

# MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES

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## Maryland State Archives *Documents for the Classroom*

### "The World Turned Upside Down": The Sands Family of Annapolis and the American Revolution

- 1) A four dollar bill issued by Maryland in 1775 showing Liberty (Americans) with American soldiers preventing Britannia (England) and King George (with the torch) from setting fire to American Cities (Annapolis). Privately owned.
- 2) King George's copy of the Declaration of Independence from the British Archives. This copy was the first to reach England. It was gotten by a spy in Philadelphia, rushed to New York and put aboard one of his majesty's fastest warships and sent to King George.
- 3) Maryland's copy of the Declaration of Independence, the first printed by a woman and the first to contain the names of the signers, from the collections of the Maryland State Archives, MSA S 999-15.
- 4) Pages from Thomas Jefferson's personal copy of the Declaration of Independence in his own hand showing how his original draft was changed by Congress (even Thomas Jefferson had his writing corrected by others), from the Library of Congress.
- 5) William Sand's letter to his mother from Long Island from the Maryland State Archives, with a transcript, MSA SC 2095.
- 6) An abstract of the newspaper account (probably a Philadelphia newspaper) noting the death of Sergeant Sands at the Battle of Long Island (from a compilation of historical records published in 1848).
- 7) The whole issue of the *Maryland Gazette* for September 12, 1776 describing the battle of Long Island. There was no mention of William Sand's death in this Annapolis newspaper, but he is listed as missing in the Baltimore papers and it is likely that the family learned about his death from a Philadelphia newspaper. From the collections of the Maryland State Archives. Find the George Washington quote about the battle of Long Island.
- 8) Pages from Ann Sands' day book or diary, from the collections of the Maryland State Archives, MSA SC 2095. Note the accounting of her work as a seamstress and the entry about William.



(N<sup>o</sup> 4145)

Four Dollars. † 3<sup>o</sup> SHILL.

**FOUR DOLLARS.**

THIS BILL of FOUR DOLLARS, shall entitle the BEARER hereof to receive *Gold and Silver*, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six pence Sterling per DOLLAR, for the said BILL, according to a RESOLVE of the PROVINCIAL CONVENTION of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, on the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of JULY, M.DCC.LXXV.

*Price*

*R<sup>o</sup> 100*

ST. MARY'S

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

# A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

**W**HEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness--That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.  
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we no more wishing in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST  
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

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PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.



## 15. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

(*Admiralty Records, Adm. 1/487/34*)

As a result of folding, a few holes are evident at lines 17/18, center, and 51/52, left and center. Figure 67 written in pencil at upper left, line 1; figure 34 printed in ink at upper right, line 1. Endorsement on verso, between lines 4 and 16 of recto: "Declaration of the / Congress / No 4 / In Lord Howe's Ltr / of 28 July 1776." The heavy backing sheet has been cut to render this endorsement visible. Tear in left margin and text, lines 41-52, repaired. Folded twice horizontally and thrice vertically quite unevenly. Transmitted in a letter of Vice Adm. Lord Richard Howe from his flagship, the *Eagle*, "off of Staten Island," dated July 28, 1776. The text of the letter relating to the Declaration is found on the third page and reads: "I have added hereto a Copy of the Declaration issued by the American Congress the 4th. of this Month and a New-York Paper containing the Constitution framed in Consequence, in the Provinces of Jersey and Virgin[ia]." The paper was the *New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Monday, July 22, 1776. Reproduced in *1776: The British Story of the American Revolution* (Greenwich: National Maritime Museum, 1976), the exhibition catalog prepared for the display at Greenwich, England. A description of the broadside appears on p. 75, entry no. 103, and a partial reproduction on p. 77.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE

THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's GOD entitle them; a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation. We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed; that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness: Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experiences have shown, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed: But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

and unacknowledged by our Laws, giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation; For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us; For protecting them; by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States; For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World; For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury; For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences; For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same abominable Rugs into these Colonies; For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments; For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever; He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War against us; He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People; He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation; He has constrained our Fellow-Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands; He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions. In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People. Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them, from Time to Time, of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the Rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only. He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean Time, exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution.

John Hancock.

Table listing the names of the members of Congress from various states: GEORGIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCES, CONNECTICUT.

IN CONGRESS JANUARY 25, 1777

ORDERED That an authenticated Copy of the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCY, with the Names of the MEMBERS of CONGRESS, subscribing the same as then to each of the UNITED STATES, and that they be desired to have the same put on RECORD.

By Order of CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Handwritten signatures and names, including John Hancock's signature.

Congress proceeded the same day to consider the declaration of Independence, which had been reported & laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday referred to a committee of the whole. The proilluminous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with still haunted the minds of many. for this reason those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out lest they should give them offence. The clause too reprobatory the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa was struck out in complaisance to S. Carolina & Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, & who on the contrary still wished to continue it. our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures; for tho' their people have very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others. The debates having taken up the greater parts of the 2<sup>d</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> days of July, were, in the evening of the last, closed; the decla-

nation was reported by the committee, agreed to by the house, & signed by every member except Mr Dickinson. as the sentiments spoken are known not only by what they receive but what they reject also, I will state the form of the declaration as originally reported. The parts struck out by Congress shall be distinguished by a black line drawn under them, & those inserted by them shall be placed in the margin or in a concurrent column.

A Declaration by the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, & to assume among the powers of the earth the separate & equal station to which the laws of nature & nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

^ certain

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with unalienable & inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, & organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils

are sufferable, than to right themselves  
by abolishing the forms to which they are  
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-ably the same object, evinces a design  
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to throw off such government, & to provide  
new guards for their future security. such  
has been the patient sufferance of these  
colonies, & such is now the necessity which  
constrains them to [expunge] their for-  
-mer systems of government. the history  
of the present king of Great Britain is a  
history of [unremitting] injuries & usur-  
-pations [among which appears no solitary  
fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the  
rest but all have], in direct object the  
establishment of an absolute tyranny  
over these states. to prove this let facts  
be submitted to a candid world, [for the  
truth of which we pledge a faith not con-  
-sullied by falsehood]

<sup>alter</sup>

<sup>repeated</sup>

<sup>all having</sup>

New York August 14. 1776.

Honoured Father and Mother

I send to inform you that I am well and quite hearty as I hope this will find you as all the Family are  
Maryland's Battalion is encamped on a hill about  
one mile ~~from~~ out of New York where we lay  
in a very secure Post there is about 200 men  
left of the Kings Ship. Lay close by in 2 of

in God's great command. We have several ~~ships~~  
in the hands to help them from coming down a line  
which by the help of our Royal Artillery and Flanking  
Batteries we expect to have them for our own  
use in a little time. Yesterday the Enemy had  
A Reinforcement of about 10000 Men

to sail. we are obliged to hold our selves in  
readiness we expect an Attack shortly, we have  
lost a great many of our Troops they have  
retreated from us at Philadelphia and Elizabeth  
Town. and a great many sick in the Hospital  
there is 10000 Men out at New York for 6000 Men  
pay by. John Anderson is in a Company of 1000 Men  
Stationed close by us. I should be glad if

You will write to me the first opportunity  
and let me know the News if there is any in that  
part of the Country. we expect Please God to  
Winter in Annapolis those that love of us

Yours affectionately  
John Lewis in Annapolis  
Maryland these

Received on Long Island  
Aug 27th 1776.

