

half of the whole number of prisoners...  
To prove that the prisoners did not suffer from any ill treatment or neglect of your's, you say, "they were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet—1 that they were supplied with the same provisions both in quantity and quality with the same provisions not on service—1 that as were allowed to your troops not on service—1 that the sick, such of them as required peculiar care, were received into the British hospitals, and the rest attended by their own surgeons, who were supplied with medicines without restrictions, till it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale."  
That airy buildings were chosen to confine our men in, is a fact I shall not dispute. But whether this was an advantage or not, in the winter season, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—elpe-  
dially as there was a general complaint, that they were distressed by the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extreme vigour, by their crowded situation. This I must believe was not very conducive to their health, and, if we may judge by comparison, we must conclude, they endured similar inconveniences on board the transports.  
As to the supplies of provision, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united testimony, confirmed by their appearance, which represented the allowance as insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly served. You yourself mention some "accidental circumstances of omission." I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to observe, that there is a material difference between persons confined and deprived of every means of subsistence in aid of their allowance, and those who are at large, and have other resources, as is the case with your troops not on service, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occasionally gain by their labour. You might also find, from enquiry, that we made no distinction in our supplies between your soldiers, prisoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not treated to a scanty pittance, but had full as much as they could use, and of the best kind.  
In respect to the attention paid to the sick, I am sorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.  
The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you, that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and clothing, which ought to have been furnished by me.  
Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours, in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shown them; frequent instances might be adduced, that on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done, on our part, to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority; and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to make such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible that for want of a regular mode being adjusted so mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress, is of little avail—it was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings, may not have been increased in the article of clothing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.  
You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest, whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess, that there was a great degree of sickness among us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands, on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.  
In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same, had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.  
But then you ask "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I can-

not view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.  
I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the case of major general Lee, if you had not persisted in a discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea, that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.  
I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles, and it is with great concern I find that a matter so mutually interesting is impeded by unnecessary obstacles. But I cannot consent to its taking place on terms so disadvantageous as those you propose, and which appear to me so contrary to justice and the spirit of the agreement.  
I think it proper to declare that I wish the difference between us to be adjusted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myself of the releasement of the prisoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the strictest justice. Let a reasonable proportion of prisoners, to be accounted for, be settled, and gen. Lee declared exchangeable, when we shall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our possession; I ask no more. The exchange done, I shall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one should take place for the prisoners now in your hands as far as those in ours will extend, except with respect to lieutenant-col. Campbell and the Hessian field officers, who will be detained till you recognize gen. Lee a prisoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.  
This latter proposition I am induced to make, from the distinction which your letter, of the 22d of May, seems to hold forth, and I think it necessary to add, that your conduct towards prisoners will govern mine.  
The situation of lieutenant-col. Campbell, as represented to you, is such as I neither wished nor approve. Upon the first intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the subject, and hoped there would have been no farther cause of uneasiness. That gentleman, I am persuaded, will do me the justice to say, he has received no ill treatment at my instance. Unnecessary severity and every species of insult I despise, and, I trust, none will ever have just reason to censure me in this respect. I have written again on your remonstrance, and have no doubt such a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wishes. I am, Sir, with due respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
G. WASHINGTON.  
His excellency general Sir William Howe.

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Annapolis, June 4, 1777.  
THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts to the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly.  
Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

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LOST by LENDING,  
By the PRINTER herof,  
SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.—THE 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.—THE PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB.—BACON'S LAWS, &c. &c.  
Whoever has all or either of the above books, are desired to send them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

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ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to  
JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.  
Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.  
June 16, 1777.  
To be SOLD, by the subscriber,  
THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Port-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerton now dwells, also two other improved lots in the said town.—A few negroes likewise may be had of  
DAN. JENIFER.

