

SEVENTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ERTED from my company, in col. John Gup... TRIM, who sometimes passes for J. on Gardner... week enlisted with Capt. Reynolds, by the name of John Burrel. He is a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age, near six feet high, fair by complexion, short black hair, a bold look, one of his limbs lately healed; his cloaths unknown, as he seems to have changed them; he is very talkative in liquor, especially about his exploits and what a valiant sailor he was in his younger days. Whoever secures said deserter in Frederick-Town, shall receive the above reward, besides the allowance by the honourable congress.

BENJ SPYKER, Capt. It is supposed he is now near Sharpburg, Harris-Town, in Virginia.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

k-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 3, 1777.

N away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light hair, turned back, has a weakness in one of his legs. Had on a country hat half worn, and a country shirt almost new, one linsley jacket with cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old worn-out shoes, and an old day-book with his name in many places. It is imagined he has forged a pass and endeavours to get on board some vessel. Whoever takes said servant, so that his master may get him, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought in, all reasonable charges paid, by me, WILLIAM RAY, jun.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN HAW, on bond, note, or open account, are to make immediate payment, as this is the last asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, RUTH HARRIS, Executors.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

CESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, expired on the first day of January last, and the cruel and unjust way 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, that the affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times, from such conduct lenity ought not to be denied, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, in last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

branch of the business in the management of our business, in London, will with fidelity be cared for, until the completion thereof; and the hands experience of his past conduct will, we hope, only recommend him to their future favours, or his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

AYED from the plantation of Richard Burlingame, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six miles, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable horns, which grow almost upright; the cow when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from which she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward. 10

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

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

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to desire all those whose accounts have been unsettled him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and cost to them as well as to himself.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For S A L E.

Y lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty feet high, two rooms below, and two above, a stable the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by twenty, a story and a half high, and an old barn, new covered about three years ago, and with a expence may be made either a convenient store or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and rail, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

GREEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

T H B

(N^o 1672.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE 313

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER IV.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

THOSE who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it. The event of yesterday is one of those kind of alarms, which is just sufficient to rouse us to duty, without being of consequence enough to depress our fortitude. It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle, or by degrees, the consequence will be the same.

Look back at the events of last winter and the present year, there you will find that the enemy's successes have always contributed to reduce them. What they have gained in ground, they paid for dearly in numbers, that their victories have in the end amounted to defeats. We have always been masters at the last push, and always shall while we do our duty. Howe has been once on the banks of the Delaware, and from thence driven back with loss and disgrace; and why not be again driven from the Schuylkill? His condition and ours are very different. He has every body to fight, we have only his one army to cope with and which wastes away at every engagement; we can not only reinforce, but can redouble our numbers; he is cut off from all supplies, and must, sooner or later, inevitably fall into our hands.

Shall a band of ten or twelve thousand robbers, who are this day fifteen hundred or two thousand men less in strength than they were yesterday, conquer America, or subdue even a single state? The thing cannot be, unless we sit down and suffer them to do it. Another such a brush, notwithstanding we lost the ground, would, by still reducing the enemy, put them in a condition to be afterwards totally defeated.

Could our whole army have come up to the attack at one time, the consequences had probably been otherwise; but our having different parts of the Brandywine creek to guard, and the uncertainty which road to Philadelphia the enemy would attempt to take, naturally afforded them an opportunity of passing with their main body at a place where only a part of ours could be posted; for, it must strike every thinking man with conviction, that it requires a much greater force to oppose an enemy in several places, than is sufficient to defeat them in any one place.

Men who are sincere in defending their freedom, will always feel concern at every circumstance which seems to make against them; it is the natural and honest consequence of all affectionate attachments, and the want of it is a vice. But the dejection lasts only for a moment; they soon rise out of it with additional vigour; the glow of hope, courage and fortitude, will, in a little time, supply the place of every inferior passion, and kindle the whole heart into heroism.

There is a mystery in the countenance of some causes, which we have not always present judgment enough to explain. It is distressing to see an enemy advancing into a country, but it is the only place in which we can beat them, and in which we have always beaten them, whenever they made the attempt. The nearer any difficulty approaches to a crisis, the nearer it is to a cure: Danger and deliverance make their advances together, and it is only at the last push that one or the other takes the lead.

There are many men who will do their duty when it is not wanted; but a genuine public spirit always appears most when there is most occasion for it. I thank God! our army, though fatigued, is yet entire. The attack made by us yesterday was under many disadvantages; naturally arising from the uncertainty of knowledge which route the enemy would take; and from that circumstance, the whole of our force could not be brought up together time enough to engage all at once. Our strength is yet reserved; and it is evident that Howe does not think himself a gainer by the affair, otherwise he would this morning have moved down and attacked general Washington.