William Lando

New York August 14.th 1776.

Honoured Father and Mother

I Send to inform you that I am well and Quite herty as I hope this will find you and all the Family our Maryland Battalion Li[e]s Encamp'd on a hill about one Mile out of Newyork where we Lay in a Very Secure Place. Thare is about 200 Sail of the King's Ships Lay Close By us 2 of [illegible] one Forty Gun Ship one 36 Gun [illegible] North River but got a Good deal damaged we have Sunk Shiverdepiede[?] in the Channel to Keep them from coming down a Gain which by the help of our Regallies and Floating Batteries we Expect to have them for our own Use in a little Time. Yesterday the Enemy had A Reinforcement of that Damn'd Rascal Dunmore's Fleet as we Expect. thare was About 40 Sail we are Ordered to hold our Selves in Readyness we Expect an Attack hourly, we have Lost a Great many of our Troops they have deserted from us at Philladelphia and Elizabeth Town. and a Great Many Sick in the Ospitals thare is Rations Given out at New York for 6000 Men dayley. John Anderson is in a Company of RifleMen Stationed Close by us. I Should be Glad if You will Rite to me the first Opportunity and Let me Know the News If thare is Any in that Part of the Country. we Expect Please God to Winter in Annapolis [,] those that Live of us

William Sands

1831

# AMERICAN ARCHIVES:

*Fifth Series.*

CONTAINING

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776,

TO THE

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1783.

---

BY PETER FORCE.

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VOLUME I.

PUBLISHED BY M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE AND PETER FORCE,

UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACTS OF CONGRESS, PASSED ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1833,  
AND ON THE THIRD DAY OF MARCH, 1843.

---

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1848.

with keeping up a communication with their ships; whereas ours is connected, and can act together. They must effect a landing under so many disadvantages, that if officers and soldiers are vigilant, and alert to prevent surprise, and add spirit when they approach, there is no doubt of our success.

*Ebenezer Gray* is appointed Brigade-Major to General *Parsons*.

The following disposition is made of the several Regiments, so as to form Brigades under the commanding officers respectively mentioned:

Gen. Parsons.....	Huntington, Prescott, Ward, Durkee, Tyler.	Gen. Heard.....	Cortlandt, Johnson, Newcomb, Freeman, Martin.
Gen. McDougall.....	McDougall, Ritzema, Snallwood, Webb, Artificers.	Gen. Fellows.....	Holman, Cary, Smith, Silliman, Thompson.
Gen. Scott.....	Lasher, Malcolm, Drake, Humphrey, Chapman, Sage, Selden, Gay, Bradley.	Com'dr. Silliman.....	Lewis, Mead, Hinnian.
Gen. Wadsworth.....	Varnum, Little, Hitchcock, Nixon, Bailey, Glover, Read, Baldwin, Learncid.	Com'dr. Sergeant.....	Sergeant, Sheldon, Talcot, Douglass, Pettibone.
Gen. Nixon.....		Com'dr. Douglass.....	Cook, Talcot, Chapman, Chester, Pitkin, Baldwin, Strong, Newbury.
Gen. Clinton.....		Com'dr. Chester.....	

They are to choose out capable, active, and spirited persons to act as Brigade-Majors, who will be allowed for their service.

The General hopes the several officers, both superior and inferior, will now exert themselves, and gloriously determine to conquer or die. From the justice of our cause, the situation of the harbour, and the bravery of her sons, *America* can only expect success. Now is the time for every man to exert himself, and make our country glorious, or it will become contemptible.

Commanding Officers of Regiments are to take care to have hard bread and pork for two days kept by them constantly. The neglect of former orders in this respect has occasioned some of the hardships the troops have lately sustained. If there is any delay at the Commissary's, good officers will compose and quiet their men, and mention it by way of letter to the General.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW-YORK, DATED AUGUST 31, 1776.

You are no doubt surprised to hear of our sudden retreat from *Long-Island*, but it was thought absolutely essential from our situation. We were under a necessity of marching out and attacking them upon their own ground, or suffering ourselves to have been starved into a surrender: first, because they were intrenching within five hundred yards of our lines, which were very weak, and incapable of withstanding their heavy cannon, and our men, from their situation, began to grow very uneasy; and, secondly, because their shipping might have run up the *East River*, and cut off our resources of provision and every other necessary. The retreat was conducted with the greatest secrecy, and by six o'clock in the morning we had everything embarked. There never was a man that behaved better upon the occasion than General *Washington*; he was on horseback the whole night, and never left the ferry stairs till he had seen the whole of his troops embarked.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW-YORK, DATED AUGUST 31, 1776.

General *Sullivan* came here yesterday upon his parole, and informs us that Lord *Stirling*, himself, Colonels *Miles* and *Atlee*, were all taken by the enemy. Immediately after the engagement, the enemy began to throw up works within musket-shot of *Fort Putnam*; and as we had no heavy cannon to prevent them, we were obliged, the night before last, to retreat, and leave the *Island*. In retreating, we have not lost ten men at most.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW-YORK, DATED AUGUST 31, 1776.

Captain *Veazey*, Ensign *Fernandez*, Sergeant *Sands*, killed. Captain *Bowie*, Lieutenants *Butler*, *Sterret*, *Ridgeley*, *Dent*, Ensign *Couts*, missing. Mr. *Courney* taken prisoner.

Adjutant *Brice* was taken prisoner by two officers of *Light-Horse*, and was delivered to a private, who told him he was his prisoner, which *Brice* denied, and immediately shot him and got clear.

List of the Names of such Officers of the three PENNSYLVANIA Battalions as are Prisoners and Missing the 27th of August, after the Battle on *LONG-ISLAND*.

First Battalion of Rifle Regiment.

Samuel Miles, Esq., Colonel Commandant, prisoner.	Berg. Drum. Priv.
James Piper, Esq., Lieut. Colonel, prisoner.	Farmer's.....2...1...26
Capt. Richard Brown.....pris.	Brown's.....2...1...18
1st Lieut. William Gray.....do.	Long's.....0...2...9
1st Lieut. John Spear.....do.	Albright's.....2...0...26
1st Lieut. John Davis.....do.	Shade's.....1...0...13
1st Lieut. George Wert.....do.	Weitzell's.....2...0...15
2d Lieut. Joseph Triesbach.....do.	9 4 107
2d Lieut. Wm. McPherson.....do.	
2d Lt. Joseph Jacquet.....missing.	
3d Lt. Luke Broadhead.....pris.	
Doctor John Davis.....do.	
Doctor Joseph Davis.....do.	

Second Battalion of Rifle Regiment.

