

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1775.

more county, Patapsco Neck, April 1775. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. For apprehending a Runaway.

S, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, commonly answers to the name of Jack, took leave of his overseer on Friday, and has not yet returned; he is a mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, crafty, and deceptive in conversation, firm in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, firm temper, and plausible in speech; he has travelled through a considerable part of this part of the province of Pennsylvania, it is supposed, in the borough and counties of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, probably therefore re-visits those places. His cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobnails; he had on and has taken with him a blue German coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton pair of thread stockings, two white shirts, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, on his forehead, or some other motive, he is careful; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is only less than the other. The above reward is offered if he should be taken up out of the province, 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if at the distance of 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, and the legal charge under the act of assembly, THOMAS JONES.

away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of the month of August, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the Indies, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender make, of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out 6 months ago, and now in the same place another growing, on the right side of his neck and tely under his jaw, there is some scars which was occasioned by some distemper he had in it, has had the small-pox and a little pitted, fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very had on and took away with him, an old cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of a pair of old white sullivan breeches, one new roll, one old white shirt, and one Moomouth shaver. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can again, shall receive 20 shillings more than followed by law. Masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid to receive him off at their perils. JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

ANNAPOLIS, August 23, 1775. A number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the trade of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch—according to their proficiency and industry—either by the piece or time.—A good lock-maker or other neat artificers, will be soon handy in several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give encouragement. There are many servants in the country who would be very useful in the neighbourhood I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, at their times of service of their masters. ISAAC HARRIS. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

LOST about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 3 years old, last purchased from a person who brought her back words, where it is supposed she will be found to make; she has a white streak from her back to her tail, and some white in her face will give 20 shillings currency to any person who will deliver her in Annapolis. J. CLAPHAM.

Partnership of James Dick and Stewart being dissolved, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can, to be made by open account, and who cannot satisfy, are desired to settle by granting bonds and notes for their several balances; such a discharge, it is hoped will be complied with, and subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart. Goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of corn manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewise a wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask. JAMES DICK.

Subscriber proposes to remove with his family to the time in the month of December, from the place he now lives on in Calvert county, on Patapsco; requests all persons who have any claims against him in the above said county, to bring them to him, they may be adjusted and paid; and all persons who are indebted to me, on bond, note, or open account, for dealings, since my residence here, are requested to settle their respective balances as soon as possible. I have for sale, a parcel of cattle, consisting of cows and calves, heifers, steers and yearlings, some horses, mares, colts, and some sheep and some fine and ropes, a large canoe, and a fine well fitted boat, about 16 feet in the keel, all which will dispose of on every reasonable terms, for and may be treated with at any time for the next week between this and the 1st of December next. GEORGE WHELE.

GREENS

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4. Copy of a letter from his excellency general Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

SIR, YOU will please to communicate to the committee of the city and county of Albany, the farther success of our arms. Gen. Montgomery possessed himself of Montreal on the 13th instant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, so that in all probability the entire possession of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our possession soon, if not already; events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the ministry of our foreign to reasonable terms. That Heaven may again, and speedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and interest; that the British empire may become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish until the Omnipotent Master thereof shall be pleased to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the sincere wish of your &c. Dec. 6. Yesterday from several gentlemen who left Albany last Friday: That, as they were coming away, a sergeant-major belonging to gen. Wooster, just arrived from Montreal, informed them that, just before he left it, an express arrived from Quebec, which brought the agreeable news of its having surrendered to col. Arnold; and a party was detached to cut off Carleton's retreat with a number of gondolas, and that the express heard the firing, but what was the success of the attempt is not known.

NEW-JERSEY. To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain-general governor, and commander in chief, in and over the province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America; chancellor, and vice-admiral in the same, &c. The humble Address of his Majesty's council for the said Province.

