

than 3000 dollars beyond the said monies now payable.

The receipts of every delivery of the said bills before and after the numbering and signing the same, be given by the treasurers and signers.

That Thomas Harwood, junior, be treasurer for the Western, and William Hundman treasurer for the Eastern shore, who shall, from time to time, out of the said bills of credit, pay off and discharge all such draughts, and orders, as shall be made by order of this convention, or the council of safety, of either branch thereof, as aforesaid.

That the treasurer of the Western shore, out of the bills of credit, pay to each of the supervisors two dollars and two thirds of a dollar, for each day's attendance as aforesaid; to the engraver of the said bills, one hundred and ninety-two dollars, for his services; and to the printer, four hundred dollars for his services, and the paper, ink, and other materials necessary for the said work. And the said treasurers shall also respectively pay to each signer of every thousand of the said bills, one dollar, and one third part of a dollar, for his service.

That each of the said treasurers shall retain, for his services, at the rate of one-half per cent. on all monies by him paid, and delivered, and no more.

That the said treasurer of the Western shore shall give bond in the penalty of twelve thousand pounds sterling, and the treasurer of the Eastern shore shall give bond, in the penalty of four thousand pounds sterling; both of which bonds shall be with sufficient securities, to be approved of by any two of the obligees in the said bonds, and payable to the honourable Matthew Tilghman and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquires, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, conditioned for such treasurer's faithful discharge of his trust.

That he will keep a just and true account of all bills of credit and monies which he shall receive or pay; and of the names of those, to whom the same shall be paid, or delivered, and that he will render a true and perfect account of all payments by him made, to the convention of Maryland, or the council of safety, or any other persons by a convention of this province appointed to examine his accounts, and that he will be answerable for all bills of credit and monies, which he may receive, and pay all orders drawn by the convention, or council of safety, or the branch thereof residing on his shore.

That torn and defaced bills shall be exchanged at reasonable and convenient times.

That the said bills of credit shall be redeemed and sunk on or before the first day of January, 1786, by taxes, or other legislative provision.

That this convention bind their constituents, and pledge the faith of this province for the redemption of the said bills, on or before the said first day of January 1786.

RESOLVED, that the freeholders of each county in this province, and other freemen having a visible estate of forty pounds sterling, or qualified by law to vote for burgesses, do, on the second Tuesday of September next, meet together at the court-houses of their respective counties, (except as herein after excepted) and do there under the inspection of their respective delegates in this present convention, or any three or more of them, to whom it is recommended, to attend for that purpose, by a majority of voices of such of the said electors as shall be present, elect of the most discreet and sensible of those, who are qualified as aforesaid to vote, a committee of observation for each county respectively, for the term of one year then next following, to consist of the following numbers; that is to say, for St. Mary's county, twenty-four; for Charles county, thirty-two; for Calvert county, fifteen; for Prince George's county, thirty-three; for Anne-Arundel county, thirty-four; for Frederick county, fifty-three; for Baltimore county, thirty-seven; for Harford county, eighteen; for Worcester county, twenty-one; for Somerset county, twenty-one; for Dorchester county, nineteen; for Caroline county, fourteen; for Talbot county, sixteen; for Queen-Anne's county, twenty-one; for Kent county, twenty-two; for Cecil county, sixteen. And that from and after such election, the committees of observation in being, at and immediately before such election, in each county respectively, be and are hereby declared to be dissolved.

That the committees so to be elected, or a majority of any seven or more of them, met together, shall have full power and authority to carry into execution the association and resolves of the continental congress, and conventions of this province, so far as the same relate to the commercial opposition to the measures of the British ministry, in which the united colonies are engaged, and to censure any person or persons, who, within their respective counties, shall be by them adjudged to have been guilty of any breach or breaches thereof, in such manner and degree as hath been or shall be directed by the said congress, and conventions. And shall further have full power and authority, on probable proof that any person has been guilty of any high and dangerous offence, tending to disunite the inhabitants of this province, in their present opposition, or to destroy the liberties of America, to cause such person to be apprehended, and forthwith sent, together with the charge against him, to the council of safety on that shore where the offence shall be committed, who shall proceed to examine into the charge, and if the same shall be sufficiently proved, pronounce sentence thereon, that such person be im-

prisoned in such place and manner, and for such time as shall be adjudged; not beyond the rising of the next convention, who, if they think proper, may take further order therein; or that he depart this province within a certain time to be limited.

