

To be SOLD, May 3, 1777.

ASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground containing two acres and one perch, whereon a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three have fire-pieces, a good kitchen, a stable, a lye, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, the length of the house, a large garden and paved in; it is pleasantly situated on Patowmack about half a mile from Nanjemoy wharfe, and is about sixty acres of land all in wood, which will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may be seen.

ROBERT KNOX.

TICKETS
IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
WILL BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS,
the 11th day of August next, and no longer.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.
NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

Term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON, expired on the first day of January last, and the cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain the freedom of America, rendering it impossible to renew the same; notice is hereby given, mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request persons indebted to the concern in any manner to make full and immediate payment, which has been long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of such conduct lenity ought not to be allowed, yet such as have it not in their power immediately settle their open accounts by payment, at any time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

branch of the business in the management of our AFFAIRS, in London, will with fidelity be executed, until the completion thereof; and with the experience of his past conduct will, we do earnestly recommend him to their future favor, for his judgment, for mutual benefits, may be expected to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well featured man, with remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and sends to his master, so as his master may get him again, will receive ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall receive above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

Whoever may happen to take said negro and to confine him well in irons.

MITTED to Queen-Anne's county gaol, on the 20th of June, as a deserter, one Rowland, who says he belongs to capt. William Sanderson, of the second Virginia regiment, commanded by colonel Spotwood, who hereby is requested his order for him.

W. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 23, 1777.

ERTED from the detachment of the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, now in this following men, viz.

MAS MEEKS, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; Had on a brown coat faced with red, and lives somewhere in Charles county. He deserted the 21st instant.

CHRISTIAN MINGOES, about forty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; Had on a blue coat faced with red. He is a Dutchman, and is supposed to be in the Cambridge on the Eastern shore, or in the Charles county. He deserted yesterday.

Levin Prichard, Thomas Parrymore, Thomas White, Henry R. White, Isaac Denton, William Blanton, and William Blanch, who deserted some time ago, and are well known in their respective counties of Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, and Talbot.

of ten dollars each will be paid for Meeks, Mingo, and eight dollars for each of the others.

RICH. GRACE, Lieut. and M. R.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty rooms, two rooms below, and two above, a stone wall, the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by thirty, a story and a half high, and an old store newly covered about three years ago, and with a kitchen may be made either a convenient store-room for the lot is inclosed with locust posts and palings, and contains near an acre. Part of the lot may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving security, with interest.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

GREEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

T H E

(N^o 165.) 293

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 7, 1777.

L O N D O N, March 4.

THE offer which Dr. Franklin has made to the court of France, by order of congress, is to cede Canada to that crown, the Floridas to Spain, to allow the importation of all sorts of French manufactures, duty free, into all their ports; to supply the West-India islands of France with provisions and lumber at fixed rates, full twenty per cent. cheaper than they ever were before, and to assist France effectually in the conquest of the British West-Indies. Letters from France advise, that these propositions have been agreed to without much difficulty, but the return for them has not been so easily settled. Dr. Franklin demanded a declaration of war against Great-Britain, and a French army of twenty thousand men to assist the congress; but this had been thrust down to a fleet of ten sail of the line, that to be manned by the Americans, five hundred thousand Louis d'ots, and arms, artillery and ammunition, for an army of forty thousand men, to be lodged at Martinico, at the expense of the French. This was the last state of the negotiation which lord Stormont sent over; but there have since arisen many appearances which speak an immediate war.

March 17. Lord George Germaine is not so firm in his seat as he was previous to the arrival of general Clinton from America; it was not in the power of office to prevent the general's having repeated audiences of his sovereign, which, backed by the Newcastle interest, have lowered the confidence of the American secretary, at least with the Buckingham-house junto.

It is now known with certainty, that the congress have some of their members negotiating at Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and Stockholm; and that the danger, which is the most pressing, will arise from the quarter least expected. His Swedish majesty has his plans of commerce as well as his neighbours, and is very desirous of procuring establishment in America.