Capt. Wm. Peebles.....pris.	Berg. Drum. Priv.
1st Lieut. Matthew Scott.....do.	Murray's.....0...0...4
1st Lieut. Daniel Topham.....do.	Peebles's.....1...1...12
2d Lieut. Jas. Carnagan.....missing.	Marshall's.....0...0...3
2d Lieut. David Slom.....do.	Erwin's.....3 1 vol. & 16
3d Lieut. Charles Taylor.....killed.	Grubb's.....0...0...4
3d Lieut. Joseph Brownlee.....pris.	Christ's.....2...0...2
	6 1 40

Battalion of Musketry.

Samuel J. Atlee, Esq., Colonel, prisoner.	Berg. Drum. Priv.
Caleb Parry, Esq., Lieut. Colonel, killed.	Anderson's.....1...0...9
Capt. Francis Murray.....pris.	Murray's.....0...0...10
Capt. Thomas Herbert.....do.	Herbert's.....0...0...8
Capt. John Nice.....do.	Dchoff's.....0...0...6
Capt. Joseph Howell.....do.	Nice's.....0...0...9
Lieut. Walter Finney.....do.	Howell's.....0...0...7
Lieut. Joseph Moore.....killed.	McClelland's.....0...0...12
Ensign W. Henderson.....pris.	Late Lloyd's.....0...1...14
Ensign Alex. Huston.....do.	1 1 75
Ensign Michael App.....missing.	
Ensign Septimus Davis.....pris.	

Prisoners: 3 Colonels, 6 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Doctors.

Killed and Missing: 1 Colonel, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 16 Sergeants, 6 Drum and Fife, 1 Volunteer, 222 Privates.

Total: 4 Colonels, 6 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Doctors, 16 Sergeants, 6 Drum and Fife, 1 Volunteer, 222 Privates.

This account is taken from a muster of the three battalions before mentioned, and afterwards carefully compared with the accounts which came by a flag of truce from the enemy to his Excellency General *Washington*, the 5th instant, by

LOD. SPROGELL,

*M. M. G.* to the *Pennsylvania Regulars*.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1776.

A list of the Names of such Officers as are Prisoners with the Enemy, and have, by a flag of truce, sent for their Baggage and Cash.

PENNSYLVANIA Rifle Battalions.

Colonel Miles,	Lieutenant Broadhead,
Colonel Piper,	Lieutenant John Davis,
Captain Brown,	Lieutenant Wert,
Captain Peebles,	Lieutenant Topham,
Lieutenant Scott,	Doctor John Davies,
Lieutenant Gray,	Doctor Joseph Davies,
Lieutenant Spear,	Colonel Lutz,
Lieutenant Drnsbach,	Captain Crawl,
Lieutenant Macpherson,	Mr. David Duncan,
Lieutenant Lee,	Mr. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA Musket Battalion.

Colonel Atlee,	Lieutenant Finney,
Captain Murray,	Ensign Davis,
Captain Herbert,	Ensign Henderson,
Captain Nice,	Ensign Huston.
Captain Howell,	

## M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 1 2, 1 7 7 6

L O N D O N, J u n e 1 0.

**W**HATEVER alarm and dread our governors in the West-Indies may be under, on account of the great force the French have there, the information from the East-Indies is equally important. The French have a larger force at the Mauritius, with no probable object for employment, but what must be hostile to us. One of the cirars of Coromandel, brother to the nabob of Arcut, had taken five hundred French officers into his service. This step is not only material, but is very alarming to us, because the English East-India company have the reversion of the cirar's territory. It is probably the view of the French court to prevent the territory coming into our hands, for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore they are securing a timely possession of it; and are besides assembling a very considerable force to be ready to act as exigencies may require. Be the view what it will, gen. Clavering is alarmed at it, and has sent to the cirar to request, that he would dismiss the French officers from his service. The cirar has refused. Gen. Clavering has sent, or preparing to send, a force to compel him. Is any step more probable to bring on a war with France than this? By the time that the French minister can officially and ostensibly take this matter up, we shall be fully and deeply engaged in the present mad and impolitic war with America, in which, with all strength, we are ignorantly destroying ourselves.

In a letter from a Heilian soldier, going to America, to his friend in town, is the following remarkable passage: "We are all coming to England, and shall be happy if I have an opportunity of coming to London to see you; if not, you will do me a particular pleasure if you will come down to the port where we shall lay till we embark for America; for probably I shall never have another opportunity of seeing you again, as I intend to reside in America; and many hundreds of my countrymen have resolved to do the same, having taken leave of their country and friends for ever." By these resolutions wise administration will pay dear for their hired troops, as by stipulation with the landgrave of Hesse and the other German princes, we are to pay 30 pounds for every man who shall not return, and fifteen pounds for every disabled man. Besides these forfeitures, the expence of transporting each man to the continent amounts to upwards of that sum. We are happy in every opportunity of congratulating the premier on the variety of his assertions, for the above extract proves to a demonstration, that we must be in a most flourishing condition.

W A T E R T O W N, A u g. 2 6.

Last Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth, a prize ship of about two hundred tons burthen, mounting twenty guns, twelve of which wood. She was bound from the bay of Honduras for London, laden with mahogany and logwood, and taken by the Hancock and Franklin privateers.

By the eastern post we are informed that on Monday last arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, a vessel from Holland, with dry goods, drugs, spices, &c.

The post from No. Four informs us of a gondola, with about twenty-five men, being taken by the enemy in Lake Champlain.

Yesterday morning a prize ship arrived safe in Marblehead, from Jamaica, laden with sugar, cotton, &c. She was chased in by the Milford frigate, and another cruiser, so near that one of the forts hulled one of the enemy's vessels. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

N E W P O R T, A u g u s t 2 2.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth we are assured, that a privateer belonging to Fair-Haven had taken a very large Jamaica ship, with seven hundred hogheads of sugar, two hundred hogheads of rum, and a large quantity of cotton; this ship was so valuable, that the captain of the privateer, who was the best pilot for the eastern shore of any on board, went on board the ship to carry her in, and was parted with by the privateer last Sunday week. The privateer is arrived with more prisoners than men belonging to her.

N E W H A V E N, A u g. 2 3.

Last Monday passed our harbour, standing to the westward, two frigates, the Niger of thirty-two guns, capt. Talbot, the other is said to carry twenty-eight guns, also a large brig of sixteen or eighteen guns, who had in company two small vessels supposed to be prizes. They left the English fleet, near New-York, last Friday evening, and it is probable will remain in the sound, to interrupt our communication with the army at New-York.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, S e p t. 3.

I N C O N G R E S S, A u g. 2 6, 1 7 7 6.

WHEREAS, in the course of the present war, some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, as also private soldiers, marines, and seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled, as to prevent their serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

Resolved, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled, in the service of the United States of America, as to render him incapable, afterwards, of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability,

the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ship of war, or armed vessel, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman, belonging to the United States of America, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, in which no prize shall be taken, or be therein otherwise so disabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer, or marine, or seaman, ceases, to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb, or other disability, shall happen, then such sum as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize, before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army; and every commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman, of any of the ships of war or armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement, so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive such monthly sum towards his subsistence, as shall be judged adequate by the assembly, or other representative body of the state, where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided, That no commission officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, in the army; commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman, of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels, belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the committee, or officer appointed to receive the same in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the assembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer who was in the same engagement in which he was so wounded, or, in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps, and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war, or armed vessel engaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or seaman, received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him, of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war, or armed vessel, to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

That it be recommended to the several assemblies or legislative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint some person or persons in their respective states, who shall receive and examine all such certificates as may be presented to them, and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the assembly or legislative body of their state, to those whose case requires but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly, to the secretary of congress, or board of war, where a separate record shall be kept of the same.

