

The continental army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot consider their opponents as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the general's power to engage for the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to use his interest for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for the establishing courts of justice upon the most liberal plan, conformable to the British constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be burthened with troops but when necessity requires it, of which necessity the general must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country, and savages, shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the continental troops shall take possession of the Recollet gate; the proper officers must attend with the keys of all public stores upon the quarter master general, at nine o'clock at the Recollet gate.

This engagement is understood; and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the continental troops that may succeed me in this district.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1775.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY, Brigadier general of the continental army.

It is said General Montgomery, on the 11th inst. crossed from Le Prairie to St. Paul's island, and the next day he landed upon the island of Montreal, at a place about a mile from the city, upon which the inhabitants, the ministerial troops having abandoned it with Gov. Carleton, sent out a flag of truce. The general required them to surrender within four hours, which not being complied with, he marched into the suburbs, when they were kindly entertained by the people; and upon the above articles of capitulation being agreed to in the evening, the following morning, after the guards were relieved, the army took possession of the city. That there being great plenty of woollens to be purchased at a reasonable rate, the general intended to give the soldiers new cloaths, they having suffered much by the severity of the climate, which they submitted to with a patience and resolution worthy their cause, particularly in their march from St. John's to Montreal, the road being half leg deep in mire. That a party was stationed at Point Sorrel, and another at Chien, in hopes of intercepting Carleton and his adherents. That the schooner and galley which were sunk before St. John's, have been raised by Capt. Cheefeman, with a party of 300 men; and neither of them have received much damage, the schooner had her stern post knocked off, nine shot through her hull, and three in her mast, and the galley about five in her hull. We are also informed that the Canadians are well affected to the cause of liberty.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Nov. 29.

"There is a letter in town (I cannot tell the date) from one of our captains in London, who says he hopes to return in a few months, and bring the olive branch, as matters will be accommodated soon. His I had from a person who saw the letter. Arnold is arrived at Point Levy."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Nov. 23.

"We have persons of credit come to town, who, in their way from Detroit met Col. Butler and some others in their way from Montreal and Niagara at Oswego; he asked them whether it would be safe for them to return to Tryon county; he (Butler) informed them, that Gov. Carleton had told him, that he had received a letter from home, and there were two noblemen coming over to treat with the congress; that he expected matters would be settled before spring, and while the negotiation was on foot the troops would be removed from Boston to other parts, as it was supposed their stay there during the winter, would be pernicious to their healths."

Extract of a letter from George-town, (Maryland) Nov. 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by —, I set out on Tuesday morning last for Frederick town, and within 8 or 10 miles of that place, had the pleasure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about five mile above Hagar's town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this summer at Boston, where he presented a plan of operation for the next spring to Gen. Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made lieutenant colonel commandant; was to proceed to Fort de Droit, where capt. Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Irish, was to meet him with the field-pieces and stores that are there. Connolly was to raise a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this he had a power to engage every person that entered into the service 500 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he may think proper, was to appoint and commission all the officers under him, which commissions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to destroy Fort Pitt and Fort Vincastle, if the Americans should make any resistance, and meet Dunmore by the south of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore, was to land an army under the cannon of the ships of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a lieutenant with promise of promotion, one Dr. Smith who says he was to be surgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's servant.

"They are to be brought into Frederick's town on Wednesday morning, and on Thursday examined before the committee: On searching their portmanteaus a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you see a part of the diabolical scheme is detected, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the spring; but as their scheme has thus providentially come to light, hope such preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

IN CONGRESS, Oct. 18, 1775.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be

ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the General public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

ANNAPOLIS, December 7.

The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 5th inst. (although through mistake inserted, in No 1575 of this Gazette, to be prorogued to the 12th) was, on Monday last, by the advice of the lord proprietary's council of state, further prorogued to Monday the 11th instant.

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR, Somerset county, November 27, 1775.

I HAVE had the mortification to hear more than once, within a few weeks past, that I am represented to the public as an enemy to American liberty, and the chief promoter of those unhappy political dissensions which lately prevailed in this and Worcester county; but have not been able to discover where those reports, false and malicious as they are, originated.

I am therefore reduced to this method of calling upon my accusers, whoever they are, to stand forth, or to lodge an information against me with the provincial convention, or council of safety, where they shall find me always ready, upon the shortest notice, to attend them. Mean time, as I have the greatest reason to believe that no such public accusation will ever be exhibited; and that I shall not be indulged with so favourable an opportunity of vindicating my conduct to my countrymen, with whom I profess intirely to coincide in my political creed; I hope the honest indignation I feel at being most invidiously attacked by private enemies, as well as my ardent desire to retrieve the good opinion of the public, will excuse my inserting the following depositions.

JOHN SCOTT.