To be concluded in our next.

L O N D O N, June 17.

We hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions, since the last dispatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory measures, the Bloombury party all bluster; while the cunning Lord Rockingham is for withdrawing the troops from Boston, and blocking up all their harbours, so as entirely to destroy their trade. Which of these measures is most salutary, or which is likeliest to be pursued, time only must determine.

June 24. This day came on at Guildhall the election for sheriff for the city of London and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, when on the show of hands there appeared a great majority for the Aldermen Hayley and Newham, but a poll was demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinson.

At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Maskell read an address, remonstrance, and petition from the lord mayor, aldermen and livery, to his majesty, couched in terms of the severest censure on the ministry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beseeching his majesty to dismiss them for ever from his presence, when the address was approved; but it was resolved, that it should be presented only to the king on his throne; and the sheriffs were ordered to wait on his majesty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

Government are hiring transports in order to send more troops to America.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for one of the companies of artillery now lying there, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on the shortest notice. The absentees are ordered to join their corps immediately.

The Cabinet, it is confidently reported, is sent into parties, but it is believed that firm decisive measures will prevail, as those after several days consultation and deliberation, seem to be most favoured by a great personage.

Bristol, June 24. An agent for government has purchased in this city 4000 barrels of flour, a large quantity of wheat, and chartered vessels to carry it to Boston.

P R O V I D E N C E, (in Rhode-Island) Aug. 12.

A gentleman from Goldsborough, at the eastward in the month of July, two armed vessels, one of 8, the other of 4 carriage guns, were sent by Admiral Graves on a piratical cruise, to the eastern parts of the Massachusetts, and venturing too far up Machias river, the inhabitants of that place attacked them in a sloop they had fitted for that purpose, and took them both without losing a man. The Machias people have now three armed vessels which they took from the enemy; the largest of them is supposed to be worth £300 sterling. About the same time five sloops, that had been sent by Gen. Gage for wood, were taken by the inhabitants of Major Baggadoose, a small new settlement not far from Fort Pownall; and as there was some reason to fear that the fort which stood at the head of Penobscot bay, might be taken by the king's troops, and made use of against the country, the people in that neighbourhood dismantled it burnt the block-house, and all the wooden work to the ground. The prisoners taken at Machias and at Major Baggadoose, about 40 in number, were on their way to Cambridge when the gentleman who brings this account came away; among them is Capt. Ichabod Jones, an infamous Tory, who went down in the first armed vessel that was some time ago taken at Machias.

N E W - L O N D O N, August 11.

We hear from Westmoreland, in the western part of this colony, that last Thursday evening about 50 Indians of the six nations came to that place, and incamped at a small distance from the settlement; the next day they came in and delivered a message, which was to this purpose: That they were sorry to hear of the difference which subsisted between Great Britain and the colonies. That they should not take up the hatchet on either side. That they meant to be at peace with the English as long as the stream ran down the Susquehanna river. That should differences in future arise between us and them, they would try every gentle and healing measure to obtain redress of the grievance. That as Col. Guy Johnson had left his habitation, and they were destitute of a superintendent, they desired Col. Butler to take upon him that trust; and that the place for holding their future congresses might be Westmoreland.

The following is said to be a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven, to his friend in this city.

"I have only a few minutes time to inform you by Mr. Alexander, the express, that Gen. Gage has demolished the castle. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated the first of this instant, that Gen. Gage had sent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boston soon, 'twas supposed he would first destroy the town; the destination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope our people will prepare; the author of the letter says, there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died since the battle of Bunker's hill; they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are three men of war and eleven transports anchored at Fisher's island. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from Gen. Washington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

Last Friday evening Mr. Benjamin Mumford, the constitutional post-rider, with the mail from this place, was stopped in his way across Conanicut Ferry, and taken on board the Role man of war; such letters as were directed to persons at the provincial camp were sent to Admiral Graves; those for Newport, a few excepted, were sent ashore. Mumford was detained aboard till Sunday afternoon, when he was, upon the petition of a number of gentlemen of the town of Newport, discharged.

C A M B R I D G E, August 10.