That it be recommended to the assemblies, or legislative bodies, of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay, or other allowances, as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid, on account of the United States.

Provides, That all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed in a corps of invalids, and subject to the said duty; and all officers, marines, and seamen, of the navy, who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy, or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed.

A u g u s t 2 3, 1 7 7 6.

Resolved, That there be an inspector or inspectors sufficiently qualified to judge the goodness of gunpowder, who shall examine every cask of gunpowder manufactured, or to be purchased on account of the United States, by the most approved method of ascertaining the quality of gunpowder, the said inspector or inspectors to receive one eighth part of a dollar for every hundred weight of powder he or they shall so examine.

That no gunpowder be received into the public magazine, for the use of the United States of America, or delivered from the powder-mills for that purpose, but such as has been approved of by the public inspector, as to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness, and other necessary qualities.

That the inspector mark each cask approved with the letters U. S. A. and such other marks as are necessary to distinguish the several sorts of gunpowder.

That every maker of gunpowder, mark every cask in which he shall pack his gunpowder with the first letters of his name.

That gunpowder be put into no casks but such as are well seasoned and dry.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states of America, to cause suitable inspectors to be appointed to examine and determine the quality of all gunpowder manufactured within their jurisdiction, and that no person be allowed to vend any gunpowder manufactured in any of the states of America, unless the same, in the judgment of such inspector,

shall be of sufficient quality; and to make such laws for executing this, or any other regulations for promoting the manufacture of good gunpowder, as to them may seem most convenient.

That the continental agents be empowered and required to inspect, or appoint some suitable person or persons to inspect, all gunpowder manufactured or purchased in, or imported into, the respective states wherein they reside, on account of the United States, except in those states where an inspector is appointed by congress.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Saturday's post brings us the agreeable intelligence of gen. Washington having effected a safe retreat for our army out of Long-Island, in spite of the great numbers in that commanded by Howe. They have brought every thing off with them, except some very large cannon, which they spiked up, and a few out sentries. In the skirmishes, which have been for these several days past, the enemy have lost upwards of a thousand, and we not much more than five hundred. They have sent a flag of truce offering to exchange gen. Sullivan and lord Stirling for two generals they have missing, but as we have them not, it is supposed they are killed. The manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the highest credit upon our commander in chief, and the officers in general.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 30.

"In a council of war held yesterday, it was determined that our lines on Long-Island were not tenable, and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and gen. Sullivan are prisoners. Gen. Howe allowed gen. Sullivan a flag, by which he informed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, August 10.

"Although our government appears here in a profound tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority just arrived from France inform us, that an armament is now fitting out at Brest of twenty sail of the line, twelve frigates, and fourteen thousand land forces, and it is presumed their destination is for this place. I think this armament will occasion no uneasiness to your continent, as France has from the beginning shewn such a partiality in favour of your cause, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this island, and if there are any Tories, they are from your parts here. The American vessels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, dated August 27.

"Our fleet, consisting of 3 schooners, a large sloop, 4 gondolas, and 4 galleys, now lie in Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and expect to sail in 3 days, and lay in a narrow passage of the lake, to prevent the enemy from passing. We have information, that the enemy are on their way to this place from St. John's, they have no other craft than battoes; if they come, I trust we shall give them a warm reception, as our fleet is well fitted and manned. We have now at Ticonderoga about 3500 effective men, and more coming in daily: the fort and every height and point about it is well fortified. Besides we have the command of the lakes."

Extract of a letter from Long-Island, August 23.

"Yesterday's occurrences no doubt will be described to you various ways: I embrace this leisure moment to give as satisfactory an account as I am able. A large body of the enemy that landed some time since on Long-Island, at the end of a beautiful plain, had extended their troops about six miles from the place of their first landing!—There were at this time eleven regiments of our troops posted in different parts of the woods, between our lines and the enemy, through which they must pass if they attempt any thing against us. Early in the morning our scouting parties discovered a large body of the enemy, both horse and foot, advancing on the Jamaica road towards us; I was dispatched to gen. Putnam, to inform him of it.—On my way back I discovered as I thought our battalion on a hill coming in, dressed in hunting shirts, and was going on to join them, but was stopped by a number of our soldiers, who told me they were the enemy in our dress—on this I prevailed on a serjeant and two men to halt and fire on them, which produced a shower of bullets and we were obliged to retire.

"In the mean time the enemy with a large body penetrated through the woods on our right, and center or front, and about nine o'clock landed another body on their right, the whole stretching across the fields and woods between our works and our troops, and sending our parties, accompanied with light horse, which harassed our surrounded and surprised new troops, who however sold their lives dear; our forces then made towards our lines, but the enemy had taken possession of the ground before them by stolen marches. Our men broke through parties after parties, but still found the enemy's thousands before them. Col. Smallwood's, Atlee's and Hazlet's battalions, with General Stirling at their head, had collected on an eminence and made a good stand, but the enemy fired a well piece on them, and being greatly superior in number obliged them to retreat into a marsh, and finding it out of their power to withstand about 6000 men, they waded through the mud and water to a mill opposite them; their retreat was covered by the second battalion which had got into our lines.—Col. Lutz's and the New-England regiments after this made some resistance in the woods, but were obliged by superior numbers to retire.

"Colonel Miles's and Broadhead's battalions, finding themselves surrounded, determined to fight and run; they did so, and broke through English, Hessians, &c. and dispersed horse, and at last came in with considerable loss. Colonel Parry was early in the day shot through the head, encouraging his men. Eighty of our battalion came in this morning, having forced their way through the enemy's rear, and came round by way of Hell-gate; and we expect more, who are missing, will come in the same way."

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the Pennsylvania forces, dated New-York, August 31.*

"I am but just come to this place, after a fatiguing time. Last Tuesday morning about daylight, we found the enemy beginning their march for our lines; we with our little army went to oppose them, on which a bloody battle ensued; we were surrounded by them on all sides and had several times to fight our way through.---It was a continued battle from a town about three miles off, called Flat-Bush, until we got into our lines.--- We have lost a great many men and officers.---I cannot give you the particulars, but our men and officers fought nobly; we were overpowered by numbers. I cannot learn that we had more than 3000 men in the field, and they had at least 20,000. Col. Miles and Col. Atlee were made prisoners in the engagement."

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Royal Savage, in Lake Champlain, dated August 21, 1776.*

"To-morrow (wind and weather permitting) we sail towards St. John's, where we may soon expect to come to action. Our fleet consists of 1 sloop, 3 schooners, 4 galleys, and 7 gondolas, the whole well officered and manned, and under command of General Arnold. If we meet the enemy, doubt not but we shall support our charge."

*Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Sept. 1.*

"Last Monday morning we went over to Long-Island, and about midnight we were alarmed by the return of some of our scouting parties, who advised us that the English were in motion, and coming up the island with several field pieces. It was generally thought not to be the main body, but only a detachment, with a view to possess themselves of some advantageous heights. Upon which near 3000 men were ordered out, consisting chiefly of the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, to attack them on their march. About sunrise we came up with a very large body of them. The Delaware and Maryland battalions made one party. Col. Atlee, with his battalion a little before us, had taken post in an orchard and behind a barn, and on the approach of the enemy he gave them a very severe fire, which he bravely kept up for a considerable time, until they were near surrounding him, when he retreated to the woods. The enemy then advanced towards us, upon which Lord Stirling, who commanded, immediately drew us up in a line, and offered them battle in the true English taste. The British army then advanced within about three hundred yards of us, and began a very heavy fire from their cannon and mortars, for both the balls and shells flew very fast, now and then taking off a head. Our men stood it amazingly well, not even one of them showed a disposition to shrink."

"Our orders were not to fire until the enemy came within fifty yards of us, but when they perceived we stood their fire so coolly and resolutely, they declined coming any nearer, although treble our number. In this situation we stood from sunrise to twelve o'clock, the enemy firing upon us the chief part of the time, when the main body of their army, by a rout we never dreamed of, had entirely surrounded us, and drove within the lines, or scattered in the woods, all our men, except the Delaware and Maryland battalions, who were standing at bay with double their number. Thus situated, we were ordered to attempt a retreat, by fighting our way through the enemy, who had posted themselves, and nearly filled every field and road between us and our lines. We had not retreated a quarter of a mile before we were fired upon by an advanced party of the enemy, and thro' upon our rear were playing upon us with their artillery. Our men fought with more than Roman virtue, and, I am convinced, would have stood until they were shot down to a man. We forced the advanced party, which first attacked us, to give way, thro' which opening we got a passage down to the side of a marsh, seldom before waded over, which we passed, and then swam a narrow river; all the time exposed to the fire of the enemy. The companies commanded by capt. Ramsey and Scot were in the front, and sustained the first fire of the enemy, when hardly a man fell."

"The whole of the right wing of our battalion, thinking it impossible to pass through the marsh, attempted to force their way through the woods, where they were almost to a man killed or taken. The Maryland battalion has lost two hundred and fifty-nine men, amongst whom are twelve officers. Captains Veazey and Bowie, the first certainly killed; lieuts. Butler, Steret, Dent, Coursey, Muse, Prawl; ensigns, Courts and Fernandes; who of them are killed, or who prisoners, is yet uncertain. Many of the officers lost their swords and guns. We have since intirely abandoned Long-Island, bringing off all our military stores."

"Generals Sullivan and Sterling are both prisoners. Cols. Atlee, Miles and Piper, are also taken. There are about a thousand men missing in all. We took a few prisoners. By a lieutenant we took, we understand they had about 23,000 men on the island that morning. Most of our generals were on a high hill in our lines, viewing us with glasses. When we began our retreat, they could see the enemy we had to pass through, though we could not. Many of them thought we would surrender in a body, without firing. When we began the attack, general Washington wrung his hands, and cried out, *good God, what brave fellows I must this day lose!* Major Gift commanded the Maryland battalion, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being both at York. Captains Adams and Lucas were sick. The major, capt. Ramsey, and lieut. Plunkett, were foremost, and within forty yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired upon by the enemy, who were chiefly under cover of an orchard, save a few that shewed themselves and pretended to give up, clubbing their firelocks until we came within that distance, when they immediately presented and blazed in our faces; they entirely overshot us, and killed some men away behind in the rear. I had the satisfaction

of dropping one of them the first fire I made. I was so near I could not miss. I discharged my rifle seven times that day as deliberately as I ever did at a mark, and with as little perturbation."

## G E O R G I A.

By his excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq; president and commander in chief of the said province.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the present struggle for our invaluable rights and liberties in this province, makes it requisite to give every encouragement to all such persons who are willing to enter into the service of their country, and our provincial congress, at their last meeting, having taken the same under consideration, and being willing and ready to promote the welfare of every friend to the American cause, have thought fit to resolve, "that all persons enlisting in the service of this province, who do faithfully serve in the present contest, until a peace shall be concluded with Great-Britain, or shall serve three years in the present war, shall be entitled to 100 acres of land in this province; and should any of the aforesaid men be killed in defence of this province, his wife or family shall be entitled to the same." I do therefore issue this my proclamation, declaring that every man who shall enlist in any of the troops of horse, or companies of foot, raised for the defence of this province, and shall serve agreeable to the terms above-mentioned, shall be entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land, as aforesaid; and in case of accident, his wife and family shall receive and enjoy the same emolument.

Given under my hand and seal, at Savannah, the 12th day of July, 1776.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

By his excellency's command,  
EDWARD LANGWORTHY, sec.

"Sir, August, July 3, 1776.

"I take the liberty of inclosing your excellency the copies of two depositions which came by express from major Williamson yesterday, likewise a copy of an intercepted letter from Henry Stuart, to the frontier inhabitants of North-Carolina and Virginia."

"I am afraid the emissaries of government have at last accomplished their hellish designs with the Cherokees, yet I believe they may have mistimed matters, as I hope we shall be able to give them a good drubbing before they can get assistance from the king's troops or any other nation."

"Last night major Williamson had upwards of a thousand men embodied, and in a few days expect to have five, when they intend marching immediately into their nation. Should this happen, your excellency will doubtless see the necessity of having some force on the frontiers of this province. I shall order the draught that has been made of this regiment to Broad River and Ogechee as soon as possible, but not to go over the line till I receive your excellency's orders, which I shall wait for with impatience. I shall likewise be glad to know how far we are to act in concert with the Carolinians, or if we are only to guard our own frontiers. I have not heard from the Creeks for some time past. The last accounts were favourable. I mentioned to your excellency some time ago our intention of carrying two Indians to Ninety-six, which I did; they saw a poor fellow suffer death, and we have sent them off to their nation, perfectly satisfied. I am, with due respect, your excellency's very humble servant,

R. RAE.

To his excellency A. Bullock, Esq;"

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Personally appeared Aaron Smith, son of capt. Aaron Smith, of Little River, in the said district, planter, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that this morning, about day-break, a number of Indians, about eight or ten in number, came to his father's house, and killed him and Lorick Smith his son, and fired upon him and his brother, who made their escape, and that he believes all the rest of the family are killed."

"Signed, AARON SMITH."

Sworn before me this first day of July, 1776, eight o'clock in the morning.  
(Copy.) JOHN PURVES, J. P.

