

October 11, 1776.
... on the night of the 9th instant,
... Patuxent iron-works, the two fol-
... men, viz. EDMUND WALKER,
... about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10
... high; dark complexion, black eyes,
... hair; he had on and took with
... shirt, coarse country linen trousers,
... skin upper jacket, and felt hat.
... R, an Englishman, about 25 years of
... 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on
... him one old shirt, an old blue jacket,
... cotton breeches, and an old felt hat
... great part of the crown. They went
... with a yellow negro, named Jacob,
... Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow,
... of age, who has had a part of each
... on; his dress was a full country
... breeches, of an ash colour, an old
... felt hat, and old shoes; and being
... with the roads from hence to York
... Pennsylvania, it is very probable they
... that place.—Whoever takes up said
... received; if taken twenty miles from
... killings, 40 forty miles, forty shillings,
... water distance, three pounds for each
... (the law allows) paid by
... JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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

POUNDS REWARD.
September 30, 1776.
... this day from the subscriber, a negro
... named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches
... old, of a yellow complexion, has an
... on his speech, a large scar on his left
... when he went away, an old Irish li-
... nery linen trousers, old pumps, a sky
... coat, the back part of which is gray
... and a spotted swan skin waistcoat; he
... him a country cotton shirt and some
... Whoever takes up the said negro
... d to the above reward.

JOSEPH IRELAND.
Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.
Monday the 5th inst. a small flat
... watch, winds up in the back, and
... crew in one part of the dial-plate;
... John Deards, London, No. 1641,
... bringing the said watch to me shall re-
... pounds reward, and if offered for sale
... t.

JAMES MAWE.
LIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.
... evolute people of this city, and coun-
... earnestly requested to send all the old
... her old linen, they can conveniently
... Richard Tootell. Their donations
... (with thanks) either at the doctor's
... at the military hospital shop, on the
... ill, where the free-school was formerly
... and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and
... roots, tormentil and calamus, are pur-
... vise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split
... l. Dog-wood berries, which must be
... and cured in the shade; when dried,
... will appear of a dark red, if black
... and will not answer the purpose.
R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 10, 1776.
TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,
... MAN, who understands waiting at
... and can write a good hand. Such a
... good character, may hear of a place,
... encouragement will be given; by ap-
... printer hereof.

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

October 18, 1776.
... public sale, to the highest bidder, on
... day of November next, if fair, if not,
... day, at the late dwelling plantation
... of Gittings, deceased,
... his personal estate, consisting of both
... and blooded horses, cattle of different
... also a waggon and many other ar-
... cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn,
... before the articles are removed.
RICHARD GRAVES, admr.
... who have any demands against the afore-
... requested to bring or send in their
... they may be settled as the law directs,
... counts immediately made up with the
... R. G.

... BEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1776.

LONDON, August 6.

WE hear that a petition will be presented to the secretary of state for the American department by the merchants to cause the captain of the Yankey privateer to be kept in custody to answer to them for the property he has illegally taken, he being the sole owner of the privateer; and the prizes, of course, will be sold in America for his account and emolument.

Advice is received from Russia, that seven fail of men of war, under the command of vice-admiral Telmanow, are sailed from Cronstadt, but to what part they are bound remains a secret.

The first of July a French brig put into Fyal, the captain of which said, in his voyage he spoke with twenty fail, great and small, of Spanish men of war, bound to America.

A Portuguese man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by capt. Snitzel, has taken, on the coast of Brazil, two Spanish merchant ships, and sent them to Lisbon.

His majesty's ship the Worcester, of 64 guns, cast anchor at Fyal, the latter end of June, at which place she is stationed to cruise off, to intercept the American vessels. The steward of the ship was sent on shore at the above place dangerously ill.

John Wilkes, Esq; is said to be extremely ill at Enghelmsstone.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, August 5.

"A letter from Exmouth, dated July 31, says, "On Saturday the 27th instant, off the Start, and on Sunday the 28th in Torbay, our pilots spoke with a large New-England built sloop, which mounted 12 carriage guns, and a number of swivels; they counted above 40 men on board, some of whom, on the pilot's approach, had their naked swords drawn; they enquired of the pilots if any East-Indians were expected, and asked many other questions; which plainly proved it was an American privateer.

Yesterday Alexander Wedderburne, Esq; his majesty's solicitor, set out for France.

On Friday night an express arrived from Glasgow with fresh dispatches for lord George Germaine, from lord Dunmore at Virginia, brought over by the Nelly, capt. Hudson, who was taken up there for that purpose by lord Dunmore. Several passengers are come over in her.

August 9. Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, and Rois and Hodges (captains of the two West India men taken by the above privateer) were sitting together in Johnson's cabin a few days after they were taken, when Johnson having inadvertently laid down his cutlase, Rois and Hodges took the advantage of it, by drawing him on his back, and seized the cutlase.

