OUNDS REWARD.
Annapolis, June 12, 1776.
night from the subscribers, the
glish servant men, viz.
SON (who frequently went by
from the colour of his hair, it
bout 20 years of age, 5 feet 7
hin visage, pitted with the small-
ook with him, when he went a-
hirts, one osnabrig jacket, one
r of osnabrig trousers, and a half
ed with green silk, and had a
the crown.
T, about 20 years of age, who
cookery, a little pitted with the
ack hair, very thin visage: had
him, when he went away, one
, one osnabrig ditto, two check
osnabrig trousers, a new pair of
l castor hat.
RRINGTON, about 23 years of
binet maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5
much pitted with the small-pox,
ulders, short light coloured hair,
n in liquor: had on and took with
t away, a short brown cloth coat
e metal buttons, one bath coat-
ir of osnabrig trousers two brown
also took with him a silver mount-
white bone hilt, the blade very
olished, and the scabbard half f-

taken from the Dock the same
ottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel,
and gunwales not finished in the
es, and the sails but indifferent;
h longer than the main-sail, the
oo long; the property of Gilbert
of the subscribers; and it is sup-
vent off in that boat, as John Fer-
en in her as a hand. It is pro-
nay quit the boat and pass for de-
Dunmore, knowing that such are
ed throughout this continent.
up said servants and secures them
that the owners may get them a-
itled to the above reward, or if
are taken and brought home, or
e owners may get them again, shall
nds, or in proportion for any of
unds for securing the boat, and rea-
il brought home, paid by

GILBERT MIDDLETON,
or
SHAW & CHISHOLM.

uxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.
us of settling the estate of our father,
SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-
, we request all such as are indebted
make immediate payment, as no longer
be given them. Also all persons that
the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
elve months standing, are requested to
y and make payment; and those who
heir power to make immediate pay-
ected they will come and settle their
e or bond. If the above requests are
th, we shall take such methods as will
ment, without respect to persons, al-
e disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

OLLARS REWARD.
away from the widow M'Donall's, be-
imore and Annapolis, on Thursday
of March, out of the fodder house, a
ut 14 hands and an half high, paces,
ops, marked C S on his left shoulder.
s up said horse, and brings him to
Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to
s, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall re-
e reward, and reasonable charges paid
ne.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.
TED to my custody as a runaway, a
an by the name of Phil, who says he
bert Smith, living in Frederick coun-
y is well known here, having some
with one Peter Green of this county,
erstand) sold him to said Smith. His
d to pay charges and take him from
WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

June 6, 1776.
artnership of the subscribers being now
nd, all persons indebted are desired to
ccounts either by bond or note; those
comply by the 20th of July; may de-
cation being made to the committee of
out respect to persons.
JAMES LEATCH,
GILBERT IRELAND.

AS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the
rn-shore, will give constant attendance
in West-street, Annapolis, to give
ls of credit emitted by the Provincial
of Maryland the seventh day of De-
5, for those emitted by the Convention
xth day of July, 1775.

EEN.

[XXXI YEAR.] THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1776.

Constitution and form of government of Virginia concluded.

ALL laws shall originate in the house of delegates, to be approved or rejected by the senate, or to be amended with the consent of the house of delegates; except money bills, which in no instance shall be altered by the senate, but wholly approved or rejected.

A governor, or chief magistrate, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of both houses, to be taken in each house respectively, deposited in the conference room, the boxes examined jointly by a committee of each house, and the numbers severally reported to them, that the appointments may be entered (which shall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses in all cases) who shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate salary, shall be settled upon him during his continuance in office; and he shall, with the advice of a council of state, exercise the executive powers of government according to the laws of this commonwealth; and shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute, or custom, of England: But he shall, with the advice of the council of state, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the house of delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; in which cases no reprieve or pardon shall be granted, but by resolve of the house of delegates.

Either house of the general assembly may adjourn themselves respectively. The governor shall not prorogue or adjourn the assembly during their sitting, nor dissolve them at any time; but he shall, if necessary, either by advice of the council of state, or on application of a majority of the house of delegates, call them before the time to which they shall stand prorogued or adjourned.

A privy council, or council of state, consisting of eight members shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of assembly, either from their own members or the people at large to assist in the administration of government. They shall annually chuse, out of their own members a president, who, in case of the death, inability, or necessary absence of the governor from the government, shall act as lieutenant-governor. Four members shall be sufficient to act, and their advice and proceedings shall be entered on record, and signed by the members present (to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent) to be laid before the general assembly, when called for by them This council may appoint their own clerk, who shall have a salary settled by law, and take an oath of secrecy in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to conceal. A sum of money appropriated to that purpose shall be divided annually among the members, in proportion to their attendance; and they shall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of sitting in either house of assembly. Two members shall be removed by joint ballot of both houses of assembly at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. These vacancies as well as those occasioned by death or incapacity, shall be supplied by new elections, in the same manner.

