

already but too successfully employed in deluding his majesty's faithful subjects from their duty and allegiance, entirely groundless subject of complaint, and to precipitate as many as their corruptors think may be drawn into schemes which are unquestionably new form of government, unaffected regard for the general welfare, whom I have had the honour of consulting, I call upon you, his council in this respect, to advise upon this pressing occasion, and whether a proclamation should not be issued, what I have now suggested; and, before they abandon themselves totally to extreme human misery upon their unhappy countenance of their danger, to remind them of allegiance which they have taken, and their breaths that loyalty and affection, many occasions have been professed by them, their lawful sovereign, and further, in particular, those whose criminality this occasion have been, and are still return to their duty, and a due obedience, in general, all persons whatsoever in the goodness and tenderness of our sovereign to all his subjects, equally, and of his councils, for a redress of all their grievances, which redress can only be obtained by applications; and, lastly, to enjoin all to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the authority of their government, in the prosecution of their own happiness is most interested, thereupon acquainted his excellency, and he had been pleased to communicate the greatest conference, they desire thereon till the next day.

Subjects, and especially all magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

Given my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 3d day of May, 1775, and in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE: GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG. May 6. A few nights ago some people privately entered the public magazine in this city and took a great number of guns, cartridge boxes, swords, cantrems, &c. for which his excellency the governor has ordered a diligent search to be made.

THE town of York being somewhat alarmed by a letter from Capt. Montague, commander of his majesty's ship the Fowey, addressed to the hon. Thomas Nelson, Esq; president of his majesty's council in Virginia; and a copy of said letter being procured, a motion was made, that the copy should be laid before the committee, and considered. The copy was read, and is as follows:

FOWEY, May 4, 1775. I have this morning received certain information that his excellency the lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, is threatened with an attack at day break this morning, at his palace in Williamsburg, and have thought it proper to send a detachment from his majesty's ship under my command, to support his excellency, therefore I strongly pray you to make use of every endeavour to prevent the party from being molested and attacked, as in that case I must be under a necessity to fire upon this town.

To the hon. Thomas Nelson, From GEORGE PITCAIRN.

The committee, together with Capt. Montague's letter, taking into consideration the time of its being sent, which was too late to permit the president to use his influence, had the inhabitants been disposed to molest and attack the detachment; and further considering that Col. Nelson, who had this threat been carried into execution, must have been a principal sufferer, was, at that very moment, exerting his utmost endeavours in behalf of government, and the safety of his excellency's person, unanimously come to the following resolutions: Resolved, That Capt. Montague, in threatening to fire upon a defenceless town, in case of an attack upon the detachment in which said town might not be concerned, has testified a spirit of cruelty unprecedented in the annals of civilized times; that, in his late notice to the president, he has added insult to cruelty; and that considering the circumstance, already mentioned, of one of the most considerable inhabitants of said town, he has discovered the most hellish principles that can actuate a human mind.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this town, and to the county in general, that they do not entertain or show any other mark of civility to Capt. Montague, besides what common decency and absolute necessity require.

Resolved, That the clerk do transmit the above proceedings to the public printers to be inserted in the Virginia gazettes.

A true copy. WILLIAM RUSSELL, clk. com.

We hear from York-towa, that in consequence of Capt. Montague's letter to the president, many of the inhabitants were so much alarmed that they immediately removed their families and effects into the country.

ANNAPOLIS May 13.

The following was received by the post on Friday last, enclosed in a letter from General Gage, dated Boston, 20th April, 1775, which we give to the public for their information.

A circumstantial account of an attack that happened on the 19th April, 1775, on his majesty's troops, by a number of the people of the province of Massachusetts-bay.

ON Tuesday, the 19th of April, about half past ten at night, lieutenant Colonel Smith of the 10th Regiment, embarked on the common at Boston, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the opposite side from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to destroy a magazine of military stores deposited there, for the use of an army, to be assembled in order to act against his majesty, and his government. The Colonel called his officers together, and gave orders that the troops should not fire unless fired upon; and after marching a few miles, detached six companies of light infantry, under the command of major Pitcairn, to take possession of two bridges, on the other side of Concord; soon after they heard many signals, and the ringing of alarm bells repeatedly, which convinced them the country was rising to oppose them, and that it was a pre-concerted scheme to oppose the king's troops, whenever there should be a favourable opportunity for it. About three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received that about 500 men in arms were assembled and determined to oppose the king's troops; and on major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that were assembled) had presented his musket, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flashed in the pan; on this the major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, nor even to attempt it without orders; when they arrived at the end of the village, they observed about 200 armed men drawn up on a green, and when the troops came within one hundred yards of them, they began to fire off towards some stone walls, on their right flank; the light infantry observing this, ran after them; the major instantly called to the soldiers not to fire, but to surround and disarm them; some of them who had jumped over a wall, then fired 4 or 5 shot at

