and set fire to the house. Mr. Paul Revere was missing when the express came away. In their way to Concord, the regulars fired at and killed hogs, geese, cattle, and every thing that came in their way, and burnt several houses.

When they came to Concord, they took possession of the court-house, destroyed about 20 barrels of flour, and many of pork, plugged up one cannon, and broke another, belonging to the provincials, after which they marched back toward Boston. But before they marched far, they were met by 300 provincials, who received two fires from the regulars before they returned it. On the second fire from the provincials, the troops began to retreat firing regularly, till they came to Cambridge plains, when the provincials had increased to 5 or 6 hundred; the troops then took to their heels and ran helter skelter; our men pursuing and killing them, till they came to a place called Bunker's hill, in Charles town. General Gage knowing they were attacked, sent out a reinforcement of about 900, with waggon of provisions, this reinforcement was boldly attacked by a less number of provincials; on which a brisk skirmish ensued. Our men had so much the advantage as to take the waggon of provisions, kill the commander of them, capt. Hogskie, and took 8 prisoners: 20 more clubbed their muskets and came over to us, and many were killed on both sides. The remainder of this reinforcement joined the main body, which all retreated together, till they came to the said Bunker's hill, where they encamped.

Night put an end to the firing, but the country ha-

ving been alarmed, the provincials poured in from every quarter. When the express left the place, he says there could not be less than 30, or 40000 of our men under arms, and more coming very fast. They had surrounded the regular troops, and were throwing up entrenchments to hinder their retreat on the N. E. side, where a shi. of war lies within a mile of them. Our men are in high spirits, no dejected countenances among them, which is not the case with the regulars. It is supposed that about 150 of the latter are killed, and among them Lord Percy and general Haldimand, but this is only conjecture. Of our men it is supposed we have lost a out 30 or 40, but none of note that we can hear of. The whole colony is alarmed, and has already marched or is ready.

This moment an express is arrived. The troops encamped on Thursday night got into Boston under the guns of the ships. The report of general Haldimand's death is confirmed. Percy is missing, supposed to be burned with the other dead, by the regular troops in a barn. Col. Murray's son, who was their pilot out, is dead.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore, his Majesty's lieutenant, governor-general, and commander in chief of the colony and dominion, of Virginia.

The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city of Williamsburg.

My Lord,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, recorder aldermen, and common council, of the city of Williamsburg in common hall assembled humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed, by a report that a large quantity of gunpowder was, in the preceding night, while they were sleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed under an escort of marines on board of his Majesty's armed vessels lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to represent to your excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the safe keeping of such ammunition as should be there lodged from time to time for the protection and security of the country, by arming therewith such of the militia as might be necessary in case of invasions and insurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repository to be resorted to in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your excellency, that from various reports, at present prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reason to believe that some wicked and designing persons have instilled the most diabolical notions into the minds of our slaves, and that therefore the utmost attention to our internal security is become the more necessary.

The circumstances of this city, my lord, we consider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the situation of the magazine, in the middle of their city, have for a long tract of time been exposed to all those dangers which have happened in many countries by explosions and other accidents. They have from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the magazine. For their security, they have for some time past judged it necessary to keep strong patrols on foot in their present circumstances, then, to have the chief and necessary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming.

Considering ourselves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly desire to be informed by your excellency, upon what motives, and for what particular purpose the powder has been carried off in such a manner, and we earnestly entreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which address his excellency returned this verbal answer

THAT, hearing of an insurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it secure, to a place where it would be in perfect security, and that upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted, on any insurrection, it should be delivered in half an hour. That he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm and that Capt Collins had his express commands for the part he had acted. He was surprised to hear the people were under arms on this occasion, and that he should not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in such a situation.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

Extra from the Proceedings of the Baltimore committee.

Committee chamber, April 3, 1775.

INFORMATION being made to the committee, that a few individuals, inhabitants of this town, have of late worn pistols or private arms, alleging in justification of their conduct,

"That a motion had been made in the committee, to sacrifice some of the persons in this town, who differed from them, or were averse to the public measures now carrying on in this province; and that they wore arms against any such attempts." The committee, to remove any prejudice that may be taken by the public against them, and to prevent the ill effects of such false and injurious reports, if circulated without contradiction, do solemnly declare, that no such motion was ever made,

or any entry, relative to the same, minuted in their proceedings. A few members of the committee were of opinion, that the names of such persons, who, upon application, had refused to contribute for the purchase of arms and ammunition, should be published; but even this measure was overruled in the committee as improper at that time.

Our meetings have been held in public, nor has any person, who thought fit to attend, ever been excluded. Our records are free and open for inspection.

From the public we received our authority, not by personal solicitation, but a free and voluntary choice; to that tribunal we submit our actions.

Although we have uniformly persevered, and are determined to persevere in carrying into execution, the association and measures of the congress; yet in no instance have we exceeded the line pointed out by that assembly, and our provincial assembly. And abhorring every idea of proscription, the committee call upon the persons, who have circulated the aforesaid report, to disclose the author.

(A true extract from the minutes)

R. ALEXANDER, Sec.

APRIL 15, 1775.

THE committee of observation for Baltimore county, reflecting on the many mischiefs and disorders, usually attending the fairs held at Baltimore town, and willing in all things, strictly to observe the regulations of the continental congress, who in their eighth resolution, have advised to discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse racing, cock-fighting, &c. have unanimously resolved, to recommend it to the good people of this county, and do hereby earnestly request, that they will not themselves nor will suffer any of their families to attend, or in any wise encourage the approaching fair at Baltimore town. And all persons are desired not to erect booths, or in any manner prepare for holding the said fair.

We are persuaded the inhabitants of the town in particular will see the propriety of this measure, and the necessity of enforcing it as the fairs have been a nuisance long before complained of by them, as serving no other purpose than debauching the morals of their children and servants, affording an opportunity for perpetrating thefts, encouraging riots, drunk eness, gaming, and the vilest immoralities.

SAM. PURVIANCE, jun. chairman.

APRIL 18, 1775.

The chairman of the committee for Baltimore county, has this day received from Mr. John Veezey, £. 306 5 0 being the very generous donation of Cecil county, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

ANNAPOLIS May 4.

At a meeting of the deputies appointed by the several counties of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 24th of April, 1775, and continued, by adjournment, from day to day, till the 3d of May, were present, one hundred members.

The hon. MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq; in the chair.

GABRIEL DUVALL appointed clerk.

RESOLVED unanimously, That his Majesty King George the third, is lawful and rightful King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, and that the good people of this province do owe, and will bear faith and true allegiance to our said lawful and rightful king, as the sovereign, constitutional guardian, and protector of the rights of all his subjects.

On motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of a letter to the committee of correspondence for Philadelphia acquainting them, that this convention had received from gentlemen of their committee, an *Extract of a letter from New-York*, communicating the very interesting and important intelligence, that a number of troops were ordered for that city, which was to be the place of arms and fortified. That all communication between that city and the southern and eastern provinces was to be cut off, that the people of that colony were concerting means to prevent such scheme, were embodying themselves, and desired the immediate assistance of the southward colonies, before the arrival of the troops; that this convention were greatly alarmed and deeply concerned for that colony, and therefore desired to be acquainted with the authenticity of that account, and the particulars thereof; and that the committee of Philadelphia would give this convention a full and particular account of the state of the colony of New-York, and of their own province, as they possibly can; what conduct, it is expected, will be adopted by their colony, and of all other matters which they may think of consequence to the general welfare of America. The previous question was moved for and put, whether the above question be now put? And resolved in the affirmative.

The above question was then put, and resolved in the affirmative.

The following letter was accordingly sent to the committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

Annapolis, Saturday, April 29, 1775, 5 o'clock, afternoon.

GENTLEMEN,

THE extract of the letter from New-York, communicating the very interesting and important intelligence, that a number of troops were ordered for that city, which was to be the place of arms, and fortified; that all communication between that city and the southern and eastern provinces was to be cut off;

that the people of that colony were concerting means to prevent such schemes, were embodying themselves, and desired the immediate assistance of the southward colonies before the arrival of the troops." was this morning, about 10 o'clock, received, and immediately laid before the provincial convention now sitting: The convention are deeply concerned for New-York, and request to be acquainted with the authenticity of that account, and the particulars thereof, and that you will advise them what conduct it is expected will be held by New-York, your province and the Jerseys, on the very interesting and trying occasion.

By order of the convention,
MAT. TILGHMAN,

Chairman of the convention.

Resolved unanimously, That all exportations from this province to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland, or any part of the fishing coasts, or fishing islands, and to the town of Boston, ought immediately to be suspended until the continental congress shall give further orders therein.

Resolved, That it is earnestly recommended to the inhabitants of this province, to continue the regulation of the militia, as recommended by the last provincial convention, and that particular attention be paid to forming and exercising the militia throughout this province, and that the subscriptions for the purposes by the said convention recommended, be forthwith completed and applied.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the honourable Matthew Tilghman, Esq; Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, Samuel Chase, William Paca, John Hall, and Thomas Stone, Esquires, the delegates of our province, or any three or more of them, do join with the delegates of the other colonies and provinces, at such time and place as shall be agreed on, and in conjunction with them, deliberate upon the present distressed and alarming state of the British colonies in North-America, and concur with them in such measures as shall be thought necessary for the defence and protection thereof, and most conducive to the public welfare. And as this convention has nothing so much at heart as a happy reconciliation of the differences, between the mother country and the British colonies in North-America, upon a firm basis of constitutional freedom; so has it a confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the said delegates, that they will not proceed to the last extremity, unless in their judgments they shall be convinced that such measure is indispensably necessary for the safety and preservation of our liberties and privileges. That in the present state of public affairs, this convention is sensible, that the measures to be adopted by the continental congress, must depend much upon events which may happen to arise; and relying firmly upon the wisdom and integrity of their delegates, this province will, as far as is in their power, carry into execution such measures as shall be agreed on and recommended by the general congress.

Resolved, That it be recommended, that the sum of £. 600 be raised in the different counties of this province by subscription, under the direction of the several committees in the following proportion.

In St. Mary's county, £	36
Charles,	48
Calvert,	22
Prince George's,	50
Anne-Arundel,	52
Frederick,	80
Baltimore,	56
Harford,	28
Worcester,	32
Somerset,	32
Dorchester,	29
Caroline,	21
Talbot,	24
Queen-Anne's,	32
Kent,	34
Cecil,	24

And that the several sums to be raised on the western shore, be paid to Mr. Charles Wallace, of the city of Annapolis, and the several sums to be raised on the eastern shore, be paid to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, to defray the expences of the delegates at the ensuing continental congress.

Resolved, that it is recommended to all ranks and denominations of people, to use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace and good order throughout this province.

This convention deeply considering the distressed and perplexed situation of British America, the weakness of all human counsels, and that the hearts of all men are in the disposal of the supreme being, do recommend, that the eleventh day of this instant may be observed throughout this province, as a day of fasting

and humiliation, and that the inhabitants of this province, on that day, in an especial manner, by prayer and supplication, humbly and devoutly implore the blessing, support, and protection of Almighty God, for the preservation of the rights and liberties of America, and the restoration of peace, union, and happiness to the British empire.

This convention taking into consideration, that the time proposed for the meeting of the next continental congress is near at hand, and that it is highly expedient that the delegates of this province should attend the said congress, as early in their session as may be, where the state of the city and colony of New-York, as well as the circumstances of the other colonies and provinces may be best known, and measures for the security of the city and colony of New-York, as well as the safety of all British America, be best concerted and provided for. And whereas it is now altogether uncertain when an answer may be received to the letter sent on Saturday last to the committee of correspondence in the city of Philadelphia, and it being necessary that the members of this convention should return to their respective counties; it is therefore resolved, that this Convention do now rise. And it is recommended to such of the counties in this province, where it may be necessary, forthwith to make choice of deputies to represent them in a provincial convention, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 22d of May, unless an earlier or later day should be appointed by the delegates of this province, or any three of them, appointed to attend the continental congress.

The following were received, by return of the express, by the Provincial Convention to the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1775.

Gentlemen,

WE have duly received your favour of the 29th ult. As the accounts from New-York were not handed to this committee through a channel that gave us the satisfaction we could wish; and as they were very important, we thought proper immediately to dispatch some of our members to that place, in order that they might, on the spot, learn the true situation of affairs there, and what the inhabitants of New-York expect from the southern colonies. On their return, or on the receipt of any certain intelligence, we shall immediately communicate the particulars to you.

In mean time we have to inform you, that, upon the receipt of the late intelligence, this city and county immediately took the alarm, and are arming and forming with all possible expedition; and, by accounts from the other counties in this province, the same spirit prevails every where; and we hope, in a short time, we shall be in a condition to unite our efforts with the rest of the colonies.

Inclosed we send you a letter from Newport, Rhode-Island, which contains a particular account of the situation of affairs to the eastward, together with some important intelligence.

By order of the committee,

JOHN NIXON, chairman.

To Matthew Tilghman, Esq; chairman of the provincial convention of the province of Maryland, now sitting at Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

Newport, April 25, 1775.

YOU have, without doubt, before this time, heard of the bloody, savage massacre of a number of the inhabitants of Lexington, a town about 22 miles north-west from Boston, perpetrated by a detachment of about 1200 of the king's troops, and what ensued thereon. We inclose you two accounts which may be more particular than any you have yet received. The one was brought us by a gentleman who left Cambridge on Thursday last, in the forenoon, and is contained in the hand-bill; the other is in the news-paper. Since we received these accounts, we have been credibly informed, that the number of the king's troops, killed and taken, amounts to about 300; besides many were wounded and carried into Boston; the number of Americans to about 40 killed and wounded, and it is said about 4 or 5 taken prisoners. A large body of men, not less than 20,000, are assembled, at a semicircle from Charles-Town to Roxbury; and their plan of operation will be unknown. By a plan of the committee of correspondence for the city of Providence, in this colony, who arrived here in the afternoon, we are informed, that the provincial congress of the Massachusetts-Bay, now sitting, have determined that a standing army of 30,000 men should be raised in the New-England colonies, expecting that the southern colonies will assist in furnishing monies for their support. That our people had taken possession of a hill on Dorchester point, which commands general Gage's works on Boston-Neck, and that they had made entrenchment within gun-shot of those works at Roxbury. That two men of war had arrived at Boston, and brought the three generals that have been expected; and that 6,000 troops had embarked for that place when those men of war left England. There were not more than 300 Americans in a body, at any one time, during the action on Wednesday, and they acquitted themselves with such intrepidity as has convinced the king's officers, that Americans can and will fight. All communication between the town of Boston and the other parts of the colony being shut up, and things being in a state of confusion, renders it almost impossible to obtain any certain particular intelligence from that quarter. However the foregoing account we think may be depended upon. We had hoped that the dispute between Great-Britain and these colonies would have been settled without bloodshed; but the parliament of Great-Britain, it seems, have determined to push their iniquitous unconstitutional measures by dint of arms. The sword of civil war has been drawn by the king's troops, and shed in the bowels of our countrymen. May we, with liberty, soon present the foebards; and may Amer-

icans never be obliged against a foreign foe. has so remarkably can colonies, may be by this unjustifiable, our countrymen; mented union of depends the salvation liberty. I am, in dependence, for the town and America's sincer

To the committee of Philadelphia.

In committee, Philadelphia, per capt. Whitman, polis.

C U S T

E N

Ship Hercules, John Ship Baltimore Pack Brig Joseph, Joseph Brig Jane, Peter To snow Elizabeth, Jan Brig Maryland Mer Brig Amy, Thomas Schooner Sally and Brig Autumn, James Sloop Two Sisters, Brig ally Van, Richard Schooner Ninety-2

C L

Schooner Three Pr Brig Mary Carroll, Schooner Betsey, 1 Ship Peggy, William Brig Wren, Thomas Ship Industry, Arthur Schooner Ninety-2

To be sold to the day of Ju

THREE hundred of valuable wood and excellent borough, in Calve Patuxent river, wharf for catching fish, a mill, and a Cragget's church. On the said land there is one of them the en, quarter, corner by 24 feet, double in the best manner, a piece of land of another settlement and tobacco-houses, ing good fruit; the land under a good may be added to other settlement, house, with about to which may be above land and in together or in lots. The land will be those who incline double title to the subscriber. Those who are desired to apply for made already. L to low small in 25th day of Dec

NOW rising at Belmont four pikes, and a bird house was given, his grand dam by Lord Po. Go-d care will but will not be money will be 3 w

TAKEN up a cinch woman's cloak, taken upwards, have her again, charges, to Jam the Bodkin.

TAKEN out the 17th of hands high, e'g and has a final taken by some to the subscribe trouble.

