

MARYLAND GAZETTE 143

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 19, 1776.

July 23, 1776. ... at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near 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 servant man named GEORGE BRADLEY, carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, very white 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; ... shall receive twenty shillings reward ... the law allows, and reasonable charges ... ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776. ... from the subscriber on the 24th of this instant July, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is high, has a small switch'd tail with a mane; as she has been accustomed to work, she 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 brought to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings reward. JAMES MURRAY.

FOUNDERS REWARD. ... Port Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776. ... last night, two servant men, viz. PHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been in the country, a miner, born in little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 6, hard featured and pitted with the bow-legged and wears his hair tied; took with him a country linen shirt and on jack-boots, broad brads buckles, and a pair of shoes; he is about 28 years of age. JAMES MURRAY. ... ANNES, an indentured servant, has been about 15 months, born in Wales, 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought to work and is acquainted with the duties of the business, dark complexion with the small-pox, short curled black hair, four look, small eyes, speaks broken English and took with him one of sabrig cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one made of Welch cotton with sleeves, and a pair of shoes and buckles. ... takes up said servants and brings them to the subscriber, he shall receive if 20 miles from home 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, above reward including what the law allows. DENTON JACQUES.

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

... PENCE per pound is ... for fine white LINEN ... and one penny per pound for ... by the Printer hereof.

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

... from the subscriber, living in Prince- ... county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's ... on Sunday last, a convict servant man ... LIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short ... of a swarthy complexion; and has a ... He has been hurt in his right leg ... him to jump and to walk on the end of ... that side. Had on and took with him a ... most new, an old claret coloured coat ... on the shoulders, new green jacket, of ... leather breeches patched on the knees, ... stockings, and an old pair of shoes. ... servant ran away on the 10th of May ... taken up and brought home a day or two ... his last departure. He stole out on ... Sunday last a young black mare 3 years ... 3 hands 3 inches high, docked but not ... off hind foot white. He also took with ... shoemakers tools. ... secures the said servant and mare; so that ... may get them again, shall receive five ... for the servant alone three pounds, ... are forty shillings, and if brought home ... charges, paid by ... JOSEPH D.

M A D R I D, April 30. ... THE courier sent from our court to that of Lisbon, to demand perfect satisfaction for the hostilities committed in America by the subjects of his faithful Majesty, is not yet returned. People are very curious to know how these troubles will be appeased. In the mean time, they learn from Carthage, that the six regiments of infantry which are in garrison there, have received orders to march from Castle Rodrigo, upon the frontiers of Portugal.

Paris, May 13. It is reported that there are fitting out in the several ports of this kingdom, above twenty sail of the line, and that there will be very shortly a promotion of 60 field marshals and as many lieutenant generals; it is also rumoured that a certain prince, who distinguished himself in the last war, has entered himself into the service of this crown, and is expected here hourly.

Frankfort, May 14. It is said, in order to terminate the disputes between the courts of Russia, Berlin, and Sweden, and to adjust their different pretensions, the duchy of Courland is to be united to Sweden, who is to cede to the court of Berlin, Swedish Pomerania, and as an atonement to the duke of Courland, the government of West Prussia is to be granted to him.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 6, 1776.

Colonel Barre arose, and holding a paper in his hand, which he informed the house he had cut out of the London gazette, and which, he observed, was the only account, or reason assigned, for the British troops quitting Boston, and followed this short exordium, with moving, "that copies of the last dispatches received from the first of March last, from general Howe, and vice-admiral Shuldham, be laid before the house, before they proceeded to grant any farther supplies for carrying on the said war." The colonel observed, that the only paper published by authority was become a disgrace to the nation; that the most shameful efforts had been made to mislead the people without doors; but what was infinitely of worse consequence to the nation at large, that house had been grossly misled in every single communication which had come from his majesty's servants, or which amounted to nearly the same thing, every degree and species of information had been refused.

Lord North asserted, that the troops were not compelled to abandon Boston. He confirmed the contents of the London gazette, said that as the British troops met with the least interruption from the rebels, neither did the general come into any compromise whatever. He said, the stores, ammunition, &c. were not abandoned; that the army suffered no loss, either immediately before, or on its embarkation; that the troops embarked with all possible coolness and regularity, and even, as he emphatically expressed it, "perfectly at their ease."

Lord John Cavendish spoke warmly in defence of the motion. He observed, that the nation had been insidiously led into a war; when once embarked, it was too late to recede; and, from the very first day the sword was drawn, his majesty's ministers have refused to impart a single tittle relative to the conduct of this war; and the minister comes down, day after day, to this house, and expects an implicit obedience and assent to whatever demand he pleases to make, without any other pretensions to their favour or confidence, but what he can build on the information; that under his administration the whole British empire has near lost all the colonies, at the national expence of twenty millions of money, precisely in eleven months from day to day, that is, from the date of the defeat at Lexington to the celebrated embarkation, which was the subject of the present debate.

Mr. Byng spoke on the same side. He said the public ought to be informed what was doing in America, and to what purposes the money was to be applied, which they were granting out of their own pockets.