the troops, wounded a man of the 10th regiment, and the major's horse in two places, and at the same time several shot were fired from a meeting-house on the left; upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a scattered fire, and killed several of the country people, but were silenced as soon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this, Colonel Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without any thing further happening; but vast numbers of armed people were seen assembling on all the heights, while Col. Smith, with the grenadiers and part of the light infantry remained at Concord to search for cannon, and there he detached Capt. Parsons, with two light companies, to secure a bridge at some distance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houses, where it was supposed there was cannon and ammunition: Capt. Parsons, in pursuance of these orders, posted three companies at the bridge, and some heights near it, under the command of Capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment, and with the remainder went and destroyed some cannon wheels, powder, and ball. The people still continued increasing on the heights, and in about an hour after, a large body of them began to move to the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th then descended and joined Capt. Lawrie, the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the King's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one sergeant, and four private; upon which, (after returning the fire) Capt. Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were soon joined by two companies of grenadiers. When Capt. Parsons returned with the three companies over the bridge, they observed 3 soldiers on the ground, one of them scalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead, a sight which struck the soldiers with horror. Capt. Parsons marched on and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up, to march back to Boston. Col. Smith had executed his orders without opposition, by destroying all the military stores he could find: Both the Colonel and major Pitcairn having taken all possible pains to convince the inhabitants that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors when required to search for said stores, not the slightest mischief should be done, either had any of the people the least occasion to complain, but they were sulky, and one of them even struck major Pitcairn. Except upon Capt. Lawrie at the bridge, no hostilities happened from the affair at Lexington until the troops began their march back: as soon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all sides, from walls, fences, houses, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermission, till they met the first brigade with two field pieces near Lexington, ordered out under the command of Lord Percy, to support them; upon the firing of the field-pieces, the people's fire was for a while silenced, but as they still continued to increase greatly in numbers, they fired again as before, from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued so doing for the space of 3 miles. Notwithstanding their numbers, they did not attack openly during the whole day, but kept under cover on all occasions. The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charlestown, from whence they were ferried over to Boston. The troops had above 50 killed, and many more wounded. Reports are various about the loss sustained by the country people, some make it very considerable, others not so much.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

- Brig Dutcheff of Leinster, Alex. Cathrew, Dublin. Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, Bristol. Ship Union, Robert Stonehouse, London. Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, London. Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, Cork. Sloop Friendship, John Middleton, Bermuda. Schooner Two Brothers, Tho. Ellis, New-Province. Ship Neptune, Robert Collins, London. Schooner Betsey, John Smith, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

- Brig Dolphin, James Scott, Bristol. Snow Elizabeth, James Smith, Falmouth. Brig Amy, Thomas Salmon, Oporto. Sloop Two Sisters, Jos. Oakman, Antigua. Brig Autumn, James Campbell, Bristol. Schooner Fanny, Purnell Johnson, Grenada. Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Falmouth. Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, Barbados.

To be let, THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside. JAMES TIGHMAN, Annapolis.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Caroline parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act of assembly, for dividing the said parish, and building a parish church.

DON CARLOS. COVERS at Schoelfield, at a pikoles a mare, for 3 pikes a colt will be ensured. He is full 14 hands 3 inches high, very strong and beautiful; he was got by Figure out of Primrose, thought to be the best runner of her size in America; the money to be paid at covering: Failure gratis for mares that take horse, those that do not take horse, to pay 3 shillings per week.

JOSEPH GARRISON takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the brazing and tinning business as usual, at his shop in Cornhill-street, near the dock, where his customers and others may depend on having their orders punctually executed, in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices. All persons indebted to Messrs. GAYLON and GARRISON, for work done in the above business, are desired to call and settle their accounts with Garrison, as the partnership between him and Mr. Sampson is now dissolved, if

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Reverdy Ghiselin, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are earnestly requested to make as speedy payment as possible, that the subscriber may be enabled to discharge the debts due from said estate, an account of which is desired from those to whom they are due, by MARY GHISELIN, executrix. N. B. I have a convenient back building to let, with or without a piece of ground for a garden. 6 w

Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's county. THE subscriber gives notice, that for the ease of the inhabitants of this county, he will attend in behalf of the sheriff at the following places, on the days below mentioned, in order to receive the public levies, lawyer's and officer's fees, and clergy's dues, viz.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. At Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of June. At Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitford-week, being the 9th and 10th of June. At Broad-creek, on Monday the 12th of June. At Bladenburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of June. At Baldwin's town, Thursday the 15th of June. At Queen-Anne, Friday the 16th of June. And at Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 17th of June. Where constant attendance is given at all other times, on business of the sheriff's office, by RALPH FORSTER.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.

IN CHANCERY. WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and the cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order, GEO. RAWKEN, register.

Calvert county, May 8, 1775. RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shows his teeth much when he talks, is generally very complaisant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for free man; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secure him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by W. WILLIAM ALLEIN. N. B. Since writing the above, he has confessed his real name to be John Clark, and that he belongs to Mr. John Balentine.

Prince George's county, May 8, 1775. COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Englishman, who calls himself John Clout, and who says he is a sailor and lately belonged to the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, who loaded at Alexandria, and that he with four others of the foremast men; ran away from the said ship when there; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a kind of purple or dark blue upper jacket, and long trousers of the same, the jacket with red cuffs and cape, a blue cloth under jacket with button holes on both sides, and an old soldiers hat and old shoes—as the above ship brought in servants, it is probable he is one of them. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

THERE is at Acton-Hall, the seat of John Hammond, Esq; by Annapolis, taken up as a Gray by William Haycraft, a white horse, about 13 1/2 hands high, appears to be about 9 years old, is branded on the near buttock with S, and on the near shoulder LP, trots, paces, and gallops, and the two fore feet are shod. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775. ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Barjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building, on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775. OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement. Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons. We have between £ 700 and £ 800 cost of goods which we would sell very cheap, and give two year time of payment.

THO. CONTEE, FIELDER BOWI.

WANTING, a quantity of bark to the tannic business this season, and the subscribers will get the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis. SELBY and HOWAR.