

AM ROBERT's per wants two...
the governing price of the market.
frayed, from the Maryland city, a large
COW, with a white face. The subscriber
wants to know where the best
WILLIAM ROBERT.

FOUNDERS KEWARD.
December 24, 1776.
away from the subscriber's plantation,
in George's county, near Stowers Inn,
the 9th day of last October, a short well
furred, named JACOB, about twenty
five feet four or five inches high, and
his hair) the under part of both
thighs, scarred by a burn. The
on which he went away was an orange
coloured country cloth coat and breeches,
old hat, and old shoes; but a
y added to every kind of rillany, he
now, furnished himself with other
ing; and being of a yellowish complexion,
possibly endeavor to imitate himself upon
for a freeman. Whoever takes up or
secures him in any jail, so that I get his
receive five pounds, current money, and
the above reward.
THOMAS WELSH.

and to be sold at the Printing-office.
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PRINCE OF MARYLAND,
City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the
14th of August, 1776.

Head of Severn, Dec. 20, 1776.
has who have any claims against the estate
of John Stevens, Sen. of the north
tern, late deceased, are desired to
in to the subscriber, duly authenticated
that they may be adjusted and discharged
and all those who are indebted in any way
are requested to come without delay,
or otherwise settle, the same with their
WACHEL STEVENS.

2 DOLLARS REWARD.
Lower district, Frederick county,
Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.
right from the subscriber, living in
of Herring's river, near the chapel, an
man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about
age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set
complexion, wears his own brown hair,
if any beard; had on, when he went
country cloth jacket, both kersey wove,
the upper one black and white, much
der one white, breeches of the same kind
under jacket, much worn and patched,
y linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes
with iron plates on the soles, and nails
ed with stings, a Dutch cap tared on
it; he has lost one of his upper front teeth,
on his chin opposite the left tooth, occa-
sion of a horse. Whoever takes up said
secures him in any jail, and gives notice
shall receive ten dollars, and if brought
reward, including what the law al-
RICHARD GREEN.

2 POUNDS REWARD.
December 4, 1776.
om the subscriber, last night, a BAY
between 14 and 15 hands high, branded
shoulder EB, both his hind feet white,
star in his forehead, paces like a bay
timed and newly shod before, has a
upon his neck, or withers, like he's had
ever takes up the thief, or secures him
that he may be brought to justice,
above reward; and for the horse above,
again, forty shillings, paid by
PHILIP HAMMOND
of the head of Severn

LD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker,
in ANNAPOLIS,
is opportunity of informing his old
and friends in general, that the part-
aw and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and
moved from the house lately occupied by
to the opposite side of the same street,
as testified by Mr. Charles Peale; where
to carry on the cabinet-making
business: He likewise makes several
billiard tables, in the best manner
POUNDS REWARD.
Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.
om ISAAC WITESTER's plantation,
at river, Frederick county, about the
ACK HORSE, about six years old, had
and is undocked or branded; he is a
horse, better than 14 hands high, and
light. Whoever takes up the said horse
brings them to the subscriber, he re-
serves from home, 10 s. if twenty miles or
30 s. if fifty miles, or out of the prob-
be horse; and if the thief is brought to
reward, and reasonable charges, by
WILLIAM WATERS.

EXERCISES
B. N.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE 199

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1777.

To the PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THE very critical and alarming situation of all America, the circumstances of this state, and what your incumbent duty requires in the present crisis, demand the most serious and attentive consideration of every wife and good man among you. At this hour the fate of America stands suspended. All your wisdom, integrity and virtue must now be exerted to save yourselves and your posterity from the horrors of slavery. The happiness or misery of present millions, and future millions, depend on your success, in the present war with Great Britain. I request your indulgence, while I offer to your consideration a few observations on those important subjects: to your reason and judgment only will I appeal.

Your cause is just, and the war with Great Britain unavoidable and necessary. The king of Great Britain, his ministry and his parliament have invariably, for a number of years, obstinately persevered in a systematical scheme to reduce the colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and pleasure. That such was their design is manifest. The many injustices, arbitrary and cruel acts of parliament, and the attempt by force to compel our obedience to them, indisputably evince it.

The facts stated in the address of the first congress to their constituents, and the subsequent conduct of the British parliament, must satisfy the impartial world, that the cup of slavery was originally designed for us, and that war, cruel and unnatural, should be waged against us, if we rejected the bitter draught. The parliament of Great Britain claimed a right to make laws in all cases to affect our lives, liberty, and property; a claim so extravagant and wicked, that the civil liberty, the social happiness of us and all our posterity, must cease, the moment it is admitted. Reason and justice look down with indignation upon it. The king of Great Britain, to make laws for us, in all cases, or to tax us, or to alter or abolish our constitutions or forms of government, was inadmissible: An unlimited power to legislate for us would constitute a complete and perfect system of slavery. If parliament can dispose of any part of our property, of consequence the whole must be subject to their will. If parliament can, in any manner, interfere in our internal regulations, a right will follow to alter or abolish them at pleasure. If parliament can tax us, we have no property. If parliament can alter or destroy the securities which our constitutions and forms of government give us for our liberties and our lives, then are we dependents, vassals and slaves.