Sir George Young arraigned the conduct of administration in very pointed terms. He said it was impossible but the consequences of the present war must be the destruction of the nation. In any hands the event would be doubtful; but in such hands the ruin and disgrace of the nation, and the loss of America, were inevitable.

Mr. Hartly spoke very full on the subject. He contended, notwithstanding the bold and unqualified assertions of the noble lord at the head of the treasury, that gen. Howe was driven from Boston, and that nothing but the dread of having his whole army cut to pieces, or made prisoners, induced him to make so precipitate and unexpected a retreat.

Mr. Burke observed, that the noble lord had disclaimed any intention of giving false colours to the account which appeared in the London gazette; but there was room left for a possibility of misrepresentation; for though the Boston extraordinaries for eight thousand men, in the course of twelve months, had amounted to one million and a half, or nearly two hundred pounds a man, for salt beef and four crout, he would be bold to affirm, and called on the noble lord to contradict him, that the troops could not have remained in that town ten days longer, if the heavens had not rained down manna and quails; and, in a similar expectation, he presumed, the troops were embarked for Halifax, a land flowing with milk and honey.

Mr. Ellis and Mr. Littleton spoke against the motion. They insisted that the communication would be exceedingly improper in the present critical situation of affairs.

Gen. Conway was bold, animated, and persuasive. He said the British council had fallen into contempt, and the honour of the nation was deeply wounded. He condemned the conduct of administration without reserve, and said the army, which was destined for the conquest of America, now lay inactive and stuffed into transports, waiting at Spithead; that some of them were in Germany, some of them at Spithead, and none of them where they should long since have been; that he always thought the measure of coercing America, for the purpose of raising a revenue, an unjust one; he always looked upon it to be impracticable; but was certain it was to the last degree cruel, oppressive and destructive; destructive in either event; of the commercial importance and dearest interests of this country, in case it should miscarry; destructive of what was still, if possible, more valuable, its liberties, if it should succeed.

Lord George Germaine said, by what little of the correspondence he had seen, he never understood that gen. Howe intended to begin his operations in Boston. His opinion was well known, it was the opinion of the majority of the house; as long therefore as the house thought it proper to continue the war, or support it, he thought it would be right to pursue it, and no longer. Whatever his own sentiments were, if the house should change theirs, he was ready to acquiesce. When he came into office, the nation was already engaged in it, so that, on either hand, he remained perfectly contented.

Col. Barre again spoke to his motion. He was, if possible, stronger in his expressions than before. He observed, that the embarkations were all made too late last year; that convoys were neglected; that the provisions, ammunition and stores, by that means, had fallen into the hands of the provincials. That the naval force was inadequate to the service, and that unequal as it was to the service, it was still worse provided; and more improperly directed. He should be glad to know to whom those delays, mismanagements, if not malversations in office, were to be imputed. He then took a view of the conduct of administration since the commencement of the present year; and declared to know, how it came to pass, that now, on the sixth of May, the greatest part of the army should be lying at Spithead, or what was the reason that some of the Hessians, who ought to have been at the place of their destination in America, have not yet left Germany.

Mr. Hopkins spoke against the motion; said secrecy should be observed, otherwise all our plans would shortly come to the knowledge of our enemies.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, the question was put, and the house divided: ayes fifty-four, noes one hundred and seventy-one.

May 26. Letters by the Hayfield, capt. Clarke, who is arrived at Dover from Cadiz, bring an account, that in the latter end of March six Spanish men of war, four frigates, twenty transports with soldiers, and other vessels with artificers and materials for building on board, sailed from thence, but to what part of the world they were bound was kept a profound secret.

Orders were sent yesterday to the victualling office to continue killing so long as the weather remains cool; vast quantities of salt provisions being wanting, and Ireland can no longer supply the navy, having been so much drained of every necessary of life, that the poor are in a starving condition.

The majority on the last night's question was, as usual, large in the support of the ministry, 128 to 38, three to one. The question, however, was of the utmost importance. At the opening of this session an act was passed to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Americans; and the effect of this bill lord North insisted would be, that America, cut off from the advantages of the British commerce, would be bereft of all resources of wealth, and consequently must fall prostrate, and confess unconditional submission to our commands. The consequences indeed no more followed in logic than it has in fact, for the commerce of America will find its own channel in spite of us. The reasoning however had its effect for the moment, and the good people of England were cajoled into ruinous expences; but nothing was at the time further from the minister's thoughts than shutting up the trade of the two countries. The object was to take a monopoly of the trade to America into their own hands. The ministry reserved a power to themselves of licensing ships to carry provisions, and under colour of provisions, every article of commerce was engaged in under treasury orders, and at the treasury expence. It appeared by last night's examination, that men who would not on their own bottom have got credit for a suit of cloaths, did, upon the authority of Sir Grey Cooper's letter, which made the treasury answerable, get credit for valuable cargoes of all sorts of goods. Mr. Payne of the bank was examined, and though a ministerial man, he by no means defended a job that took the trade of England out of mercantile hands, and threw it into the lap of the ministers. It came out that Mr. Payne had complained of this dirty traffic to lord North; and that his lordship, thinking the stale plea of provision that had satisfied his majority, would content a merchant, had made use of it to Mr. Payne, who very sensibly and shrewdly had answered his lordship "that he thought nails a bad sort of provision for the king's troops; and hard of digestion." It appeared by his evidence, and Mr. Whitlock's and Mr. Woodridge's, very clearly, that Sir Grey Cooper, with the knowledge of lord North, had opposed

