

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1775.

LONDON, June 29.

THE intentions of administration to hire, and send foreign mercenaries to America, in order to reduce that country, shews pretty plainly the systematic designs of those men, and the perfect correspondence there is between the plan laid down, and the mode of execution intended.

A certain celebrated speech in the Upper Assembly, relative to the native cowardice of the Americans, is reported, totally disclaimed by the noble person to whom this spurious production is imputed.

Advices of a very disagreeable nature have been received within a day or two, but whether from the continent of Europe or the continent of America, continues a profound secret.

July 1. Capt. Cook has sent home from the Cape of Good Hope his journals, &c. which are sent to the king.

Extract of a letter from the lieutenant of the Resolution, dated, Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1775.

"After a tedious, but a successful healthy voyage, we are safe arrived here, being among savages many months. Our people have been amazingly healthy, having lost only six, five by accident, and one died of a decline. The scurvy never touched us, which we attribute to four-croût, cyder, and other things, carried out for that purpose.

"We have discovered many islands to the southward of those found out by other navigators. We have been twice at Otaheite, and relanded a native that we took from thence, a fellow of no ability, even so stupid as not to be informed of any common things."

"We send home by this conveyance many curious and valuable rarities, with plans, landscapes, plants, &c. After we have refitted, and recruited our spirits, we shall sail for St. Helena, from thence home, where I flatter myself we shall arrive about the middle of July."

It is now universally agreed that general Gage and the troops under his command, stand in a prodigious critical and dangerous situation; for if he should keep himself and his men cooped up in the town, and continue to act on the defensive the whole summer, they will both fall a sacrifice in the winter to the attacks of their enemies, and the rigour of the climate, as they will be deprived of all succour, and cut off from all communication with Europe during that period.

July 11. We are informed from good authority, that the ministry are fully resolved to force the Americans to a legal submission to the legislative supremacy of the British empire; that if they seem to wait for the result of the consultations of the continental congress, it is only to see what effect any conciliatory proposals the congress make may have on the different colonies; that, however, they are resolved to receive no proposals whatever from that illegal assembly; that notwithstanding the rebellion of the province of Boston, they are willing to hear and redress such grievances as the legal assembly of that province (after having fully submitted themselves to the clemency of this country, and acknowledged the supremacy of parliament in all matters whatever) shall lay before the king and council, to be laid by them before the parliament; that a part of the submission insisted on, is the delivering up to public justice the ringleaders of the present insurrection; and the making reparation, at the expence of the colony,

to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as were killed in the late skirmish at Concord and Lexington; that for the future peace of the colony, the assembly shall be only permitted to meet once in three years, and that only for making necessary by-laws and municipal regulations; that the government shall be vested (as in the king's provinces) in a governor and twelve counsellors; that the town of Boston shall be well fortified and the port restored; that there shall always be kept in garrison three five regiments, to be paid out of the revenue to be raised by parliament on the provinces of New-England; that New-York shall also be fortified, and five thousand men kept in that province on account of its central situation; that the remaining part of 20,000 men, allotted for the protection of the midland colonies, shall be placed in garrisons or forts, to be built at the expence of America, on the navigable rivers of the provinces of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; that twenty frigates and cutters shall be constantly employed on the coast of America, to enforce the implicit observance of the act of navigation; that the forts on the back of the New-England provinces shall be strengthened in their works, and garrisoned with British troops, who shall have lands allotted to them behind the forts, upon a military tenure; that the same course of public justice, the same forms of trial, and the same privileges as are possessed by all British subjects, shall be observed in the internal government of America; and that the restrictions shall only consist in the absolute establishment of her dependence on the British empire and legislature.

July 13. Our disputes with America must ultimately end in their entire separation from us; and in that the utter ruin and destruction of the first nation in the world will be accomplished. The following extract from Dr. Hutcheson's introduction to moral philosophy, 3d book, chap 7. will convince every rational man, that the Americans are justified in their resistance to the present arbitrary measures (adopted and pursued by the most wicked and traitorous ministers that ever had the government of a free people) by every principle of natural reason, liberty, and justice.

"If any citizens, with permission of the government, leave their country, and at their own expence find new habitations, they may justly constitute themselves into an independent state in amity with their mother country. If any are sent off at the public charge as a colony, to make settlements subject to the state, for augmenting its commerce and power, such persons should hold all the rights of the other subjects, and whatever grants are made to them are to be faithfully observed. If the mother country attempts any thing oppressive toward a colony, and the colony be able to submit as an independent state of itself: or if the mother country lose its liberty, or have its plan of polity miserably changed to the worse, the colony is not bound to remain subject any longer; 'tis enough that it remain a friendly state. Nor are we to imagine that any early covenants founded upon errors about the most essential points in view, can still bind large societies of men, fit to submit as happy independent states, to continue in a submission ever since of all prosperity and safety. Nor has any thing occasioned more misery in human life, than a vain and insolent ambition, both in princes and popular states, of extending their empires, and bringing every neighbouring state under subjection to them, without consulting the real felicity either of their own people, or of their new acquisitions. And hence have arose these vast unwieldy empires, the plagues of all around them; which after some time are ruined by their own bulk, with vast destruction of mankind."