RAN away from county, a negro man of age, about 6 and joiner; he George's count, said his name was the persons that may change his on then was a blue coat; he also very fond proceedings. I may get him dollars, and it by

riens never be obliged again to take up arms but against a foreign foe. We hope that the union, which has so remarkably taken place through the American colonies, may acquire, if possible, greater firmness by this unjuncturable, inhuman, murderous attack upon our countrymen; for, upon an universal firmly cemented union of the American colonies, under God, depends the salvation and establishment of American liberty. I am, in behalf of the committee of correspondence, for the town of Newport, Gentlemen, your and America's sincere friend.

WILLIAM BLERY.

To the committee of correspondence of the city of Philadelphia.

In committee, Philadelphia, May 1, 1775, received per capt. Whitman this day, and forwarded to Anna J. B. SMITH, sec. of committee.

CUSTOM-HOUSE

ENTERED.

Ship Hercules, John Norwood, Dublin.
Ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander Kennedy, London.
Brig Joseph, Joseph Thompson, Poole.
Brig Jaac, Peter Templeton, London.
Snow Elizabeth, James Smyth, London.
Brig Maryland Merchant, T. Nicholson, London.
Brig Amy, Thomas Almon, Amsterdam.
Schooner Sally and Polly, N. Freeman, Jamaica.
Brig Autumn, James Campbell, New York.
Sloop Two Sisters, J. Oakman, Salem.
Brig ally Van, R. hard a Kon, Jamaica.
Schooner Ninety-Two, Isaiah Stetson, Salem.

CLEARED.

Schooner Three Brothers, David Smith, Nova-Scotia.
Brig Mary Carroll, David Simmons, Dublin.
Schooner Betty, Thomas Slater, Dartmouth.
Ship Peggy, William Burrow, Cork.
Brig Wren, Thomas Wood, London.
Ship Industry, Arthur Barnes, Bristol.
Schooner Ninety-two, Isaiah Stetson, Bristol.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, on the premises.

THREE hundred and seventy-three 1/2 acres of valuable land, abounding with plenty of wood and excellent timber, lying near Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county, about two miles from Patuxent river, where there is an extraordinary landing for catching fish; about 1 1/2 miles from a good merchant mill, and also within 3 miles of Thomas John Caggett's church, and 4 miles from Huaning-town. On the said land there is three different settlements; on one of them there is a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stable, and a new barn 40 by 24 feet, double ground-ward, framed and shingled in the best manner, a good paved garden, and a good apple-orchard of excellent fruit all in good repair. On another settlement, there is a good dwelling-house, and tobacco-house, and a fine young orchard of excellent good fruit; there is a 1/2 about 10 acres of meadow land under a good ditch and fence, and so acres more may be added to it, equally as good. And on the other settlement, there is a dwelling-house and corn-house, with about four acres of meadow land cleared, to which may be added about 6 acres more. The above land and improvements will be sold, either altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser. The land will be shown, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title to the said land and premises, made by the subscriber.

Those who are inclinable to purchase privately, are desired to apply soon, as there has been several offers made already. Liberty will be given to the purchaser to view the land in his fall, and possession given the 25th day of December next.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

NOW rising four years old, will cover this season, at Belmont, near Colchester, in Virginia, at four pistoles, and a dollar to the groom. This high bred horse was got by Earnought, his dam by Traveller, his grand dam by Fox, and his great grand dam by Lord Portmore's noted horse Regulus.

Good care will be taken of the mares sent to him, but will not be liable for any that may get off. The money will be expected when the mares are brought, by JOHN CASTURN, groom.

TAKEN up on the 11th of April, in Patuxent river, a cinch and boat, about 10 feet long, with a woman's cheek tied to one of the thwarts, bottom upwards. Whoever owns the said boat, may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, to James Fox, living on Patuxent river, near the Hookin.

TAKEN out of the subscriber's pasture on Monday the 17th of April last, a dark bay horse, seven hands high, eight years old, shod before, low in flanks, and has a small sore on his back. I do suppose he was taken by some negro. Any person that will bring him to the subscriber, shall be paid one dollar for their trouble.

WILLIAM HALL, jr.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the first day of January last, a negro man slave, named John Collins, 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, by trade a house carpenter and joiner; he was taken up at Broad-creek in Prince George's county, on the 16th day of April last, and his name was Stephen Calvert, and got away from the persons that took him up, and its full likely he may change his name again. The clothing he had on then was a white waistcoat and breeches, and old blue coat; he has over his left eye a small mark; he is also very fond of gaming, and very artful in all his proceedings. Whoever secures the said negro so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, and if brought home reasonable charges paid.

CLEMENT GARDINER.

To be sold at public vendue, on the 15th day of May next, on the premises.

A TRACT of land situated in Frederick county, on the head of Seneca, containing 32 acres; whereon is a plantation of about 50 acres, on which is several valuable improvements and in very good repair, with a good deal of land that may be made into meadow, is an extraordinary range for stock of every kind, and commands an excellent stand for a view on the main road from Annapolis, and Elk Ridge to Frederick town, the title indisputable, and may be entered on the 1st of December next. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, paying interest. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS MILES ROBERTS.

N. B. There is a fine young apple and peach orchard on the premises.

Whicomico creek, Somerset county, April 11, 1775. BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years; has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as the crenaking, carpenters work, tending of law mills, as also the farmer's business. A. he is tolerable ingenious, and w. has crafty, it is very probable he may have forged papers for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand, lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone, and on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German large coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soled with large plated buckles, a cotton hat hair wore, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of flannel trousers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green lagaby breeches, patched in several places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs fore late, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though but slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dutchess county, to one Ready; had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swan's double breasted jacket with flat white metal buttons, brown German large breeches, grey worsted stockings, and thin dunnies pret. y much wore, with old pinched k-buckles, a tan tail bound cotton hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Russia drill breeches, a pair of German large breeches of a light colour, and a new lagaby coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fair complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with one eye, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury, on Whicomico river, served his time at or near Snow-hill, where his time is mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman; had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinched buckles, and a Philadelphia made cotton hat, all pretty much worn; as also sundry more cloaths, and whether he carries his tools with him I know not, but is probable he will. Whoever secures the said runaway, or either of them in any of the majesty's jails, and contrives to deliver the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out of province reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by

J. DA. HILL, sheriff.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near King point, negro Jim, about 28 years of age, a yellow fellow, bow legged, had on when he went away, a brown d. uger waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, and yarn stockings; he carried sundry other cloaths with him, and may change his apparel. Whoever will secure said negro in any jail, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, and reasonable charges for brought home, paid by

MARY DRURY.

Just imported from Barbados, in the schooner Hannah, Capt. Russell.

A FEW small cases of the very best old cam spirit, which are to be sold at my store, on reasonable terms, for ready money.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Annapolis, April 15, 1775. Just imported from Bristol, in the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Fampin.

A PARCEL of indentured servants, amongst whom are several tradesmen whose indentures are to be disposed of, by

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

BADGER.

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Pipe-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773, bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Carteret's Bosphorus, and was then king's plate; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajeret over Eldon's course in Ireland; his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Colours.

Badger was fifty pounds at Gifford, and got landed at Epitom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGGE.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares put out of the pasture will be accepted for.

GEORGE WATSON.

ABOVE thirty years ago, a weaver to trade, son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Bervie, in the shire of Kincardine, North Britain. Was about 25 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland. His friends by different informations understood he carried on a manufactory at Annapolis in the weaving branch.

If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will be of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baines in Norfolk, or to the publishers hereof.

Annapolis, April 10, 1775.

THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

FOUND between Kent point and P. par Island in office, an anchor about 400 weight. The owner may have it, proving property, paying charges and salvage, by applying to Mr. Patrick Graham, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county.

WAS taken up by Richard Bennett Lloyd's, negroes, at W. ten point, some time this winter, a small black, 13 feet keel, freight rabbit, white bottom, the first streak black, the upper streak red; 4 row locks; 2 ears, a sprig tail, and has an iron chain to her.

ON the 16th of last month, parted an anchor at Kent point, in three or four fathom water, an anchor about four cwt. the stock bound with rings, supposed to be left with it about four fathom of cable; the buoy made of cedar, painted red, and flung, and about eight fathom of a 3/4 inch buoy rope. It is strongly presumed that a boat belonging to St. Mary's, on Patowmack, has taken up this anchor. Whoever has it, are requested either to advertise, or carry it to C. L. Edward Lloyd, on W. river, or the subscriber in Annapolis, who will pay a reasonable charge for his or their trouble.

A. BRYAN.

TO be sold by the subscriber, one lot of ground in George town, where in a few years good building. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John, Frederick county.

ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 15th day of May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

ABOUT twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

PHILIP CLARKE,

GEO. M'CLARKE,

ROGER CLARKE.

N. B. London bills will be taken at the current exchange.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, the sixth day of June next.

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying about five miles from George-town, where is a good plantation well improved, with necessary buildings for plant or farm, an exceeding good apple orchard, fine gold marsh for meadows, the land is well timbered and rich, suitable for planting or farming, the purchaser will have liberty to sow a crop of fall grain soon as he may choose; possession will be given the first day of December next. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good security.

PATHANIEL SLICOR.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, two servant men, viz. Thomas Spear, a joiner, born in Bristol, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and a countenance; he has short sandy coloured hair, light grey, or rather blue eyes, a little poik-marked and freckled; he took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light coloured stuff, with black horn buttons; another light coloured cloth waistcoat, (I believe a little faded) old leather breeches, black and of snabrig ths, a pair of new made yarn hose, a pair of old ribbed shoes, a new pair of of snabrig trousers, and a felt hat but little worn.

William Webster, born in Scotland, and talks broad, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, well made, with light brown hair, (black) and a round face; he took with him an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, a dust white waistcoat, breeches (from the same cloth of 5 ears) new of snabrig trousers, check and of snabrig ths. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them at my dwelling-house in Fairfax county, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, from

W. WASHINGTON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, at Lower Marlborough, a likely negro girl, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen years of age had on when she went away, black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a spotted cotton petticoat and a calico waistcoat, the color of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is supposed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mother, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges.

ANN YOUNG.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Flet-
rick county, near Bladensburg, a likely mulatto
fellow, named James Mason. He is about 5 feet nine
or 10 inches high, has short black hair curled behind,
and is a straight well made active fellow, of about
twenty-seven years of age. He understands a little
of the blacksmith's business, and is a tolerable good wag-
goner: he had on, when he went away, a brown
cloth coat, an old double breasted jacket, a pair of
white drilling or fustian breeches, a white shirt, a
new hat with a white band and loop, and a pair of
paved buckles in his shoes. As he is a sensible, art-
ful fellow, it is probable he may have a forged pass, or
a discharged indenture from some of his acquaintances,
and may endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever
takes up the said slave, and secures him in any jail, so
as I may get him again, shall have the above reward,
and if brought home, their travelling expenses, paid
by
W 3 **WALTER BEALL.**

Nottingham, April 1, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons
that have had any dealings with us, are desired
to settle and discharge their balances, but little re-
gard was paid to our advertisement. Constant at-
tendance will be given at this place to settle and re-
ceive our debts, and those that do not comply by the
10th of July next, legal measures will be taken to en-
force payments without respect to persons.
We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods,
which we would sell very cheap, and give two years
time of payment.
W 3 **THO. CONTEE,
FIELDER BOWIE.**

Lyons Creek, March 30, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, a quantity of good
Barbados rum, Muscovado sugar, coffee, cho-
colate, soap, candles, &c. &c. either by wholesale or
retail, for ready cash only.
W 3 **JAMES LEATCH, and Comp.**

N. B. All persons indebted to James Leatch, are
desired to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence will be given.
W 3

LOST at Pine-Ge's county court, on Wed-
nesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco
pocket-book, in which was between three and four
pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt.
Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the
owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book,
and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in
Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money
that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shil-
lings current money, and no questions asked.
W 3 **RALPH FORSTER.**

White woman to be sold for her prison fees, that
is an exceeding good spinster and knitter.
W 3

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.
THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now
carried on by me at this place, where I can fur-
nish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates.
I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag
and siffon, and shall shortly begin and continue to
manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive
proper encouragement.
Orders from persons at a distance will be duly at-
tended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch,
and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff
bottles delivered here.
W 3 **RICHARD THOMPSON.**

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of con-
fidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall con-
tinue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on
this continent.
W 3

STERLING,

THE property of Harry Dorsey Gough, stands at
Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cov-
er at two guineas the season, he is only to go to
thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a
better chance of a colt than in the common way; this
horse never was backed, and it is intended to be sold,
but kept on purpose for covering, he is a year old
this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands
high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col.
Sharp's noted Ortelio, and out of a remarkable fine
English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in
England the coach horse; from this strain out of light
mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters,
which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either
strength, carriage, or saddle.
W 3

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester
county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batch-
ellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a
branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch-
Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke
river; they will be sold for sterling or current money.
The title is indisputable. For terms apply to
W 3 **WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.**

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the great-
est part of the purchase money if required.
W 3

Annapolis, April 12, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to me, previous to my part-
nership with Dr. Kennedy, are desired to settle
the accounts immediately, those who do not com-
ply with this request, need not, after the first day of
June next ensuing, expect any kind of indulgence,
from
W 3 **MICHAEL WALLACE.**

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for
the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts
of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet
long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by
4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will sup-
ply the above articles, is desired to apply to Mr.
Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.
W 3

Chester town, April 10, 1775.

ANTHONY BANNING,

Has just imported in the Hannah, Capt. Russell, from
Barbadoes,

A PARCEL of choice rum and old spirit fit for
present use, which will be sold cheap by the
quantity. He has also for sale, excellent demarara
spirit, in puncheons, quatter casks, and kegs, at
75 6s per gallon.
W 5

Talbot court-house, April 9, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on
hand, consisting of a variety of articles, which
with the addition of some linens, will make out a good
spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the
mercantile business at this place, where there will be
good opening, and will purchase the goods aforemen-
tioned, may get the same at a low price, now made use of by
us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As
the settlement of this partnership account is earnestly
requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle
and pay of their balances.
W 4

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

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 fre-
quently 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 coun-
ty 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 p. s. of and has taken with him a blue German
ferge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cot-
ton 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 care-
ful 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 pro-
vince, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the pro-
vince, and brought home; five pounds if at the dis-
tance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shil-
lings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences,
including the legal charge under the act of assembly,
by
W 3 **THOMAS JONES.**

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond
and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-
house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house,
at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is
120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet
front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has
17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to
which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole
cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built
framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars,
and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of
water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A pur-
chaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the
terms, by applying to
W 3 **JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.**

Annapolis, February 24, 1775.

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro
wench, about 15 years of age. For terms ap-
ply to
W 3 **WILLIAM NOKE.**

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable
terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, be-
longing to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve
months, or two years credit will be given to the pur-
chaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by
W 3 **RUTH SHAW.**

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro
woman.
W 3

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-
town, Kent county, in the province of Maryland,
on the 27th day of January last, an indentured servant
man, named John Daine, by trade a sawyer and
rough carpenter: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and
wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round
shouldered, and stoops when he walks, he speaks
something in the west of England dialect. He had on,
and took with him, an old claret coloured furtrout
coat, a home-spun close-bodied light brown ditto,
which is much too large for him, a short flannel quilted
waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of good buck-
skin breeches, with a pair of plain yellow knee
buckles, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair
white, the other brown, and pretty good shoes and
shoe buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it
is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Sa-
muel Nicholson, (to whom he indentured himself) upon
the counter part of his indentures. Whoever secures
him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall re-
ceive the above reward, and if brought home, reason-
able charges will be paid, by
W 3 **J. NICHOLSON, jun.**

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning
business this season, and the subscribers will give
the best of prices for the same, delivered in Anna-
polis.
W 3 **SELEY and HOWARD.**

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th
day of June next, at the house of Mr. Thomas
Reeder, living in Charles county, at Piles's Fresh,
PART of a tract of land, known by the name of
Hadlow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and
being within three miles of Piles's Fresh, whereon is a
good dwelling-house and several out-houses, a good
apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any
person wanting to see the land, before the day of sale,
may apply to William Grey, living on the premises,
who will shew the said land. Credit will be given for
part of the purchase money, by
W 3 **THOMAS GRAVES, living in
Frederick county, Maryland.**

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, a
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 com-
plexion, 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
W 2 **RICHARD GRAVES.**

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being
runaways, the four following persons, to wit,
James M'Golin, he is a middle size man, brown
swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret col-
oured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes
and stockings. Alexander Henwicken, a middle size
man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue
short jacket and waistcoat, and calmer breeches, short
black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James
Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short
jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair,
they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came
from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac
Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Hurly, who
belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county.
Their matters are desired to take them away, and pay
charges to
W 2 **WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.**

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their
store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stamp cottons and calicoes—
a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assort-
ment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linens, from
1s. to 3s. 6d. —yard and half quarter Irish and Russia
sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osnabrig,
and Welch cottons—a large assortment of men's neatest
made shoes—seize twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes,
English double and single refined loaf sugar—Cheshire
and double Gloucester cheese—a few grocers of porter, and
port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and
Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hoghead,
quarter cask, or gallon—muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.
W 3 **THOMAS C. WATKINS, jun. & Co.**

N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country
made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Per-
kins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any
ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of
the common smoky taste.
W 3

April 13, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 13th day
of May next, at the house of Mr. James Tootell, on
the head of Severn,

FOUR Negroes, consisting of a man, one wo-
man, a child, and one young girl, about fifteen
years of age. Also one silver watch with several
other articles, all belonging to the estate of the late
Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we
will attend at the house of Mr. Benjamin Spiers, to
settle with those people that purchased any thing at
the former sales of the said estate, and those who
neglect to come and settle may expect to have suits
brought against them without further notice.
W 3 **JOHN HALL, son of Edw. } Administrators of
BENJ. WRIGHT. } Tho. Brown.**

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's
of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair,
if not the next fair day.