We hear from Cape-Anne, that a vessel bound in there from the West-Indies, being discovered off that harbour last Tuesday, several of the inhabitants went

off in a boat to assist in bringing her in. Soon about 30 armed men, from the man of war commanded by Capt. Lindzee, boarded and took possession of the vessel; but the running aground on the Cape, was vigorously attacked by a number of men from the Cape of Gloucester, who soon obliged the enemy to give the vessel to the proper owners, and to surrender themselves prisoners. The whole number was immediately sent to Ipswich jail, in which 24 of them were immediately confined. The rest (4 or 5 in number) were discharged, it appearing that they had been cruelly forced into the enemy's service. Lindzee was so enraged, that he fired several cannon shot into the town of Gloucester, but did little damage.

W A T E R T O W N, August 14.

Friday last was conducted to this town by an expedition commanded by Captain Melcher, the officers and crew of the armed cutters, Margareta, Diligent, and the tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted traitor to government, Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boston, and a staunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinson. Capt. Moore of the Margareta was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. 5th midshipmen and warrant officers, together with 50 privates belonging to the above vessels, were ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

We hear that last Thursday afternoon a number of rifle-men killed 2 or 3 of the regulars as they were relieving the centres at Charles-town lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Mr. Adams, Messrs. three of the delegates of the continental congress, arrived here in good season on Friday last.

N E W - Y O R K, Aug. 21.

Saturday morning last Capt. Watson arrived here from Rhode island, which place he left the Wednesday before, and informs that Mr. Philip Demarick, in Boston, wrote a letter to Peter Mumford, of Newport, informing him, their custom-house was then open, and business going on; and that they had permission to trade to Great Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies.

On Monday arrived the Duke of Cumberland, General Marshal, from Falmouth, which he left the 18th of June, a ship from Bristol, Capt. McDavid, who brings British papers to the 24th of June, a ship from Ireland and another from Scotland with passengers, and sundry other vessels; intelligence by these vessels is very important, except that it seems to be the determination of the ministry, that if they cannot enslave, they will destroy the inhabitants of the British colonies.

The following is an estimate of the value of the property feloniously plundered by the men of war and traitor ports, from Gardiner's island.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include 8 Oxen, 25 Steers, 3 years old, 25 Heifers, 2 ditto, 5 Cows, 4 Calves, 13 Large Hogs, 7 Whey ditto, 16 Shoats, 28 Geese, 4 Ducks, 1166 Sheep, 90 Cheeses, Damage, &c. Total value listed as £1335 12 6.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 24, 1775. "Yesterday our Congress directed that the cannon on the battery should be removed, and last night it was put in execution. The men of war's folks had got intelligence of it and sent her barge to watch; our people had removed 9 or 12 (it is uncertain which) of the cannon without molestation; then a man in the stern of the barge made a false fire—this happened about half past 12 last night. The barge's people then fired back upon which our's (who had got together) were ordered to fire, which they did and continued it till the barge got out of their reach. From the cries and shrieks of the people on board the barge it is thought some of them were much wounded. While the small arms were firing the man of war began—the first fired a single ball then a ball and grape shot, afterwards several guns (I don't know what they were loaded with) and then a broadside; we had more guns and another broadside before all was over, however our people effected their purpose and got away all the cannon that was mounted. I believe about 20 in number. As we had nothing but small arms we could do no damage to the man of war, and she did very little to us. A house next to Ross Morris's and Black Sam's, at the corner by the Exchange, each had an 18 pound ball shot into their roof; some other houses suffered a little, but the principal damage was sustained by some small buildings adjoining to the battery. No lives were lost, and but very few of our people wounded; that I can learn of, and that but slightly. It was very distressing to see women and children moving half naked at midnight."

Extract of another letter from New-York, Thursday August 24, 8 o'clock.

"We were suddenly alarmed this morning about half past 12 o'clock, by the Asia man of war, cannonading our town, both with grape shot and ball, which continued until three o'clock, with short intervals, without doing much damage, except firing into some houses near the fort; and wounding 3 or 4 of our men. I learn it happened in the following manner—A party of our light infantry and citizens, about 60, commanded by the brave Capt. Hanson, were busy in removing the cannon from the battery, when they were discovered by the people on board, who sent their boat on their arms."

"When they came within 20 or 30 yards of the shore, they made a signal to the man of war, who immediately fired upon our people, which was answered by a volley from the barge, without doing execution, as our men were all under cover of the battery; they returned the fire immediately upon the barge, and it is supposed must have killed a good many of them, as they heard a great crying among them, and they directly put off to the ship. Our militia behaved with a