

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1776

LONDON, April 27.

**T**WO men of war and four frigates are ordered to be got ready with all expedition to sail for St. Helena, and wait there for the homeward bound East-Indiamen, which they are to convoy to the river, intelligence having been lately received (from the New-York Tories) that several armed American vessels have sailed for that coast, in order to attack them on their return.

May 1. They write from St. Maloes, that the commander in chief of the marine department there had ordered four American vessels laden with musquets, pistols, swords, bayonets, &c. to reland their cargoes, and proceed home in ballast.

SAWBURIDGE, MAYOR.

A common-council holden at Guildhall, on Monday the 29th of April, 1776, RESOLVED, that the right hon. the lord mayor be requested to move the following resolution in the house of commons, "That his majesty's colonies in America be continued upon the same footing of giving and granting their money as his majesty's subjects in Ireland are, by their own representatives;" and the other representatives of this city, and such other members of this court as are members of parliament, are requested to support the same.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 7, 1776, by the *Tavo Sisters*, arrived at Newry, in Ireland.

"The reinforcements intended for gen. Wooster, before Quebec, are countermanded: It is thought here (for it is only supposition as the congress are very secret in their affairs) that from intelligence they have from England, these troops cannot be spared from hence, and that the siege of Quebec will be raised, and our troops return to Montreal, where they will fortify themselves to the best advantage.—Very little cash is seen here, the paper money of the congress has got into circulation, though no one likes to take it, yet they dare not say so.—Specie has undoubtedly been hoarded up; but should the misers be found out, tarring and feathering would be the least of their punishment for being such enemies to their country; for that is the cant phrase."

Extract of another letter from New-York, dated February 22, 1776.

"New-York, once the pride of America, is in a great measure depopulated; here are about 3,000 provincial troops, under gen. LEE, who are expected to be daily joined by several thousands more.—The cause of this army was the report of gen. Clinton's coming here with some troops from Boston, and it was thought he meant to land here; he did however put in here, and was with governor Tryon, which put all the people in this city into confusion, but he only staid three days, and sailed for Virginia. He left this place the 22th instant, since which we have been more composed, but nevertheless expect a visit from the embarkations fitting out in Great-Britain, which perhaps may arrive here in April or May, when no doubt their landing will be opposed, and of course the city destroyed by the men of war."

May 23. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill to alter the mode of punishment of felons sentenced for transportation, to hard labour in England.

May 24. Should the change which is reported to have happened in the French ministry prove true, in all human probability a rupture in Europe will be the consequence.

If Choiseul, the Chatham of France, should come again into play, England may bid adieu to peace.

Choiseul is known to have entertained a deep rooted jealousy against the English. He will never forget the towering heights to which the genius of England conducted her last war. France is determined to retaliate. If she refrains, it will only be through a consciousness that we are pursuing a measure which will ruin ourselves.

Lord Howe, upon having every article in his commission consented to and signed, agreeable to his utmost wishes, pledged himself to his majesty, before his departure, not to return to Great-Britain without discovering all the American continent by treaty of the sword.

May 28. A report prevails that duke Ferdinand of B unwick is going to enter into the French service.—But this will admit of great doubt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The king has, it is said, ordered twenty men of war to be fitted out as soon as possible, and is going to make a numerous promotion of field officers, which occasions various speculations."

Lord Stormont will return on his embassy to France, immediately after the king's birth-day. It is said sir Joseph Yorke is ordered home from the Hague, on some very important matters.

A letter from Cadiz says, "An American privateer is arrived at this port, she brought dispatches from the congress for the court of Madrid. The above vessel is frigate built, mounts 28 guns, 9 pounders, and is commanded by capt. James Blake."

A letter from Rhode-Island says, "In this port we have four armed ships from 20 to 28 guns each, which have been here some time, but the commanders think it not prudent to put to sea on account of the number of English ships of war now cruising on the coast. We are almost ruined, trade at an end, provisions dear, people over head and ears in debt, and ready to tear each other to pieces; and in fact, there is great uneasiness among the people in general in America; in some

of the provinces it is much if there be not a civil war among themselves. [Tory.]

In lord Howe's fleet were shipped a vast number of small cannon for the use of the army; they are on a new construction, mostly about four pounders, so contrived that one horse will carry two of them at a great rate, in any roads, through the thickest woods.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General Conway, after a speech of an hour, moved for an address to his majesty, that he would direct to be laid before the house copies of the instructions to lord and general Howe, for making peace with America.

He arraigned the conduct of the ministry in very severe and pointed terms, and concluded his speech by observing, "That if the house continued to vote at the pleasure of the ministry, argument would have as little effect there as the troops had in America."

