

page, one chap had some goods, which the committee sent immediately back with the person who owned them. He belongs to Maryland, and intended to steal a march, but must now go to Georgia."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, June 22. "Since my last, respecting the battle of Charles-town, several other accounts of that affair have transpired out of Bolton, none of which make the loss of the ministerial troops in killed and wounded, to be less than 3000; but yesterday two persons brought out the most particular accounts, which are these: that they had 30 officers, from ensigns and upwards, killed in the field; 54 others wounded, some of them mortally; and that in the whole, they had 14 or 1500 killed and wounded; that 5 or 600 at least of these were wounded, many of whom died before they were brought to their hospitals: this is certain, that they have turned out the poor from the work house and alms-house, and conducted them over the lines into Roxbury, in order to make room for their wounded men. These people give us familiar accounts, and say, that the night after the battle, was the most shocking conceivable, the wounded being in the utmost distress, not having surgeons sufficient to take timely care of them.

"As to our loss, we do not know of more than 40 or 50 killed, 23 prisoners, and about 100 to 120 wounded: this is all, excepting some particulars of less importance, yet come to hand. The enemy are, about three-fourths of the whole, encamped at Charles-town; and it is said that general Howe says, that he intends to go into Bolton, by way of Cambridge and Roxbury. Major Pitcairn is dead, major Sheriff at the point of death, one col. Williams is also said to be among the dead; and some say that one of the general officers is also dead, but the two last mentioned are uncertain."

WILLIAMSBURG, July 1.

We hear from York, that Lord Dunmore in the Fowey, and his lady and family on board the Magdalen, sailed from that place last Thursday morning. It is said the Magdalen will proceed to England, and that the Fowey is to return to York-town with the governor, after having conveyed the schooner as far as the capes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13.

THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst at the city of Annapolis.—At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, in Port-Tobacco town, on Wednesday the 21st day of June, 1775.

Capt. JOHN DENT, chairman, And JOHN GWINN, clerk.

ON receiving a letter from the committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, relating to a tomb-stone which was sent round from Patowmack to Benedict, by John Baynes, and which it appears was imported contrary to the continental association, in the ship Mary and Anne, Capt. Bell, Resolved, that the said stone be broke to pieces, and that Messrs. Joseph Anderson and Robert Young be wrote to by the clerk to see the same executed, and that this resolve be published.

Signed by order, J. GWINN, clerk.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT is impossible for a base and degenerate mind to form a just idea of honour or honesty: the grovelling wretch, whose narrow contracted soul sits intensely brooding over his own concerns, and who has been taught, from his very cradle, that whatsoever tended to promote, "so as to escape suspicion," his own interest, was honest, is surely a stranger to virtue, and can never be entitled to the confidence of the people. Mr. Stephenfon has, just as I expected, been exceeding artful, insinuating, scurrilous, and abusive; but, notwithstanding that little frivolous most obsequious juggler, who is the very creature of dissimulation, has endeavoured to captivate the public in his favour by crafty misrepresentation, tricks always practised by the smooth tongued fawning sycophant, in order to hide a hollow, or disguise an unfeeling heart, yet, by a plain narrative of facts, after I am indulged with a hearing, I make no doubt, I feel an inward certainty, of standing fair in the good opinion of every gentleman. And as to your agent and factor, hirelings who can adopt a different deportment just as their interest may vary, and who are too condescending to entertain any opinion of their own, but unjust enough to pronounce implicitly the sentence dictated by their master, I do not hope to convince their understandings; I do not expect to work miracles, or to reverse the immutable course of nature.

I am accused, by Mr. Stephenfon, of acting from principles of malice; I disclaim so unworthy a motive—Malice against a tiny dwarf would be droll indeed!—When the letter which I published in this Gazette, No. 2554, a letter which shews the depravity of human nature; and as Mr. Stephenfon has very truly (for I will give him his due) observed, a letter "that reflects" dishonour "upon the very name of London merchant," came into my possession; I was clearly persuaded that he who wrote it would do a worse act, could it be done in the dark, I therefore conceived it my duty, my indispensable duty, to make my friends and neighbours acquainted with it, and though, perhaps, the sentiment may seem new, and appear a paradox to those "whose head and hands" are full of plots and schemes that tend to deceive, yet I think myself justifiable; for, if I had concealed the treachery, I should most certainly been chargeable to them for the loss of an account, or any other natural deception from that quarter. This is not the first time that Mr. Stephenfon commenced tobacco merchant, some years ago he took up the commission business for one season only; his behaviour on that occasion is still recent in all our memories; in 1773 he set up the business again; soon in May, 1774, we were taught to believe, that the tobacco was "all sold and well, higher than Johnson's," and that the accounts sales would come out in Liddle; that ship did not arrive until the first of July, and then part of the accounts only was made out, others could not then quite converge.