The public have been under a great error in believing that the Duke of Wirtemberg was able to fulfil his engagement of raising four thousand men for the service of Great-Britain, since the fact is, that before it could well be experimented, the French minister at the court of Stuttgart demanded a conference with the duke immediately, after which the measure was at an end, from which it is plain that France forbade it.

It is whispered that government know so little what to do with general Lee, that the pleasure of punishing him is lost in the inconvenience of doing it. He will be brought, it is said, to no trial yet, but be retained prisoner till the war is ended, and then be tried for high-treason.

Reports are very strong, that lord North will, upon the conclusion of the present sessions, be called up to the house of lords, and that Mr. Jenkinson will succeed him as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; it is even said that this arrangement has been made for some time.

Governor Johnstone is very soon to occupy a post of considerable importance in administration.

The army of France consisted, on the fourth of February last, of one hundred sixty nine thousand eight hundred men; forty-six thousand militia were to be added immediately, their place to be supplied by new levies; six thousand infantry were at the same time ordered for Brest, to serve on board the men of war sitting out. The preparations for war began early in September, and have not ceased ever since.

April 28. The Percy, a transport from London to New-York, is taken by the rebels.
The Amelia, M'Neal, from Africa to St. Kitt's, is taken by the rebels.

May 3. The differences between Spain and Portugal, it is said, are entirely accommodated so far as could be done in Europe, and a vessel has been sent from Cadiz, and another from Lisbon, to the different settlements, with orders to the governor to put in force the instructions brought them. The retirement of the marquis de Pombal has helped to bring about this accommodation.

Advices from Madrid say the court is resolved on suppressing the contraband trade with the maritime states on the coasts of South-America, and that the court of Lisbon will join them in the necessary regulations.
By letters from France we hear, that the marquis de Fagel, with all his retinue, are confined at Paris, for attempting to go to America, with intention to join the American army.

Extra of a letter from Boulogne.

"On the twenty-fourth of February last, being St. Matthew, the clerk of a little village called Ande Serritte, between Calais and Boulogne, being obliged to attend divine service, left his wife at home, who expected to be brought to bed every hour, and a little boy about seven years old. The man had no sooner left his house than a woman, who was a neighbour, came to visit his wife. After the first salutation was over, the visitor told her, that when she was made acquainted with the reason of her visit, she imagined it would not be very agreeable to her. Alarmed at this, she replied, her money, or her life. Upon which the poor creature, unable to defend herself, gave her the keys of her money, which she took; but not being satisfied with her booty, she demanded to go into the cellar, as she knew there was a quantity of pickled pork, which she insisted upon having. When she was in the cellar, the good woman thought it a fit opportunity to secure her. Accordingly she locked her in the cellar, and immediately dispatched the little boy to call his father home from

church. In the mean time she secured the doors of the house, and retired to her chamber. The little boy was sent on his way to the church by the husband of the woman that was now confined in the cellar. He demanded of the boy where he was going? The boy told him, to call his father from church, as his mother was ill. He stopped the boy, and took him back to the house. Knocking at the door, the woman, being above stairs, looked out of the window, and asked what he wanted? He insisted on being let into the house; but she refused. Upon which he threatened to kill the little boy. The poor distressed mother said it was better the innocent child should suffer than she and her babe within her. Accordingly the villain, with the barbarity that would disgrace a savage, took a large knife, and instantly cut the boy's head off, and held it up to its much afflicted and unhappy mother. The murderer then was resolved to set his wife at liberty, and murder the distracted victim. He immediately got a ladder, and mounting the roof of the house, determined to go down the chimney. Upon which he went down stairs, and as the chimney was wide, saw him descending. In a moment he piled a considerable heap of straw (which was near at hand) upon the hearth, and set fire to it. This had the desired effect, he dropped very nigh suffocated with the smoke. She was as well prepared to receive him as her miserable condition would admit of. She gave him some blows, as he lay upon the hearth, with a large stick she had; but observing him to revive a little, she took the knife from his hand, with which he had just before murdered her innocent child, and cut off his head. At this juncture, the husband returning from church, saw his beloved child lay on the ground a headless corpse, and his door locked. Raving and distracted, he immediately, with assistance, broke open the door, where he found his wife almost dead, as she had swooned, and the villain upon the hearth without his head. It is impossible to form an idea of his situation. After proper means were used, the unhappy woman was so far recovered, as to give some account of what had happened. Accordingly the cellar was searched for the authors of this bloody scene, who was immediately conducted to Boulogne prison, with the head and body of her lifeless husband. Justice, in this kingdom is soon put into execution. I mean to be present at the execution of this unhappy wretch, and shall, in a future letter, give you an account of her trial, behaviour, &c. (Kent. Gaz.)