Gentlemen of the city and country, it is in your power, by a spirited improvement of the present circumstance, to turn it to a real advantage: Howe is now weaker than before, and every shot will contribute to reduce him; you are more immediately interested than any other part of the continent; your All is at stake; it is not so with the general cause; you are devoted by the enemy to plunder and destruction. It is the encouragement which Howe, the chief of plunderers, has promised his army. Thus circumstanced, you may save yourselves by a manly resistance; but you can have no hope in any other conduct: I never yet knew our brave general, or any part of the army, officers or men, out of heart, and I have seen them in circumstances a thousand times more trying than the present. It is only those that are not in action, that feel languor and heaviness, and the best way to rub it off is to turn out, and make sure work of it.

Our army must undoubtedly feel fatigue, and want reinforcement of rest, though not of valour. Our own interest and happiness call upon us to give them every support in our power, and make the burden of the day, on which the safety of this city depends, as light as possible. Remember, gentlemen, that we have forces both to the northward and southward of Philadelphia, and if the enemy be but stopped till those can arrive, this city will be saved, and the enemy finally routed. You have too much at stake to hesitate. You ought not to think an hour upon the matter, but to spring to action at once. Other states have been invaded, and have likewise driven off the invaders. Now

our time and turn is come, and perhaps the finishing stroke is reserved for us. When we look back on the dangers we have been saved from, and reflect on the successes we have been blest with, it would be sinful either to be idle or despair.

I close this paper with a short address to general Howe. You, Sir, are only lingering out the period that shall bring with it your defeat. You have yet scarce began upon the war; and the farther you enter, the faster will your troubles thicken. What you now enjoy is only a respite from ruin; an invitation to destruction; a something, that will lead on to our deliverance at your expense. We know the cause we are engaged in, and the passionate fondness for it may make us grieve at every injury which threatens it, yet, when the moment of concern is over, the determination to duty returns. We are not the hireling slaves of a beggarly tyrant, nor the cringing flatterers of an infamous court. We are not moved by the gloomy smile of a worthless king, nor by the ardent glow of generous patriotism. We fight not to enslave, but to set a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honest men to live in. In such a cause we are sure we are right; and we leave to you the deplorable reflection of being the tool of a miserable tyrant.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, at noon.

KINGSTON, September 3.

Extract of a letter from general GATES, head-quarters, Van-Schaick's island, August 26, 1777.

Since my last no material alterations have taken place in this department—by accounts of prisoners and deserters, their main body, which consists of about five thousand men, is at Fort Miller. They have advanced parties at Saratoga, but none have yet reached Stillwater.

At Fort Edward they have stationed a regiment, and posted another at Fort George. They have also detached two regiments to Skeensborough, upon suspicion of our having sent a body of men that way.

We remain very still on the island—Burgoyne has no inclination to follow us—we shall, however, pay him a complaisant visit, when our reinforcement arrives.

The enemy at Fort Stanwix have raised the siege—This important intelligence arrived the 24th, by express, from general Arnold—the circumstances are briefly these.

On the 22d colonel Gansevoort commenced a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's works—they answered it by shells and cannon—at length general St. Leger, who commanded, thought proper to retreat—This was done with so much precipitation, that they left a considerable quantity of baggage and all their tents.

It is much to be lamented that general Arnold was not near enough to co-operate with the fort—had this been the case, we must, beyond question, have taken their artillery—He did, notwithstanding, upon the earliest notice, detach nine hundred men with orders to force a march, and, if possible, to attack their rear—but their great distance, added to their quick step, will, I fear, prevent our people from being further successful.

It is the opinion of all the general officers, that they will retire into Canada, and disturb us no more in that quarter.

General Arnold will, in a few days, join the army, at this post, with his whole force.

Extract of a letter from general Arnold to major-general Gates, dated German-Flats, August 28, 1777.

Dear general, The 24th instant, in the evening, I reached Fort Schuyler, too late, after so fatiguing a march, to pursue the enemy that evening; early next morning a detachment of five hundred men followed them; soon after a heavy rain came on, which obliged them to return, except a small party who went to Oneida lake, where they arrived just time enough to see the last boats of the enemy going off—the 26th proved a rainy day, so that it was impossible for the troops to move until the evening, when I sent off col. Livingston's and col. Jackson's regiments. Yesterday Bailey's and Weston's left Fort Schuyler, and arrived here last evening—the greatest dispatch is made in getting their boats over the falls. You may depend on my joining you, as soon as possible, with my detachment.

Your's, &c. B. ARNOLD.

Major-general Gates. The following are extracts from a journal of a British officer taken in the battle at Bennington.

List of killed and wounded at Hubbard-Town, 9th July.

