

to the people of England. The ministry and parliament are loaded with the bitterest reproaches. The cry of the people now is for a new parliament; a parliament which, instead of wasting their time in fruitless speculations and debates, shall attend to the most important business, and shall lessidly exert themselves to dispel the clouds that threaten the destruction of the nation. It is said the king begins to lend a favourable ear to this cry, and has given orders to take such steps as tend to the creation of a new parliament. According to the orders the lord lieutenant of this kingdom has received, all the regiments of Ireland are to be augmented to a thousand men each; three or four of which are to be sent to Jersey, and to embark from thence for the West Indies. The lord lieutenant will hardly be able to fulfil these orders. Our salvation is by no means favourable for new levies. Discontents and misery continually encrease from various causes; and our people are apt to be seduced by murmurs to sedition. Lord Howe, it is said, is to command in the channel, and never did the nobility of the three kingdoms discover a greater ardour to acquire a knowledge of marine affairs. Above two hundred sons of the first families, have entered on board the fleet this year, in quality of volunteers.

According to the most accurate accounts, the forces France has on foot are superior to ours, even including the militia, in the proportion of three to one. The marine of France, united to that of Spain, is also superior to ours, in the proportion of one and a half to one. This observation is not so agreeable as it is just.

Friday last a brave sea captain at Salem (William Gray) hearing a privateer from New-York was on the coast not far from that harbour, offered to step on board an armed schooner (the Reebuck), that lay here, and attempt to bring her in, provided he could get a crew. A sufficient number of bold fellows immediately entered the schooner with him. They went out, and running cloie up to the privateer, soon carried her and brought her into Salem. She was a sloop of eight carriage guns besides swivels, and sixty men, called the Castor, which made no resistance. She came from New-York, with a number of other privateers, to cruise upon our coasts and to intercept our supplies; encouraged perhaps by the late success of a cruiser from the same place, which took several valuable vessels within, or on the borders of this bay. The public pays deserved honour to the alertness of the Salem captain and crew, and would gladly pay the same honours on a similar occasion to the continental frigates.

HARTFORD, April 13.

A few days since general Clinton returned to New-York, accompanied by a small guard. It is said the British troops on Long-Island, are commanded by general Vaughan.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Private letters, brought by the last packet, mention the trial and honourable acquittal of admiral Keppel, and of his being re-instated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act against the marine of France's troops and a number of capital ships of war were preparing to be sent off to the East-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is soon expected. Succours are also embarking for the British forts on the African coast. A most respectable augmentation will be speedily sent to the army acting under the command of gen. Grant, in the West-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation seem to have most at heart is, to enable his excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act decisively against the rebels the ensuing campaign: the first division of British troops destined for this continent, consisting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable squadron of men of war, were expected to sail soon after the departure of the last packet.

TRENTON, April 28.

Extra of a letter from Albany, April 17, 1779. "From the westward we have certain accounts, that on Sunday last, the 11th instant, twelve Indians and two Tories came near Sir William Johnston's old house, and took four prisoners, one of whom however luckily made his escape, and says their intention was to take two or more principal inhabitants to gain intelligence, but they missed their aim. We hear they have killed two people on their return, who endeavoured to escape their savage hands."

We hear the commissioners, who lately met at Amboy to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, have broke up without settling it.

On Saturday the 17th instant, two of the militia of Bergen county, who in conjunction with several others had been out as a reconnoitring party, suspecting from the conduct of a boy they saw running in great haste towards a house on the bank of Hudson's river, about a mile above Weehawken, that some of the infamous gang of robbers that have for some time infested this county and the neighbouring parts of the State of New-York, were concealed there, advanced as fast as possible to the house; one of them entered immediately and discovered five or six in the house, several of whom had arms, and with admirable presence of mind calling aloud to his companion as if a large party had accompanied him, discharged his musket and killed the chief of the gang on the spot. Retiring to load his piece, the rest of the villains took to their heels, but were fired upon by him and his companion, by which one of them was supposed to be wounded.

On Sunday night the 18th ult. a party of about thirty men, belonging to lieutenant col. Van Buskirk's corps of Tories and embodied refugees, stationed at Hoebeck, in the county of Bergen, who came out as far as Closter, for the purpose of stealing horses and of robbing the inhabitants, were attacked and put to flight by nine of the militia, commanded by lieutenant J. Huyler, leaving their plunder behind them, and one of their officers, the noted Peter Myer, ensign in capt. David Peak's company, dead on the

field. Another of their officers was wounded in the arm, and the infamous Weart Banta, so notoriously known for his complicated villainies, thefts and robberies, was shot through the knee, and it is supposed will by the amputation of a limb, be disabled from kidnapping and plundering the loyal subjects of this state in future. Tuesday last twenty-eight sail of square-rigged British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

We are told that the price of wheat, from the present prospect of very fine crops the ensuing season, has fallen six dollars per bushel; and we have no doubt this circumstance will operate forcibly with us to importations from abroad, as the French, Dutch, and other nations, will be the more readily induced to come to our markets when they find the produce of the country falling so considerably.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of rank in South-Carolina, dated Charleston, April 5, 1779.