The difference of conduct between the king and parliament of Britain, and the colonies and your congress, is worthy of observation. The king and parliament would not admit any bounds to their authority. They would admit no limitation to their power. Their object was to maintain an absolute unlimited supremacy of legislation over America: All your property, and the legislations of the colonies, must be subject to their absolute discretion. To carry this claim into execution, every act and fraud, which the wit of man could invent, was practised to deceive and divide the unwary Americans. No pains would be spared to relate the various schemes and stratagems, the many injuries and oppressions, to which recourse was had, to break their spirits, and to reduce them to submission. The statutes, the instructions to, and the behaviour of, their governors must rise in judgment against the people of Britain. On our part, we petitioned, we remonstrated, from one end of the continent to the other. We stated our grievances and humbly implored relief. Our repeated petitions were rejected, and treated with insult and contempt. Our oppressions were increased, and each rising new and more insupportable than the last. The congress attempted to draw a line, by which to limit the authority of the parliament over the colonies. They were of opinion, that in all cases, in which our several legislatures were competent, the parliament ought not to interfere; that in such cases only where they were incompetent, the parliament should have a legislative power. Congress only claimed an exemption from taxation, and that our charters and the essentials of our constitutions and governments should be preserved inviolate. Congress admitted a power in Great Britain to regulate our external commerce, her great palladium and support, and from whence she drew immense wealth, as a compensation for the protection of her navy. The Congress offered, if our trade was placed upon the same footing with the inhabitants in that kingdom, to contribute her proportion of expense for the defence of the whole empire. Could she be asked, or more be admitted, or required? Great Britain rejected a peace and union with us on these terms. From reason and justice she appealed to the sword, and commenced the war. America resisted; but the Congress, anxious for peace and reconciliation, again petitioned. Actuated by a spirit of avarice and ambition, and dead to all the feelings of humanity the people of Britain prosecuted the war against us with a cruelty and barbarity not practised by any civilized nation. They wantonly burnt our towns, spoiled our property, and carried waste, destruction and havoc wherever they went. They incited and bribed the savages of the wilderness, to grant them their assistance. The slaughter of your wives and children was the object of this diabolical measure. To wreak her vengeance on her virtuous sons, Great Britain infamously sold to what she so loudly complained of, and execrated, in the last French war. The dagger was put into the hands of your slaves, with promises of freedom,

to murder their masters. Despairing by these means, and with her national forces, to subjugate us, she meanly hired foreign mercenaries to assist her in our destruction. To engage such wretches in her service, a liberty to plunder was granted, and many of them allege a private promise of the monarch of Britain, to grant them the first choice of our forfeited estates. After their accumulated injuries, and after all reasonable hope of an accommodation had vanished, the Congress declared the colonies free and independent states.

Thus have I endeavoured to shew, that Great Britain is the aggressor, and that the present war is *benign, just, and necessary*. The declaration of independence was *expedient, wise and necessary*. You have but this alternative, **YOU MUST BE INDEPENDENT, OR SLAVES.**

AN AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.
In COUNCIL of SAFETY, December 23.

Friends and countrymen,
THE pressing exigency of the times induces us once more to address you, while we can deplore the calamities of our country without restraint, and before the voice of truth and the exertions of tyranny are forced back into the bosom of the wretched sufferer. On your vigorous exertions alone at this time will depend the privilege of ever addressing you in the title of freemen. Should the enemy be encouraged by further success, devastation and ruin must mark their footsteps.

We call upon you, we entreat and beseech you to come forth to the assistance of our worthy general Washington and our invaded brethren in the Jerseys—If you wish to secure your property from being plundered, and to protect the innocence of our wives and children—if you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate—A manly resistance will secure every blessing—Inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction—Step forth like men—Feed not yourselves with the vain expectation of peace and security should the enemy succeed in reducing this country: such hopes will vanish like the dreams of the night, and plunge you into an irretrievable abyss of unspeakable misery.

Shall we, with heaven and justice on our side, (unless we could impiously suppose that the Almighty has devoted mankind to slavery) shall we hesitate to meet our enemies in the hostile field? The sons of America have not drawn their swords to invade the rights of others, nor to reduce populous countries to a state of desolation—it was not to plunder the wealthy, nor to wrest from the laborious farmer or industrious mechanic his hard earned blessings, that America had recourse to arms.—No—Whilst our most humble petitions and pathetic expostulations yet rung in the ears of our enemies, they wantonly attacked us on our own peaceful shores.

May heaven, who bestowed the blessing of liberty upon you, awaken you to a sense of your danger, and rouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bid defiance to the efforts of tyranny—May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign.—That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country.

Many are the artifices of our enemies to delude and deceive. False tales of every kind are invented and propagated to amuse and delay you. For this purpose, among others, they have spread a report that your services are not wanted—Believe no such reports, they are propagated by traitors. Let all able bodied men, whether associators or not, step forth at this crisis, under the officers of the district where they reside, and march without delay to Philadelphia, except those of Berks and Northampton, who are to join at Washington at head quarters.