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Alexandria, June 17, 1777.  
To be SOLD at public sale, for ready cash, at this town, on Monday the 30th instant,  
THE schooner LUCY, about thirty tons burthen, a very fast sailing vessel, just from sea, well fitted and found; also her cargo, consisting of coffee, Demarara rum, muscovado sugar, strong shoes, osabrigs, sail duck, and an assortment of choice medicine. We shall sell, at the same time, an exceeding fast sailing PILOT BOAT, of about 500 burthels burthen; and the sails and rigging; anchors and cables, of a sloop of about forty tons.  
JENIFER and HOE.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777.  
THE copartnership betwixt Dr. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER having expired on the 10th instant (June) by reason of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to desire all persons who are indebted to them, for the practice of physic and surgery, to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber; and as many have been standing ever since the copartnership commenced, such cannot reasonably expect longer indulgence.  
W. H. JENIFER.  
June 18, 1777.  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are desired immediately to settle their respective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have constituted my attorney in my absence) and as the debts due me have been very long standing, they cannot take it amiss that I have positively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be sued, without respect to persons.  
JAMES CRAIK.  
On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,  
THE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.  
At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.  
June 10, 1777.  
To be LET, and entered upon in December next, A LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water. Containing about one thousand acres of land, chiefly cleared, and enclosed, whereon is a dwelling-house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, with a stable, good barn, and a still-house, with two stills and a large copper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and storing of grain; good pasturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any person that rents the said plantation to sow any quantity of grain at a seasonable time. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. w3 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

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Annapolis, June 18, 1777.  
THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.  
Signed by order of the committee,  
JOHN CALLAHAN, clerk.  
Annapolis, June 10, 1777.  
To be SOLD,  
A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloombury-square, to which there are two lots of ground under lease for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the estate of William Buckland, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the subscribers,  
DENTON JACQUES,  
JOHN RANDALL.

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June 11, 1777.  
LAND to be SOLD,  
ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Refurvey on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two small improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a small farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The soil exceeding good, and well adapted for small grain, and a very fine range for stock.—For title and terms, apply to the subscriber living at Fort-Frederick Furnace.  
DENTON JACQUES.  
I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given.  
June 17, 1777.  
To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Thursday the 3d day of July next, at Mr. Thomas Spurrier's plantation, on the head of Severn,  
SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.  
REBECCA BROWN.

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June 18, 1777.  
FIVE POUNDS REWARD,  
RAN away last Monday morning, from Bull-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.  
TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age; 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson; late of Leebard-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt-hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.  
MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Prince's-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soled.  
They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.  
Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.  
ROGER JOHNSON.

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WANTED,  
By the PUBLIC,  
A NUMBER OF  
LABOURERS.  
Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

the half of the whole number of prisoners...  
To prove that the prisoners did not suffer from any ill treatment or neglect of your's, you say, "they were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet—1 that they were supplied with the same provisions both in quantity and quality with the same provisions not on service—1 that as were allowed to your troops not on service—1 that the sick, such of them as required peculiar care, were received into the British hospitals, and the rest attended by their own surgeons, who were supplied with medicines without restrictions, till it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale."  
That airy buildings were chosen to confine our men in, is a fact I shall not dispute. But whether this was an advantage or not, in the winter season, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—elpe-  
dially as there was a general complaint, that they were distressed by the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extreme vigour, by their crowded situation. This I must believe was not very conducive to their health, and, if we may judge by comparison, we must conclude, they endured similar inconveniences on board the transports.  
As to the supplies of provision, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united testimony, confirmed by their appearance, which represented the allowance as insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly served. You yourself mention some "accidental circumstances of omission." I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to observe, that there is a material difference between persons confined and deprived of every means of subsistence in aid of their allowance, and those who are at large, and have other resources, as is the case with your troops not on service, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occasionally gain by their labour. You might also find, from enquiry, that we made no distinction in our supplies between your soldiers, prisoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not treated to a scanty pittance, but had full as much as they could use, and of the best kind.  
In respect to the attention paid to the sick, I am sorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.  
The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you, that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and clothing, which ought to have been furnished by me.  
Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours, in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shown them; frequent instances might be adduced, that on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done, on our part, to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority; and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to make such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible that for want of a regular mode being adjusted so mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress, is of little avail—it was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings, may not have been increased in the article of clothing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.  
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In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same, had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.  
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