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great
Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick
county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations;
a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two
exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purcha-
sers to have immediate possession, on giving bond
with approved security, payable the 20th day of No-
vember 1776: to carry interest from the date of the
bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the afore-
said 20th day of November. The land will be laid out
in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclin-
able to view the land before the day of sale, may ap-
ply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.
W 3 **CHARLES BEALL.**

M A

Plan offered by the Earl
entitled "A provincial
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 11, 1775.

Plan offered by the Earl of Chatham, to the house of lords, entitled "A provincial act, for settling the troubles in America, and for asserting the supreme legislative authority, and superintending power of Great-Britain over the colonies."

WHEREAS by an act 6 Geo. III. it is declared that parliament has full power and authority to make laws and statutes to bind the people of the colonies, in all cases whatsoever: and whereas reiterated complaints and most dangerous disorders have grown, touching the right of taxation claimed and exercised over America; to the disturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due intercourse from Great-Britain and Ireland to the colonies; deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom and of Ireland, and announcing further an interruption of all exports from the said colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in America. Now, for prevention of these ruinous mischiefs, and in order to an equitable, honourable, and lasting settlement of claims not sufficiently ascertained and circumscribed: may it please your most excellent majesty, that it may be declared, and be it declared by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the colonies of America have been, are, and of right ought to be, dependent upon the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and subordinate unto the British parliament; and that the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the people of the British colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local representative of a distinct colony; and most especially an indubitable and indispensable right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated system of British commerce; the deep policy of such prudent acts upholding the guardian navy of the whole British empire: and that all subjects in the colonies are bound in duty and allegiance duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required so to do) the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain, as aforesaid. And whereas, in a petition from America to his majesty, it has been represented, that the keeping a standing army within any of the colonies, in time of peace, without consent of the respective provincial assembly there, is against law: be it declared by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the declaration of right, at the ever glorious revolution, namely, "that the raising and keeping a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be by consent of parliament, is against law," having reference only to the consent of the parliament of Great-Britain, the legal, constitutional, and hitherto unquestioned prerogative of the crown, to send any part of such army, so lawfully kept, to any of the British dominions and possessions, whether in America or elsewhere, as his majesty, in the due care of his subjects, may judge necessary for the security and protection of the same, cannot be rendered dependent upon the consent of a provincial assembly in the colonies, without a most dangerous innovation and derogation from the dignity of the imperial crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheless, in order to quiet and dispel groundless jealousies and fears, be it hereby declared, that no military force, however, raised and kept according to law, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and destroy the just rights of the people.

Moreover, in order to remove forever all causes of pernicious discord, and in due contemplation of the vast increase of possessions and population in the colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of so great a body of industrious subjects there more and more happy, by the sacredness of property, and of personal liberty; and of more extensive and lasting utility to the parent kingdom, by indissoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits; be it declared and enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority of the same, that no tollage, tax, or other charge for his majesty's revenue, shall be commanded or levied from British freemen in America, without common consent, by an act of provincial assembly there, duly convened for that purpose. And it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that it shall and may be lawful for delegates from the respective provinces, lately assembled at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of may next ensuing, in order then and there to take into consideration the making due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of parliament over the colonies, as aforesaid. And, moreover, may it please your most excellent majesty, that the said delegates to be in congress assembled, in manner aforesaid, may be required, and the same are hereby required, by the king's majesty sitting in his parliament, to take into consideration (over and above the usual charge for support of civil government in the respective colonies) the making a free grant to the king, his heirs and successors, of a certain perpetual revenue, subject to the disposition of the British parliament to be by them appropriated, as they in their wisdom shall judge fit, to the alleviation of the national debt; no doubt being had, but the just, free aid will be in such honourable proportion as may seem meet and becoming from great and

flourishing colonies towards a parent country, labouring under the heaviest burthens, which (in no inconsiderable part) have been willingly taken upon ourselves and posterity, for the defence, extension, and prosperity of the colonies.

And to this great end be it further hereby declared and enacted, that the general congress (to meet at Philadelphia) shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered (the delegates composing the same being first sufficiently furnished with powers from their respective provinces for this purpose) to adjust and fix the repartitions and quotas of the several charges to be borne by each province respectively, towards the general contributory supply; and this in such fair and equitable measure as may best suit the abilities and due convenience of all. Provided always, that the powers for fixing the said quotas hereby given to the delegates from the old provinces composing the congress, shall not extend to the new provinces of East and West Florida, Georgia, Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumstances and abilities of the said provinces being reserved for the wisdom of parliament in their due time for mature deliberation in America, be it hereby declared, that the provisions for ascertaining and fixing the exercise of the right of taxation in the colonies, as agreed and expressed by this present act, shall not be in force, or have any operation, until the delegates to be in congress assembled, sufficiently authorized and empowered by their respective provinces to this end, shall, as an indispensable condition, have duly recognized the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain over the colonies, as aforesaid. Always understood, that the free grant of an aid, as here before required and expected from the colonies, is not to be considered as a condition of redress, but as a just testimony of their affection. And whereas divers acts of parliament have been humbly presented, in a petition to his majesty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the subjects of the colonies; be it hereby declared, by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts in America shall be restrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil cases, where the same may have been abolished, restored; and that no subject in America shall, in capital cases, be liable to be indicted and tried for the same, in any place out of the province wherein such offence shall be alleged to have been committed; nor be deprived of a trial of his peers of the vicinage: nor shall it be lawful to send persons indicted for murder, in any province of America, to another colony, or to Great-Britain, for trial. And it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the said acts, or so much thereof as are represented to have been grievous, namely, the several acts of the 4 Geo. III. ch. 15, and ch. 34; 5 Geo. III. ch. 25; 6 Geo. III. ch. 52; 7 Geo. III. ch. 41, and ch. 46; 8 Geo. III. ch. 22; 12 Geo. III. ch. 34; with the three acts, for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts Bay, and entitled "an act for the better administration of justice, &c." Also, the act for regulating the government of Quebec; and the act, passed in the same session, relating to the quarters of soldiers, shall be, and are hereby suspended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this act. And be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the before recited acts, or the parts thereof complained of, shall be, and are, in virtue of this present act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of parliament over the colonies shall have been made on the part of the said colonies.

And for the better securing due and impartial administration of justice in the colonies, be it declared and enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, &c. that his majesty's judges in courts of law in the colonies of America, to be appointed with salaries by the crown, shall hold their offices and salaries as his majesty's judges of England, "quandiu se bene gesserint." And it is hereby further declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the colonies in America are justly entitled to the privileges, franchises, and immunities, granted by their several charters or constitutions, and that the said charters or constitutions ought not to be invaded or resumed, unless for misfeasance, or some legal ground of forfeiture. So shall true reconciliation avert impending calamities, and this most solemn national accord between Great-Britain and her colonies, stand an everlasting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people; of wisdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for humanity as for valour; and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 28. A petition from Poole was presented in favour of the fishing bill, and again the petition of the city of London, which was committed to the Coventry committee.

A petition was presented from a deputation of the quakers in behalf of their brethren, inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, on the coast of New England, against some clauses in the bill now depending for restraining the fisheries of the New-Englanders, &c. which was referred to the committee on American affairs.

A motion was made to admit into the gallery a select number of American merchants concerned in the petition against the bill for restraining the commerce and prohibiting the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; and

ten names were accordingly given in to the speaker, who were admitted.

Proceeded on the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the American colonies, &c. all to consider the petitions of the city of London, &c. relative thereto. Counsel was called in to be heard.

The petition of the merchants of London was read, and witnesses examined to support the allegations.

Mr. David Barclay was the first witness called to the bar of the house of commons, who acquainted the committee, "that he was desired by the North American merchants to examine several witnesses in order to prove the allegations of their petition against the fishery bill." He first called to the bar Mr. Brook Watson, to prove the state of the New-England fisheries in 1764, by which it appeared, "that 45,000 tons of shipping, and upwards of 3000 men were employed; and that, from a calculation he had then made, the nett produce of the said fisheries amounted to 220,000l. sterling, that he knew they were since considerably encreased; that the greater part of the cod fish was sent to Spain and Portugal, and the produce remitted to Great Britain to pay for English manufactures used in the fisheries, and by the inhabitants of New England; that another part of the fish was sent to the British West-India islands for the use of their slaves, and exchanged for produce for the consumption of New-England; that the most inferior fish are exported to the neutral or French islands, and exchanged for molasses on very advantageous terms, as the French are prohibited from distilling. These molasses are sent to New-England, and manufactured into rum, which is sold for about 14d. per gallon, and used in the fisheries of New-England and Newfoundland, as also exported to Guinea, and there exchanged for slaves, many of whom are sold to the French, and therefore eat the fish procured by the New-Englanders: That the rum is likewise exported to the southern provinces, and there exchanged for Indian corn, bread, and flour, which are wanted in New-England. That the New-England fish is much better esteemed, and bears a higher price in Europe than fish taken at Newfoundland by the west countrymen of England; and that it was his opinion, that if the New-England fisheries were stopped, that a great part of a valuable trade would be lost to this kingdom, as there were many reasons why the fishery could not be carried on to the same extent and advantage from Great Britain."

Mr. Stephen Higginson, (a native of Salem in New-England) was then called, and proved that the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, did not collectively produce sufficient for the subsistence of their inhabitants, and they received considerable supplies from the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-York: That there is now employed in the cod fisheries about 700 vessels from 15 to 70 tons, which carry about 4,200 men, and that about one half of that number are employed on shore in curing the fish; that about 350 vessels, from 50 to 180 tons are employed in conveying the fish to market, which carry about 3000 men; that if the cod fisheries are prohibited, about 10,000 men must be under a necessity of seeking employment; and that, as the major part of them would not settle at Halifax, on account of its being a military government, they must either stay at home and want bread, emigrate to the southward, or go to the French at Miquelon and St. Pierre; and as many of the inhabitants at and near Marblehead, are Portuguese, Dutch, and other foreigners, it was not unlikely but they might easily be induced thereto: That the fish taken and cured by the New-Englandmen far exceeded that taken at Newfoundland by the west countrymen, and produced a more considerable price at foreign markets, which he accounted for in different ways, to prove it not practicable for ships sent from England to effect."

Capt. Seth Jenkins, a native of the island of Nantucket; was called to prove "that the said island contained between five and six thousand inhabitants, nine tenths of whom were quakers; that the island did not produce more than would maintain twenty families; and that they received their provisions from North-Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut; that 140 vessels belonged to that port, 132 of which were employed in the whale fishery, and that 128 of them belonged to quakers; that they had no other employment in the island, and that the total number of vessels employed in the whale fishery, belonging to New-England, was 309 sail, from about 50 to 150 tons; that they went out on the whale fishery all seasons of the year, and made two or three trips when they found fish on the coast, but had lately extended their fishery to Falkland island, and were sometimes twelve months on the voyage to advantage; that he had known ships from England come on their coast, in search of whales, but were always unsuccessful in catching them, though the Nantucket men at the same time succeeded well, so much is experience necessary to that business; that they receive all their manufactures from London, as well for the fishery as for their consumption, and send all their oil to Great Britain, except a trifling quantity to the continent for its consumption; that, in his opinion, if the whale fishery was prohibited, the inhabitants, from their principles, would patiently suffer as long as they could subsist, in hopes that so grievous a law could not long continue; but as there was seldom above three months provision in the island, they must be obliged to emigrate to the southward, as they would on no account go to live under the military government of Halifax."

Mr. Lane was called to prove, "that a million of money was now due from the four provinces of New-England to London only, and the greater part for British manufactures; and that, as two thirds of the remittances were from the proceeds of the fisheries, a most grievous

loss must fall in the British merchants, if the fisheries should be prohibited, as their other remittance consists only on import and export, a few furs, some flax seed, lumber and ships, which would be very inadequate to the amount of their British debts; that the merchants in New-England have remitted with as much punctuality since the difficulties in those provinces as they have done for some years past, they having, for four or five years past, overstocked their markets with British manufactures; and the merchants in London are now willing to give them extensive credit, if the trade is again opened.

Mr. Barclay observed on the above evidences, "that by the evidence of Stephen Higginson and Capt. Jenkins, it was fully proved, that, by the operation of this bill, should it pass into a law, the inhabitants of the four provinces of New-England may probably be reduced to famine, by the clause which is to restrain their trade; and that, by the deprivation of their fisheries, that dreadful calamity will not only be increased, but a great number of innocent subjects will undergo a punishment which they do not deserve, as, by their occupation, the greater part of them are, for the most part of the year at sea, and consequently have not been concerned in the disturbances at home; that by the evidence of Capt. Jenkins, the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, will, in a more particular degree, be affected from the banishment of the fish; and they are the more to be commiserated, because, had that island remained within the district of the province of New-York, as it originally was, they would not have been included in this bill, it being about sixty years since the island was made a part of the Massachusetts Bay. To which he added, that as the inhabitants are peaceable and industrious subjects, and by the principles of the majority, and the occupation of the whole, are innocent subjects, it was consequently extremely hard that they should be included in this severe punishment: But he desired to be understood that the people called quakers have the same regard for civil and religious liberty as others their fellow subjects, but that their principles lead them to a more patient sufferance of oppression than others; in hopes that their superiors may, by proper and respectful remonstrances be induced to give them relief; for any other mode of resistance they cannot adopt."

By the evidence of Messrs. Higginson and Jenkins it appeared how terrible were the ideas entertained of the military government at Halifax; how certain it is that the seafaring people of Nantucket will be constrained to emigrate elsewhere for subsistence, and how probable that some of them will settle amongst the French. By the evidence of Brook Watson it appeared how extensive the fisheries were in 1764; by Hufsey and Higginson, how much they are since increased. By the evidence of John Lane, it was proved, that a very considerable debt was due to Great Britain from New-England, and that if the fisheries are stopped, there is little to be expected from their other means of remittance. By Watson, Higginson, and Jenkins, the impracticability of carrying on these fisheries (to an equal extent and advantage) from Great Britain was clearly demonstrated; and it was likewise shewn how dangerous it will be to divert a certain trade, so beneficial to Great Britain, out of its usual channel, as all the advantage resulting from that trade have hitherto centered in this kingdom.

From these combined circumstances, Mr. Barclay declared himself led to believe, "that the honourable committee would be convinced of the impropriety of passing the fishery bill into a law, and the house, he hoped, would be convinced that the merchants and traders of London do not trouble them with petitions, but when the necessity of their case absolutely requires; and that their only anxiety to be heard at their bar, before measures are adopted, is from the belief that they have it in their power to give such information to the house as may enable them to adopt measures the most advantageous for the land and commercial interest of the whole British empire."

Feb. 25. A patriotic member of an august assembly has declared, that he will assuredly introduce the impeachment of a great character, should he only be backed by a single voice in the house.

Some important discoveries of state machinations will be made public in a few days in a certain assembly which will reflect less honour on the discoverers, than disgrace on the practitioners of them.

March 1. The house referred the farther consideration of the American papers till Friday.

In a committee, went through the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the American colonies, &c. with several amendments, to be reported on Monday.

March 3. A report is current, that Sir Joseph Yorke will be recalled from the Hague to occupy a considerable American department.

Lord North has held more conferences with Mr. Ma- jesty within this month past, than has been known since the time of his commencing premier.

March 4. An officer from the commissioners and customs attended the house of lords yesterday and presented an account of the exports from England to North America from Christmas 1749, to Christmas 1773 inclusive; and also an account of the imports and exports to and from America and the West-India islands during the above period.

The troops destined for America are now on their march for the transports, where the transport vessels are ready prepared to receive them, but we hear that they are in hourly expectation of orders to countermand this disagreeable expedition.

The measures the man behind the curtain hath prescribed, look much like facilitating the conquest of these countries; he has, for these ten years, been weakening every nerve of England. The ruining the East-India company, and of America, are great strokes towards destroying the wealth as well as the strength of the kingdom.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Lieut. Col. James Abercrombie, of Gen. Gage's regiment, is arrived from England at Boston.