The delegates for Virginia to the continental congress shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the mean time by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

The present militia officers shall be continued, and vacancies supplied by appointment of the governor with the advice of the privy council, on recommendations from the respective county courts; but the governor and council shall have a power of suspending any officer, and ordering a court-martial on complaint of misbehaviour or inability, or to supply vacancies of officers happening when in actual service. The governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the privy council; and, when embodied, shall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the country.

The two houses of assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint judges of the supreme court of appeals, and general court, judges in chancery, judges of admiralty, secretary, and the attorney general, to be commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the governor, with the advice of the privy council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both houses. These officers shall have fixed and adequate salaries, and, together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all ministers of the gospel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either house of assembly, or the privy council.

The governor, with the advice of the privy council, shall appoint justices of the peace for the counties; and in case of vacancies, or a necessity of increasing the number hereafter, such appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the respective county courts. The present acting secretary in Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or resignation, a secretary shall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the respective courts. The present and future clerks shall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the general court. The sheriffs and coroners shall be nominated by the respective courts, approved by the governor with the advice of the privy council, and commissioned by the governor. The justices shall appoint constables, and all fees of the aforesaid officers be regulated by law.

The governor, when he is out of office, and others offending against the state, either by mal-administration, corruption, or other means, by which the safety of the state may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the house of delegates. Such impeachment to be prosecuted by the attorney general, or such other person or persons as the house may appoint, in the general court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they shall be either for ever disabled to hold any office under government, or removed from such office *pro tempore*, or subjected to such pains or penalties as the law shall direct.

If all, or any of the judges of the general court, should, on good grounds (to be judged of by the house of delegates) be accused of any of the crimes or offences before-mentioned, such house of delegates may in like manner impeach the judge or judges so accused, to be prosecuted in the court of appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed in the preceding clause.

Commissions and grants shall run, *In the name of the commonwealth of Virginia*, and bear test by the governor with the seal of the commonwealth annexed. Writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude *Against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth.*

A treasurer shall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both houses.

All escheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king, shall go to the commonwealth, save only such as the legislature may abolish, or otherwise provide for.

The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, are hereby ceded, released, and for ever confirmed to the people of those colonies respectively, with all the rights of property, jurisdiction, and government, and all other rights whatsoever which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and use of the rivers Patowmack and Pocomoke, with the property of the Virginia shores or strands bordering on either of the said rivers, and all improvements which have been or shall be made thereon. The western and northern extent of Virginia shall in all other respects stand as fixed by the charter of king James the first, in the year 1609, and by the public treaty of peace between the courts of Great-Britain and France in the year 1763; unless, by act of this legislature, one or more territories shall hereafter be laid off, and governments established westward of the Allegheny mountains. And no purchases of lands shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general assembly.

In order to introduce this government, the representatives of the people met in convention shall choose a governor and privy council, also such other officers directed to be chosen by both houses as may be judged necessary to be immediately appointed. The senate to be first chosen by the people, to continue until the last day of March next, and the other officers until the end of the succeeding session of assembly. In case of vacancies, the speaker of either house shall issue writs for new elections.

The following are the appointments under the above plan of government.

Patrick Henry, jun. Esq; governor.

John Page, Dudley Digges, John Tayloe, John Blair, Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter of Shirley, and Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, counsellors of state.

Thomas Whiting, John Hutchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, jun. and George Webb, Esqrs. commissioners of admiralty.

Edmund Randolph, Esq; attorney-general.

Thomas Everard and James Cocke, Esqrs. commissioners for settling accounts.

GOD save the COMMONWEALTH.

BOSTON, *July 6.*

We learn from Halifax, by a person who left that place this day three weeks, that the troops general Howe left there were supposed to be about 1500, mostly marines, and the regiment of light-horse (which lately were wantonly tutored in a house of GOD in this town) was at Windsor, waiting for general Howe to get foot-hold at New-York, when they were to follow, and march, (or gallop) through this continent; that they were busily employed in fortifying Citidale-hill and other places, being under apprehension of an attack; that brigadier Ruggles and son from Hardwick, William Tyng, formerly high-sheriff, John Hicks, and John Howe, printers were gone volunteers with gen. Howe, and a number of others, which our informant could not recollect.