WE beg leave to express the satisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in general assembly, at this time, for the dispatch of such business as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, such parts of the letters you receive from his Majesty's ministers, as may be of consequence to the welfare of this province. It is with the greatest pleasure we assure your Excellency, that we know of no reason to doubt: but that the confidence you are pleased to say you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony is well founded. We are sorry, however, to observe, that notwithstanding this confidence and trust, your Excellency expresses some degree of apprehension as to the safety of your own person and the persons of the other officers of the crown. We can, with truth declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumstances, in this province, that may give rise to such an apprehension, and are happy in believing that it must be without any real foundation. You are pleased to call on us for an explicit declaration of our sentiments respecting those aims at an independency on Great-Britain, which, you say, are at this time openly avowed by some men of present consequence: In answer to which, we make no hesitation to assure your Excellency, that we have the utmost abhorrence of any design whatever to subvert that happy constitution of government, under which, not only this, but every other colony in America, hath long enjoyed the blessings of security and prosperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourselves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the crown acting under the influence, and by virtue of that inestimable constitution. We flatter ourselves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we shall be ready, on all occasions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order, and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may lead to the restoring this province to its former state of happiness and tranquillity.

By order of the house, JOHN STEVENS, Speaker. Council-chamber, Nov. 25, 1775. To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply. Gentlemen, I AM greatly obliged to you for the sentiments of regard expressed in this address, and heartily thank you for the assurances you give me of your readiness to exert yourselves in the defence of our happy constitution, and of the officers of the crown in this province. At the same time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not any circumstances in this province, which may justify some degree of apprehension as to the safety of myself and the other officers of government. It is true I have not actually seen the associations signed, nor the orders and resolutions of congresses or committees issued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a subterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour must disapprove, pretend a total ignorance either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happened, the officers of the crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conscientiously done their duty here, must of course have some reason to expect the same fate with those who have done

their duty elsewhere. It must be allowed, however, that those who from timidity, or other motives, have been induced to pursue a different conduct, may have present safety, but then, as it must be at the expence of their honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chuse to pay such a price for such a consideration, nor is it probable, if they should, that they would meet with your approbation.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain-general governor, and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's colony of Nova-Caelarea or New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice-admiral of the same, &c. The humble address of the representatives of the said colony, in general assembly convened.

WE his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, in general assembly convened, have considered your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We sincerely lament the unhappy situation of public affairs; and we regret, that tho' we have presented a dutiful petition to his Majesty, yet we have little prospect of his favourable interposition for the removal of those grievances under which we suffer in common with his other American subjects.

There is nothing we desire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation with our parent state on constitutional principles; but if the resolution of the house of commons of the 20th of February could, without departing from the duty we owe to our constituents, have been accepted, or made the basis of a negotiation, which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been, and still are greatly mistaken.

We are surprised to hear that any persons could have advised your Excellency to have sought an asylum on board one of his Majesty's ships: We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have any just reason to fear any insult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well-grounded apprehensions of violence, and be productive of mischief to the inhabitants, however such advisers may deserve to be esteemed your best friends, we cannot suppose them to be really so to the colony.

Your Excellency's safety, or that of any of the officers of government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own safety in that protection which the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government afford to all the king's subjects. It is the only asylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpose both of securing your Excellency and others. And we hope to find that the officers of government will conduct themselves to prudently as not to invite any ill-usage; and that they will not make any supposed insurrection or disorder of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities.

We know of no sentiments of independency that are by men of any consequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any essays tending to encourage such a measure. We have already expressed our detestation of such opinions, and we have so frequently and fully declared our sentiments on this subject, and in particular in our petition to the king at the last session of assembly, that we should have thought ourselves, at present we really deserve to be, exempt from all suspicion of this nature.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and look upon it to be our duty to use our influence to promote peace, order, and good government. By order of the house, CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

House of assembly, Nov. 29, 1775. To which the governor was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen; I RETURN you my thanks for your resolution to support his Majesty's government; and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I shall avoid, for the reasons I gave you in my speech, any remarks on your sentiments respecting the present unhappy situation of public affairs, and shall transmit to his Majesty your opinion of the resolution of the house of commons. I thus much, however, I would only observe, that if you really thought, or still think, that the making that resolution the basis of a negotiation would not have led to some plan of accommodation, on terms that Americans have heretofore solemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been, and still are, greatly mistaken.