See the pamphlet. † Thank heaven the author was not of this country born.

niently be delivered; the planters suspecting another Amsterdam voyage, began to be a little uneasy, and, in order to dupe them; it was judged by the junta most advisable to have a list of the prices—circular letters were accordingly wrote, informing the planters, that a list of the prices by some packet, was just then come to hand; it was then, and not till then, that Mrs. Wells got her letter, and if that matter was as Mr. Stephenfon relates it, how comes it he was not as gentle to Mr. Brashears? the particulars of which we beg leave to recite, for the further information of the reader: While Mr. Brashears was at Queen-Anne warehouse, inspecting his tobacco, one of those circular letters was delivered him, requesting that he would not be uneasy that his account sales had not come to hand, and informing that they had got a list, and that his tobacco cleared £. 29 9 9; he did not chuse to consign it that way again, and ordered it to another house; in a few days afterward he received fresh information, that the former was a mistake, and that his tobacco only cleared £. 29 9 9, by which it appears that a mistake of two for three in figures was not unnatural neither. Mr. Stephenfon says he never saw Mr. Burgess's account. Do you believe him, I would ask? I say, if it is not impertinent, I would be glad to know how Mr. Parkin-son saw it? Do the planters accounts sales from that house come OPEN to the agent, when the worthy partner is in the country? and does that agent examine every man's account with the list before he delivers it? or was he suspicious that Mr. Burgess's account would not agree, and was therefore particular with that only? Now, reader, are you not clear that the agent had nothing to do with the matter until he was set on by Mr. Stephenfon? Attend to his own words: "You will excuse my putting you upon this business; and for fear the virtuous agent might have made a stand, he reasons with him, assures him a mistake of three for five in figures was not unnatural; apologises—and tells him that he would do it himself was there a possibility of his being present. What degree of credit is to be paid to Mr. Stephenfon's invention, as to Mr. Burgess's account, I leave to the candid reader; and, in regard to Mrs. Wells's account, I can assure the public that it never came to hand, but this matter is pinned upon the credit of the factor. There has been men who would not hesitate to lend their names to give a sanction to a falsehood, in order to screen their masters from infamy; whether this was the case in the present affair, or not, I will most cheerfully submit to the candid reader, after making the following remarks:—The list did not come with the first accounts, but as I observed before, and as Mr. Stephenfon has confessed, was produced in order to satisfy the clamours of those whose accounts was kept back; the factor knew nothing of the letter Mr. Stephenfon wrote Mr. Parkin-son, until I published it, for he was but a new hand, and they did not chuse to let him so deeply into secrets; how then was it possible for the factor to know whether the said letter of instructions was wrote before or after the list was produced, for take notice we do not read one word about the list in that letter; but before I quit the subject, I would ask Mr. Factor, if he certainly knew that Mrs. Wells's account was not so great as he had made her believe, why did he, whenever the merchants account sales was talked of, always mention Mrs. Wells's account as a good sale? did he not do it in order to induce the planters to ship? Was you not always dinging Mrs. Wells's account in our ears: is this the method you take to deceive, not only Mrs. Wells, but us all? Now, Mr. factor, after you have confessed, openly confessed, the deception you made use of last summer, with what FACE can you expect the confidence of mankind? Upon the whole, I believe, when Mr. Stephenfon's flimsy patched up defence comes to be examined, it will appear to be a legerdemain trick, and the author deserves his head broke for having performed it so illy.

I desire, Mr. Stephenfon, you will be explicit, and let me know what you mean when you say, "that accounts for it, which I did not advert to at the first glance,"—and this blank is left to be filled up according to the good or ill disposition of the reader. Now, Sir, I call on you to publish what it was you so readily admitted, and I challenge you to point out one single instance wherein I have acted ungenerous, or where I did not most punctually comply with my agreement: either do this, or you must be considered as a most vile slanderer, who has invented a most infamous falsehood, in order to accomplish your base deceptions. Know, reader, I have not the honour to be either agent, or factor, I am only a planter, and divide my consignments this year between two houses; but perhaps that is done in order that I may receive a share of the commissions from both, and they, in conjunction, intend to demolish Mr. Stephenfon quite.—Pray, Mr. Stephenfon, to what purpose have you lugged in Mr. M. was it you, or I, that hunted him down last summer?—But that was one of your fine strokes, Daniel, a piece of artifice to curry favour, and draw on the resentment of gentlemen who I am very sure will, as well as every other, condemn the letter as much as they despise the mean, contemptible author. But the truth is, you published all that hotch-potch in the last week's paper, in order to confound matters, and, if possible, amuse the attention of the planters from your very honourable and innocent letter, the offspring of your own brain (for you shall have all the merit of it) and you took this method, in preference to the one you fell on some little time ago, to get clear of the pamphlet, FATHER it on some one else.—But remember you ought not to have spoken so ill of the dead.

WALTER BOWIE.

The committee of observation for Talbot county desire you to publish the following piece of intelligence.

ON Monday the 26th of June, the ship Johnson, Capt. Jones, from and belonging to Mr. James Gildart of Liverpool, was spoke with in Chesapeake Bay by Capt. Harding of the schooner Endeavour, when Capt. Jones informed Capt. Harding that he was from Liverpool, and had on board a quantity of salt. Capt. Jones being asked whether he had any thing more than salt on board, answered, yes, he had a few dry goods. On being further asked how Mr. Gildart, (who was well apprized of the association) would venture to send such articles to America? Capt. Jones replied, that three generals and 20,000 soldiers had been ordered to America, some time before the above goods were shipped, and that it was not doubted but that all would be quiet by the time he should arrive.