On Sunday last a number of provincial troops arrived in this city from the western parts of Connecticut; also on Monday a detachment of the cavalry of that province.

The unhappy state of things in the town of Boston having occasioned the printing presses to be stopped, and there being at present no communication as usual, with that metropolis, we are deprived of the power to give our readers any particular accounts of the measures concerting by the two armies in that province.

In the Harriet packet, which will this day sail for England, goes passenger, Lieut. Col. John Maunsell, (who has resided in this province 12 years, and is well acquainted with it) in order to lay before administration a true state of the colony: It must be supposed as this gentleman has long served his majesty, and being still a servant of the crown, that his report will be favourably received.

We hear there are letters in this town, from Connecticut, which say that the number of men lately assembled at Boston, including those from Connecticut and Rhode- island, amounted to 60,000; that they are mostly returned to their respective homes, leaving an army of 15,000 to watch General Gage's motions, who, we are told, has given the inhabitants of Boston permission to leave the town on condition they left their arms behind them; and that both General Gage and the inhabitants of Boston, had sent expresses to Great Britain with accounts of the late action at Lexington and Concord.

A letter from Boston, dated last Monday evening, and received since writing the above paragraphs, says:

"The communication between this town and country is entirely stopped up, and not a soul permitted to go in or out without a pass. This day the governor has disarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the soldiers should not molest and plunder them. Cambridge is the head quarters of the provincials, and they are commanded by— They are encamping themselves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on the lines.

The men of war at Rhode-island have taken two sloops bound from this to Providence, with flour, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Newport; and the owner was taken on board one of the king's ships.

Last night a ship arrived in about six weeks from Plymouth, by which we learn, that ten sail of transports, with a body of marines, had arrived in that harbour, in order to take on board a regiment which was there ready for embarkation.

By the copies of letters lately laid before the parliament, and printed in London, from the governors of the several British colonies, relative to the late unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of parliament, it appears that Governor Eden of Maryland, was the only one who honestly and ingenuously represented the case, with his opinion thereon, to the ministry, which conduct and opinion will do him lasting honour. In general, the governors and other ministerial people outstrip their instructions and anticipate the wishes of their patrons, even in their most blameable designs. Had it not been owing to the encouragement, and even temptation thus given to the ministry in the last treasonable and most horrible design of destroying the English constitution and enslaving the colonies; it is more than probable they would have desisted from the black attempt. In Governor Martin's speech to the assembly, he is extremely liberal of his investives upon the general congress and their proceedings, and upon all the most noble exertions of the Americans, in defence of their rights and freedom. He strongly urges the illegality of such proceedings, and endeavours to persuade the assembly to discourage and throw their censure upon them.

The following association was set on foot here last Saturday, and on that day it was signed by above 1000 of our principal inhabitants. It is to be transmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be signed by all ranks of people.

PERSUADED that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honour, and love to our country, to adopt, and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the continental congress, or resolved upon by our provincial convention, for the purpose of preserving our constitution, and opposing the execution of several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles, (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

Dated in New-York, April and May 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Yesterday evening arrived here captain Osborne, from London, in whom came passenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, agent for Massachusetts government and this province.

Extract of a letter from London, per Capt. Osborne.

"The behaviour of the New-Yorkers has raised the drooping spirits of the ministry, and has been the cause of their pursuing their tyrannous measures towards America with tenfold vigour. A bill is brought into the house, by lord North, to stop the trade of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; it is determined, if you will not trade with Great-Britain, that you shall not trade any where else. The friends of the ministry declare, publicly, every where, their intention of starving the four New-England colonies; ought not the merchants of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. as they have but a little time before the act takes place that will prevent their sending them any provisions, to fill their towns with bread, flour, and every thing else they may stand in need of? If it is true what the ministry give out, that they have divided you, I yet hope, when America comes to see the infamous part administration is taking to subdue her, that you will all unite as one man, and suffer every hardship rather than become the dupes of the present set of men who govern this country. If you persevere in your non-importation and non-exportation agreement, in less than twelve months you will become complete conquerors; if you break, then you become slaves, not to one tyrant, but to five hundred."

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province met here pursuant to adjournment.

A Message from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ordered the secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British house of commons, the 20th of February last, relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this resolute body to remove the causes which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his majesty's subjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs demand. Give me leave to observe, that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country, to whose protection and care they owe not only their present opulence, but even their very existence. On the contrary, every state and representation of their supposed grievances that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point:—Whether the redress of any grievances the colonies have reason to complain of shall precede, or be postponed to, the settlement of that just proportion, which America should bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

You have, in the resolution of the house of commons, which, I have authority to tell you, is entirely approved by his majesty, a solemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on the part of any of the colony legislatures, accepted by his majesty and the two houses of parliament, to make provision according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you so much injustice, gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his majesty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the first assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquillity, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775.

JOHN PENN.

THE RESOLUTION of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

June, 20 die Feb. 1775.

The house in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and assembly, or general court of any of his majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation, of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the general court, or general assembly, of such province or colony, and disposable by parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his majesty and the two houses of parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively."

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May I please your honour,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British house of commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject and the present critical situation of affairs demand;" we are sincerely sorry that we cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Your honour observes, "that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country;" but your honour must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of these descriptions the "plan" held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we chuse rather to submit to the determination of your honour's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

If no other objection to the "plan" proposed, occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union, founded on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure, so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause.

For we wish your honour to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any

lasting advantages for they may be at the from a communication other colonies; and opened to us, we have brethren, and too performance of "our pleasure from benefits fined to ourselves, and them at present, may your honour is pl "the first assembly on lution has been com moderation and wild be deservedly revered possible means" we "the public tranquillity the dreadful calamities

Your honour, from sation among us, mu represent are as peace at time and faithful tional and dutiful to world; and though probation of "poiter upon our country; y upon all occasions, to our devotion to our k Still animated by t netly desirous of enj dition of dependence so many blessings to the satisfaction we fl means, we could be tranquillity; should endeavour with the prove it, and to conv country, that we sha our lives and fortun Majesty and that co reasonably expected the most dutiful col Until divine prov his dispensations, fu only deprecate, and to avoid "the calam misfortune" indeed utter subversion of sign

May 4, 1775.

We are well info without one dissenti

Extra of a letter

"There are now captains of which t goes out to the assis at Boston."

We are informed ral Gage, were in New-York, which and alarming nat soon be made acqu neral's letters, whi triots in New-Yor are to be seized, a is strengthened by becomes the duty pare for such a m an hour's notice to

A N N

C U S T

E

Ship Nancy, Jam Schooner Charmi Brig Baltimore, Brig Nancy, Gab Schooner Amy, Sloop Friendship, Snow Fanny and Ship Nancy, Jam Snow Jenny, W

C I

Sloop Polly, Joh Brig Sally Van, Brig Joseph, Jos Schooner Indult Ship Baltimore, Brig James, Jo Ship Hercules, Snow Hope, Jo

THE judges o excellency certificates lyin lency therefore lic notice to th and sue out the date hereof, th the pre-emptio Signe

THE subscri lord prop county, arising persons indebt half years rent constantly give Annapolis.

O N Saturd from the and took a de beam, with fo yawl and oars shall have fou napolis, forty

lasting advantages for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that if such a prospect should be opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too much a regard for the inviolable performance of our engagements, to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

Your honour is pleased to observe, that as we are the first assembly on the continent, to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of our councils, and we shall be desirably revered to the latest posterity, if by any possible means we can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquillity and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

Your honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded that the people we represent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of posterity, as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occasions, to demonstrate, by every testimony, our devotion to our king and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most earnestly desirous of enjoying our former undisturbed condition of dependence and subordination, and of so many blessings to both countries, we should not be the satisfaction we should receive, if by any possible means, we could be instrumental in restoring the public tranquillity; should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour with the utmost diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majesty and our mother country, that we shall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to support the interests of his Majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonably expected from the most loyal subjects and the most dutiful colonists.

Until divine providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such a happy issue to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be possible, by prudence to avoid the calamities of a civil war, a dreadful misfortune indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the house,

JOHN MORTON, speaker.

May 4, 1775.

We are well informed that the above message passed without one dissenting voice.

Extract of a letter from Newport, R. Island, April 25.

"There are now two ships of war lying off here, the captains of which threaten to fire on the town if a man goes out to the assistance of our most unhappy brethren at Boston."

We are informed that several letters, writ by general Gage, were intercepted last week in their way to New-York, which contain matters of a very serious and alarming nature. It is expected the public will soon be made acquainted with the contents of the general's letters, which are now in possession of the patriots in New-York. Some believe that the congress are to be seized, and sent to England, and this belief is strengthened by letters from London. It therefore becomes the duty of every man in this province to prepare for such a ministerial attempt, and to be ready at an hour's notice to defend the congress.

ANNAPOLIS May 11.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Nancy, James Buchanan, London.
Schooner Charming Molly, F. Stretch, N. Carolina.
Brig Baltimore, Jonathan Clark, Rhode Island.
Brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, London.
Schooner Amy, John Steward, Virginia.
Sloop Friendship, James Cuthbert, Virginia.
Snow Fanny and Jenny, Richard Dickinson, London.
Ship Nancy, James Burrow, Milford.
Snow Jenny, William M'Neland, Cork.

CLEARED.

Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, St. Croix.
Brig Joseph, Jos. Thompson, Plymouth.
Schooner Industry, James Green, Dublin.
Ship Baltimore Packet, Alex. Kennedy, Falmouth.
Brig James, John Smyth, Falmouth.
Ship Hercules, John Norwood, Bristol.
Snow Hope, John Hyde, London.

Annapolis, May 8, 1775.

THE judges of the Land Office having informed his excellency the governor, that there are many old certificates lying in their office unpatented; his excellency therefore thought fit to direct them to give public notice to those concerned, that unless they come and sue out their grants within four months from the date hereof, the first application after that time shall have the pre-emption.

Signed per order, DAVID STEUART, clk.

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, May 11, 1775.

ON Saturday the 8th instant, four hands run away from the ship Brothers, then lying at Annapolis, and took a new yawl 16 feet keel, and about 5 feet beam, with four oars. Any person securing the said yawl and oars, so as the subscriber cannot get it again, shall have four dollars reward, and if delivered at Annapolis, forty shillings.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

On Monday next will be published.

AN authentic copy of the plan offered by the earl of Chatham to the house of lords, intitled a provisional act for settling the troubles in America, and for asserting the supreme legislative authority, and superintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain over the colonies; which was rejected, and not suffered to lie upon the table.

Calvert county, Lyon's-creek, May 4, 1775.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of William Ireland, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be settled. And all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGARET IRELAND, executrix.
GILBERT IRELAND, executor.

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.

Just arrived, and to be sold by the subscriber, A NUMBER of healthy four, five, six, and seven years servants, with a great many redemptioners; among which are house-carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, millwrights and millers, blacksmiths, coopers, sawyers, stone-masons, barbers, tailors, shoemakers, skippers, painters, brewers, breech-makers and bakers; with a great number of both English and Irish farmers, labourers, &c.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. About four weeks ago, there strayed away a red cow with a white face, white under the belly, and had five tatts. Whoever brings her home, shall be paid 20 shillings reward, by

W. W.

Alexandria, April 18, 1775.

TO be let to the lowest undertaker, the building of a brick church (in Alexandria, on Thursday the first day of June next) of the following dimensions: sixty foot by fifty foot, and twenty-eight foot pitch. A plan may be seen, and the terms of payment made known, by application to

JOHN CARLYLE.
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Frederick county, May 8, 1775.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, having had a fair prospect before us to advance our interests in life, did to that end, some time since, advertise our land for sale the last day of this month of May. As we were at that time inspired with full hope of the differences between Great-Britain and America, being amicably settled. But as things since then are become so serious, that all private considerations are almost immersed, and swallowed up in thoughts of the public weal; we therefore think it more prudent to postpone the said sale to some future time, till the struggles in America's righteous cause gain the victory, and do hereby give this public notice accordingly, that no gentleman may be disappointed.

JOHNATHAN WILLSON.
JOHN WILLSON.

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 26th day of June, at the premises,

THE dwelling-house of the late Mr. William Buckland, together with the improvements as they now stand, situated on Bloomsbury square, in this city. There are two lots belonging to the said house, on lease for ninety-nine years; two years of which are expired. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DENTON JACQUES.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold the remaining part of the deceased's household furniture, &c.

RAN away yesterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a convict servant man, named Richard Suffolk, a tall spare made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a meagre countenance and a sickly look, and is about 25 years of age: he went off in his common working dress. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home, 20 shillings; if 20 miles, 30 shillings; and if 40 miles, or out of the province, 3 pounds; and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Head of Severn, May 3, 1775.

ATTACKED a runaway this morning who had on an iron collar, of nabrig shirt and trousers, and was riding on a gray mare, which the subscriber took, and the thief made his escape; the mare is about five years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus T H. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES TOOTEL.

Charles county, Allen's Fresh, April, 22, 1775.

STOLEN from the subscriber last night, a dark bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, and 6 or 7 years old this grass; he is a raw boned horse and well made before, with remarkable high withers, which occasions any saddle not particularly made or altered for him, to hurt his withers; which when taken away, was not quite covered with hair from a sore in that place by the saddle—there is also another spot below the saddle not quite haired; he has a good many gray hairs on his rump as if turning to a roan, trots, gallops, and paces a little. Any person that will bring him to me, shall have four dollars reward if taken 20 miles from home, and two dollars if taken nigher, and reasonable charges for bringing him home, and four more upon the thief being convicted, of

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. There was stole from the neighbourhood at the same time, another horse and stallion, so that I imagine they may be offered for sale.

HOLLYOAK.

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he have just opened shop at the back part of Nicholas Maccurbin's (shoemaker) garden, by the dock; where he intends to carry on the blacksmith and farriery business. Those gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend to be punctually served, and at the most reasonable rates.

W 6

Prince George's county, April 20, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself John, and says he belongs to Clement Gardner, of St. Mary's county. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from

FRANK LEEKE, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Queen-Tree Patuxent, a boat drifted on the manor shore, deep sided, built of cedar, and has two hearts painted on her stern. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

1. JOURNAL of the whole proceedings of the continental congress, with General Gage's letter to P. Randolph, Esq; and the petition to the king.

2. An essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies.

With a variety of the latest political pamphlets. W. Aikman has got a few pieces of Scotch Holland, that cost 2s 3d per yard, which he will sell for 3s 10d cash.

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis.

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in planks, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from Hockley forge, on Main Falls of Potapscow, Maryland, the two following servants, viz. Thomas Burges, born in West of England, and speaks much in that dialect, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has short dark brown hair, intermixed a little with grey, and grey eyes; had on and took with him, a half worn felt hat, two of nabrig shirts, cotton jacket and breeches, and country made shoes and stockings.

WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool or hair is longer than those of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception: had on and took with him, a small hat bound with black worsted binding, two of nabrig shirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kersey breeches with red button holes, and country made shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if out of the province, 5 pounds for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

W 6

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Burges has a lump under his throat, occasioned by a boil.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the house of Mrs. Jemima Selby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 26th day of April next, at Samuel Mansell's, on Monday the 2nd day of May, at William Simpson's, on Tuesday the second day of May; at Mr. Thomas Gaffaway's, on Thursday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the sixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-point on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; also the balances due me on account of quit rents. And as I have declined farming his lordship's quit-rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, those who are in arrears, are hereby requested to discharge the same: A neglect of which will compel me to take compulsive measures for the recovery thereof, which will be disagreeable to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

April 13, 1775.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 5th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Reeder, living in Charles county, at Piles's-Fresh, PART of a tract of land, known by the name of Hadlow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and being within three miles of Piles's-Fresh, whereon is a good dwelling-house and several out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any person wanting to see the land, before the day of sale, may apply to William Grey, living on the premises, who will shew the said land. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, by

THOMAS GRAVES, living in Frederick county, Maryland.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Bealls of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776; to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

FOR SALE.

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchelor's Adventure, containing 118 acres, lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch-Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the great part of the purchase money if required.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, on other-wise settle to their satisfaction, or longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hopes it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend a usual office in the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

THE trustees empowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are desired to apply and deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the trustees.

WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD.

A BRICK house, situated on Market Street, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good store and counting house; the lot is two hundred and twenty-six feet deep, extending from Market Street, to German-lane.

Also a tract of land situated on the north branch of Shannadoh river, in Augusta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the soil; there is on the said tract, a meadow, mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the driest season, plentifully supplied with water from a never failing spring, the source of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Also one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Also one other tract adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing 570 acres. Extraordinary good land, proper for hemp, grain, or grass.

Also one other tract adjoining the second mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Esq; in Winchester, who will give directions how the said lands may be viewed, and is empowered to dispose of the same.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thousand pounds sterling cost of goods, which we would dispose of on very moderate terms.

ASHBURNER and PLACE.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: had on an osnaburg shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two English convict servant men, viz.