B O S T O N, July 17.

Capt. Prince, in a cartel schooner, returned here last Tuesday, from Newport, with about 50 prisoners, taken directly from on board a prison ship, in that harbour, where they have been confined ever since they were first captured and carried in there. While the prisoners of the continent have liberty to patrol the streets of America, like ambassadors from some foreign negotiating court.

Capt. Peirce, in an armed sloop, belonging to Warren, in the state of Rhode-Island, has taken and sent into a safe port to the southward, a large Jamaica man, with about 500 hogheads of sugar.

We have an account that capt. Weeks, who carried Dr. Franklin home, had purchased and fitted out at France, a small cruiser, with an American commission, which came across a vessel bound from England to a port in Germany, with a large quantity of cash and other valuable articles, in order to pay the prince of Hesse, &c. for the many poor souls they have lost, the vessel hailed the cruiser to know who she was; the answer was, "a smuggler;" and after a sufficient number of the cruiser's hands had got on board, they smuggled her into a port in France, together with the whole budget of fresh and new intelligences from America; copies of which, we hear, are forwarded to congress. The British ambassador, we hear, demanded the cash, which, however, was not delivered up, nor intended to be, when our last advices came away.

Extra of a letter from Bourdeaux, May 15, 1777.

"I arrived here the 10th inst. after a tedious and tempestuous passage of two months. In our passage we took the brig Falmouth, from Glasgow, bound to Quebec, with dry goods, 190 tons burthen; she struck after an hour and an half attack, and is sent to Boston.

"Two British ships of the line are cruising in the bay of Biscay, on the coast of Brittain, as they examine all vessels they meet with; which gives great uneasiness to the merchants. The French court dispatched 4 ships of the line to acquaint them with their intentions on that subject; the purport is unknown, and we wait with impatience for their answer. Since my arrival here I perceived the French in general are inclined in favour of the Americans, and wish them success as much as if personally concerned.

"About five weeks past sailed from this port a frigate, armed by the marquis de la Targé, who has taken with him officers of distinction and experienced engineers, who through generosity, fly to the assistance of the Americans. Many vessels have sailed from different ports in France, loaded with merchandise of all sorts, and ammunition; for the United States of America; and they are preparing every where to send others, well armed, so as to force their way, if disputed.

"Every thing is in favour of the Americans; and if war is not declared between France and England, there is every appearance of very considerable assistance to the Americans. Three armed vessels from Dunkerque, under continental commissions, as privateers, cruise against the English; they have taken several prizes, among which are two packet boats, bound to Germany, in which was 60,000 sterling in specie. It is not to

be doubted many others will be fitted out, but how England will act is unknown. It is certain France has forty sail of the line ready for sea; and that it has forbid any sailors leaving the kingdom in merchant vessels, without a permit from the commilitary of the port; sometimes they give, and often refuse. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Dean are well at Paris. Mr. Lee is gone to Madrid."

Extra of a letter from Manchester, July 9.