Capt. Jones enquired of Capt. Harding, whether he thought he could land his salt and goods in Georgia, but the next day came with the ship into the eastern bay, landed some servants he had on board, and soon after steered down the bay.

The public are cautioned to be upon the watch, and lock out for the ship Johnson, as there is reason to suspect she is still hovering in some part of the bay, and will attempt to land her goods if she can find a convenient opportunity, notwithstanding the captain's enquiry whether it were practicable to land them in Georgia.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Talbot county, on Friday the 7th July, 1775: James Loyd Chamberlaine, Esq; in the chair.

MESSRS. Thomas Harrison, William Hamilton, Richard Skinner, and Hugh Rice, four of the gentlemen deputed to go on board the ship Johnson, and examine her papers and log book, appear and report, That on notice from Mr. James Braddock, agent and factor for Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith and Co. of Liverpool, merchants, in the night of the 27th of June last, they did, in the morning of the 28th, get on board the said ship Johnson, then laying in the western bay, waiting the return of her boat sent for the said deputation, and did examine her manifest, cockpit, and log-book, by which they found that she had on board salt, fourteen convicts, two indented servants, and dry goods, as in the annexed schedule, said by Mr. Braddock to be shipped by Mr. James Gildart, on account of the above mentioned Gildart and Gawith, and did give orders for her immediate return, permitting her, however, to lay at Hampton road, in Virginia, to take in a recruit of bread and water. They further report, that Mr. Braddock applied to them for leave to land the convicts and servants; to which they replied, That they could see nothing in the proceedings of the congress relative to convicts or servants, and therefore could give no directions with regard to their being landed, but told him, if he chose to do it, it must be at his own risk; on which Mr. Braddock did land the said convicts and servants, when they (the deputation) came on shore, alleging, in his justification, that servants had been a few days before landed at Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, and were then advertised for sale. They further say, That they charged capt. Jones, of the said ship Johnson, to return immediately to the port of Liverpool, without breaking bulk, which he the said captain assured them he would do, and when they left him, he stood down the bay. The deputation also say, That Mr. Braddock, in their hearing, told the said captain he must proceed immediately, on his return as aforesaid. One of the deputation further saith, he overheard the captain, in private conversation with Mr. Braddock, remonstrate that he could not land the salt at Liverpool; to which Mr. Braddock replied, they might do as they would with it, but that he (the captain) must immediately carry it back to the place from whence it came.

It is the unanimous opinion of this committee, That the said Messrs. James Gildart, and John Gawith, by sending the said goods to be landed in America, have been guilty of a breach of the fifth resolve of the American association, viz. "That if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares, or merchandise, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public, and on the same being so done, we will not thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchants." Resolved, therefore, for ourselves and our constituents, that we will from henceforth break off all commercial connexion with the said Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith, and each of them, their and each of their agents, factors, and store-keepers.

Resolved also, That, agreeable to a determination of the provincial convention, in December last, no gentleman of the law ought henceforward to bring or prosecute any suit whatever, for the said Messrs. James Gildart and John Gawith, or for either of them, their or either of their agents, factors, managers, or storekeepers, as such.

The proceedings of the several provincial conventions were read, and unanimously approved of. Ordered, That the proceedings of this day be immediately made public, and printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed per order, JOHN BRACCO, clerk, pro temp.

A schedule of the goods on board the ship Johnson, Capt. Jones, taken June 28, 1775.

- No. 1 Bale 10 ps. of Kendal cottons.
2 Ditto Ditto
3 Cask nails, 46 m 8d. 10 m 6d.
4 Ditto ditto 20 m 10 d. 10 m pump.
5 Ditto ditto 20 m 20d.
6 Ditto ditto 10 m: 30d. scupper ditto 10 m:
7 Cask of hats 4 dozen.
8 Chest containing 16 pieces of check linen, half a dozen bed bunts, and 14 dozen check handkerchiefs.
9 Ditto 4 pieces of sheeting.
10 Bale 6 pieces of osnabrigs.
11 Ditto 6 pieces ditto.
12 Ditto 6 pieces ditto.
13 Chest qty. 32 pieces Irish linen.
14 Ditto of haberdashery qty. 36 lb. pins, 3 dozen Ivory combs, 5 dozen horn combs, 4 lb. ounce thread.
15 50 crates of Virginia ware.
16 crates stone bottles.
17 Slops qty. ja. kets, shirts, and trousers. 12,400 bushels salt.
18 men and women convicts.
19 indented servants.

True copy, per JOHN BRACCO, clerk, pro temp.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED. Brig Escape, Robert Callow, Mill-Ed. Ship Isabella, James Thomas, Bristol. Schooner Hannah, Nathaniel Bosworth, Antigua. Ship Star and Garter, Thomas Henson, Exeter. Schooner Mulberry, Alexander Caldcleugh, Virginia. Sloop Betsey, Lewis Jones, Virginia. Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, Barbadoes. Brig Friendship, John Martin, Bermuda.