KILLED.	Capt. Harris 34th
Major Grant of the 24th	Major lord Balcarras 33d
Lieut. Douglas 29th	Lieut. Cullen 33d
Lieut. Nayak of marines	Capt. Shrimpton 64d
WOUNDED.	Lieut. Jones 62d
Capt. Stapleton of the 9th	Privates killed.
Lieut. Rod 29th	Advanced corps 23
Lieut. Neil 29th	German 10
Major Ackland 20th	WOUNDED.
Capt. Ross 34th	Advanced corps 123
Lieut. Richardson 34th	German 23
Capt. Craige 47th	German officer wounded.

On the 8th of July the 9th regiment marched to Fort Anne, twenty miles from Skeensborough, where a body of the rebels, to the amount of six hundred, attacked one hundred and thirty (seven of the ninth regiment—nine killed, four officers killed and one wounded, as below—one of the wounded officers was taken prisoner—Lieut. Westrop killed, and 15 privates killed and wounded.

On the 9th of July the advanced corps marched from Hubbard-Town to Skeensborough—the evening before the Hessians left Hubbard-Town—there was killed Lieut. Cleland of the artillery, and a volunteer wounded. At the landing at Skeens we took five rebel vessels, among which was a row-galley, which mounted two twenty-four pounders in bow and ten sixes. We took prisoners at Hubbard-Town,

1 Colonel.	11 privates.
7 Captains. 4 Subalterns.	1 serjeant.
262 Privates.	WOUNDED.
KILLED.	Captain Montgomery and taken prisoner.
1 Colonel.	Surgeon Stecy, ditto.
50 privates.	Lieut. Shafely.
And nearly the same wounded.	Lieut. Murray.
KILLED.	Adjutant Fieldon.
Lieutenant Westrop of the 9th regiment.	2 serjeants and 23 privates wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

By a New-York paper of the first instant we find, that col. Duncan and major Barnes, of the new levies, are both dead of the wounds they received in the affair on Staten Island.

We hear that John Dickinson, Esq; has addressed the militia of the Delaware state in the most spirited manner, to step forth in defence of their invaded country; and that he has since joined them in the character of a volunteer.

Extract of a letter from general SULLIVAN to CONGRESS, dated Hanover, August 25, 1777.

Among the baggage taken on Staten-Island the 22d instant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I enclose for the perusal of congress. The one from the yearly meeting at Span-Town, held the 19th instant, I think worthy the attention of congress.

- No. 1. Where is Washington, what number of men or cannon?
- No. 2. Where is Stirling, what number of men and cannon?
- No. 3. Where is Sullivan, &c.
- No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?
- No. 5. Whether there be any troops passing or passing?
- No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.
- No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.
- No. 8. Be very particular about time and places.

Information from JERSEY, 19th August, 1777.

It is said general Howe landed near the head of Chesapeake bay, but cannot learn the particular spot, nor when.

Washington lays in Pennsylvania, about 12 miles from Coryell's ferry.

Sullivan lays about six miles northward of Morris-Town, with about two thousand men.

Spank-Town yearly meeting. Intelligence from JERSEY, Sunday, July 28.

I saw on their full march, seven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, gen. Washington, gen. Mullenburgh, gen. Weeden, with four thousand men, and gen. Knox with his train of artillery, consisting of fourteen field-pieces, and one howitz, seventy-nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hackett's-Town to Easton, on their full march to Delaware, gen. Stevens and gen. Scott, with 4000 men and light field pieces, and on the road met 29 flat-bottomed boats; and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I saw gen. Stirling and gen. Conway, with three thousand men and no field-pieces. I am informed that gen. Sullivan has crossed the North river, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of that, I hope I shall be able to inform you in two or three days.

Received August 1st, 1777. Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary. GENERAL ORDERS.

Washington, September 5, 1777.

From every information of the enemy's design, and from their movements, it is manifest that their aim is, if possible, to possess themselves of Philadelphia: This is, with them, a capital object, 'tis what they last year strove to effect, but were happily disappointed. Ihey made a second attempt at the opening of this campaign; but, after vast preparations and expence for that purpose, they abandoned their design, and totally evacuated the Jerseys. They are now making their last effort. It seems they first intended to come up the Delaware, but, from the measures taken against them in the river, judged the enterprise that way too hazardous. At length they have landed on the eastern shore in Maryland, and advanced some little way into the country; but the general thinks they will be again disappointed in their views, should they push their design against Philadelphia on this route. Their all is at stake—They will put the contest on the event of a single battle: If they are overthrown, they are utterly undone—the war is at an end. Now, then, is the time for our strenuous exertions; one bold stroke will free the land from rapine, devastation, and burnings; and female innocence from brutal lust and violence. In every other quarter the American arms have been of late rapidly successful; great numbers of the enemy have fallen in battle, and still greater numbers have been taken prisoners. The militia to the northward have fought with a resolution that would have done honour to the oldest soldiers—they bravely fought and conquered, and glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble spirits? Who is there without ambitious to share with them the applause of their country.