The guard stationed on the quarter-deck having also laid down his cutlase in order to go forward, one of Rois or Hodges's people, who had been let into the secret, immediately seized it and gave the alarm, on which the men belonging to the Yankey, and those of the merchant-men (who ought to have been confined) ran up, and one of the Americans having caught up a scrubbing brush, and advancing in a threatening posture, was told by the man who held the cutlase, that if he advanced a step further he would take his head off, and ordered him and the rest of the men belonging to the privateer to go forward; Rois and Hodges, in the mean time, having broke open the armed chest.

Capt. Johnson and his crew were removed from the Yankey about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and it is said are now on board the Conquestadore man of war.

Capt. Johnson complains of capt. Rois's illiberal behaviour, in suffering several people to come on board since he arrived, and insult him in the most cruel and rois terms, though a prisoner; and when his brother came to see him, after three years absence, capt. Rois would not permit them to talk a minute in private.

If capt. Rois has secreted his prisoners, is it not worthy the interposition of the civil power to compel him to produce them, that no foul play may be offered them, till they have taken their trials?

Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, lately taken and brought into the river, is a native of New-England, previous to the present unhappy difference between his country and America, he lived as a merchant, in great repute, at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire. Last winter he had the misfortune, to have his house burnt down at the time when the greatest part of Portsmouth was destroyed by the swan, and other ships of war, at which time he lost the whole of his property. The remaining part taking place, and depriving him from carrying on his trade, he resolved to go to sea in a privateer, and accordingly hired the Yankey for that purpose.

The guns on board the above privateer were some of those that had been spiked up by gen. Howe, at Bolton; previous to his leaving that place.

Advices from the elector of Hanover say, their manufactures, and their husbandry, are greatly affected by recruiting and transporting to many men out of the country.

Within these ten days no less than three expresses have been received by government from general Howe.

The people of Ireland, in the linen trade, have suffered very much by the stoppage of the importation of flax from North-America, from whence they used to have great quantities; at present they indeed have some from America, but then they receive it by the way of St. Eustatia and Amsterdum, by which means the price is greatly enhanced, and a loss suffered by the

country in the employment of Dutch bottoms in carrying the same.

August 15. Yesterday lord Shelburne attended the levee at St. James's for the first time for several years past; at the same time he took leave of his majesty previous to his departure to France.

This week upwards of six thousand letters from New-York, Halifax, and other parts of America, have been received by different people in London, which were brought by the New-York packet, and transports that have arrived since Friday.

A gentleman from Cadiz informs us, that three Spanish frigates, five transports with four regiments of foot, and four victuallers, the day before he left that place, sailed for the Havannah.

A great number of transport ships, in government service, now lay off Deptford, taking in naval stores for the use of the fleets in America, which, as fast as their loadings are completed, sail round for Portsmouth to proceed to Halifax.

The Yankey privateer, with her guns and all her stores, is ordered to be sold immediately, that the purchase money may be divided among the persons who took her.

A correspondent observes, that nothing but infatuation could influence administration in sending troops and money to conquer the Americans; specie is what they principally want, and we have sent them a million of money, which will circulate through that country, and never return to Old England. The most effectual way to reduce America is by the exertion of our naval strength, which would destroy their trade, keep our navy on a respectable footing, strike terror into the natural enemies of Great-Britain, and the money raised for equipping our fleets would circulate at home.

On Tuesday afternoon died, at his house in Grosvenor Place, the right hon. lord Cathcart, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and lately appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber, in the room of the late lord Marham.

Tuesday a ship arrived from Quebec, which brings letters dated the 6th of July from thence, and of the 4th from Montreal; they inform us that gen. Carleton had left one thousand of the foreign troops to garrison Quebec, and as many at Montreal, and that the main army, consisting of 8000 regulars, and 2000 Canadians, with a large body of Indians, making twelve tribes, were getting and assembling the vessels and batteaux as fast as possible upon lake Champlain, in the neighbourhood of St. John's (in which they had already made great progress) towards embarking the army, and proceeding to Crown-Point in pursuit of the rebels, and from thence to enter the province of New-York, &c. Mean while, nothing could exceed the eagerness of the British army in general to come up with the enemy; and several parties of Indians had already made excursions through the woods and swamps as far as Crown-Point, and slain many of the scattered Provincials, and were frequently bringing in scalps (although against gen. Carleton's orders) nor is it possible for him to prevent it effectually, or those savages to desist from their cruel practices.—The king's army are in great spirits, very healthy, and abound with all sorts of provisions.

Copies of the declaration of war by the provincials are now in town, and said to be couched in the strongest terms—that, having now drawn the sword in defence of all that is dear to them, they are determined never to sheath it till a full compensation is made for the cruel oppressions they have sustained.

It is said the American provinces have not only declared themselves independent, but that they have sent memorials thereof, and of their proceedings, to most of the courts in Europe.

Orders are given to the commissioners of the navy to take four ships into government service, to carry corn and other provisions to Jamaica and Antigua, all intercourse with the American colonies; from which those places were supplied, being stopped.

From the (LONDON) PUBLIC LEDGER, of August 9.