William Green, a short well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown or rather yellow complexion, short black curled hair, had on a good felt hat, a country tow linen shirt, a white kersey long skirted jacket, a blue broad cloth ditto under it, sewed with white thread, white kersey breeches patched with dyed yellow kersey, country knit stockings, old country made shoes nailed, and a pair of pumps much worn. He is a Welsh country fellow, and speaks in that dialect.

John Peacock, a shoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in shewing his skill in drawing pictures and making print letters, pretends to understand the painting business, writes a tolerable good hand, and its probable may forge passes for himself and the other; had on when he went away an old felt hat, an osnaburg shirt, a dyed kersey jacket, a cotton ditto without sleeves, kersey breeches, country knit stockings, country made shoes with plated buckles, the silver chiefly worn off, an iron collar and irons on his ankles, but its likely he will get them off by the assistance of the other fellow, and may steal or cloaths.

Whoever takes up Peacock, and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have, if taken 10 miles from home, forty shillings, if 20 miles five pounds; and if out of the province ten pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home. And for Green, if taken 10 miles from home twenty shillings, if 20 miles forty shillings, and if a greater distance five pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN HOOD, MORDECAI SELBY.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a certain Joseph Lee, about five feet high, appears to be about thirty or six and thirty years of age: he took with him all his wearing apparel which consisted as follows, a thick-fet coat, a striped waistcoat, a pair of bearskin breeches, two pair of black cotton stockings, and an old blue waistcoat; he is very remarkable in one of his feet, having lost his toes off one of them; wears his own hair which is very thin; he is very much given to drink. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, paid by

GEORGE SMITH.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the head of South river, near Annapolis, a black horse, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, with a very thick neck, high crest, paces slow and very easy, he is branded with a woman's stirrup, there is some gray hairs under his belly near his sheath, and some saddle spots; he is supposed to be carried into Charles or St. Mary's county, he was stolen the 13th instant. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward if ten miles from home, if a greater distance, three pounds, and forty shillings for apprehending the thief if convicted.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Nanticoke river, December 2, 1774.

THE subscriber on the day aforesaid, discovered a schooner boat lying on her beam, with her sails up, aground near ragged point, in about five feet and a half at low water, the wind being then at W S W, the subscriber took the anchor of the said schooner on board his boat and set sail, endeavouring to force her on ragged point but could not, he then made a purchase to raise her, but the weather proving very cold, he took her two sails, halliards, cable and anchor, one rug, one blanket, one shirt, one frock, one small pot, one old Dutch oven, one knife, one bracket, one pewter basin, one small jug with some rum in it, one pair of old trousers, one pump hook, and some blocks, and went home; on the twentieth of the same instant I went to her again, and found she had moved about three quarters of a mile up the river, and endeavoured to raise her but in vain; any person claiming the above articles may have them, proving their property, paying charges, and applying to

WILLIAM LOYD.

April 16, 1775.

To be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Tuesday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johns, or William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Credit will be given on bond, with security if required.

HENRY WARING.

Charles county, April 2, 1775.

ON Saturday night, the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, said he belonged to Bun Jackson, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, frail, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himself when standing or walking, very erect; he often said, when in jail, that he should be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his master) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to see her and his old mistress, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old mistress would get him again, as he thought she had the best right to him, she said Bun Jackson having, some years ago, taken him and another negro, when young, from his said mistress by force, and carried them away in a vessel round to Baltimore. His cloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old osnaburg shirt, country made stockings, shoes, and hat.

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for sundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold saucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able strong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick set; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an osnaburg shirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had also a pair of old stocking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends said negroes, and brings them to the subscriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten shillings for Will.

W. HANSON, sheriff of Charles county.

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning business this season, and the subscribers will give the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis.

SELBY and MOWARD.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.

THE trustees for building a new church, in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniences, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and distil with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD, and ROBERT COUTEN.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot county, house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and lands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant,

ISAAC GREENTREE.

To be sold by public auction, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, &c. tuate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill.—The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conventancy, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

The noted horse Smiling Tom,—a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnought, or any other horse on the continent,

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this season in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty shillings the leap, a guinea the season, or two guineas insurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the first day the mare is put to the horse; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the season, and three guineas insurance: for the convenience of those near me who send mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my house or landing at the market prices, from such as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almost a half high, a fine chestnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts, and of such a form, that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that after this season Smiling Tom will not cover at less than one guinea the leap, three guineas the season and six insurance, except such mares as insure this season and prove not with foal, such may be sent again every season until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good pasture for mares as any in America at 6d per week, and all imaginable care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes even through my pasture, which is almost surrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

J. SMYTH.

Annapolis Feb. 25, 1775.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit rents which became due on the 29th day of September last. This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 25th day of March next, ensuing, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

(XXX YEAR)

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THE ord reading bill, an The time.

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Dissentient, Because the attempt of the inhabitants of without example in civilized nation; and to which parliament multiply upon us, f wife plan of govern extent of the combi England and the oth of the punishment and includes all the admitted to be inno nifters to be, in the vernment which att stroying the trade innocent and guilty choice of such mea inability to find an petent to the end o Secondly, becau without any guilt, people of the prof duty to governmen their obligations to is impossible. The fears for their debt to be taken in their pounds of English is not to be trifled those who have com which they have h become more bigot portion to the exp mischievous confec

Thirdly, becau the natural claim on their own coast by their charters, feited. These cha contempt with wh treated) to be of r fore not growing c ly a violation of a Fourthly, becau has been made to in th's arbitrary ap at the bar) the spo upwards of 200,000 nels and indecency suspected that the the guilt; weak, b from the colonies. We may trample alter the nature of Britain the advant posses for fishery be enhanced at th so large a part of the sale of the con new articles of co to the just ruin o chosen, from the disturb the natu traffic.

Fifthly, becau so much insisted u of this project, na American subjects, agreeable to the d racterise this hous part of the subje ry. It is to the l supposition, as it of misfortune, and in case of success, to defeat the purp to let the people that we think out that their resistan own eyes, and tha their want of cou to provoke rebelli which can act up ability.

Sixthly, becau merce is not tern act to be done by depends solely on of the council in arbitrary opinion the proscribed pr on the same arbit of mere custom-b rde is not fit to r however exalte

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1775.

PROTEST.
HOUSE OF LORDS,
Die Martis, 21^o Martii, 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American restraining fishery bill, and for the Lords to be summoned. The said was accordingly read the third time.

And several amendments being made thereto, it was moved, "that the bill, with the amendments do pass." Which being objected to, after debate, the question was put thereon: It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 73
Non-contents, 21

Diffident,
Because the attempt to coerce by famine the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example in the history of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of those unhappy inventions to which parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obstinate adherence to an unwise plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination against our commerce in New-England and the other colonies; but we know the extent of the punishment we inflict upon it, which is universal, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongst these many are admitted to be innocent, and several are alleged by ministers to be, in their sense, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preserve its authority by destroying the trade of its subjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of such means, confesses itself unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itself wholly incompetent to the end of its institution.

Secondly, because the English merchants are punished without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the prohibited provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to discharge their obligations to commerce: without their fishery that is impossible. The merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the steps which are said to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thousand pounds of English property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or sacrificed to the projects of those who have constantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the mischievous consequences which attend them.

Thirdly, because the people of New-England, besides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of providence on their own coast, are especially entitled to the fishery by their charters, which have never been declared forfeited. These charters we think (notwithstanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material consideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial process, seem equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, Because we conceive that the attempt which has been made to bribe the nation into an acquiescence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the spoils of the New-England fishery, worth upwards of 100,000 l. a year to be a scheme full of weakness and indecency;—of indecency, because it may be suspected that the desire of the confiscation has created the guilt; weak, because it supposes that whatever is taken from the colonies is of course to be transferred to ourselves. We may trample on the rules of justice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great Britain the advantages of situation, which New-England possesses for fishery. If the value of the commodity should be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the exclusion of so large a part of the supply, it may either greatly injure the sale of the commodity itself, or put the consumers on new articles of consumption, or new methods of supply, to the just ruin of those, who, deluded by avarice, have chosen, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to disturb the natural, settled, and beneficial course of traffic.

Fifthly, because we do not apprehend that the topic so much insisted upon by a lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely the cowardice of his Majesty's American subjects, to have any weight itself, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of sentiment which ought to characterize this house. We do not think it true that any part of the subjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the last degree improper to act upon such a supposition, as it must highly disgrace our arms in case of misfortune, and must take away all honour from them in case of success. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purposes of all our coercive measures, than to let the people against whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baseness; that their resistance will give them more credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to call for resistance, and to provoke rebellion by the most powerful of all motives which can act upon men of any degree of spirit and sensibility.

Sixthly, because the interdict from fishing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends solely on the will of the governors and majority of the council in some of the provinces; upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the state of commerce. In two of the prohibited provinces the interdict is made to depend on the same arbitrary will, in much worse hands, those of mere custom-house officers; a power of such magnitude, is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wise, or however exalted.

But to deliver over several hundred thousands of our fellow creatures to be starved, at the mere pleasure of persons in certain subordinate situations, and some of them in an office always more or less suspicious and obnoxious, and necessary to be watched and guarded, rather than vested with absolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their discretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuse of it, is a strain of such tyranny, oppression, and absurdity, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave assembly.

Lastly, because the bill, though in appearance a measure of retaliation only upon a supposition that the colonies have been the first aggressors, by their association not to import goods from Great Britain, yet is, in truth, a most cruel enforcement of former oppressions; and that association is no more than a natural consequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And since the restraint of this bill is not to be taken off till the several colonies shall agree to receive again all goods whatsoever from Great Britain, and to pay all the duties imposed by parliament, not excepting those upon tea; and since three of them must apply through the medium of the new council of Massachusetts Bay, and the last mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new charter, but submit in all respects to the severe conditions of the port bill before they can be released from their hardships; since these are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proscription is to cease, and the colonies must therefore submit to be the slaves, instead of the subjects of Great Britain, this bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjust. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to such hard conditions, a civil war, which may probably end in the total separation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the consequence of this bill, in respect of which, as well as for the other reasons hereby assigned, we do most solemnly and heartily protest against the same.

Abingdon,	Devonshire,
Stanhope,	Camden,
Richmond,	Cholmondeley,
Ponsonby,	Wycombe,
Manchester,	Torrington,
Craven,	Effingham,
Rockingham,	Abergavenny,
Fitzwilliam.	

L O N D O N.

March 22. The following is a copy of the address and petition delivered to his Majesty on Friday at St. James's by four of the principal people called quakers.

To George the third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereto belonging, the address and petition of the people called quakers.

May it please the King.

"Gratefully sensible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happiness and the prosperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal presence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-subjects; impressed with an apprehension of calamities in which the whole British empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent desire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beseech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourse subsisting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are persuaded there are not in thy extensive dominions, subjects more loyal, and more zealously attached to thy royal person, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongst all religious denominations.

"We presume not to justify the excesses committed; nor to enquire into the causes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims peace on earth and good-will to men, we humbly beseech thee to stay the sword; that means may be tried to effect, without bloodshed, and all the evils of intestine war, a firm and lasting union with our fellow-subjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the task may appear, we trust men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorized, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object so important, endeavour to compose the present differences, and establish a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation the reciprocal interest of each part of the British empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice, may make thee the happy instrument of perfecting harmony and concord through the several parts of thy extensive dominion; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long succession of thy descendants fill, with honour to themselves and happiness to a grateful people, the throne of their ancestors, is the fervent prayer of thy Majesty's faithful subjects."

March 23. The Duke of Argyle will set out for Scotland in a few days, to review the troops stationed there before they embark for Boston.

A letter from Ireland mentions, that orders are arrived to stop the embarkation of Preston's dragoons for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, March 20.

"Since my last, all the transports have failed from Spithead for Boston, but they are to stay at Ireland, and there to wait for fresh orders from England."

March 25. The house of commons having sat very late on Wednesday night, when Mr. Burke's resolutions were thrown out, on a division of 270 to 78, there was but a thin house on Thursday, though the report from the American committee of the restraining bill for the southern provinces was to be received; and after receiving reports from committees on private business, every one was anxious for the appearance of Lord North, and it being 4 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which occasioned a droll conversation replete with mirth and good-humour between Mr. Rigby and Col. Barre, and just as the house was adjourning, Lord North entered, and made a short apology for having kept the house waiting for him; he said he did not know that any business was to be transacted that required his presence, and was now totally ignorant what the house had been doing. Upon this Col. Barre recapitulated the pleasantries that had passed between him and Mr. Rigby, and mentioned the motion that had been made to adjourn, and put off the report from the committee till Monday, which was agreed to.

It was then moved and carried unanimously, to proceed upon a message received from the house of lords, after a ballot for a contested election. The message relates to the American restraining bill.

So heartily tired do the members of the lower house seem to be of the American business, that after the ballot was over yesterday, the house was reduced to under 100 members, though the amendments from the lords to the above-mentioned bill were expected to come on, and notice had been given of it the day before from the chair.

Yesterday a protest was entered in the house of peers against the bill for restraining the trade and fishery of the Massachusetts Bay.

It is said that in the house of lords yesterday a flaw was discovered in the American fishery bill. It seems the title, as it was sent by the commons, by no means corresponds with the body of the bill, as it now stands amended by the lords. It therefore goes back to the commons to be rectified, and that the lower house may agree to the amendments.

Yesterday at a general meeting of the merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America, at the King's Arms in Cornhill, the chairman acquainted the meeting that the bill for restraining the New-England fishery, &c. having passed both houses of parliament, the committee, according to their direction had prepared a draught of a petition to his Majesty for their approbation; which being twice read, and unanimously approved of, a motion was made, that two of the committee do immediately wait upon the secretary of state with a copy of the petition, and desire to know when his Majesty will be pleased to receive it; which was agreed to and Mr. Mollison and Mr. Bridger being appointed, for that purpose, withdrew accordingly. After this a debate arose about the mode of presenting the petition, and concluded with a resolution that the petition be presented to the king by the committee, in the most respectful manner.

The following are the nine resolutions contained in Mr. Burke's conciliatory plan which he offered for the consideration of the house of commons on Wednesday last; all of which passed in the negative; the first on a division, the rest without dividing the house.

1. "That the colonies and plantations of North-America, consisting of 14 separate governments, and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and sending knights, citizens, and burgesses to represent them in parliament; which passed in the negative, ayes 78, noes 270.

2. "That the said colonies, &c. have been liable to and bounden by several subsidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though the said colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in said parliament of their own election, to represent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by subsidies, given and granted and assented to in the said court, in manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietness, rest, and peace of the subjects inhabiting within the same." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word country to the end of the resolution. Question put, that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question; it passed in the negative without a division. Then the main question so amended being put, it passed likewise in the negative.

3. "That each of said colonies, &c. hath within itself a body chosen in part or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the general assembly, or general court, with powers legally to raise, levy, and assess, according to the usage of such colonies, duties, and taxes, towards defraying all public services." It passed in the negative.

4. "That the said general assemblies, general courts or other bodies legally qualified as aforesaid, have at sundry times freely granted several large subsidies and public aids, for his Majesty's service, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; and that their right to grant the same, and their cheerfulness and sufficiency in the said grants, have been sundry times acknowledged by parliament." Passed in the negative.

5. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said subsidies and aids by those general assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the said colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public service, than the mode of giving and granting aids and subsidies in parliament, to be raised and paid in said colonies." Passed in the negative.

6 and 7. "That the several acts passed in the 7th and 14th year of his present majesty's reign relating to the

meria, be repealed, and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of traitors, &c." Passed in the negative.

8. "That from the time when the general assembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North-America shall have appointed by act of assembly duly confirmed, a settled salary to the offices of chief justices and judges of the superior court, it may be proper that the said chief justices, &c. of the superior court of such colony, shall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour; and shall not be removed therefrom, but when the said removal shall be adjudged by his Majesty in council, upon a hearing, on complaint from the general assembly, or on a complaint from the governor or the council, or the house of representatives severally, of the colony in which said chief justice, &c. have exercised the said office." It passed in the negative.

9. "That it is proper to regulate the courts of admiralty, or vice admiralty, authorized by the 15th chapter of 4th George III. in such a manner as to make the same more commodious to those who sue or are sued in said courts." It passed in the negative.

On Thursday at one o'clock Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleson, and Mr. Bridgen, from the committee of North-American merchants, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the petition of the merchants of the city of London trading to North-America, which his Majesty received very graciously.

March 27. It is said that the future establishment for America, is to consist of ten thousand foot two regiments of light horse, two battalions of artillery, and a complete hospital staff.

March 28. The house of lords appointed managers yesterday, who held a conference with the managers on the part of the commons in the painted chamber, on the New-England bill, when the corrections made by the commons to the amendments of the said bill as sent from the house of lords were agreed to by their lordships: which being reported by their managers, the house broke up without doing any other business; and his Majesty is expected to-morrow to sign the said bill.