N. B. This Little River is in South-Carolina, six miles from the Indian Land.

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Before me, John Purves, one of the justices of the peace for the said district, personally appeared David Shettroe, of Keowee, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that yesterday morning, about a quarter of an hour before the first cock crew, two Indians came to his house on the river bank, near fort Prince-George, and called to him to get up, which he did, and opened the door, when they came in and asked for water, which he gave them. The youngest of the two, named the Glass, desired them to make some fire that they might see; the other named the Tarapin; as he went to the chimney to blow up the fire, the Glass laid hold of him, and told him he was his slave, that it was very bad times, the white people were going to break out, and he should not run away from him; then the Tarapin stepped up to an old man named William M'Teer, who was lying on the floor, and told him he was his slave, and must go along with him. They drove this deponent and Mr. M'Teer before them until they came to the house of Mr. James Holmes in Keowee, where he saw a great number of the Lower Towns Cherokee Indians, where they had taken Mr. Holmes and his wife, and a white child prisoners; also Thomas Holmes, John Lammis and his wife, and two of their children (boys) and a man that had gone to Enrokee on business. That while he staid there they also brought one Garrick, and a man that came from Rocky Run, prisoners. That the Indians took all Mr. Holmes's effects, drank as much rum as they chose, and then stole a hoghead; and let the rum that was in it run out; that about dawn of day the Indians drove all the white people out of the house, and sent a party up the river with them to guard them, except this deponent, who staid and saw them plunder Mr. Holmes's house. The fellow who took this deponent prisoner gave him two deer skins, told him to make shoes for himself, to walk over the hills to Mr. Cameron, for he must go with them there; that during his confinement one Ratcliffe, a white man, kept riding about among the Indians, laughing and scoffing at the prisoners, that

an Indian fellow told him, that George Parris, a half breed, was gone down to inform the king's people over Saluda, to come to join the Indians, to help to fight for the king; that the Indian, who pretended to be this deponent's matter, sending him to hunt a horse for him to ride, about two hours before sunset yesterday, he made his escape from them; farther that he saw them bring several guns, hatchets and sundry other effects, the property of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; to the house where he was taken, and that he was in the employ of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; and that he cannot write.

Signed, his  
DAVID † SHETTROE.  
mark

Sworn before me this 30th  
day of June, 1776.

JOHN PURVES, J. P.

"Gentlemen,

"Some time ago Mr. Cameron and myself wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas and inclosed you a talk we had with the Indians respecting the purchase which is reported you lately made of them on the river Wattaga, Nola-chuky, &c. We are since informed that you are under great apprehensions of the Indians doing mischief immediately; but it is not the desire of his majesty to set his friends and allies the Indians on his liege subjects, therefore, whoever you are, that are willing to join his majesty's forces, as soon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's standard, shall find protection, and their families, and be free from all danger whatever; yet, that his majesty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in his majesty's just right. I have thought fit to recommend it to you, and every one that is desirous of preventing inevitable ruin to themselves and families, immediately to subscribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majesty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called on, to appear in arms in defence of the British right in America, which paper, as soon as it is signed, send to me by some safe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be desirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of insult or danger, inform them that his majesty will immediately land an army in West-Florida, march them through the Creek to the Chickaw nation, where five hundred warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by Chote, who have promised their assistance, and then to take possession of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia; at the same time that his majesty's forces make a diversion on the sea coast of those provinces. If any of the inhabitants have any beef, cattle, flour, pork or horses to spare, they shall have a good price for them, by applying to us as soon as his majesty's troops are embodied.

I am, yours, &c.

HENRY STUART."

Wattaga.

This day Nathan Read came before me one of the justices of Wattaga, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that a stranger came up to Charles Robertson's gate yesterday evening, who he was he did not know, and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.

JOHN CARTER.

Sworn before me the 19th of May, 1776.

Attest. JAMES SMITH.

*Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, July 21, 1776.*

"You are undoubtedly informed before this that that detestable villain, Stuart, has prevailed upon the Cherokees to take up the hatchet against our countrymen, this however does not in the least intimidate us. Our people march forth against the savages with all the alacrity and cheerfulness you conceive, and with a full determined resolution to extirpate the whole tribe. The damage done to us by them is yet trifling. A number of the heads of the Tories in this province, when they heard of the breaking out of the Indians, wrote to our governor, and told him that they never dreamt the king would descend to such low and diabolical designs, that they were now willing to do every thing in their power to assist their brethren in America. These are men of influence on the frontiers, and will be very useful against the Indians."

July 27. "In a little brush with the Indians the other day, our people were successful, killed, wounded and took prisoners a considerable number. Colonel M'Intosh, of Georgia, with a party of his regiment, went out a few days ago to reconnoitre the situation of the two young Wrights, who are posted on St. Mary's river, which separates Florida from Georgia. When he came within two miles of their fort, he was fired, on from an out post of theirs, our colonel returned the fire, killed one and took nine prisoners, upon which the fort fired an alarm gun; the man of war below hearing this, immediately detached a barge with a lieutenant and nine men, all these the colonel thought proper to seize upon. In the brig lately taken here with Highlanders on board was found about £.600 sterling worth of goods."

July 31. "There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men posted at St. Augustine."

WILLIAMSBURG, August 30.

By Mr. William Harrison, in nine days from Fort Pitt, we have advice, that capt. John Hingston, with a number of settlers, arrived from Licking creek, near the Kentucky, the very day he left home. Capt. Hingston gave the following account: That one James Cooper, and another person, a Dutchman, being on their way to a buffalo lick, were fired upon by a couple of Indians, who shot down Cooper, and frightened the Dutchman's horse so that he flung him. His foot hanging in the stirrup, one of the Indians made up to him, to tomahawk him; but, although in that disadvantageous situation, he found means to aim his gun so well (which he never quitted) as to shoot the savage dead on the spot, and seeing the other Indian making up to him, he disengaged himself from his own horse, mounted Cooper's, and got clear off to the inhabitants. Upon his arrival, many of the Kentucky settlers immediately went about fortifying themselves at Boonsborough and Harwood's town; and numbers agreed to come into the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, with capt. Hingston.—Mr. Harrison likewise informs, that Mr. Jacob Hite, who lately removed from Berkeley county to

the neighbourhood of the Cherokee country with his family, and a large parcel of negroes, was murdered at his own house by those savages, with most of his slaves, and his wife and children carried off prisoners; his son, who was in the Cherokee country, was likewise murdered.—The Shawanese, Delawares, and Mingoes, had not met with our commissioners, although two expresses had been sent to them for that purpose, and returned without any answer. A third express was sent off, but had not returned.

### ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 12.

B. F. B. Worthington, Charles Carroll, barrister, and Samuel Chafe, Esqrs. delegates for this county in Convention, having received instructions from their constituents directing them in framing of a government, to vote for measures, in their opinion, incompatible with good government and the public peace and happiness, resigned their seats in Convention, and on Wednesday last a new election was held for this county: on Saturday afternoon the polls were closed, and John Hall, B. F. B. Worthington, and Samuel Chafe, Esquires, were declared and returned duly elected.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at the house of Mr. John Thomas in Frederick county, departed this life, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, JOSEPH POTTS, Esq; attorney at law, of Berwick upon Tweed. His amiable manners, and the uprightness of his conduct, during a residence of several years in this province, had gained him the respect and esteem of all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by whom his early death is sincerely lamented.—Agreeable to his own request, his remains were decently interred in a burial-ground of the people called Quakers.

On the death of Mr. WILLIAM STERET, who was killed in the engagement on Long-Island.