"Last Saturday night at 12 o'clock my lieutenant colonel came into my tent, and said I must move the regiment off the ground for the whole army was marching across the mount, and we shall be left behind; I immediately got up and ordered all the regiment to pack up, strike tents, and march to the place of embarkation, where I found the whole army retreating—I marched in the rear of the main army for two days and nights without victuals or drink, except brook water—the enemy came up with some of the straggling part of the army, and had a severe engagement, in which we lost several valuable officers, among whom are col. Francis of this state, col. Hale of New-Hampshire, and capt. Walcott, with a number of other officers and soldiers who are either slain or taken prisoners—we have marched thro' the wilderness and mountains without meat or bread and have made a stand here; if we can get any thing to subsist on, we shall march to meet the enemy; Ticonderoga was not lost for want of spirit in the troops, but I cannot enlarge."

F I S H - K I L L, July 24.

Extra of a letter from Fort Stanwix, June 27.

"There is not, at present, any appearance of our being attacked by the enemy: We are however making all the preparations for a defence, which the state of the garrison admits. The Six Nations are in general friendly, and seem resolved not to take an active part against us. We are not therefore under any apprehensions from the body of the Indians, though we have reason to fear some mischief will be done by frolicing individuals, who do not govern themselves by the sentiments of the nation to which they belong. A recent instance of barbarity shews that this fear is not groundless; I was but just come into the fort, when we received the disagreeable news of the cruel treatment of capt. Gregg, and the murder of one Matthison, an alert private: Two Indians, about three quarters of a mile from the fort, having fired upon them, killed Matthison on the spot, and wounded the captain in the back; after scalping them both, the savages ran off with precipitation. One of our dogs lighting upon the spot where the unfortunate victims were lying, made the first discovery; running to some of the soldiers, halting back to the tragical stage, and returning to the soldiers, with every appearance of uneasiness, he excited an anxiety in them to know what might be the cause of such extraordinary motions. This circumstance was the means of saving the life of capt. Gregg; his wounds were immediately dressed, and he now lies under the care of Dr. Woodruff, who treats him with the greatest attention and tenderness; his recovery is probable. A number of sachems and warriors from the Oneida-Cattle and Erie, soon waited upon col. Gansevoort, and expressed their sorrow for the accident, asserting their innocence, throwing the blame upon the tory Indians, and declaring their readiness to use every means to discover the murderers and bring them to justice, a number of them went out with two of our scouting parties, to find out the villains, but they returned without coming up with them."

His excellency gen. Washington's army are encamped in the Clove, about eighteen miles from this town.

Major-general Sullivan's division marched from this place last Monday, for Peek's-Kill.

The twenty-six sail of the enemy's shipping, said to be in the Sound a few days ago, are arrived at Rhode-Island.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 29.

Extra of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated July 25, 1777.

"S I R,
I do myself the honour to transmit you a copy of my letter to gen. Howe, of the 15th inst. proposing an exchange between generals Lee and Preloot. I dispatched it early the next morning, and presume it got to hand on the 18th. As yet I have not received his answer."

Copy of a letter from gen. Washington to gen. Howe, dated New-Jersey, July 16, 1777.

"S I R,
The fortune of war having thrown major general Preloot into our hands, I beg leave to propose his exchange for that of major-general Lee. This proposition being agreeable to the letter and spirit of the agreement subsisting between us, will, I hope, have your approbation. I am the more induced to expect it, as it will not only remove one ground of controversy between us, but in its consequences effect the exchange of lieut. col. Campbell, and the Hessian field officers, for a like number of ours of equal rank in your possession.

I shall be obliged by your answer upon the subject, assuring you that major general Preloot shall be sent in if the proposed exchange is acceded to, either on the previous release of general Lee, or your promise that the same shall immediately take place on general Preloot's return.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. WASHINGTON

To his excellency Sir William Howe.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.