On Friday evening Dr. Benjamin Franklin, agent for Philadelphia, set out from his house in Craven-Street, in order to embark for North-America. Two days before he had received the melancholy account of the death of his wife, which is supposed to have hastened his departure. Other advices say, that the ministry had at last applied to him, soliciting his good offices at the ensuing congress, in order to heal the present unhappy divisions, and bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country. Certainly no man living is more able to effect this than the great American philosopher, who has been unjustly persecuted by some persons in power, and deprived of his office, merely because he was an American; and because he openly and uniformly asserted the rights and liberties of America.

It is certain, that Dr. Franklin gave notice to the premier of his intention of setting out for Philadelphia, in order to be present at the congress; and it is also said, that the great man has promised to restore the venerable philosopher to the office he held before, or else a better place, "provided he would pour the oil of his sage counsels on the troubled sea of American politics."

March 29. The earl of Bristol having attended the king's levee on Monday last, and delivered up the key of the groom of the stole, belonging to his late brother, his Majesty was pleased to deliver it to lord Weymouth.

The late earl of Bristol died immensely rich. He has left his brother (the present earl) an estate worth almost twenty thousand pounds per annum, besides large legacies to many of his nearest relations.

Lord Bristol by his will has left his collection of medals to his Majesty, valued at five thousand pounds.

March 30. Yesterday the right hon. lord Weymouth killed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed groom of the stole in the room of the late earl of Bristol, and was invested with the gold key.

This day his Majesty will go to the house of peers, and give the royal assent to such bills as are ready.

Yesterday gen. Conway took the oaths and his seat in the house of commons as member for Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of the present earl of Bristol, called up to the house of peers.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ADDRESS from the provincial convention of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, transmitted to the congress now sitting in this city, and published by their order.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Water-wn April 26, 1775.

To the inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and fellow subjects,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony, by the troops under the command of general Gage, and it being of the greatest importance, that an early, true, and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding should be known to you, the congress of this colony have transmitted the same, and from want of a session of the honourable continental congress, think it proper to address you on the alarming occasion.

By the clearest depositions relative to this transaction, it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April instant, a body of the king's troops, under command of colonel Smith, were secretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent design to take or destroy the military and other stores provided for the defence of this colony, and deposited at Concord—that some inhabitants of the colony, on the night aforesaid, whilst travelling peaceably on the road between Boston and Concord, were seized, and greatly abused by armed men, who appeared to be officers of general Gage's army—that the town of Lexington, by these means, was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants mustered on the occasion—that the regular troops, on their way to Concord, marched into the said town of Lexington, and the said company, on their approach, began to disperse—that, notwithstanding this, the regulars rushed on with great violence, and first began hostilities, by firing on said Lexington company, whereby they killed eight, and wounded several others—that the regulars continued their fire until those of said company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their escape—that col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of the provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them

killed and several wounded, before the provincials fired on them—and that these hostile measures of the troops produced an engagement that lasted through the day; in which many of the provincials, and more of the regular troops, were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops, as they retreated from Concord to Charlestown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it suffice to say, that a great number of the houses on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for use; several were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the soldiery, naked into the streets; old men peaceably in their houses were shot dead; and such scenes exhibited as would disgrace the annals of the most uncivilized nation.

These, brethren, are marks of ministerial vengeance against this colony, for refusing, with her sister colonies, a submission to slavery; but they have not yet detached us from our royal sovereign. We profess to be his loyal and dutiful subjects, and so hardly dealt with as we have been, are still ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his person, family, crown, and dignity. Nevertheless, to the persecution and tyranny of this cruel ministry we will not tamely submit—appealing to heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the honour, wisdom and valour of BRITONS will suffer them to be longer inactive spectators of measures, in which they are so deeply interested—measures pursued in opposition to the solemn protests of many noble lords, and expressed sense of conspicuous commoners, whose knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as some of the greatest men in the nation—measures executing contrary to the interest, petitions, and resolves of many large, respectable, and opulent counties, cities, and boroughs in Great-Britain—Measures highly incompatible with justice, but still pursued with a specious pretence of easing the nation of its burthens—measures which, if successful, must end in the ruin and slavery of Britain, as well as the persecuted American colonies.

We sincerely hope, that the great Sovereign of the universe, who hath so often appeared for the English nation, will support you in every rational and manly exertion with these colonies, for saving it from ruin, and that in a constitutional connection with the mother country, we shall soon be altogether a free and happy people.

Per order,
JOSEPH WARREN, president, pro tem.

By the last ships from London, we have an account that, on the 21st of March last, died the honourable THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of the proprietaries of this province, and last survivor of all the children of its illustrious founder, WILLIAM PENN, whose virtues, as well as abilities, he inherited in an eminent degree.

To the Right Honourable John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of the city of London, at his mansion-house.

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any person who has business with some merchants in Maryland or Pennsylvania. I read the London Chronicle but I could not find out any direction: Therefore I thought it very excusable for a stranger to take the liberty to address these lines to you, as the chief magistrate of all the British dominions; especially as it gives me at the same time the opportunity to pay you my respects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where slavery prevails) always your spirit and intrepidity towards bad ministers, being a great lover and well-wisher of true English liberty. I live in a great city in Germany: Some weeks ago a printer came to me, and shewed me two bank notes (not knowing the language nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly; I found the one to be a bank-note of Annapolis in Maryland, and the other of Pennsylvania, of 50 and of 5 shillings, both of 1774. I was surprized, and told the printer he should not at all meddle with the rascals who brought him these papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refused likewise. But as I don't doubt they will find out in another town, some ignorant or hungry engraver, or printer, I beg your Lordship to communicate these contents of my letter to the public, in the London Chronicle, to prevent any mischief and imposition on the honest Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but also by bad bank notes. It will give me great pleasure to read in this paper my notice, to frustrate the designs of these impostors. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
My Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,
BRITANNOPHILUS.

The above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.

London, March 22, 1775.

* Meaning our bills of credit.

VIRGINIA.

At a council held at the palace, May 2, 1775. Present his excellency the governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esquires, John Camm, clerk; and John Page, Esq;

The governor was pleased to address himself to the board in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his Majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the king's ships to which it belonged and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the crown which I represent, the custody and disposal of all public stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this manner (as my indispensable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprising negroes; the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country upon any emergency as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest; and therefore it must be evident that the same head-strong and designing peo-

ple, who have already but too successfully employed their artificers in deluding his Majesty's faithful subjects, and in seducing them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to enflame afresh, and to precipitate as many as possible of the unwary into acts, which involving them in the same guilt, their corruptors think may lead to the same plans and schemes which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present and erecting a new form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his Majesty, I call upon you, his council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which upon so many occasions have been professed by them to their king, their lawful sovereign, and further, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still, so alarming; to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects, equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils, for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and, lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested. The council thereupon acquainted his excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desire time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a council held at the palace, May 3, 1775. Present his excellency the governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esquires, John Camm, clerk, and John Page, Esq;

The board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the governor, advised him to issue the following proclamation; and the same was ordered accordingly.

By his excellency the right hon. JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice-admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose that some persons, in the different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his Majesty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the king, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert by removing on board his Majesty's ship the Fowey, a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majesty, from the magazine in this city; I have thought fit, by advice of his Majesty's council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge, in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end; yet for affecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers, in the night time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depository, were my inducements to that measure, and I chose the night as the propenest season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations of my design which would be apt to prevail if the thing should be known. Acting under those motives, I certainly rather deserved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people against a foreign enemy or intestine insurgents, I shall be as ready as on a late occasion to exert my best abilities in the service of the country. In the mean time, as it is indispensably necessary to maintain order and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majesty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majesty's name, all his faithful subjects, to leave no expedient untried which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order for its own sake, and the blessings it is always productive of, would do well to consider the internal weakness of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is exposed from a savage enemy; who, from the most recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hostilities against the people of this country. But, as on the one hand, nothing can justify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuse resistance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, so on the other, nothing but such resistance and outrageous proceedings shall ever compel me to avail myself of any means that may carry the appearance of severity.

Anxious to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects equally, and on the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and constitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his Majesty's

large subjects, and especially officers, both civil and military, removing the discontented faction, which prevail a submission to the laws of the land, which shall ever be the interest and happiness of all, and shall continue to be so.

Given at my hand, Williamsburg, this 25th year of his Majesty's reign.

GOD SA

WILL

May 6. A few nights since the public magazine, number of guns, cartridges, for which his excellency diligent search to be made.

THE town of York letter from Capt. Montague's ship the Fowey, Nelson, Esq; president of the committee, and copy of the resolution was made, that the committee, and confidant as follows:

SIR, "I have this morning that his excellency the governor, is threatened with a morning, at his palace, thought it per se to send a ship under my command, therefore strongly prevailed upon to prevent the attack, as in that case fire upon this town. To the hon. Tho-

The committee, to ter, taking into consideration which was too late to prevent, had the intention to attack the detachment, col. Nelson, who, had execution, must have been that very moment, in behalf of government person, unanimously resolved, that the fire upon a detachment in the detachment in the annals of civilization the president, he has considering the circumstances of the most conflict has discovered the nature of a human mind.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this town, they do not entertain to Capt. Montague's absolute necessity resolved, That the proceedings to the public Virginia gazettes.

We hear from Capt. Montague's inhabitants were severely removed their

A N N The following lost, imbed in Boston, 20th April public

A circumstantial on the 19th by a number of sachett's-ba

O'N Tuesday at night, lieutenant, embarked the grenadiers and landed on his march towards destroy a magazine for the use of against his Majesty's troops should be marching a few infantry, under possession of my troops soon after they of alarm bells country was ripe pre-concerted for ever there should about three o'clock advanced with was received the bled and determined on major Pitca advanced company man (advanced presented his but the piece directions to the count to fire, when they arrived served about a when the troops they began to right flank; them; the fire, but to the who had jump

...subjects, and especially all magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

Given in my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 3d day of May, 1775, and in the 5th year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG.

May 6. A few nights ago some people privately entered the public magazine in this city and took a great number of guns, cartouch boxes, swords, cantons &c. for which his excellency the governor has ordered a diligent search to be made.

THE town of York being somewhat alarmed by a letter from Capt. Montague, commander of his majesty's ship the Fowey, addressed to the hon. Thomas Nelson, Esq; president of his majesty's council in Virginia; and a copy of said letter being procured, a motion was made, that the copy should be laid before the committee, and considered. The copy was read, and is as follows:

SIR, FOWEY, May 4, 1775.
"I have this morning received certain information that his excellency the lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, is threatened with an attack at day break this morning, at his palace in Williamsburg, and have thought it proper to send a detachment from his majesty's ship under my command, to support his excellency, therefore strongly pray you to make use of every endeavour to prevent the party from being molested and attacked, as in that case I must be under a necessity to fire upon this town.

To the hon. Thomas Nelson, From
GEORGE MONTAGUE.

The committee, together with Capt. Montague's letter, taking into consideration the time of its being sent, which was too late to permit the president to use his influence, had the inhabitants been disposed to molest and attack the detachment; and further considering that col. Nelson, who, had this threat been carried into execution, must have been a principal sufferer, was, at that very moment, exerting his utmost endeavours in behalf of government, and the safety of his excellency's person, unanimously come to the following resolutions: Resolved, That Capt. Montague, in threatening to fire upon a defenceless town, in case of an attack upon the detachment, in which said town might not be concerned, has testified a spirit of cruelty unprecedented in the annals of civilized times; that, in his late notice to the president, he has added insult to cruelty; and that considering the circumstance, already mentioned, of one of the most considerable inhabitants of said town, he has discovered the most hellish principles that can actuate a human mind.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this town, and to the county in general, that they do not entertain or show any other mark of civility to Capt. Montague, besides what common decency and absolute necessity require.

Resolved, That the clerk do transmit the above proceedings to the public printers to be inserted in the Virginia gazettes.

A true copy.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, clk. com.

We hear from York-town, that in consequence of Capt. Montague's letter to the president, many of the inhabitants were so much alarmed that they immediately removed their families and effects into the country.

ANNAPOLIS May 13.

The following was received by the post on Friday last, inclosed in a letter from General Gage, dated Boston, 29th April, 1775, which we give to the public for their information.

A circumstantial account of an attack that happened on the 19th April, 1775, on his majesty's troops, by a number of the people of the province of Massachusetts-bay.

ON Tuesday the 18th of April, about half past ten at night, lieutenant (colonel) Smith of the 10th regiment, embarked from the common at Boston, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the opposite side from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to destroy a magazine of military stores deposited there, for the use of an army, to be assembled in order to act against his majesty, and his government. The colonel called his officers together, and gave orders that the troops should not fire unless fired upon; and after marching a few miles, detached six companies of light infantry, under the command of major Pitcairn, to take possession of two bridges, on the other side of Concord; soon after they heard many signal guns, and the ringing of alarm bells repeatedly, which convinced them the country was rising to oppose them, and that it was a pre-concerted scheme to oppose the king's troops, whenever there should be a favourable opportunity for it. About three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received that about 500 men in arms were assembled and determined to oppose the king's troops; and on major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that were assembled) had presented his musket, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flashed in the pan; on this the major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, nor even to attempt it without orders; when they arrived at the end of the village, they observed about 200 armed men drawn up on a green, and when the troops came within one hundred yards of them, they began to fire off towards some stone walls, on their right flank; the light infantry observing this, ran after them; the major immediately called to the soldiers not to fire, but to surround and disarm them; some of them who had jumped over a wall, then fired 4 or 5 shot at

the troops, wounded a man of the 10th regiment, and the major's horse in two places, and at the same time several shot were fired from a meeting-house on the left; upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a scattered fire, and killed several of the country people, but were silenced as soon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this, colonel Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without any thing further happening; but vast numbers of armed people were seen assembling on all the heights, while col. Smith, with the grenadiers and part of the light infantry remained at Concord to search for cannon, and there he detached Capt. Parsons, with a light company, to secure a bridge at some distance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houses, where it was supposed there was cannon and ammunition: Capt. Parsons, in pursuance of these orders, posted three companies at the bridge, and some heights near it, under the command of Capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment, and with the remainder went and destroyed some cannon wheels, powder, and ball. The people still continued increasing on the heights, and in about an hour after, a large body of them began to move to the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th then descended and joined Capt. Lawrie, the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the king's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one sergeant, and four private; upon which, (after returning the fire) Capt. Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were soon joined by two companies of grenadiers. When Capt. Parsons returned with the three companies over the bridge, they observed 3 soldiers on the ground, one of them scalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead, a sight which struck the soldiers with horror. Capt. Parsons marched on and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up, to march back to Boston. Col. Smith had executed his orders without opposition, by destroying all the military stores he could find: Both the colonel and major Pitcairn having taken all possible pains to convince the inhabitants that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors when required to search for said stores, not the slightest mischief should be done, neither had any of the people the least occasion to complain, but they were sulky, and one of them even struck major Pitcairn. Except upon capt. Lawrie at the bridge, no hostilities happened from the affair at Lexington until the troops began their march back: as soon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all sides, from walls, fences, houses, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermission, till they met the first brigade with two field pieces near Lexington, ordered out under the command of lord Percy, to support them; upon the firing of the field pieces, the people's fire was for a while silenced, but as they still continued to increase greatly in numbers, they fired again as before, from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued so doing for the space of 5 miles. Notwithstanding their numbers, they did not attack openly during the whole day, but kept under cover on all occasions. The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charlestown, from whence they were ferried over to Boston.

The troops had above 50 killed, and many more wounded. Reports are various about the loss sustained by the country people, some make it very considerable, others not so much.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Dutcheis of Leinster, Alex. Cathrew, Dublin.
Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, Bristol.
Ship Union, Robert Stonehouse, London.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, London.
Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, Cork.
Sloop Friendship, John Middleton, Bermuda.
Schooner Two Brothers, Tho. Ellis, New-Providence.
Ship Neptune, Robert Collins, London.
Schooner Betsey, John Smith, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Brig Dolphin, James Scott, Bristol.
Snow Elizabeth, James Smith, Falmouth.
Brig Amy, Thomas Salmon, Oporto.
Sloop Two Sisters, Jos. Oakman, Antigua.
Brig Autumn, James Campbell, Bristol.
Schooner Fanny, Purnell Johnson, Grenada.
Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Falmouth.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, Barbados.

To be let,

THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside:
JAMES TIGHMAN, Annapolis.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Caroline parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act of assembly, for dividing the said parish, and building a parish church.

DON CARLOS,

COVERS at Schoelfield, at 5 pikes a mare, for 3 pikes a colt will be ensured. He is full 14 hands 3 inches high, very strong and beautiful; he was got by Figure out of Primrose, thought to be the best runner of her size in America: the money to be paid at covering: Pasture gratis for mares that take horse, those that do not take horse to pay 3 shillings per week.