Having read this, we are to consult our own understandings. Do the Americans, by the late oppressive acts, viz. the Boston port act, the act for altering the charter of the Massachusetts, the act for abolishing trial by jury, the act for establishing a paper and arbitrary power in the largest province on the continent, &c. enjoy all the rights of the other subjects of the British empire? Certainly not. Are their original grants faithfully observed? No. Does not the mother country hourly "lose its liberty," and shamefully submit to have its "plan of government changed to the worse?" He must be an abandoned wretch indeed who could deny it. Is the mother country attempting any thing oppressive towards her colonies? If she is not, why are fleets sent to annoy her trade, and armies to enforce submission? Does not administration deny them the most valuable of all the rights of British subjects, that of being taxed by representatives of their own? From the false idea that the right of taxation over the colonies lies in the British parliament, an idea repugnant to the principles of our constitution, has arisen a contest in which their towns, in all probability, will be destroyed, their country laid waste, the innocent inhumanly massacred, and the whole continent, from a happy, flourishing condition, deluged with the blood and slaughter of its inhabitants.

If the Americans are our fellow subjects, they have the same claim with us to a free constitution. If they are oppressed, it behoves us to unite in vindication of their wrongs; and we shall unite when we consider that our interests are inseparable. If they are enslaved, we are ruined.

CAMBRIDGE, September 14. The following lists of the persons now in Boston gaol, and who have died there, for no other crime than that of being friends to their country, was brought out of Boston a few days ago.

Prisoners taken at Bunker's-Hill, June 17. Lieut. col. Parker, of Clemsford, dead. Capt. Benjamin Walker, of Clemsford, dead. Lieut. Amasa

ziah Foffet, of Groton, dead. Lieut. William Scott of Peterburgh, alive. Serj. Rob. Phelps, of Lancaster, dead. Phineas Nevers, of Windfor, dead. Oliver Stevens, Townsend, dead. Daniel M'Grath, unknown, dead. John Perkins, New Rutland, alive. Amasa Fisk, Pepperel, dead. Daniel Sessions, Andover, alive. Jonathan Norton, Newberry Port, alive. Philip Johnson Peck, Bolton-Mansfield, alive. Benjamin Bigelow, Peckerfield, alive. Benjamin Wilton, Billerica, alive. Archibald M'Intosh, Townsend, dead. David Kemp, Groton, dead. John Deland, Charlestown, alive. Lawrence Sullivan, Weathersfield, alive. Thomas Kettel (a lad, dismissed) Charlestown, alive. William Robinson, unknown, dead. Benjamin Ross, Ashford, Connecticut, dead. John Dillon, Jersey, Old England, dead. One unknown, dead. William Kench, Peckerfield, dead. James Lodge, Edinburgh, Scotland, dead. William Rollinson, Connecticut, dead. John Lord, unknown, dead. James Millikin, Bolton, dead. Stephen Foster, Groton, dead. Dead 20. Alive 10. Dismissed 1.

Rifle-men, prisoners. Walter Cruse, taken, York county, Pennsylvania. John Brown, ditto, ditto. Cornelius Tunison, deserted from the American camp, and confined for attempting to get back.

Prisoners, inhabitants of Boston, Sept. 2.

Master Lovell, imprisoned 65 days, charged with being a spy, and giving intelligence to the rebels. Mr. Leach, 65 days, charged with being a spy, and suspected of taking plans. Mr. Peter Edes, and Mr. William Star, 75 days each, for having fire-arms concealed in their houses. Mr. John Gill, printer, 29 days, for printing treason, sedition, and rebellion.

Sept. 21. Last Saturday afternoon the enemy, with their cannon, fired briskly from their lines on Boston Neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was returned, and, as we have since heard, with success; two of the enemy being killed and several wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both sides almost ever since, without any loss on our side. The enemy, we hear, had a lieutenant shot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have lost in the whole, since Saturday, we have not learnt; but supposed not to be less than three or four killed and five or six wounded.

One of the lieutenants in Gage's besieged army, we hear, hung himself last Monday, owing to the chagrin and terror of mind arising from his being employed in so bad a cause.

We hear that the colony troops destined for Canada, under the command of colonel Arnold, sailed from Newbury-Port last Tuesday morning.

We hear that some men are arrived at the eastward, in a few days from Canada, and inform, that the Canadians, on hearing a report that our troops had taken St. John's, immediately took possession of the city of Quebec.

We hear that the besieged army in Boston have pulled down a number of houses between the Hay-market and the old fortification; but whether from the want of fuel, or to make room for erecting any new works of defence, or digging a canal, we have not been able to learn.

Five or six impressed seamen, we are informed, had the good fortune to make their escape from the enemy last Monday night. One of them informs, that the sailors on board the men of war are very sickly, and almost all of them very feeble and greatly emaciated, owing to bad provisions.