We also learn from Halifax, That when the New-York tories arrived there, they applied to general Howe for subsistence; but were informed, That unless they took up arms in defence of government, they could have no relief, when some of them voluntarily entered the service, and others, through necessity, were obliged to; and that the fourth day after their inlistment, they, together with the Boston tories, were ordered to dig in the coal mines at Nova Scotia, where we hope they may remain during life.—A proper shelter for all the tories in America.

NEWPORT, *June 24.*

Capt. Campbell, lately from Antigua, via St. Eustatia, informs, that a little before he left Antigua, a vessel from Georgia, belonging to Mr Samuel Brenton of this place, was seized there by a man of war, with all her cargo, consisting of lumber, indigo, &c. Mr. Brenton, then present, urged his being a friend to government as a reason for his being favoured; but the admiral told him the act of parliament by which he was seized, made no provision for friends to government! He then pleaded the same to the Marshal for being indulged in buying the indigo at a moderate price; but the marshal said it was difficult to determine who were friends to government, or to that purport, and that he should buy the indigo himself to ship to England.—Just so would all American tories fare, should this country be conquered agreeable to their wishes. But be assured the sun, moon, and stars shall fall, the ocean cease to roll, and all nature change its course, before a few English, Scotch and German slaves shall conquer this vast continent.

NEW-YORK, *July 11.*

On Monday last, a small party of our men were sent to drive off cattle from Bergen woods; their curiosity led them to march along Bergen shore, to view the regulars on Staten-island. On seeing two of their officers riding along the road towards Elizabeth-town point, some of our men thought to scare them, and fired their pieces at them, over the river, nearly opposite Decker's ferry. About two minutes after, they thundered away incessantly for some time at our people, with their cannon, but did them no hurt, as they betook themselves to the woods; however they continued their fire with great fury for a considerable time, thinking, no doubt, that we had been intrenching there with a great force. It was no small diversion to our men to see them throwing away their powder and shot among the trees. They picked up some of the balls and brought them away with them.

Since our last several of the new raised regiments of Connecticut troops have arrived in town, and appear to be as fine a body of men as any engaged in the present grand struggle for liberty and independence. Among them the light dragoons, between five and six hundred, who came to town yesterday, and paraded on horseback through the city, made a noble and martial appearance; and as this corps is composed of the substantial yeomanry of a virtuous sister state, nothing could be more agreeable or animating to all true friends of their country. Some of these worthy soldiers assisted, in their present uniforms, at the first reduction of Louisburg, and their "lank lean cheeks, and war worn coats," are viewed with more veneration by their *honest* countrymen than if they were glittering nabobs from India, or bashaws with *nine tails*.

On Wednesday last, the declaration of independence was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, posted at and near New-York, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III. which tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770 was by the sons of freedom laid prostrate in the dirt; the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper corn, have lost an empire.*— "Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

July 15. Last Friday morning it was reported in town, that lord Howe was arrived at Sandy-Hook, with a large fleet from England: Between one and two o'clock P. M. two ships hove in sight and joined the fleet at the Watering-place; about an hour after a ship, supposed to be the Phoenix, of 44 guns, a frigate of 28, and three tenders, got under way at Staten-island, and stood up for this city. The army soon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his station, well provided with all necessaries for a vigorous defence; but as soon as the ships came near Bedlow's island, they inclined towards the Jersey shore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both sides of the river; and notwithstanding they must have received considerable damage, they stood their course up Hudson's river, firing several broadsides as they went along, without either killing or wounding any of our people, who on the occasion behaved with uncommon bravery. A strong southerly wind, and the tide of flood facilitated the ships getting above the batteries near the town, but we hear they were roughly handled about twelve miles up the river, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear laid at Tarry-Town, about 30 miles up the river, on Saturday evening.

Several shot went through different houses in the town; two into the house of Mr. Verdice Ellsworth, at Powlis Hook; three into capt. Clarke's house, at Greenwich, one of them went through the front and lodged in a brick wall at the head of Miss Clarke's bed, in her chamber, a second went through the house, and the third destroyed several trees before the door, and took its course into the woods.

A ball also struck the house of Mr. Daniel Phoenix, and from that took its course to the new dwelling of Mr. Christopher Smith, in the opposite side of the street.

Soon after these ships passed the town, a great number of salutation guns were heard in the fleet below which we are since told was on the arrival of lord Howe, with a few more ships.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet appeared in our bay, with a white flag, which was there met by the general's barge with several gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was sent by lord Howe, with a letter to his excellency gen. Washington. But as the letter was improperly directed, it was not received,

* *Lord Clare, in the house of commons, declared that a pepper-corn, in acknowledgment of Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it.*