under those licences, an illicit, clandestine trade with the colonies. To say no worse of it, this must throw the whole mercantile body at the feet of the minister. Sometimes it answers for the purpose of paying for addresses, and other compliances; and it palpably opens a door to the most extensive corruption; it depends only on the nicety of lord Sandwich's honour and lord North's, what quantum of fortune they may please to make, without appearing concerned. The mercenary offices for these licences, enhance the benefit of those offices: but when a bankrupt, or a party writer, or a school boy, the son of a man in favour, obtains these licences, and turns merchant, one plainly sees that the detection of the portion of profit the great ones take to themselves; or that the underlings, about them get, cannot be ascertained, though the corrupt benefits which must arise cannot be doubted. Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Robinson will probably, by a year's war or two, be rich enough to be made lords, and lords as rich as Jews, tho' England may become as poor as a church mouse. But perquisite and job are the glory of the times.

Genuine extract of a letter by the last mail from New-York April 12, 1776.

"If you have any idea of our situation, you must be solicitous to hear from us. When you are informed, that New-York is deserted by its old inhabitants, and filled with soldiers from New-England, Philadelphia, Jersey, &c. you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very safe from so undisciplined a multitude as our provincials are represented to be; but I do believe there are very few instances of so great a number of men together, with so little mischief done by them. They have all the simplicity of ploughmen in their manners, and seem quite strangers to the vices of older soldiers; they have been employed in erecting fortifications in every part of the town. It would make you sorry to see the place so changed; the old fort walls are demolished in part, though there is an advantage to the broad way, as it opens the view there greatly; there is a battery carried across the street, erected partly at lord Abington's expence, for the fascines were cut out of the wood that belongs to the Warren estate. You may remember it lies opposite to —, and was a beautiful wood; Oliver Del — had been nursing it these forty years; it looks in piteous state now. Mr. Del — hoped to have it somewhat spared, by telling the New-Englanders, who were cutting it, that a third part of it belonged to one of the pretelling lords; one of them answered, "Well, and if he be such a great liberty boy, and so great friend to our country, he will be happy that his wood was so happy for our use." He was obliged to retire and leave it to their mercy. You remember Bayard's mount, covered with cedars; it commanded a prospect exceedingly extensive; the top of it is so cut away, that there is room enough now for a house and garden; there is a very good and a very advantageously situated fortification there erected; round the hospital another; in short, every place that can be usefully employed in that way, either is or will be used. You may recollect a sweet situation at Horne's Hook, that Jacob Walton purchased, built an elegant house, and greatly and beautifully improved the place; he was obliged to quit it—the troops took possession and fortified there. When Mrs. Walton received the order to get out of her house, she burst into tears, for she was fixed to her heart's desire. By how uncertain a tenure do we hold the possessions of this world.—When you were here a few years ago, did we dream that Englishmen would drive us to so much distress and misery as we do, and are likely to suffer? Oh! the houses in New-York! if you could but see the insides of them, occupied by the bravest people on the continent! (for the empty houses are almost taken by the soldiers) Kennedy's new house, Mallett's, and one next to it, had six hundred men in them.

"Governor Tryon loses his credit with the people here prodigiously; he has lately issued a proclamation, desiring the deluded people of this colony to return to their obedience, promising a speedy support to the friends of government, declaring a door of mercy open to the penitent, and a rod for the disobedient, &c. It is generally a matter of laughter and surprise, that he could do any thing so weak and ill judged. The friends of government were provoked at being so distinguished, and the friends of liberty hung him in effigy, and printed a dying speech for him. A letter too was intercepted from him, hastening lord Howe to New-York, as the rebels were fortifying. These letters have entirely lost him the good will of the people; and to complete the conduct, he refused letting the papers to England by the packet, go without an oath, consisting of a variety of articles; among others, they were to give any kind of information of what passed in New-York to any person whatever, beside the king and his ministers. The gentlemen all complained much of the oath, and except one, whom necessity obliged to go, were determined to stay, rather than take it. It has been dispensed with, however, from the Americans.

"You cannot think how sorry I am the governor has so lost himself; a man once so much beloved, his absence from the government so much regretted, his return so pleasing to most people, now spoken of with contempt and distrust. O Lucifer, once the son of the morn, how fallen! gen. Washington is expected hourly; gen. Putnam is here, with several other generals and some of their ladies. All communication with the men of war has been stopped some days ago, and a guard kept at the watering place, to prevent their getting any? in consequence of which a skirmish happened on Sunday last. Our troops took prisoners some men