He was seconded by col. Barre, who, in an animated style, condemned every measure that had hitherto been taken, and observed, that whenever a motion of this nature was to be made, he saw a set of features to which he was an entire stranger, except upon such treasury attendances.

Lord North combated the arguments of both the colonel and general; denied the necessity of shewing the accounts and orders, and argued upon the prudence and good management of keeping that secret, which, if known, might frustrate future operations.

He was answered with severity by lord John Cavendish; Mr. Burke contended for the necessity of the motion, rallied the weakness of administration. Their measures, he said, were full of blunders, their designs attended with an uncommon fatality, and the execution of their orders was such as served to heighten the spirit of the Americans, and disgrace the glory of England.

Mr. Fox strenuously opposed every measure of government, canvassed every argument of lord North with spirit and judgment, and said they magnified every defeat into victory, and every shameful retreat into prudence, good conduct and heroism.

At length the question was put, when the numbers were,

For the motion, 85—Against it, 171.

The commons agreed that 5s. per hoghead be paid upon flax seed imported into Ireland, the growth of the Austrian Netherlands.

Advice has been received by government of four American vessels that came there to buy up arms and ammunition, having been detained by the magistracy of Hamburg, in order to be delivered up to his Britannic majesty.

Glasgow, April 27. Recent advices from Lisbon import, that upwards of twenty sail of American vessels are detained there, by an order procured through the interest of the British consul at that port. Most of them are said to belong to the merchants in Philadelphia.

Gosport, April 28. Spithead looks like a thick wood; we have not had so many ships here since the last war; including men of war, there are about one hundred sail.—All the men of war will shortly proceed to America.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yesterday arrived here the King of Naples, capt. Shandy, who in lat. 48. 9. long. 9. 10, spoke his majesty's ship *Tartar*, and two other men of war, with several transports under their convoy, bound to New-York, all well, who had parted with the rest of the fleet on the 24th of April.

Portsmouth, May 26. Last Thursday fell down to St. Hellens, nine sail of transports with the 2d division of Hessian troops, and yesterday they sailed, under convoy of the *Repulse*, capt. Davis, for America. The ship *Aurora*, capt. Guther, from Philadelphia, with wheat and flour, for Barcelona, is taken and carried into Gibraltar, by his majesty's ship *Enterprise*.

The increase of seamen is so great since the last bounty by proclamation, that there are at Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Spithead, 1200 seamen turned on board the guard-ships over and above what were wanted for manning the transports.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 12.

We hear, that on Wednesday last was sent into Portsmouth, by the Hancock privateer of Philadelphia, a large ship (formerly a 20 gun ship) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Jamaica for London, having on board 700 hogheads of sugar, 200 of rum, besides other valuables, a fine prize. We hear she was taken by the following stratagem, viz. Just before dusk in the evening the Hancock came across her, the captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one of the tyrant's pillagers; was very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubting vice versa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a signal as a pilot. At day light the next morning, the vessels being near together, the captain of the ship invited the captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfast; who replied, his hands were so few and sick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the vessel; and in his turn invited the captain of the ship to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat out, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock, and were taken as good care of as men in such circumstances could allow. The Hancock then sent an equal number of her own hands on board the ship, when, alas! she fell into the hands of the United States of America.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

On Monday last about 60 vessels (some say upwards of 90) came in from sea and anchored at Staten-Island.

Some suppose them to be lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia, but it is most probable they are the fleet expected from England.

A gentleman just arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that gen. Burgoyne has endeavoured to persuade some tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the British army, but they absolutely refused, and were determined not to take any part in the present unhappy dispute; that should a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greatest sufferers, therefore chose to remain neuter.

Aug. 19. Friday week, arrived here, two companies of the third battalion of the Philadelphia associations, commanded by the captains Semple and Henry, and it is said, the whole battalion are every hour expected to arrive.

Same day two fire-ships, commanded by captains Fosdyke and Thomas (gentlemen volunteers of rank in the army of the United States) proceeded up the North River, with intent to give a suitable warning to those piratical gentry that have infested it since the twelfth of July last. The night was dark and favourable to the design, and the enemy did not perceive our vessels till they were near aboard them. Capt. Fosdyke grappled the Phoenix, but the fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 minutes, after sustaining considerable damage in her rigging. Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the tenders, which was soon contumed; and we are truly sorry to inform the public, that this intrepid commander is yet missing. This gallant enterprise struck so great a panic upon the enemy that they thought it prudent to quit their station, and yesterday, taking the advantage of a fresh wind at S. E. attended with considerable rain, they run the gauntlet through a great number of well directed shot from our batteries in and near this city, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much. Our galleys played smartly, and followed the ships a considerable distance into the bay. The enemy's fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the city, as the tops of the houses were crowded with spectators, but very little damage was done to the buildings, nor any lives lost upon the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The following ADDRESS of general ROBERDEAU to the Pennsylvania associators at Amboy, is published by order of the convention of Pennsylvania.

