

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1775

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
evil disposed person on Tuesday night last,
Spears the governor's stable in the folly, and
the stallion, which might, though
was not, have been attended with great
that to him.—Any person discovering the
or thereof, so that he may be convicted,
ve three pounds—and notice is hereby given,
may be taken in future, as any further at
this fort, will perhaps be attended with dif-
consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.
away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a
ro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age,
or 6 inches high, his head has lately been
the top: had on and took with him, a gray
k coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal but-
white country cloth ditto without buttons,
a breeches and a pair of tolerable good
locking shoes will give one guinea for ap-
ing and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,
For Current Money,
KELY NEGRO BOY,
About Thirteen Years of Age.
Enquire of the Printer.

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

is, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the
e of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the
Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer
uesday, and has not yet returned; he is a
malatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high; strong made,
artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm
ing in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho'
temper, and plausible in speech; he has fr-
travelled through a considerable part of this
part of the province of Pennsylvania; in
own, it is supposed, in the borough and coun-
ncaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia;
obably therefore revisit those parts. His
y cloaths were a home manufactured long coat
it with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings,
shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobnails;
led of and has taken with him a blue German
at, a green breeches, two pair of cot-
one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts
at the breast, a good castor hat with band
a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double
silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction,
from modesty, or some other motive, he is care-
once; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is
ably less than the other: The above reward
paid if he should be taken up out of the pro-
or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the pro-
and brought home; five pounds at the dis-
of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shil-
20 miles, with reasonable travelling expens,
ing the legal charge under the act of assembly,
of

THOMAS JONES.

N away from the subscriber, living in the lower
part of Prince George's county, on the 18th day
last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the
Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender
one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw bear out
8 months ago, and now in the same place ane
growing, on the right side of his neck and
ately under his jaw, there is some scars which
was occasioned by some distemper he had in
rt, has had the small pox, and a little pitted,
fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very
n: had on and took away with him, an old
cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of
one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new
rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth
Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can
or again, shall receive 20 shillings more than
allowed by law.
masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid
him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.
ANTED immediately, a number of hands who
re acquainted in the different branches of the
cture of fire arms—good wages and encourage-
ill be given to such as have been used to work
branch, according to their proficiency and in-
either by the piece or time.—As good lock-
or other neat stiers, will be soon handy in ma-
veral parts of gunlocks, to such also I will
od encouragement.—There are many servants
the county, who would be very useful in the oc-
business I am now engaging in; I should be
be informed of, such, and wish to hire them,
chase their time of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

AYED about three weeks ago from the sub-
scriber, a red cow, about 8 years old, and
ely purchas'd from a person who brought her
the back woods, where it is supposed she will
out to make; she has a white streak from the
of her back to her tail, and some white in her
I will give 20 shillings currency to any person
ill deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

REEN.

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

Manchester, September 8, 1775.
SIR,
A native of, and a well-wisher to Man-
chester, I feel some concern, that the
town should be represented as inimical to
the Americans, by means of an address
this day sent u to the king.—Be assured,
Sir, that this address does not give the true sen-
se of the town in general, and that it may properly enough be
said to have been smuggled on it. Only a day's notice
was given in one of our news-papers, on Tuesday last.
The advertisement was artfully penned; and the sever-
al country gentlemen, of tory character, had been ap-
prised of the meeting some time before: They therefore
arrived on Wednesday, to assist their friends in deceiv-
ing government, and injuring the whole community.
You may depend upon it, that the address is signed by
very few, excepting high-churchmen, and men o- Jaco-
bite principles. I believe one person who has sign'd it
was in the last rebellion; but what is more discreditable
than even these circumstances, it contains at least one
notorious falshood, in asserting the flourishing state of
trade.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 11.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 6. A true copy.
Witness, HENRY WARD, secretary.

The house have granted 200 l. lawful money, for the
support or removal of the poor of Newport.
Thursday last in the afternoon, an engagement hap-
pened in the bay, between two privateer sloops from this
place, and a schooner, a bomb-ketch, and three tenders
from Newport; the engagement lasted till night, when
the enemy's vessels steered off, and were chased several
miles by our cruisers. Two tenders got back to New-
port the same night, one of them much damaged in her
sails and rigging. Our vessels received little or no injury.

NEWPORT, Nov. 20.

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

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

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

By an express which arrived on Wednesday we have re-
ceived the articles of capitulation made and entered
into by Richard Montgomery, Esq; brigadier gene-
ral of the continental army, and the citizens and in-
habitants of Montreal, represented by the subscribers,
John Porteous, Pierre Panet, John Blake, Pierre
Meziere, James Finlay, Saint George Dupree, James
M'Gill, Louis Carrignant, Richard Huntly, Francois
Mathiot, Edward William Grey and Pierre Guy,
duly elected for that purpose.

Article I. That the citizens and inhabitants of Mon-
treal, as well individuals as religious orders and com-
munities without any exception shall be maintained in
the free possession and enjoyment of their rights, goods
and effects, moveable and immovable, of what nature
soever they may be.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Montreal, November 12, 1775.
John Porteous, R. Huntly, John Blake, Edward
Wm. Gray, James Finlay, James M'Gill, P. Panet,
Mathiot, Carrignant, Meziere, St. George Dupree,
Guy.

I do hereby certify that the above articles were pre-
sented to me, to which I have given the following an-
swer:

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

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

The inhabitants, whether English, French, or others,
shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.
The present unhappy contention between Great-
Britain and her colonies puts it out of his power to en-
gage for freedom of trade to the mother country, nor
can he make a general promise of passports; as far as it
may conflict with the safety of the troop, as the public
good, he shall be happy to promote commerce, and for
that purpose, promises to grant passports for the upper
countries when required.

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