

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

Annapolis, Aug. 11, 1775. Immediately, a number of hands were put into the different branches of the arms—good wages and encouragements to such as have been used to according to their proficiency and the piece or time.—As good labourers, will be soon handy in making gun locks, to such also I will give encouragement.—There are many servants who would be very useful in the present now engaging war; I should be glad of such, and with to hire them on terms of service of their master.

ISAAC HARRIS. Hire a good fire-cutter. of James Dick and Stewart being persons indebted to them, are now what payments they possibly can on an open account, and who cannot are desired to settle by granting a bill for their several balances; such as it is hoped will be complied with, may not be under the disagreeable application to have suits brought, will be given at the store, by Stewart.

JAMES DICK. In the late store of James Dick, I have sold on reasonable terms, whose subscribers. Also all sorts of cord at Newington rope walk, likewise the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JOSEPH DUVALL. George's county, May 24, 1775. by given to all persons indebted to me, either by bond, note, or open account, come and settle their respective accounts, and if no longer in the possession of the property, to make compulsory methods to enforce my respect to persons.

RICHARD GRAVES. April 10, 1775. UNDS REWARD. I am the subscriber, living in Kent land, the 8th of this instant, two lots, each of which has about three acres, about thirty years of age, a well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short dark hair; had on and wore a brown broad cloth coat, and breeches, and a pair of black buckram, with yellow metal buttons, and new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and a gaiter or brickmaker.

DOLLARS REWARD. The first infant from the subscriber, Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, named Daniel Stude, high, well made, about 46 years of age, his hair very lately been cut, of his head fore, his thumb and fore finger cut, has a sore heel to limp at times, shows his teeth and has the North country dialect, though pretends to be a gardener, and took with him two of his shirts, two pair of waistcoats, one pair of breeches with metal buttons, one pair of black horn jacket with black buttons and a pair of old castor hat, a pair of double vamper—I understand his name, and said he never would that he intended to travel of Cape more secure, and that he intended to go to the island of St. Vincent, who he understood who came to him. Who-ants who secures him, so that I have the above reward, including reasonable charges if brought to me.

WILLIAM ALLENS. Substitutional Post-Office. December 5, 1775. given, that the Northward and arrive at this office every Friday and return the same day at six o'clock in the morning, leaving this town on Tuesday with the Northward.

WATERS, near Bryan-Town. Maryland, Dec. 11, 1775. IMMEDIATELY. I will undertake the fullers business, who can come well recommended and encouragement, by applying to me.

St. GEORGES (Grenada) November 4.

WE are credibly informed that his majesty's secretary at war has issued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to serve in the West-Indies. His majesty's 6th regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the spring. The 48th regiment is to be sent to Great-Britain; but the men fit for service, in that corps, will be draughted into the sixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Capt. lieut. Edwards of the sixth is appointed a captain, and ensign Bradcock, of the same regiment, a lieutenant in one of those additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as soon as possible, and to take with them a sufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring islands, where its effects were also severely felt. At St. Eustatia many buildings suffered considerably by the great sea that set in, and the heavy rains washing down the cliff. Forty-eight sail of vessels that were in the road when the gale began, put out to sea, excepting a sloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven ashore and totally lost; the others have since returned, except a snow, belonging to Amsterdam, and two small vessels, which were light, and are supposed to have foundered. At St. Martins, seven vessels were lost; and great damage was done on shore in most of the Leeward Islands, particularly on those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

A similar disaster befel St. Domingo on the 28th of August, but infinitely more prejudicial in its consequences. About twenty vessels were driven ashore and totally lost, with the greatest part of their crews. The best cultivated and most populous district of the island, called the Plain, was entirely laid waste; almost all their sugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down, their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almost all their ground provisions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice that six battalions of infantry, consisting of about 4,500 men, under convoy of several men of war of the line, lately arrived at that island, where, it is alleged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be abolished.

WATERTOWN, December 14.

A sloop with nineteen head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boston, and a brig laden with tory furniture, from Boston for Halifax, were taken to the eastward about twelve days since.

Last Saturday night the continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's Point, opposite West-Boston, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not discover them till yesterday afternoon, when they discharged about forty or fifty cannon and bombs, which we hear slightly wounded one man.

CAMBRIDGE, December, 28.

Last week both houses of assembly came to the choice of five delegates to represent this colony in American congress, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. The hon. John Hancock, Esq; Samuel Adams, Esq; John Adams, Esq; Robert Treat Paine, Esq; and Elbridge Gerry, Esq;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the continental cruisers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman, and 6 or 8 seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunker's-Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles river. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

This day the ship Sampson, capt. Coupar, sails for London with a great number of passengers.

A gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode-Island, who informed him, gen. Lee was arrived at that place from the camp, with an escort of about 80 men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfeit three pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769, signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Skinner; on searching his lodgings, thirty two three pound bills were found, and about 70 pounds worth of goods; as he has passed a considerable number in this city, the public are desired to be on their guard.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, he left that place six days ago, that 7000 French troops, and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that two vessels belonging to North-America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town, a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to

several gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. gen. Montgomery with his army were on the heights of Abrahams, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

On the night of the 28th ult. Miss Jenny Long, an amiable young lady, (daughter to capt. Long of this city, merchant) being at her brother's house, alone, her cloaths, by some accident took fire, and before she could extinguish or get them off, were entirely consumed; by which she was so terribly burnt, from head to foot, that in a few hours, she expired, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, relatives and acquaintance, to alleviate whose distress on her account was her concern in her last moments, during which, heaven favoured her with firmness and composure of mind, and enabled her to exhibit a remarkable example of fortitude and pious resignation.

Camp before Quebec, near the general Hospital, December 6, 1775.

Dear Sir, I wrote you the 21st ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which general Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 3000 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best accounts, they are much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panic has seized them all. Carleton, we are told is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country.

The 22d ult. he issued a very extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies. In consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c. I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with general Montgomery is your worthy friend capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, a few days ago, at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well clothed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's. This is a circumstance which I believe the like never before happened to the British troops, as two regiments of them to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadians say, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least syllable of news, since we left Newbury.

I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the colonies, hope you will pay a little attention publicly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintance. The general is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the general's intention to carry the town by storm.

In the eastern papers we have an article of London intelligence as late as the 5th of October last, viz. The proceedings of the livery of London; at a meeting September 29th, when, according to a resolution of a previous meeting, "That an address to the electors of Great-Britain, on the present alarming crisis of public grievances should be drawn up, in order to be presented." An address was produced, read, and approved, and it was then resolved that it should be entitled, "The address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, and being entered in the city records, and published in the news papers, signed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and counter-signed by the clerk."

The address, which is omitted for want of room, expresses the utmost disapprobation and abhorrence of the ministerial measures now carrying on against America, and enumerates the many fatal consequences to Great-Britain that must certainly attend them; lamenting the blood that has been shed; the fate of the many brave men who have lost their lives in the unnatural contest, the dishonour brought upon the nation, &c. and if the electors of Great-Britain join in sentiment, proposing that they co-operate with the city in bringing to justice the authors of all these calamities to their country.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6. IN CONGRESS.

Whereas it has been represented to this congress, that divers honest and well meaning, but uninformed people in these colonies, have, by the art and address of

ministerial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions, respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different committees, and other friends to American liberty in these colonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and attention, to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public spirit, to explain, to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions presented to his majesty, as well by assemblies as by congresses, for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this congress, humbly requesting the single favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to ensnare and enslave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms these very rights, liberties and estates, which we and our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reigns of his present majesty's predecessors. And it is hereby recommended to all conventions and assemblies in these colonies liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cause. The congress being fully persuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.

And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and, influenced by the hope or possession of ignominious rewards, strive to recommend themselves to the bounty of administration, by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed for its preservation and security.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these men. And it is the opinion of this congress, that they ought to be disarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in safe custody, or bound with sufficient sureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the said assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution, Resolved, that they be authorized to call to their aid whatever continental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of such troops are hereby directed to afford the said assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, all such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which, consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.

Resolved, That all detachments of continental troops, which may be ordered on the business in the foregoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controul of the assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, aforesaid.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, and county committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish, and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such as burning our defenceless towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigour of the season, and inhuman devaluation can inflict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bribing the savages to desolate our frontiers, and casting such of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into galls, thence to languish in irons and want; compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the insolence of the soldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever blush, may justly provoke the inhabitants of these colonies to retaliation.

Resolved, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that civility should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that, whenever retaliation may be necessary or demanded for their security, this congress will undertake the ungrateful task.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, or committees or councils of safety be requested forthwith to transmit to this congress copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, which have been, by their respective colonies, presented to the throne of our fatherly king, since the year 1763, and that they also inform this congress whether any and what answers were given to them.

Extracts from the minutes. CHARLES THOMPSON, Secy.