JOHN MORRIS jun. secretary.

GENTLEMEN,  
AS it hath pleased Providence, for the exercise of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your general officer, I trust you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out whatever appears necessary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object—the good of all.

It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am persuaded, from the haughty disposition of the English nabobs towards us; that a day of bloody separation must one time or other have happened, on that account, I say, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it hath happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and posterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.

As to our present condition as soldiers in camp, I would advise you to reflect, that a young army, so suddenly collected and having every thing to learn and to provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniences, especially at first. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners in every rate must expect trouble. But as we have taken up the sword, so likewise must we take up the cross, of a soldier, and go through the difficulties as well as the dangers of the field. Hardship is the soldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude as in saving the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties is one of the first virtues in a military character, and without which no man, however brave, will ever be a soldier.

A number of complaints have been very justly made respecting the provision delivered out by the commissaries, and I assure you, that no care or duty has been, or shall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my senior in command, general Mercer, to have the provisions good, and the quantities justly given you; yet, after all, we must not expect to have things about us with that order and economy with which we had them at home. In times like these, some sacrifice of convenience must always be made to necessity. And if any man among us is so lost to all sense of virtue in this important struggle for life, liberty and property, and the conservation of them to posterity, who cannot, for a short time, put up with a soldier's fare, that he may afford his country that service she calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again; such a man is beneath mine and every honest American's respect or notice. Your reasonable complaints will be remedied, and, until that can be accomplished, I recommend it to you to shew your good sense by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.

But I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of taking notice of a dissatisfied spirit which some have or other has crept in among some of us. Of your valour I have no doubt; and I warn you, as friends and fellow soldiers, that you listen not to those (should there be such among us) who would stir up discontent and unreason. Let us go home—has been the cry of

at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of brown sugar—likewise loaf sugar by

from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, a young man named GEORGE BRADLEY, painter by trade, born in Ireland, a five feet seven inches high, very thin, with the small-pox: had on when he came to this country linen shirt and trousers, an old pair of country made shoes much worn: he sends the said servant so that he may have all receive twenty shillings reward for law alls, and reasonable charges at home, by

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.  
from the subscriber on the 24th of this instant July, a gray mare, about 7 years old, five feet high, has a small switch'd tail with a white spot; as she has been accustomed to high may probably have some marks. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly. A number of dark coloured spots, on her rump and legs. Whoever will give information of her, so that she may be recovered, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

REWARDS.  
Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.  
last night, two servant men, viz. JOHN RICHARDS, a coavid, has been in the country, a miner, born in Scotland, a fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and with a black and white face, and a black jacket, broad brass buckles, and a pair of blue trousers, and a pair of shoes is about 28 years of age.

ES, an indentured servant, has been about 15 months, born in Wales, or 7 inches high, has been brought to this country, and is acquainted with the business, dark complexion, a small-pox, short curled black hair, small eyes, speaks broken English, and took with him one of his trunks, blue upper jacket, one pair of Welch cotton with sleeves, and half worn shoes and buckles. Whoever gives information of him, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive 30 s. for each, above reward including what the law

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.  
TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, a MAN, who understands waiting and can write a good hand. Such a character, may hear of a place, and encouragement will be given, by applicant hereof.

ONE PENNY per pound is for fine white LINEN and one penny per pound for the Printer hereof.

HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the County, will give constant attendance at West-street, Annapolis, to give in all credit emitted by the Provincial Congress, the seventh day of December for those emitted by the Convention the day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.  
from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Mr. Richard Snowden's, Sunday last, a convict servant man named AM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short black hair, a swarthy complexion, and has been hurt in his right leg, so that he cannot walk on the end of it. He had on when he came to this country a new, an old claret coloured coat, a pair of blue breeches patched on the knees, a pair of shoes, and an old pair of stockings. He ran away on the 20th of May last, and brought home a day or two after. He is now out of my hands, and is a young black man 3 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, doctored with a fine foot white. He also took with him some tools.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

REWARD.  
A young man named GEORGE BRADLEY, painter by trade, born in Ireland, a five feet seven inches high, very thin, with the small-pox: had on when he came to this country linen shirt and trousers, an old pair of country made shoes much worn: he sends the said servant so that he may have all receive twenty shillings reward for law alls, and reasonable charges at home, by

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