"The camp formed by his excellency governor Rutledge encreases. Col. Hammond marched with a detachment a few days ago towards Fulsom's fort, at Ogechee in Georgia, in order to attack a large party of disaffected Indians, Creeks and Cherokees, under the command of Tate, Cameron, and other white barbarians. These having received intelligence of col. Hammond's approach, burnt and abandoned the fort the 28th of March; many of them fled towards the Indian country, and about seventy of them attempted to join the British troops at Savannah, but col. Hammond came up with and routed them, killed eight Indians and took three prisoners, killed two white barbarians and took three of their prisoners. Of the Indians slain, two were principal men of the Creek nation; one of the prisoners is the son of Miltizego, otherwise called the Big Fellow. Col. Hammond sustained no loss, except lieutenant Rofs wounded.

Our friends of the Creek nation wished we would give these fellows a drubbing; I hope this will have a good effect.

Yesterday our state vessels brought in four prizes, two brigs with rum for the enemy at Georgia, a New-Providence sloop intended for the same place, and a privateer sloop of twelve guns."

May 1. On Monday last, the 26th inst. about break of day, a detachment of British, consisting of seven hundred men, were discovered by a scouting party of col. Ford's, coming up the North river, about half a mile below Red Bank, who immediately gave the alarm. The enemy directly landed four hundred men at Painter's Point, and about forty of them marched up to Shrewsbury; the remainder went about half a mile to the westward, and came out about Wm. Wardill's place, with a view to cut off the retreat of near three hundred of our people posted on that station. Col. Ford's party (uncertain of the enemies force) retreated, and got about four hundred yards ahead of them; the enemy pursued them to the Falls, firing all the way, but could not overtake them. They then set fire to high sheriff Van Breeuk's house, and a small house, the property of and adjoining to col. Hendrickson's dwelling house, which were burnt to the ground. They also fired the houses of capt. Richard McKnight and John Little, Esq; but they were extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants, before they had suffered much damage. The enemy then returned to Shrewsbury, plundering all the way to col. Breete's, whom they robbed of all his money and most of his plate, and at justice Holmes's where they plundered and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon; and then retreated to their boats, a few militia firing on them. They then went to Middleton, and joined three hundred who had crossed over there, when the four hundred marched to Shrewsbury, and staid till evening, burning a house and barn, and plundering some of the inhabitants. Col. Holmes had by this time assembled one hundred and forty of the militia, who drove them to their boats near the gut dividing the Highlands from Sandy-Hook. One of the enemy was killed, and another taken prisoner. The enemy carried off with them justice Covenhoven and son, likewise several others. They got on by sunset, and returned to New-York, taking away some cattle and horses.

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the several commissioners of the continental loan-offices, treasurers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authorized by congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 30th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778; be respectively directed to send to the treasurer of loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the treasurer of loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of _____ day of 1779
"RECEIVED of _____ of _____ cases (or packages) marked _____ and said to contain _____ dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 30th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, which I promise to deliver to Francis Hopkinson, Esq; treasurer of loans at Philadelphia, having signed duplicate receipts.
"Signed _____ officer of the guard."

That such cases of packages be not received by the treasurer of loans, unless accompanied with triplicate invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle. That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the treasurer of loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge.

By order of the board of treasury, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The several printers in the several states are requested to publish the above three weeks successively.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, the 30th day of May next, the following lots of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert's town court-house, on the main road leading to the ferry.

PART of four tracts of land, containing 1000 acres the title indisputable. On the said land is a shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 15, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen with 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paled garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow, about 300 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber, and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land. TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS & REBECCA WILSON

For SALE, at VENDUE, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of GEORGE MANN, THE SHIP DEFENCE, with her guns, tackle, and apparel, according to inventory.

THE GALLIES, INDEPENDENCE, BALTIMORE, JOHNSON, and ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER SMALLWOOD, are for SALE; and also a considerable quantity of GUANO, &c. The Governor and Council are desirous of treating with any person inclined to purchase either.

29 April, 1779. T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CONTINENTAL MONEY, A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

A situate on the lower end of KENT-ISLAND, in the state of MARYLAND, and known by the name of KENT FORT MANOR, bounded by the Eastern and Western Bays, with a line drawn thro' the rocks from one bay to the other. The shores abound with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, and the produce of the land may be carried to any market on the navigable waters on the bay. The exact number of acres is ascertained. The annual amount of the rent is between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand pounds crop tobacco. For further particulars apply to honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Esq; in Annapolis to the subscriber near DUMFRIES, in Virginia.

WILLIAM GREEN

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from the collector's collection up to the present government, in 12 subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON'S, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers, for ten dollars each copy. He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper for the purpose. Subscriptions are taken in at his office.

Lately published, and to be sold at the Old Printing Office in Charles-Street.

LAWS of MARYLAND

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SENATE

AND HOUSE of DELEGATES

TREATY

ALLIANCE

AMITY and COMMERCE

BETWEEN HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY

THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of AMERICA

ALMANACKS

TESTAMENTARY and ADMINISTRATIVE BONDS and LETTERS

Mr. Elio Valtette's COMMON and PRIVATE BONDS, &c. &c.

Money given for clean LINEN AGES

These gentlemen who have been kind enough to give a subscription for this paper, are requested to send a list of the names of the subscribers by the first opportunity.

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