The deposition of LEVIN CAREY, being of full age, taken before me this day; who, being sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God,

SAYETH, That on a certain Saturday, about three months ago, this deponent applied to the Rev. Mr. John Scott for his opinion, how he approved of Stephen Horsey's intention to raise a company, by virtue of a commission to be obtained from the governor, and to have nothing to do with those who were mustering agreeable to the resolves of the continental congress. That the said Mr. Scott said he apprehended the governor would grant no such commission, and that he would advise him to decline such an undertaking; and in consequence of Mr. Scott's advice he, this deponent, and many others, on hearing Mr. Scott's sentiments, changed their resolution, and never after mustered upon the plan proposed by Stephen Horsey. And this deponent further sayeth, That the Rev. Mr. Scott requested he would make him acquainted with the time of their next meeting, for that he would attend such meeting, and endeavour to convince them that they were doing wrong. And the reason why he did not give Mr. Scott the information required was, because he, this deponent, at the instigation of the said Mr. Scott, had left the company, and never joined them after. And this deponent further sayeth, That, during his conversation with the said Mr. Scott, Isaac Atkinson came up, joined in the discourse, and said the major part of the people down his way were of the same opinion with Stephen Horsey; that he understood people in general were so, and particularly the people of Dorset: On which the said Mr. Scott advised him to desist from such schemes, and join in the common cause, and not set up his judgment against those of superior knowledge; that he, the said Mr. Scott, advised him to attend the meeting for choosing a committee, on which the said Atkinson said he wanted no committee, for did the people in his neighbourhood, for they apprehended it was a presbyterian scheme; that he, this deponent, says, that during the whole conversation, the said Mr. Scott disapproved of their schemes, and advised the said Atkinson and the deponent to unite with the continent in support of the common cause of their country. And further this deponent saith not. Taken before me, the subscriber, this 25th day of November, 1775.

Veru Copia.

JOHN ADAMS.

WHEREAS a report has been most falsely and maliciously propagated, That the Rev. John Scott advised Joshua Hitch to join in a company said to be raising in opposition to the resolves of the provincial convention by Matthew Cannon, and further, that the said Mr. Scott dissuaded the said Joshua Hitch from signing the association. In order to falsify these base assertions, came before me this the said Joshua Hitch, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the said report is spurious and false, and that the said Mr. Scott stood never justly impeachable with said slander, having never been consulted by the said Hitch on the occasion: And further says, that he, the said Hitch, consulted Gustavus Scott, Esq; on the subject of association, and he strongly recommended to him to sign it.

Sworn before me, the subscriber, this 25th day of November, 1775.

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

ON the said 25th day of November, came Isaiah Banks before me, and deposed on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That on Sunday, coming from Green-Hill church, he heard the Rev. John Scott, and Matthew Cannon discoursing on the subject of the said Cannon's raising a company; to which he, the said Banks, paid particular attention; that he heard the said Mr. Scott tell Cannon he apprehended the steps Cannon then pursued threatened the loss of his land; on which the said Banks said, he thought it was the way to save his land; on which the said Scott said, innocent as he, the said Scott, found himself of any hand in their proceedings, as they were churchmen, he feared he might be in future censured for their conduct; that the said Cannon replied, there would be no

danger of censure, as he never was made acquainted, nor in any shape consulted about their design.

Sworn before me

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

ON the same 25th day of November came James Geoghegan, and made oath, on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That, at divers times, he conversed with the said Mr. Scott on the subject of politics, and particularly the association; and, from an intimacy with the said Mr. Scott, he expected his candid sentiments on the subject; that he always found the said Mr. Scott exceedingly tenacious of American freedom, and said that nothing should hinder him from signing the association, but an opinion of his being comprehended amongst the governor's household; and finding that his postponing to sign the association was a check upon others, that he, notwithstanding his opinion of being of the governor's household, as an encouragement of those of divided opinions to unite in the common cause, signed it himself within a very short time after it was introduced by the committee, and verily believes that he has been as instrumental as any man in the county in procuring signatures to the association.

Taken before

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

ON the said 25th of November came George Wails, and deposed, That, some time in September, riding in company with the Rev. Mr. Scott, from a sermon preached by the said Mr. Scott, he, the said Wails, asked the said Mr. Scott if he had heard that Matthew Cannon was raising a company in opposition to the continental congress, that he answered in the negative; that, for his part, he believed it was false, and hoped Cannon had more sense than to undertake such an unjustifiable matter. That the said Wails said he also believed it was false, and requested that Mr. Scott would say no more about it.

Taken before me,

JOHN ADAMS.

A true copy.

THE deposition of James Bounds (of full age) being sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith, That after the rising of the late convention, in which the association, of the freemen of Maryland was formed, he did not approve of the said association and resolves, and that for some time after he did not sign the association, or form of enrollment, as directed by the convention of Maryland: But, upon application to the Rev. Mr. John Scott, for his advice relative to the association and resolves, he, the said Mr. Scott, advised this deponent to comply with the measures adopted by the said convention. In consequence of which advice he, this deponent, broke off from a company which he was then exercising in, and signed the association and form of enrollment, agreeable to the direction of the said convention of Maryland. And this deponent further saith, that he never heard the said Mr. Scott advise any person to act or do any thing in opposition to the measures of the honourable continental congress, or provincial convention; but that, in the conversation between this deponent and the said Mr. Scott, he, the said Mr. Scott, always appeared friendly to America in her present opposition.

Taken before

GEORGE DASHIELL

Mr. Scott came into this province under the protection of governor Eden, and has an appointment as his excellency's chaplain.

At the time the above depositions were taken, Cannon was out of the province, which prevented his deposition from being taken and likewise inserted.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to complete their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order,

ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and firearms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of firearms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 31, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at Baltimore, and on every Monday a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

The constitutional office having been instituted by the congress, for the security and ready conveyance of letters, and all kind of intelligence through this post-office, and as the same has been attended with a great expense, it is not doubted that all well-wishers to the present laudable opposition in America, will promote the same, by sending and procuring to be sent, letters, packages, &c. to the constitutional post-office.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Post-master.