

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1775.

POUNDS REWARD.  
From the subscriber, living near Bellair, in Prince George's county, Maryland, to fellow called Tom, a shoemaker by trade, about one and twenty years old, 5 feet high, stoops naturally, has a fair but hoarse beard when he lets it grow; he has a vulgar when sharply spoken to, and a deal of assurance and impudence in his As he has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and been acquainted with the priests of his conversation may easily discoverly he may call himself free, and have a different name, or he may probably be kept at his trade in Annapolis, or the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where some white people, who make too familiarly to my great prejudice, and whom I warn from having any dealings with in the shoemaking business, or in any other without my express consent. Whoever will give me information, or bring him home to be entitled to the above reward, from 6 W JOHN ASBTON.

4  
Prince George's county, May 24, 1775. hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to come and settle their respective accounts determined to give no longer in hope this requisition will be adverted to, nor take compulsory methods to enforce payment out any respect to persons.  
JOSEPH DUVAL.

5  
The highest bidder, at Mr. Niala Beall's in the 20th day of August next, if fair, 100 hundred acres of land, lying on great creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county; whereon is three plantations, of valuable meadow land, and two mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to take immediate possession, on giving bond for security, payable the 20th day of November, to carry interest from the date of the actual discharge at or on the 1st of November. The land will be laid out to the purchaser. Any person inclined before the day of sale, may apply to Beall, son of Ninian.  
14 CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775. I am indebted to Thomas Harwood jun, Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, to make immediate payment, or other their satisfaction, no longer indulgence as this is a reasonable request, and long already been given, hope it will be paid with, should it be neglected, such taken to produce payment as will be able. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will concur as usual, at the brick building on the back, for the purpose of receiving payment otherwise settling, where it is not inconvenient to pay.  
13

FOR SALE,  
and thirteen acres of land, lying on Frederick county; this land consists of several tracts but are adjoining each other, with great plenty of good timber, and a stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it on this land a very good gear of new, with bolting clothes that goes mill can grind eight bushels of wheat in an hour, and is on a never failing spring. There also is on this land two small houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four feet wide, about 60 acres of good land cleared and fenced, more than 20 acres of meadow land in Timothy grass and oats which will yield at all seasons of the year from the land is distant about 22 miles from Annapolis, and about 18 from Frederick. There is a crop pitched for three hands, the purchaser may have with the land, and possession immediately. For title and terms, apply to EDMUND JENNINGS, take young slaves for part of the purchase money.  
5

Calvert county, January 30, 1775. From the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, impeding in his speech, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, yellow stockings, country shoes shod with change his dress having other clothes. bringing the said negro to the subscriber town, in the aforesaid county, or secure to the subscriber so that he can be had again, shall be rewarded with 100 pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from the subscriber, 50 dollars.  
JOSEPH IRELAND.  
10

Annapolis, February 1, 1775. By the commissioners or trustees, for the use of Anne Arundel county, 450 pounds of square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the same, are desired to apply to Mr. Bond, one of the trustees.  
10X  
E N.

Concluded from our last.  
IT is a fundamental principle of the British constitution, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police by a British parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.  
A plan of accommodation (as it has been absurdly called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective assemblies. Were this proposal to be every other objection, but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast, can they sit at with freedom while their towns are sacked, when daily instances of injustice, and oppression, disturb the slower operations of reason?  
If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation?—if it holds forth nothing why was it proposed. Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation: but what is submitted to our consideration? we contend for the disposal of our property; we are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must at the same time offer; not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but so much as shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the desires of a minister and enable him to provide for favourites and dependents. (A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.  
We have nevertheless again presented an humble and dutiful petition to our sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his majesty to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting, and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a dissolution of our army and commercial associations, on the other.  
Yet conclude not, from this that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your ministry, or vest your parliament with a power which may terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have desired to maintain, by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministers (equal foes to British and American freedom) have added to their former oppressions an attempt to reduce us by the sword to a base and abject submission. On the sword therefore we are compelled to rely, for protection. Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest. Of this at least we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain, since even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.  
Let us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconsiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subjecting and retaining it in subjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty?  
Soldiers who have sheathed their swords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance against you. When too late you may lament the loss of that freedom, which we exhort you, while still in your power, to preserve.  
On the other hand, should you prove unsuccessful; should that connection which we most ardently wish to maintain be dissolved; should your ministers exhaust your treasures; waste the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceless to your natural enemies?  
Since then your liberty, must be the price of your victories; your ruin of your defeat: what blind fatality can urge you to a pursuit destructive of all that Britons hold dear?  
If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages subsisted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side, for the extension of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have lost their influence on your hearts, still motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the measures now pursued. Your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at stake.  
Notwithstanding the distress to which we are reduced; we sometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and sympathize in yours. We grieve that rash and inconsiderate councils should precipitate the destruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witness! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and sacrifice every thing but liberty to redeem you from ruin.  
A cloud hangs over your heads, and o'erspreads this reaches you, it may probably have burst upon us; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations, which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us entreat heaven, to avert our ruin, and the destruction that threatens our

friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic.  
By order of the Congress,  
JOHN HANCOCK, president.  
Attested by  
CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.  
Philadelphia, July 3, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.  
The following addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington and the Hon. Major General Lee.  
To his Excellency,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.  
General and commander in chief of the continental army.  
May it please your Excellency,