#### I.

WHY throbs my heart? ah!—whence that sigh!  
That sudden damps this cheerless hour?  
Is STERET dead? Releas'd his Death, ah!—why!  
So soon a victim to thy sullen pow'r?

#### II.

Could not his virtues guard him on that day  
From Death's too firm, too cold embrace?  
Ah!—no! his virtues did his life betray,  
And led him eager to that fatal place.

#### III.

Ah luckless spot!—that did the world bereave  
Of worth increasing to such height—  
Ah luckless spot!—that caus'd a friend to grieve  
His STERET lost for ever to his fight.

#### IV.

Alas! how fleeting are our youthful joys,  
My STERET's death can tell—  
Call'd forth to action by the public voice,  
He willing fought—and nobly fell.

#### V.

Off hand in hand we've eager trac'd the wood  
Thoughtless and void of anxious care,  
Together oft in youth we've stemm'd the flood,  
Nor knew—nor thought of trouble near.

#### VI.

Adieu ye scenes of happiness—adieu—  
Which oft we joyous did explore,  
Now STERET's gone for ever from my view—  
Ah!—scenes of happiness no more.

In CONVENTION, September 6, 1776.

WHEREAS the time limited by law for the receipts and inspection of tobacco at the public warehouses is expired, and it being represented to this Convention, that, in order to promote the interest of the good people of this State, it is immediately necessary that the inspectors should continue to receive, inspect, and deliver out, all tobaccos that may be brought to the said warehouses:

RESOLVED, That the several inspectors of this State shall continue to receive and inspect all tobaccos brought to the said warehouses on or before the tenth day of November next, and the inspectors shall also at any time deliver out the tobaccos, already inspected, or so to be inspected, for exportation, without any oath being previously taken by the master or any other officer of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be exported, or the skipper of the craft to whom the said tobacco shall be delivered, in consequence of the act of assembly for the inspection of tobacco, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

That any person or persons, who might act as inspector or inspectors at any warehouse, on qualifying him or themselves as such, may, on taking the oath of inspector, be and continue inspector or inspectors until the tenth day of November next.

That where any persons have been chosen by the vestries to be inspectors, and would not act as such without a warrant from the governor for the time being, the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may authorize any person so chosen to act as inspector.

That, in any case where no person hath been chosen to be inspector according to the said act for the inspection of tobacco, the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may appoint and commission such good substantial

planter as they may think fit and proper, residing in the neighbourhood where he is to act, and being well skilled in tobacco, to act as inspector; and so may they, where there shall otherwise be no inspector at any warehouse, because of refusal or refusals to act, or the person or persons who might act, being out of this State: Provided every such person to be appointed inspector be first recommended as such by at least twenty reputable planters, and more, if the said inspectors shall continue such by virtue of the said appointments, beyond the said tenth day of November, and that every of them, before they act as inspector, take the oath of office.

That the public shall not be liable in any event for the tobacco which may be carried to any of the warehouses before the said tenth day of November, nor shall any inspector be liable to make good any such, if the same shall happen to be destroyed by enemies, or be otherwise lost without the negligence of the inspector.

That no inspector, who shall act in virtue of these resolutions, shall be entitled to any salary or allowance, other than two shillings and six-pence currency for every hogshead of tobacco he shall inspect, which shall be paid to him at the time of his delivering his note for such tobacco: And there shall also be paid to the several inspectors for warehouse rent, at the time of delivering out such tobacco, one shilling per hogshead, to be accounted for by them to the proprietor of the warehouse, or the public respectively.

ORDERED, That one hundred and eighty copies of the above resolutions be immediately printed, and transmitted to the several counties of this State.

September 10, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officers of the several battalions of militia in Prince-George's, Frederick, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Caroline counties, be requested to call their battalions together as soon as possible, and that the field officers of the said counties respectively, select companies of volunteers as follows, to wit—Prince-George's one, Frederick three, that is one in each district thereof, Anne-Arundel two, Baltimore two, Harford two, Cecil three, Kent two, Queen-Anne's two, and Caroline one; that each company consist of 68 privates, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, one drummer, and one fifer, under the command of a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign.

That each company be armed out of the arms belonging to the battalions of their counties respectively, which shall be appraised and borrowed, or paid for, at the election of the owner, by the Council of Safety: That if arms cannot be procured from the militia, any of the field officers may impress and appraise arms necessary to equip each company, which shall be paid for by the Council of Safety.

That to encourage the immediate march of the militia, a bounty of three pounds, and one month's pay, be advanced by the Council of Safety to each non-commissioned officer and private.

That the field officers of each battalion recommend the commissioned officers for each company to this Convention, or in their recesses to the Council of Safety, for their approbation; which officers so to be recommended shall be made known to the militia before their enrollment.

That the committees of observation of any of the said counties where there shall be no field officers to any battalion therein, be required to carry the above requisition into execution in their respective counties and districts.

That the Convention, or in their recesses the Council of Safety, form the said companies of volunteers into battalions, and appoint the field officers.

That the Council of Safety take every measure in their power to furnish and equip the said companies with all necessaries, to expedite and to prepare carriages and provisions for their march.

That the said companies be enrolled until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress, and receive continental pay from the day of enrollment.

That the companies of militia so to be raised be enrolled in the counties and districts where they are directed to be raised as aforesaid, and not of inhabitants of other counties or districts.

That if any company of militia shall offer themselves, they shall be allowed to go into the service under their present officers; or if the present officers of any company, with a considerable number of their company, offer to go and shall be able to fill up the number by enrollment of others, such company may march under such officers.

That a warrant issue to capt. Andrew Hines of Frederick county, to enrol a company of men for the flying camp service, on the same terms as the other militia, and that commissions issue to him and other proper commissioned officers by the Council of Safety.

That the president transmit copies of the above to each of the said counties and districts by express, and that money be advanced by the Council of Safety, to such person in each of the said counties and districts, as they shall think proper, to discharge the bounty, the months pay, and the purchase of arms, as above directed.

RESOLVED, That the committees of observation for the several counties and districts in this state, and the several committees of correspondence, and committees for licensing fairs, do continue to act, with the powers heretofore vested in them, until the first day of December next.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

### In COUNCIL of SAFETY. September 2, 1776.

LABOURERS are much wanted to work on the intrenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three shillings and six-pence per day, or four pounds ten shillings per month.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, be paid by the council of safety, for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per bushel.

Extract from the minutes,  
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public works be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on said works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

DR. FENDALL is now in this city, on his way home, and proposes staying in it a week. Those who are disposed to apply may find him at the coffee-house.

September 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 4th instant, a likely middle sized dapple grey horse about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with two letters imperfectly, has a hanging mane and switch tail, has old shoes on before, one of which is loose, and his hoofs much grown; he is about six years old, paces naturally, gathers quick, and goes with great life and very pleasant; was brought from Lancaster last spring. It is said he was seen on Saturday last between Mr. Warfield's plantation and Mr. Meek's at the head of Severn. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to me in Annapolis shall receive twenty shillings reward, and no questions asked.

THOMAS HYDE.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

142 LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Mess. William and Robert Molefson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

DAVID VEEMS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, September 10, 1776.