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may assure the public that he is charged with dispatches from lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much embarrass administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of lord Stormont he watched the motions of the court of France with such success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that alliance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succours to the colonies, and of giving every assurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to lord Stormont whilst his lordship was in England. He was dispatched in haste to Versailles, with instructions to remonstrate, in spirited terms, on the insult thus offered to the court of London. Lord Stormont obeyed his instructions. He pressed for a categorical answer. The reply was couched in the most ambiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to convince lord Stormont of the intentions of that court.

Mr. St. Paul is now sent over to assure our ministry of the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That if the declaration of the edicts, setting forth the independency of America, shall be generally published by the people throughout the different colonies, then, and in the conjunction with Spain, will it zero a rupture with Great Britain, by openly assisting

the colonists, on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain.

I do not pretend to specify every particular. But this I will venture to affirm is the substance of that intelligence which Mr. St. Paul is sent over to communicate to administration. The public will from hence perceive, that it is entire madness to place any reliance on the pacific assurances of France and Spain. They will not wantonly plunge into a war. But no person can expect that they will forego national advantages, out of compliment to the English ministry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told administration thus much. The public have only to expect, what hath been repeatedly foretold, that the rupture with our colonies will end in the loss of America, and a war with France and Spain. If these are eligible events, the people are very right in supporting those plans which must produce them. If the loss of America (which implies a total ruin of our commerce) is not a thing to be desired, then are the people blind to their own interests, in not ceasing to protect ministers who have long ceased to pay any regard to the commercial welfare of their country.

MATTER OF FACT.

The following is an authentic account of what has lately happened between Spain and Portugal.

"In the course of last year gen. Vetus, governor of Buenos Ayres, repeatedly wrote to the court of Madrid, that the Portuguese daily encroached upon the rights of the Spaniards, and hid violent hands on those who dared to oppose them; but as often as the Spanish minister complained about it to the court of Lisbon, he received for answer, "What it must be some party quarrel amongst the neighbouring inhabitants, and entirely without the least knowledge of the court." The minister implicitly was satisfied with that answer, and wrote to the general that the two courts were in the best harmony and friendship, and what ever happened between the Spanish and Portuguese subjects in that quarter of the world should be adjusted there, as it did not deserve the particular notice of these courts.

"In the month of November last, the general sent a very alarming letter to the minister, insinuating that the Portuguese, whose forces increased daily, and who continued to commit very daring and outrageous actions, must have some hostile views, and therefore a proper and sufficient reinforcement was highly necessary; upon which the minister complained again to the court of Lisbon; and as the answer did not follow immediately, a reinforcement of three regiments was sent to Buenos Ayres, with orders to join the land militia there.

"In the month of December, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid waited upon the minister there, declaring, in his most faithful majesty's name, that he had not the least hostile intentions, and that dispatches had just been sent to all the chief officers in that quarter, to reprimand them for their past conduct, and to give the strictest orders to keep their soldiers in due discipline, assuring him at the same time that nothing hostile should be heard in future.

"The latter end of April the minister, to his greatest astonishment, received the following intelligence from the above governor: That on the 27th of March, a Portuguese squadron, consisting of 12 ships of different sizes, commanded by an English officer, attacked, near Las Patos, five Spanish vessels, but the wind (which blew very violent) happened to be in favour of the latter, so that the former were scattered and obliged to retire; however, some hundreds were killed and wounded in the engagement; and that the English officer who had the command, in a fit of despair, threw two English officers (whom he accused of cowardice) overboard, and shot himself through the head. This was immediately sent to the court of Lisbon. The answer was, That it might have been done previous to the late orders having been received; but it was without the least knowledge of the court. The court of Madrid, notwithstanding this answer, became suspicious, and orders were given for an armament.

"In the beginning of May, the court of Madrid received dispatches that open hostilities were commenced by the Portuguese; that on the 2d of April 30 Portuguese transports, having on board nine regiments and 300 pieces of cannon, commanded by English and German officers, sailed up the river Rio Grande, attacked the fort St. Theele, which was soon delivered up to them; they further advanced and attacked the fort St. Theresa (which by this time they were in possession of; as also of that of Monte Video;) General Vetus, in a hurry, went with the garrison of Monte Video, and some artillery, to oppose them, but was defeated; about 400 of his men were killed, and about 100 wounded, and when the dispatches came away they were marching towards Buenos Ayres.

"Upon this alarming intelligence, a general armament was ordered throughout Spain, and some of their squadrons united with the French, and the matter rests now thus; the court of Lisbon still insists that all this was done without their order or knowledge; but as the latter two forts, viz. St. Theresa and Monte Video, were not taken before the 27th of April, a time when the orders of the court of Lisbon (which according to the above-mentioned declaration were sent in the beginning of December last) must have been received, and consequently the officers have acted contrary to the royal order; the court of Madrid insists that these offenders shall be punished with death, which they richly deserved at any rate, if they acted against their orders, or whether they acted without the knowledge of the court of Lisbon; and if this be done, the court of Madrid will consider themselves amply satisfied; but if this request is not complied with, the latter will judg-