THE congress of the Massachusetts colony, impressed with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable happiness and success, in the execution of the important duties of your elevated station. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that disinterested virtue and distinguished patriotism, which alone could call you from those enjoyments of domestic life, which a sublime and manly taste, joined with a most affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.  
The laudable zeal for the common cause of America, and compassion for the distresses of this colony, exhibited by the great dispatch made in your journey hither, fully justify the universal satisfaction we have with pleasure, observed on this occasion; and the promising promises that the great expectations formed from your personal character, and military abilities, are well founded.  
We wish you may have found such regularity and discipline already established in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation, and the hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many disadvantages arising from a suspension of government, under which we have raised and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in great measure effected, the completion of so difficult, and at the same time so necessary a task, is referred to your Excellency, and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.  
We would not scruple to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general character of the soldiers who compose this army, beg leave to represent, that the greatest part of them have not before seen service. And, although naturally brave, and of good understanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health and even of life. The youth in the army are not possessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging, continual exercise, and strict temperance, to preserve them from diseases frequently prevailing in camps; especially among those, who, from their childhood, have been used to a laborious life.  
We beg leave to assure you, that this congress will, at all times, be ready to attend to such requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties of your exalted office.  
We most fervently implore Almighty God, that the blessings of divine providence may rest on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every necessary assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a blessing to mankind.

His Excellency's Answer.  
Gentlemen,  
YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment, and arrival, demand my warmest acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance. In exchanging the enjoyments of domestic life for the duties of my present honourable, but arduous station; I only emulate the virtue and public spirit of the whole province of Massachusetts Bay, which, with a firmness and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of social and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of vindicating those rights, and to see this desolated province again restored to peace, liberty, and glory.  
The short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the state of the army. The course of human affairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under such circumstances should at once possess the order, regularity, and discipline of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, will I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. These qualities united with their native bravery and spirit will afford a happy passage of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this once happy country.  
I most sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your declarations of readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my station; they are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the assistance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repose the utmost confidence in your aids. In return

For your affectionate wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose hands are all human events, to make you, and your constituents as distinguished in private and public happiness as you have been, by ministerial oppression, by private and public distresses.  
GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the honourable CHARLES LEE, Esq. major-general of the continental army.  
SIR,  
THE congress of the Massachusetts colony, possessed of the fullest evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the distresses which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked, and tyrannic system, adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a major-general in the American army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe arrival here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of so important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man who, disregarding the allurements of profit and distinction his merit might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the commander in chief, under the smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.  
Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applause of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, and eternal happiness hereafter.

His Honour's Answer.  
To the gentlemen of the provincial congress of Massachusetts.  
Gentlemen,  
NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired, by a long acquaintance, a most particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promise you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us success equal to the righteousness of the cause. I thank you, gentlemen, for an address which does me so much honour, and shall labour to deserve it.  
July 13. Last Sabbath a trumpeter came from the enemy's army with a letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, and was conducted, blindfolded; by our guards, to the head quarters in this town. After delivering the letter he was permitted to return. The contents of this letter has occasioned much speculation, and variously reported; but we hear the substance of it is nothing more than this: That general Burgoyne laments his being obliged to act in opposition to a gentleman, for whom he formerly entertained a great veneration; but that his conduct proceeds from principle, and doubts not general Lee is actuated by the same motive; that his wishes might be accommodated, and desires to have a conference with general Lee. We are informed general Lee has returned an answer, in which he declines complying with general Burgoyne's desire of holding the proposed conference.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.  
We have the most certain intelligence that the Indians of the Caghnawaga tribe have taken their children from Dartmouth college, from which there is great reason to fear some attack upon our back settlements will shortly be commenced.  
NEW-YORK, July 17.  
The following six regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boston. The 17th, commanded by General Monckton; the 27th by Col. Maffey; the 38th by Lord Townshend; 42d, of royal Highlanders, by Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Vaughan; and the 55th by Lord Cavan.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated July 9, 1775.  
"Yesterday morning at half past two o'clock we were called up, and were informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury; we heard distinctly a firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury-Neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter; but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:  
"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the Neck, within 200 yards of the enemy's principal works; they detached 6 men about 10 o'clock, in the evening, with orders to cross on a plank up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it; the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh on each side the Neck, about 200 yards from the bank; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the march