JOSEPH GARRISON takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the brazing and tinning business as usual, at his shop in Cornhill-street, near the dock, where his customers and others may depend on having their orders punctually executed, in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices. All persons indebted to Messrs. Garrison and Sampson, for work done in the above business, are desired to call and settle their accounts with Garrison, as the partnership between him and Mr. Sampson is now dissolved. If

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Keverdy Ghiselin, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are earnestly requested to make as speedy payment as possible, that the subscriber may be enabled to discharge the debts due from said estate, an account of which is desired from those to whom they are due, by

MARY GHISELIN, executrix.
N. B. I have a convenient back building to let, with or without a piece of ground for a garden. 6 w

Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's county. THE subscriber gives notice, that for the ease of the inhabitants of this county, he will attend in behalf of the sheriff at the following places, on the days below mentioned, in order to receive the public levies, lawyer's and officer's fees, and clergy's dues, viz.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. At Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of June. At Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitfun-week, being the 9th and 10th of June. At Broad-creek, on Monday the 12th of June. At Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of June. At Baldwin's tavern, Thursday the 15th of June. At Queen-Anne, Friday the 16th of June. And at Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 17th of June. Where constant attendance is given at all other times, on business of the sheriff's office, by

RALPH FORSTER.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order
GEO. RAMKEN, register.

Calvert county, May 1, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shows his teeth much when he talks, is generally very compliant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man: had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by W. WILLIAM ALLEIN.

N. B. Since writing the above, he has confessed his real name to be John Clark, and that he belongs to Mr. John Balentine.

Prince George's county, May 2, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Englishman, who calls himself John Clout, and who says he is a sailor and lately belonged to the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, who loaded at Alexandria, and that he with four others of the foremast men, ran away from the said ship when there; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has on a kind of purple or dark blue upper jacket, and long trousers of the same, the jacket with red cuffs and cape, a blue cloth under jacket with button holes on both sides, and an old soldiers hat and old shoes—as the above ship brought in servants, it is probable he is one of them. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from 3 w

FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

THERE is at Acton-Hall, the seat of John Marmond, Esq; by Annapolis, taken up as a stray by William Haycraft, a white horse, about 13 1/2 hands high, appears to be about 9 years old, is branded on the near buttock H S, and on the near shoulder I P, trots, paces, and gallops, and the two fore feet are shod. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement. Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

We have between £500 and £800 cost of goods which we would sell very cheap, and give two year time of payment.

THO. CONTEE,

FELDER BOWI,

WANTING, a quantity of bark to the tannery business this season, and the subscribers will get the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis. SELBY and HOWAR,

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stamp cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linsens, from 1s. to 3s. 6d.;—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osnabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neatest made shoes—leins twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes, English double and single refined loaf sugar—Cheshire and double G. offer cheese—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hoghead, quarter cask, or gallon—mosses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.
N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common sneaky taste.

Annapolis, April 12, 1775.
ALL persons indebted to me, previous to my partnership with Dr. Kennedy, are desired to settle their accounts immediately; those who do not comply with this request, need not, after the first day of June next ensuing, expect any kind of indulgence, from
w 3 **MICHAEL WALLACE.**

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Gloin, he is a middle size man, brown warthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwicken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and casimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Hurry, who belongs to Samuel Douglafs, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to
w 3 **WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.**

Anne-Arundel county, near Pigg point, negro Jen, about 28 years of age, a yellow fellow, bow legged; had on when he went away, a brown drugged waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, and yarn stockings; he carried sundry other cloaths with him, and may change his apparel. Whoever will secure said negro in any jail, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
w 3 **MARY DRURY.**

Wicomico creek, Somerset county, April 13, 1775.
BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years; has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a fore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as shoemaking, carpenters work, tending of law mills, as also the farmer's business. As he is tolerable ingenious, and wishal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged passes for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand; lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone: had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German serge coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soled with large plated buckles, a castor hat half wore, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green sagathy breeches, patched in several places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs sore lately, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though but slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to one Ready; had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swanskin double breasted jacket with flat white metal buttons, brown German serge breeches, grey worsted stockings, and turned pumps pretty much wore, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound castor hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Russia drill breeches, a pair of German serge breeches of a light colour, and a new sagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury, on Wicomico river, served his time at or near Snowhill, where his relations mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman: had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made castor hat, all pretty much worn; as also indry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever secures the said runaways, or either of them in any of his majesty's jails, and contrives notice to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out six pounds reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by
w 3 **J. DASHIELL, Sheriff.**

Talbot court-house, April 9, 1775.
TO be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on hand, consisting of a variety of articles, which with the addition of some linsens, will make out a good spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the merchantile business at this place, where there will be good opening, and will purchase the goods aforementioned, may rent the store-house now made use of by us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As the settlement of this partnership account is earnestly requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle and pay of their balances.
w 4 **CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.**

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked.
RALPH FORSTER.

A white woman to be sold for her prison fees, that is an exceeding good spinner and knitter.
w 4

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.
THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactory tobacco for sale, viz. flag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here.
w 3 **RICHARD THOMPSON.**

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.
w 3

STERLING,
THE property of Harry Dorley Gough, stands at Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas this season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was backed, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle.
w 3

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 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 break, 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 expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by
w 4 **THOMAS JONES.**

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.
FOR SALE.

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, and dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 24,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any real estate credit, and know the terms, by applying to
w 4

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or **ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.**

Annapolis, February 24, 1775.
TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 15 years of age. For terms apply to
w 4 **WILLIAM NOKE.**

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.
WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 poles of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

April 10, 1775.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two 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 bricklayer.

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, a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarneock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hosi mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square head 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 either, by
w 3 **RICHARD GRAVER.**

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajazet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford; and got lam'd at Epom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.
w 3 **JOHN CRAIG.**

N. B. Good grafts for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.
THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms.
w 3 **ROBERT BUCHANAN.**

GEORGE WATSON,

ABOVE thirty years ago, a weaver to trade; son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Bervie, in the shire of Kincardine, North-Britain. Was about 22 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland.—His friends by different informations understood he carried on a manufactory at Annapolis in the weaving branch.

If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will know of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baines in Norfolk, or to the publishers hereof.
w 3

TO be sold by the subscribers, for ready money, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, **ABOUT** twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
w 3

PHILIP CLARKE,
GEO. M'CLARKE,
ROGER CLARKE.
N. B. London bills will be taken at the current exchange.

TO be sold by the subscriber, one lot of ground in George-town, whereon are several good buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John Frederick county.
w 4

3 ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, at Lower Marlborough, a likely negro girl, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen years of age; had on when she went away, a black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a Spanish cotton petticoat and a calico waistcoat, she is of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is supposed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mother, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above-mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
w 3 **ANN YOUNG.**

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1775.

HAMBURG, March 12.

SINCE yesterday a universal report is current here, and which is confirmed by several public papers of the empire, that a most outrageous insurrection happened at Constantinople on the 13th ult. The Greeks of that place became the first sacrifice to the enraged people, and some thousands of them lost their lives; the beautiful Grecian church has been entirely torn down. The working people of that edifice were barbarously murdered and cut to pieces, after which the mob insulted the Danish hotel, at which Col. Peterson, the Russian chargé d'affaires resided, killed his guards, and he himself had a very narrow escape, being obliged to retire on board a man of war. The mob next broke into the hotels of the imperial internuncio, and the grand bailiff of Venice, both of whom, with great difficulty saved their lives. The janissaries, instead of acting against the mob, joined them; they were soon joined by the chiefs of the law, who surrounded the seraglio, and sent a messenger to the grand sultan, with the important question, "Whether he chose to be dethroned, or immediately declare the reneuvance of the war with Russia?" To answer which they gave him three days, keeping the seraglio blocked up in the mean time. This important piece of intelligence (adds our correspondent) certainly requires further confirmation, although letters from Italy also seem to give it out for authentic; and a letter from Venice mentions, that a courier arrived there, from their bailiff at Constantinople with the same news. Also another letter from Leghorn mentions, that in consequence of that intelligence, Count Orlov, with all the Russian officers there, immediately went on board the Russian men of war and sailed for the Archipelago.

HAGUE, March 10. As the English ambassador has not yet received an answer to his memorial relative to the sending of warlike stores to the British colonies in America on board Dutch ships, it is thought the states general will previously consult the states of Holland upon this subject. The English ambassador among other allegations, represents to their high mightinesses, that the kings of Spain and France have promised his Britannic Majesty to prohibit their subjects from engaging in that kind of trade.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Yesterday morning Capt. Thomson arrived here from Cadiz, by whom we have the following extracts, viz.

Cadiz, March 25, 1775. "Our sales for American produce has been at a stand for some time past, as the king has taken up all the shipping for a secret expedition he has on foot, supposed against the coast of Barbary."

Another letter of the same date says, "shipping here are in great demand, and great preparations for war are making; and an embargo is laid on all Spanish vessels; which the king is taken into his service."

We hear the important passes of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, are taken possession of by a number of provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making incursions into the New-England provinces; but by a letter from Hartford of the 7th instant, we hear governor Carleton had dispatched a number of regulars from Canada, and reinforced those garrisons; however Col. Arnold, who commanded the provincial party, was determined to proceed at all events, as he expected a reinforcement on his march.

The martial spirit diffused through this province at this juncture is almost beyond conception; many new companies have been already raised in this city, and several more are in contemplation, most of them are in very neat uniforms; much of their time is spent in perfecting themselves in the manual exercise, and several of them are already so compleat as to vie with the best veterans.

The inhabitants of Ulster county sent to this city last week, for the use of the poor of Boston, 70 barrels of good flour, and a quantity of Indian corn, and other grain.

A sub-committee from this city waited on his honour the lieutenant governor last Saturday at Jamaica, with an address requesting his interposition with his majesty and general Gage in behalf of America: his honor in giving his answer was so affected that he shed many tears.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, April 27, 1775.

The governor's commission from the king was read here on Monday the 24th instant; he has very ample powers; he chooses all the members of the council himself; and can discharge them at pleasure; can oblige what numbers of his majesty's subjects in Canada he pleases to march against any enemy or supposed enemy when he shall think fit; can build forts or do any thing else with the people's money and demolish them at pleasure. In short he is possessed of absolute and despotic power only with this difference (if it is any) that the majority of the council (who hold their seats as before mentioned) must approve of his measures. The council consist of 23 persons, 7 of them Roman Catholics.

The following is a copy of a circular letter from our general committee of associations, to the other colonies.

New-York, May 5, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time when the most vigorous exertions are absolutely necessary for the defence of American liberty, against the depredations of ministerial power; and the blood of our brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for daring to maintain the rights of

Englishmen; the inhabitants of this city and county have, in the most explicit manner, as you may perceive by the inclosed association, resolved to stand and fall with the freedom of the continent.

We are confident that our constituents are sincere in the strong assurances they have given us, that while we continue in office, they will be guided by our advice and direction. We have thought it necessary to advise the withholding supplies from the British fisheries on the American coasts, and to cease all exports to those colonies which at this alarming juncture refuse to unite in the common cause. The expediency of this measure is too evident to need elucidation, and will doubtless procure us many hearty advocates in Britain for the redress of our grievances. Besides which, we have resolved to withhold all provisions and necessaries from the army and navy at Boston.

Our late committee of observation thought proper to recommend the appointment of a provincial congress; in consequence of which our constituents have chosen 21 deputies to meet at this city on the 22d instant, those who may be appointed for that purpose in the other counties of this colony. For your further satisfaction on these matters, we beg leave to refer you to the inclosed papers, to require you to communicate the substance of this information to your next neighbours, and to assure you that in our department we shall watch incessantly for the public safety.

By order of the committee,

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and humble servant,

HENRY REMSEN, D. chairman.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Modesty, Capt. Charles Murray, from the coast of Guinea, who, on the passage, spoke the royal East-India Squadron, under the command of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. homeward bound, consisting of the Orford, Capt. Leslie, the Buckingham, Capt. Symmons, the Prudent, Capt. Johnson, and the Northumberland, Capt. Colpoys.

We are informed, that on Monday last an express arrived from Albany, who brought intelligence, that on the 15th inst. Ethan Allen, with about 130 Green Mountain boys, and the colonels Easton and Arnold, with 47 valiant soldiers, attacked and took the fortress of Ticonderoga. The garrison not expecting any attack, were so surprised, that not a gun was fired. A captain, lieutenant, and 42 men, were taken prisoners. Ethan Allen, fearful of an attempt from Gov. Carleton to retake the place, has written to the committee of Albany for a supply of 500 men and provisions; the committee, however, not conceiving themselves competent to determine on a matter of so much importance, requested the advice of our general committee, who referred them, and immediately dispatched an express, to the congress now sitting at Philadelphia.

An authentic account of the taking of the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-point, by a party of the Connecticut forces.

Capt. Edward Mott, and Capt. Noah Phelps, set out from Hartford, on Saturday the 29th of April, in order to take possession of the fortress of Ticonderoga, and the dependencies thereto belonging; they took with them from Connecticut, 16 men unarmed, and marched privately through the country till they came to Pittsfield, without discovering their design to any person, till they fell in company with Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Easton and John Brown, Esq; who engaged to join themselves to said Mott and Phelps, and to raise men sufficient to take the place by surprise, if possible. Accordingly the men were raised, and proceeded as directed by said Mott and Phelps. Col. Ethan Allen commanding the soldiery, on Tuesday they surprized and took the fortress, making prisoners the commandant and his party. On Wednesday morning they possessed themselves of Crown-point, taking possession of the Ordnance stores, consisting of upwards of 500 pieces of cannon, 3 mortars, sundry howitzers, and 50 swivels, &c.

We are informed, that about five transports with marines on board, are lately arrived at Boston; and that 26 others had been spoke with, supposed to be part of the embarkation from Ireland, bound to the same port.

In Congress at Philadelphia, May 15, 1775.

The city and county of New-York having through delegates applied to congress for their advice how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected there, the congress took the matter into their most serious deliberation, and came to the following resolution.

"That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said colony act on the defensive, so long as may be consistent with their safety and security; That the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications, or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves, and their property, and repel force by force. That the warlike stores be removed from the town; That places of retreat, in case of necessity, be provided for the women and children of New-York, and a sufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

A true copy from the minutes,

C. THOMPSON, sec.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed we send you the advice of the congress, on the subject on which you requested it, and left the ad-

vice to remove the military stores might be construed to extend to those belonging to the crown, we think it prudent to suggest to you, that the contrary construction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not sundry circumstances not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now.

We are, gentlemen,

Your humble servants,

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, John Allop.

Philadelphia, 16th May, 1775.

On the 10th inst. failed from Boston for this port, his Majesty's ship Asia, of 74 guns, with a frigate and four transports.

PHILADELPHIA.

Last evening arrived here John Brown, Esq; from Ticonderoga, express to the general congress, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this instant, a company of about 50 men from Connecticut, and the western part of Massachusetts, and joined by upwards of 100 from Bennington, in New-York government, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eastward side of Lake Champlain; and on the night before the 15th cur. crossed the lake with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to transport the rest) and about day-break invested the fort, whose gate, contrary to expectation, they found shut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war-whoop, all that could, entered one by one, others scaling the wall on both sides of the gate, and instantly secured and disarmed the sentries, and pressed into the parade, where they formed the hollow square, but immediately quitting that order, they rushed into the several barracks, on three sides of the fort, and seized on the garrison, consisting of two officers, and upwards of 40 privates, whom they brought out, disarmed, and put under guard, and have since sent prisoners to Hartford in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loss of a life or a drop of blood on our side, and but very little on that of the king's troops.

In the fort were found about 30 barrels of flour, a few ditto of pork, seventy odd chests of leaden ball, computed at three hundred tons, about ten or twelve barrels of powder, in bad condition, near 200 pieces of ordnance of all sizes, from eighteen pounders downwards, at Ticonderoga and Crown-point, which last place being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of course into our hands.

By this sudden expedition, planned by some principal persons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important pass is now in the hands of the Americans, where we trust the wisdom of the grand continental congress will take effectual measures to secure it, as it may be depended on that administration means to form an army in Canada, composed of British regulars, French and Indians, to attack the colonies on that side.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcom Frazer, to his friends in New-England, from which appear that Gen. Carleton has almost unlimited powers, civil and military; and has issued orders for raising a Canadian regiment, in which Mr. Frazer observes, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the service. He likewise remarks that all the king's European subjects are disaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phrases it, to their utter exclusion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in such a situation, that many, if not most of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, May 5.

"In perusing the paper which I now forward to you, you will find that Mr. John Brown, of Providence, was, contrary to all law and justice, taken by Capt. Wallace and sent away, without any reason being assigned to the admiral at Boston. I have this day had the pleasure of hearing of his safe return to Providence last night; likewise of the kind treatment he met with both from the admiral and general. The flour which was seized by Wallace he has got paid for."