Joseph Ward, Esq; was some time since appointed aid-de camp to the hon. major general Ward.

Yesterday morning one of the regular soldiers deserted from Bunkers Hill, and got safe over to our camp.

Last war, thirteen brothers, sons of one woman, in the colony of Connecticut, each of them six feet high, all went into the war in defence of their country, and were all brave men.—This perhaps is the most remarkable instance of the kind any country hath produced. The name of this prolific and heroic family is Huntly.

A gentleman, who lately travelled through Connecticut, met with an old gentleman, who told him, that he had fitted out and sent five sons and eleven grandsons to Boston, when he heard of the engagement between the provincials and regulars. The gentleman asked her, if she did not shed a tear at parting with them? "No (said she), I never parted with them with more pleasure." But suppose (said the gentleman) they had all been killed; "I had rather (said the noble matron) this had been the case, than that one of them had come back a coward."

NEW YORK, September 25.

The schooner Jenny, Capt. Cherdevoyné, that failed from hence for Kingston, in Jamaica, the 23th of August, arrived here last Tuesday in a very shattered condition, having on the 20th instant, in lat. 35, long-69, 50, met with a most violent gale of wind, in which he lost his mainmast, boom, quarter rails, &c. with all his stock off his decks, three very fine horses, one of which was the well known coarser Auctioneer, and with much difficulty saved seven others.

The 12th instant, Capt. Chardevoyné (spoke with Capt. Harriot, from this port for Jamaica, who had lost every thing off his decks, and stove his boat; and the 15th following he also spoke with a brig from Baltimore for Falmouth; and the same day with Capt. Paterfon, in a ship from Philadelphia for Jamaica, three days out.

way from the subscriber, living in the county of Prince George's county, on the 1st of the month of August, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the county of the fore teeth in his upper jaw, was removed, on the right side of his neck, and under his jaw, there is some scars which are occasioned by some distemper he had in his had the small pox and a little pitted, spoken man, not impertinent, but very hard on and took away with him, an old ton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of pair of old white fustian breeches, one new ls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth never secures the said negro, so that I can again, shall receive 20 shillings more than allowed by law.

6 JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775. I have immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the trade of fire arms—good wages and encouragement are given to such as have been used to work such, according to their proficiency and industry by the piece or time.—As good workmen are scarce, they will be soon handy in making parts of gun locks, to such as I will encourage.—There are many ferreted out country who would be very useful in the service I am now engaging in; I should be informed of such, and wish to hire them at their times of service of their master.

ISAAC HARRIS.

6 I am from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 1st of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high; he is a strong bony to 10, his face, paces, trot, and gallop, and his near buttock resembling a T. Who returns him to Mr. Durnal, or the subscriber, shall receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

100 POUNDS REWARD.

August 23, 1775. I have from the subscriber, on Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a convict servant man named JOHN PRATT, a cooper by trade, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, and eyes, is very talkative, an artful crew, is very officious in showing his skill in picture, and making print letters, he knows the painting business, writes a tolerable hand, and it's likely may forge a pale; he has a new felt hat, a pair of blue linen trousers, and an iron collar, and he has a sole a matchcoat blanket; it's likely he will charge his apparel by stealing other cloths, probably get off his collar; he ran away from his master, and was put into Carlyle jail. Whoever takes him, and secures him in any jail, his master may get him again, shall have five pounds if out of the province ten pounds, in- at the law allows, and reasonable charges home, paid by

JOHN HOOD.

at public auction, on Thursday the 31st of October next, of valuable household furniture, too tedious to mention, hogs, cattle, horses, &c. together with 200 bushels of good wheat, 100 bushels of rye, two fowls and two canoes, at my estate plantation, near Lower Marlborough, in the county of St. Mary's.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

2X I should prove a wet day the next day. I have sold by the subscriber, in Annapolis, a hearty strong young country born negro boy, a young country born negro boy, the wench has been brought to work by the subscriber, and is very compliant, she and cow; they are part of the estate of G. Ghiselin, deceased, and sold to discharge debts, and may be seen and agreed for, by MARY GHISELIN, executrix. It is impossible in these calamitous times to collect debts due to my deceased husband's estate, but I am very desirous for me to support myself, I propose keeping a house to board gentlemen, attend courts or other public business, by which I will be careful to provide good accommodations, and shall be thankful to those who will favour me in this way.

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

Chesler-town, September 1, 1775. I have sold to the highest bidder, that valuable tract called Holman's Lot, i. e. the decline of the said Bud's, laying near Swan creek, in the county, now in the tenure of Mr. Amos. There are between two and three hundred acres of land on the tract, and a good crop of corn is put into the ground this season. Little stores will be rented with the land. I have seen this tract of land, but it is esteemed by me to be some of the best in the province. I attend on the premises on the 10th day next, to receive applications, and enter into such person as may offer the most advantageous terms to

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

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