We conclude with entreating all committees of inspection, officers of the militia and every friend to his country, to exert their influence on the present occasion, and we have not the least doubt but their virtuous endeavours will be crowned with the most happy success.

By order of council,
THO. WHARTON, jun. pref.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army.

“ Since I wrote you this morning, I have had an opportunity of hearing a number of the particulars of the horrid depredations committed by that part of the British army, which was stationed at and near Pennycuik, under the command of lord Cornwallis. Besides the sixteen young women who had fled to the woods to avoid their brutality, and were there seized and carried off, one man had the cruel mortification to have his wife and only daughter (a child of ten years of age) ravished; this he himself, almost choked with grief, uttered in lamentations to his friend, who told me of it, and also informed me that another girl of thirteen years of age was taken from her father's house, carried to a barn about a mile, there ravished, and afterwards made use of by five more of these brutes. Numbers of instances of the same kind of behaviour I am assured of have happened; here their brutish lusts were their stimulus; but wanton mischief was seen in every part of the country; every thing portable they plundered, and carry off; neither age nor sex, whig or tory, is spared; an indiscriminate ruin attends every person they meet with, infants, children, old men and women, are left in their beds without a blanket to cover them in this inclement season; furniture of every kind destroyed or burnt, windows and doors broke to pieces, in short the

houses left uninhabitable and the people left without provisions, for every horse, cow, ox, hogs and poultry, carried off: a blind old gentleman near Pennycuik plundered of every thing, and on his door wrote, “capt. Willis of the royal Irish did this.” As a notable proof of their regard and favour to their friends and well-wishers, they yesterday burnt the elegant house of Daniel Cox, Esq; at Trenton ferry, who has been their constant advocate, and supporter of toryism in that part of the country: this behaviour of theirs has so exasperated the people of the country, that they are flying to arms, and forming themselves into parties to way lay them and cut them off. I hope this will so frighten them that they will soon find their situation very disagreeable in New-Jersey. Another instance of their brutality happened near Woodbridge: one of their respectable gentlemen in that part of the country was alarmed by the cries and shrieks of a most lovely daughter; he found an officer, a British officer, in the act of ravishing her, he instantly put him to death; two other officers rushed in with knives, and fired two balls into the father, who is now languishing under his wounds. I am tired of this horrid scene; Almight y justice cannot suffer it to go unpunished: he will inspire his people (who only claim that liberty which he has entitled them to) to do themselves justice, to rise universally in arms, and drive the invading tyrants out of our country.

Published by order of the Council of Safety,
Geo. BICKHAM, fecr. pro temp.

BALTIMORE, December 31.

In CONGRESS, December 11, 1776.
WHEREAS the just war into which the United States of America have been forced by Great-Britain, is likely to be still continued by the same violence and injustice which have hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom: and whereas it becomes all public bodies, as well as private persons, to reverence the providence of God, and look up to him as the supreme disposer of all events, and the arbiter of the fate of nations: Therefore the Congress hereby Resolves,

That it be recommended to all the States, as soon as possible, to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty God, the forgiveness of the many sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his Providence, in the prosecution of this just and necessary war. The Congress do also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the officers, civil and military, under them, the exercise of repentance and reformation; and further, do require of the said officers of the military department, the strict observation of the articles of war in general; and particularly that of said articles which forbids profane swearing, and all other immoralities; of which all such officers are desired to take notice. It is left to each state to issue out proclamations fixing the day, that appear most proper for their several bounds.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

December 23, 1776.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety, and other persons that are or may be entrusted with money for the militia reinforcing the armies of the United States, transmit the receipts of the officers receiving the same to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general of the respective armies, who are hereby directed to make the proper stoppages and give certificates of the delivery of such receipts, specifying therein the names of the persons signing them, the dates and sums mentioned in the same, and the persons to whom the receipts were given, which certificates shall be received by the commissioners of the treasury as sufficient vouchers for discharging the respective accounts from the sums expressed in the same.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

December 30, 1776.

It appearing to Congress that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to supply the army of the United States with bacon, salted beef and pork, soap, tallow and candles, unless the exportation thereof be prohibited. Therefore

Resolved, That none of the said articles, except such as may be necessary for the crew, be exported from any of the United States, after the fifth day of January next, until the first day of November next, or until Congress shall make further order therein. And it is earnestly recommended to the executive powers of the several United States, to see that this resolution be strictly complied with.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

The printers in each of the United States are desired to take notice, that at the times when the militia have been called on to reinforce the army, the internal enemies of America have industriously circulated reports magnifying the number of our troops in the camp, and thereby prevented seasonable reinforcements. It is therefore hoped that they will in future avoid publishing letters or paragraphs that may have this dangerous effect, and insert this hint in each of their papers, that the yeomanry of America being apprised thereof, may at all times exert themselves when properly called out to expel from this land an army of foreigners, that consider their customs of indiscriminately murdering, plundering and ravishing, to be consistent with humanity and the practices of civilized nations.