Extract of another letter from the same place, May 4.

"We have various accounts from Boston almost every hour; but what is most to be depended on is, that the Mohawks are determined to stand by us; there are about 30 now at the camp, under the command of Mr. ———, who brings this news, arrived at Providence a few days past; he was present at part of the engagement; he came out of Boston with the reinforcement. There is a misunderstanding between the general and admiral. The general lets the people out very slowly; the gates are not open more than two hours in the day. The lieutenant of the marines, on board a ship of war in Newport harbour, was buried the day before yesterday under arms, in Trinity church-yard."

The honourable general assembly of the colony of Rhode-Island have resolved to raise immediately 1500 effective men, for the preservation of the liberties of America. They are to be formed into three regiments, and to defray the expence, the sum of £20,000 is to be emitted in paper bills.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 3.

"Twenty-two fail of the transports are arrived, to carry three regiments of foot, and one of horse to Boston, two are still out; when they arrive all will fail. Four regiments more are on their march to embark, about the middle of this month."

A party of the 26th, commanded by Capt. De la Place.

At a court of common council for the city of Williamsburg, held the 8th day of May, 1775.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this hall, that on the 4th inst. in the night time, some person or persons unknown had broke into the public magazine, and taken from thence sundry fire arms belonging to his majesty:

We, the Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said city, being desirous to maintain peace, order, and good government, do hereby declare our abhorrence of such unlawful proceeding, and do hereby require the inhabitants to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the like outrage in future, and exhort all persons who may be in possession of any of the said arms to return the same immediately, to be replaced in the magazine.

And it having been recommended to this meeting by the governor and council, to appoint a guard to protect the said magazine, they are of opinion that they have no authority to lay any tax for that purpose, but that if some truly person should be appointed by his Excellency the Governor to be keeper thereof, and care taken to strengthen it with proper bars, there probably would be a stop put to violences of that nature; and they do humbly recommend to his excellency, Mr. Gabriel Maupin, who lives near the magazine, as a person worthy of that trust.

(A copy)

MAT. DAVENPORT, town clerk.

Fredericksburg, Committee chamber, Saturday the 29th of April 1775.

AT a council of 102 members, delegates of the provincial convention, officers and special deputies of 14 companies of light horse, consisting of upwards of 600 well armed and disciplined men, friends of constitutional liberty and America, now rendezvoused here in consequence of an alarm occasioned by the powder being removed from the country magazine in the city of Williamsburg, in the night of Thursday the 21st inst. and deposited on board an armed schooner by order of his Excellency the governor.

The council having before them the several matters of intelligence respecting this transaction, and particularly a letter from the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; speaker of the late house of burgesses of Virginia, received here last night by an express dispatched to Williamsburg for the purpose of gaining intelligence, informing that the gentlemen of the city of Williamsburg and neighbourhood have had no assurances from his excellency that this affair shall be accommodated, and advising that the gentlemen assembled here should proceed no further at this time, this council came to the following determination; and offer the same as their advice to those public spirited gentlemen, friends to British liberty and America, who have honoured them by this appointment. Highly condemning the conduct of the governor on this occasion, as impolitic, and justly alarming to the good people of this colony, tending to destroy all confidence in government, and to widen the unhappy breach between Great Britain and her colonies, ill-timed, and totally unnecessary consider this instance as a full proof that no opinion which may be formed of the good intentions of a governor in private life can afford security to our injured and oppressed country, but that obedience to arbitrary, ministerial mandate, and the most oppressive and tyrannical system of government, must be the fatal line of conduct to all his Majesty's present servants in America; at the same time justly dreading the horrors of a civil war, influenced by motives of the strongest affection to our fellow subjects of Great-Britain, most ardently wishing to heal our mutual wounds, and therefore preferring peaceable measures whilst the least hope of reconciliation remains, do advise that the several companies now rendezvoused here do return to their respective homes. But considering the just rights and liberty of America to be greatly endangered by the violent and hostile proceedings of an arbitrary ministry, and being firmly resolved to resist such attempts at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, do now pledge ourselves to each other to be in readiness, at a moment's warning, to re-assemble, and by force of arms to defend the laws, the liberty and rights of this, or any sister colony, from unjust and wicked invasion. Ordered that expresses be dispatched to the troops assembled at the Bowling-Green, and also to the companies from Frederick, Berkely, Dunmore, and such other counties as are now on their march, to return them thanks for their cheerful offers of service, and to acquaint them with the determination now taken.

GOD SAVE THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA.

The foregoing determination of council having been read at the head of each company, was cordially and unanimously approved.

At a committee appointed and held for Manover county, at the court-house, on Tuesday the 9th of May, 1775.

P R E S E N T,

John Syme, Samuel Overton, William Craghead, Meriwether Skelton, Richard Morris, Benjamin Anderson, John Pendleton, John Robinson, Nelson Berkely, and George Dabney, jun.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the committee held at Newcastle the 2d inst. setting forth, that they being fully informed of the violent hostilities committed by the king's troops in America, and of the danger arising to the colony by the loss of the public powder, and of the conduct of the governor, which threatens altogether calamities of the greatest magnitude, and most fatal consequences to this colony, and therefore recommending reprisals to be made upon the king's property sufficient to replace the gun-powder taken out of the magazine, it appears to this committee, that the volunteers who marched from Newcastle, in satisfaction for the public powder by reprisal, or otherwise, proceeded on that business as follows, to wit: "That an officer with 16 men was detached to seize the king's receiver general, with orders to detain him; and this it was supposed, might be done without impeding the progress of the main body. The said receiver general not being apprehended, owing to his absence from home, the said detachment, according to orders, proceeded to join the main body on its march to Williamsburg, and the junction happened the 3d instant at Doncastle's ordinary about sunset. A little after sunrise next morning, the commanding officer be-

ing made, the volunteers halted, and the proposal being considered by them, was judged satisfactory as to that point; and the following receipt was given, viz: "Doncastle's Ordinary, New Kent, May 4, 1775: Received from the Hon. Richard Corbin, Esq; his Majesty's receiver-general, £. 330 as a compensation for the gunpowder lately taken out of the public magazine by the governor's order; which money I promise to convey to the Virginia delegates at the general congress, to be under their direction laid out in gunpowder for the colony's use, and to be stored as they shall direct, until the next colony convention or general assembly, unless it shall be necessary, in the mean-time, to use the same in defence of this colony. It is agreed that in case the next convention shall determine that any part of the said money ought to be returned to his Majesty's said receiver general, that the same shall be done accordingly.

Test, PAT. HENRY, jun. (A true copy)
SAM. MEREDITH,
PARKE GOODALE.

It was then considered that as a general congress would meet in a few days, and probably a colony convention would shortly assemble, and that the reprisal now made would amply replace the powder, with the charges of transportation, the commanding officer wrote the following letter, and sent it by express.

S I R,

"The affair of the powder is now settled, so as to produce satisfaction to me, and I earnestly wish to the colony in general. The people here have it in charge from Hanover committee to tender their service to you, as a public officer, for the purpose of escorting the public treasury to any place in this colony, where the money may be judged more safe than in the city of Williamsburg. The reprisal now made by the Hanover volunteers, though accomplished in a manner least liable to the imputation of violent extremity, may possibly be the cause of future injury to the treasury. If therefore you apprehend the least danger, a sufficient guard is at your service. I beg the return of the bearer may be instant, because the men wish to know their destination. With great regard, I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

PAT. HENRY, jun.

To Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; treasurer,
Test, Samuel Meredith, (A true copy)
Garland Anderson.

To which an answer was received from the said Mr. Nicholas, importing, that he had no apprehensions of the necessity or propriety of the proffered service. For which reasons, and understanding, moreover, from others, that the private citizens of Williamsburg were in a great measure quieted from their late apprehension for their persons and property, the volunteers judged it best to return home, and did so accordingly, in order to wait the further directions of the general congress, or colony convention. It appears also to this committee, that before, and on the march, strict orders were repeatedly given to the volunteers to avoid all violence, injury, and insult, towards the persons and property of every private individual; and that in executing the plan of reprisal on the persons of the king's servants and his property, bloodshed should be avoided, if possible; and that there is the strongest reason to believe that the foregoing orders respecting private persons, and property were strictly observed.

Resolved, That this committee do approve of the proceedings of the officers and soldiers of the volunteer company, and do return them their most sincere thanks for their services on the late expedition; and also that the thanks of this committee be given to the many volunteers of the different counties who joined, and were marching and ready to co-operate with the volunteer company of this county.

Ordered, that the clerk do transmit a copy of those proceedings to the printers, and desire that they will be pleased to publish the same in the gazettes, as soon as possible.

By order of the committee,
(A copy) BART. ANDERSON, Clk.

A N N A P O L I S May 18. .

AT a meeting of the committee of Ann-Arundel county, at Pigg-point, on Saturday the 20th of May, at the request of Mr. David Weems, jun. Joseph Galloway, Esq; in the chair. Present, Mr. Thomas Tillard, Thomas Deale, Marmaduke Wyvil, Thomas Tongue, Robert Brown, William Tillard, Edward Tillard, Samuel Harrison, and John Stewart.

Mr. Weems desired to know if he might procure some articles that he had occasion for, of any of the masters of ships, particularly an anchor and cable of Capt. David Carcaud, of the ship Industry.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that Mr. Weems, nor no other person, can, consistent with the letter and spirit of the association of the continental congress, purchase or receive the same.

Resolved, that Capt. Carcaud cannot sell, or in any manner dispose of or land the aforesaid anchor and cable, or any rigging, sails, or other goods he may have on board his ship, to any person within the province of Maryland, or any part of America.

Ordered, that this be printed in the Maryland Gazette. (Signed, per order) J. STEWART, Clk.

C U S T O M - H O U S E .

E N T E R E D .

Brig Suckey, Sam. Clark, Poole.

C L E A R E D .

Brig Maryland Planter, Thomas Nicholson, London.

Brig Union, David Rofs, Bristol.

Snow Jenny, William McReilly, Cork.

Schooner Resolution, Ben. Jones, Grenada.

ANY person inclinable to gather a quantity of the Sinaga, or Rattle Snake root, from 200 lb. to 200 lb. Likewise Callamas root this summer, may have it disposed of by applying to John Robinson, at his excellency's governor Edens.

N. B. Otters, Wild cats, Minks, or other shipable furs, if taken in season, may be disposed of at the same place.

THE subscriber intends for London in two months from this date. May 25, 1775.

J. HACKMAN.

To be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the last will and testament of Mr. Zachariah Scott, late of Prince George's county, deceased.

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying on a branch, Burbridge, containing two hundred and eight acres, it lies within three or four miles of the wood-yard in Prince George's county, whereon is a dwelling-house and tobacco-house, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. The land is well wooded and watered, and well adapted for a planter or farmer. The sale will be on the premises the 30th day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The land is free from incumbrance, and will be sold for ready common current money of Maryland, and a good title made to the land immediately, by

ROGER BROOKE BEALL, executor.

To be sold at public vendue, at London-town, South-river, on Friday the 16th of t: is instant,

TWO valuable lots of land, formerly the property of Edward Amies, for ready cash only, the sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Likewise on Saturday the 17th of this instant at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at public sale, at the house Mr. Buckland formerly lived in, an exceeding good flat, now laying at Mr. Robert's landing, falls, cable, and anchor almost new. Likewise a parcel of good household furniture too tedious to mention. Any person inclinable to purchase before the 27th of this instant, by private sale, are desired to apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM NIVEN.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 22d of June next if fair, if not, the next fair day on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 246 acres, on said land, there is a good dwelling house, three rooms below and 3 above, a brick chimney, good kitchen with a brick ditto, a negro quarters, corn-house, smoke-house, milk-house, spring-house, and stable; a tobacco-house 40 by 22 feet, framed and shingled, a barn 40 by 24 feet, framed and shingled in the best manner double ground-tiered with a good threshing fl or; by the said barn there is a valuable piece of tobacco ground containing 60 thousand hills, also a valuable apple and peach orchard; the apple orchard has frequently produced 4 thousand gallons of cyder of a season: a valuable meadow well ditched and fenced, containing about 6 acres, and as much more may be added to it equally as good. The above lands abounding with plenty of wood and excellent timber, about half a mile from a good merchant mill, one and a half from Patuxent river, where there is a remarkable landing for catching fish, 3 miles from Lower-Marlborough, 4 from hunting-town, and 5 from All Saints church. Also three hundred and seventy-three acres of valuable land, abounding with plenty of wood and excellent timber, lying near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, about two miles from Patuxent river, where there is an extraordinary landing for catching fish; about 1 1/2 miles from a good merchant mill, and also within 3 miles of Thomas John Claggett's church, and 4 miles from Hunting-town. On the said land there is three different settlements; on one of them there is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stable, and a new barn 40 by 24 feet, double ground-tiered, framed and shingled in the best manner, a good paved garden, and a good apple-orchard of excellent fruit all in good repair. On another settlement, there is a good dwelling-house, and tobacco-house, and a fine young orchard of excellent good fruit; there is also about 5 acres of meadow land under a good ditch and fence, and 20 acres more may be added to it, equally as good. And on the other settlement, there is a dwelling-house and corn-house, with about four acres of meadow land cleared, to which may be added about 6 acres more. The above land and improvements will be sold, either altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser.

The land will be shown, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title to the said land and premises, made by the subscriber.

Those who are inclinable to purchase privately, are desired to apply soon, as there has been several offers made already. Liberty will be given to the purchaser to sow small grain this fall, and possession given the 25th day of December next.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Sunday the 26th of March, a negro man, named Sam, but generally called and known by the name of Sam Locker; he is a thin clean made fellow, between thirty and forty years of age, has rather long hair, being of the East-India breed; he formerly belonged to Mr. Isaac Simmons near Pigg-point, in Anne-Arundel county, the said Simmons now lives near Calvert county court-house, and I suppose the fellow may endeavour to get down to his old master's; as he took with him sundry cloaths, it is impossible to describe his dress with certainty; he had on when he went away, a new searought coat, lightish colour, blue cloth breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and good shoes, (the soles nailed) has a wife at Mr. Walter Bowie's, near the Forest chapel, is a talkative artful fellow, and will endeavour to impose himself as a free man. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so as his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, from

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, named Gundy, who says he belongs to the widow Arrs, in North Hampton, Virginia; he is about 25 years of age; he had on an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, and old shoes, he says his overseer's name is Borden. His master, or mistress, is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

WIL. NOKE, Sheriff, Anne-Arundel county.

Numb.	Dollars	Numb.
13	53	
15	59	
19	60	
20	65	
21	69	
23	70	
25	72	
31	75	
34	76	
39	79	
41	82	
45	83	
50	85	
55	87	
58	91	
65	95	
71	96	
72	201	
79	4	
83	12	
88	14	
89	23	
92	25	
93	27	
96	30	
97	33	
99	35	
100	37	
3	41	
7	47	
17	50	
19	51	
23	58	
26	59	
27	62	
31	71	
33	72	
36	74	
37	79	
143	70	
46	28	
51	80	
52	81	

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The proprietor of every prize of \$100,000, is entitled to receive 50 billings.
Of every prize of 20 dollars, to receive 17 dollars.
Of 30 to receive 25½

Of 30 to receive 25½

50	-	-	-	423
100	-	-	-	85
200	-	-	-	170
300	-	-	-	255
400	-	-	-	340
500	-	-	-	425

First drawn 119, 20 dollars.
Last drawn 112, 20 dollars.

RROKE Somerset county jail on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and says he belongs to William Perry of Talbot county, aged 35 years or thereabouts; he is a lusty well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts; may not be acquainted with his cloaths, shall not undertake to describe them. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid negro fellow in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive the above reward if taken in this county, if out of the county three pounds, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

J. DASHIELL, Sheriff.

The other 22 of 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and paffes by the name of John L. Moore, he has brown hair tied behind, pitted with the small pox, gray eyes, strait walk, and sharp look: had on a felt hat, striped Gik handkerchief, light cloth coat, striped waistcoat, country linen shirt, velvet breeches, mixt black and white stockings, good shoes, and silver plated buckles, he professes the cabinet buiness, they give a tolerable good account of Juncato, and say they worked there for some time in partnership, and they have a recommendation from some of the neighbours. Their makers are desired to take them out, WILLIAM ALLISON, jailor.

TH**E**R**E** is at the subscriber's plantation, near Snowden's manor, Frederick county, Maryland, taken up as strays, a sorrel horse, with a blaze face, square against his eyes, long mane and tail, about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, paces and gallops. A sorrel mare, blaze face, long mane and tail, about 13 hands high, about 12 years old, natural pacer, neither of them branded. The owner may have them again, proving property, and paying charges, by applying to
SHADRACH CASE.

ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a vessel of 1000 to 1500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston; where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

To be let,
THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside.
JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

A and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable.—Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building, at the front of the docks, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is necessary immediately consent to pay.