LOST on Friday last, between Severn ferry and Whitehall, a black leather pocket book, tied with a leather string, wherein was contained a receipt, given the subscriber by Clinch Bianco, for the sum of £.36. Also sundry small papers and accounts, and upwards of twenty pounds in cash, eleven pounds whereof were separated from the rest, in order to pay away, of the following bills, viz. one seven dollar bill congress money, two six dollar bills of Maryland convention money, two two dollar bills of ditto, two ten shilling bills of ditto, the remainder not remembered. It is hoped the same has happened into honest hands, so that the subscriber may get it again. Whoever brings said pocket book to the subscriber, with its contents, shall be entitled to the above reward with thanks.

JAMES COOPER.

THERE is at the plantation of William Dovel, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle spots, branded on the near thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, possessed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muslin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuse to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurse a young child, or be an assistant to a lady in her house, if she would take the trouble of teaching her method. Any lady this will suit will please to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my felling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the subscriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that it is in good order at this time. Those who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the neatest and best manner, and with quick dispatch, by their humble servant,

CASSANDRA DUCKER.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN, JOSEPH MERRIKEN, STEPHEN BOONE.

August 26, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash, THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan Seper, in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the same is desired to apply to WILLIAM FARIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, two indentured Irish servants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an ostler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.

HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA'S DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containing 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and garden paved in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

JOSEPH WARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds-reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS, 31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen; they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, saffras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office, PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 23, 1776. TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indentured servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Iceland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall; a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsy ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward: for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.

John Sands Died the Six Day  
of February on Sunday at 20 minutes  
Past 12 in the morning in the 60<sup>th</sup>  
year of his age, in the year  
of our Lord 1791 -  
(my Grandfather's)

Ann Sands Died the 15 Day of  
May 1796 at Six o'clock in the  
morning on ~~the~~ Whitsun Sun

John Sands Died on the 2 Day  
of July 1809 in the 45 Year  
of his age the Son of John and  
Ann Sands. John Sands died  
July 1809 45 year son of  
John & Ann Sands

William Sands Went  
away the 10 day of July 1776  
with the rest of the  
Battalion of Maryland  
troops commanded  
by Col William Smallwood

William Sands died  
27 day of August 1776,  
killed in the engage-  
ment on Long Island

The Volunteers marched to  
Breda's town the 19<sup>th</sup>  
day of September 1774

## Dysentery

a certain Cure for the dysentery  
in the worst Stage of the disease

- 1 Gill of Sweet oil
- 1 Gill of good west india Rum
- 1 Gill of west india molasses  
not the ~~St. John~~ molasses

Simmer them together and strain  
them well mixed: one table  
Spoonful Every hour for a  
grown Person and children in  
due Proportion according to  
age and Strength.

Worke Done for Mr John Muare

In June and July 1778 L S D

To make of 74 Shirts at 50 11-15 0

To make of 24 Pair overalls 1/2 1/2 0

1779

To make of 26 Pair of trousers 7/6 9 15

To make of 25 Pair of overalls

January & February 1780

To make of 34 Shirts at 2 12 6

To make of 20 Pair of overalls 200 30 8

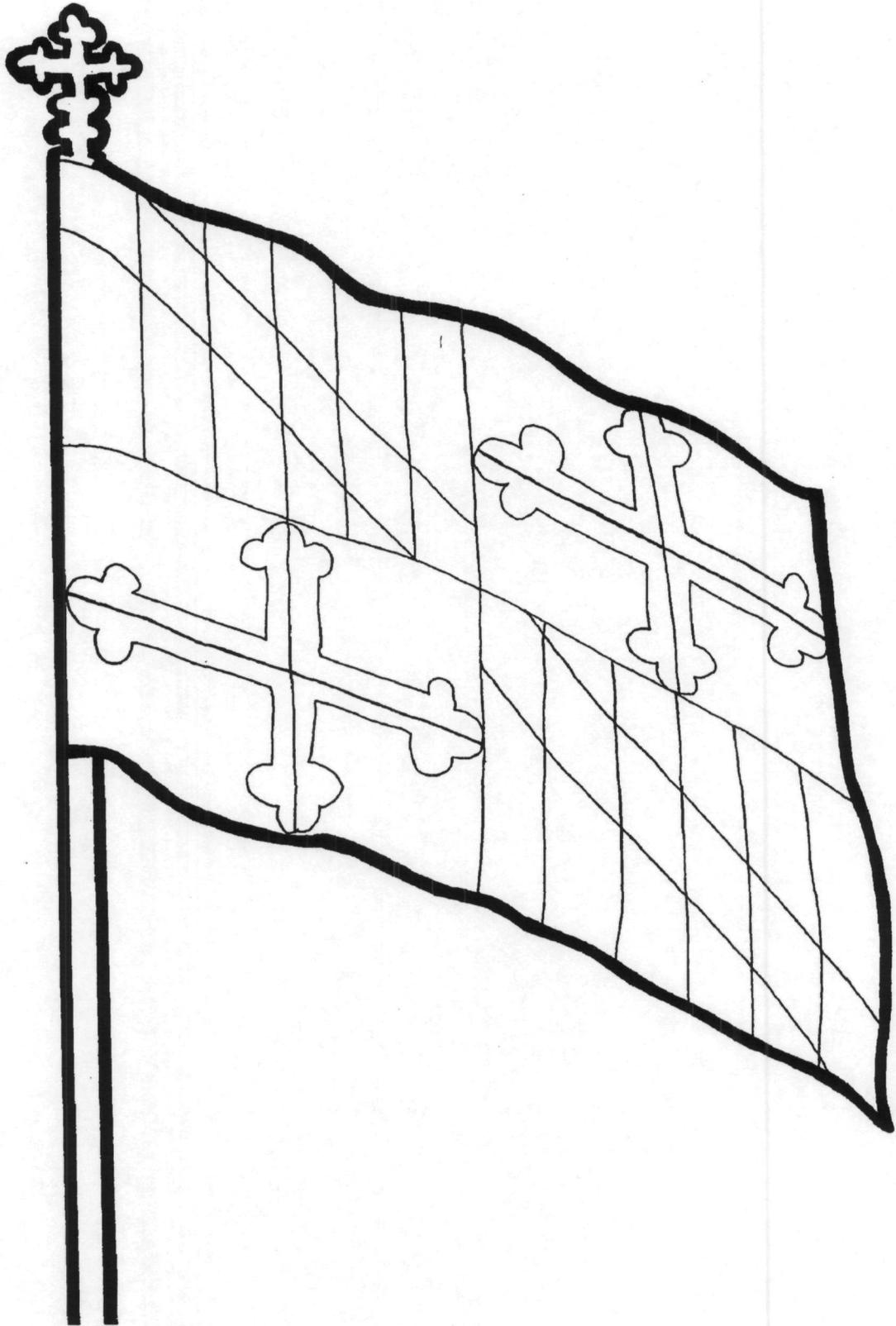
To make of 10 Pair of overalls

To make of 10 Shirts

To make of 10 Shirts

To make of 10 Shirts

# Maryland Flag



[D012882A]