Your surprize that any persons could advise me to seek an asylum, when so many governors and crown-officers have been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your supposition that those persons must therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleasure, however, to find, that you make no doubt but that the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government, will afford safety and protection to all the King's subjects. On the strength of this assurance, his Majesty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in Trenton by some supposed unlawful authority, cannot hesitate to apply for that legal remedy an Habeas Corpus, nor can any of his Majesty's justices of the supreme court have the least scruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt but that it will, as you say, be found fully equal to the purpose. Your hope that the officers of government will conduct

themselves prudently, will, I trust, be greatly gratified, at least by some of them, if a manly conscientious discharge of their duty to their king and country, as far as may be in their power, is consistent with your ideas of prudence. As they have not even made the real disorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it seems rather unkind to intimate any suspicion that they would do it on a supposed disorder of the times. Equally unjustifiable is it to insinuate, that any of them would be so absurd as to invite ill-usage, or so wicked as to endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities. But such suspicions and such language must, I suppose, be attributed to the passion of the times.

In speaking of the sentiments of independency openly avowed by some men of present consequence, I had not the most distant thought, that you would consider the remark as at all meant for, or applicable to your house. If any faith is to be put (as you say) in your frequent and full declarations of your sentiments on this subject, you certainly deserve to be exempt from all suspicions of that nature. I even intimated in my speech that you must entertain "an abhorrence of such design." Your present disapprobation of the essays tending to encourage that measure gives me great satisfaction, and I sincerely wish that both you and I may ere long, have the happiness to see those, who either openly or privately avow sentiments of independency, men of no consequence.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the COUNCIL.

WE when we consider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath subsisted between the governor and council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated assurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in our unwearied endeavours zealously to discharge the duties of our station—And as we flatter ourselves the constant tenor of our conduct towards your excellency has ever manifested the most respectful regard to your person and station;—it is with no small degree of pain and regret we find ourselves constrained to lay before your excellency some observations on the reply you were pleased to make to the council's address, in answer to your speech at the opening of the present session of assembly. More especially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of division between the several branches of the legislature ought carefully to be avoided, Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, some reflections and innuendoes which our consciences tell us we do not deserve, and which we cannot therefore, with honour, or due regard to our station, pass unnoticed.

Your excellency was pleased, in your speech, to ask us, whether we could answer for your personal safety? We replied, in our address, in such plain and open language as we thought could not have been misunderstood—could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the most distant hint of subterfuge—that you, and the other officers of the crown, are, in our apprehension, perfectly safe in this province. From persons who have too much at stake not to dread the consequences of a total subversion of government, order, and authority, who, while they lament the public disorders of the present times, are anxiously studious to lessen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, such a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladness by your excellency, rather than with insinuations of your doubts and apprehensions, drawn from the language of associations, the orders and resolutions of congresses and committees, or from the effects of either of them, in this and the neighbouring colonies. We trusted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of serenity still existing in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen here from what has happened elsewhere; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in supposing that such officers of the crown, who have or shall conscientiously discharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection support, and applause of the people.

It is not necessary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies; in order to form our sentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With respect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous insinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty; from the impulse of timidity, or other motives, in view to present safety. Such aspersions, permit us to say, ought not to be thrown out, but on the surest ground that such characters really exist amongst us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province; is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chuse to pay "such a price for such a consideration." We promised ourselves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cause of public justice, the honour of government, and support of the constitution, might have induced more confidence in our assertions than the language of your reply seems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an address, we trust that whilst the council of New-Jersey preserve a conduct which calls for no not openly asperse, though they should happen to differ in opinion with your excellency as to the real circumstances of the province, they will escape every insinuation of subterfuge or insincerity; which, however applicable to secret foes, must be heard with disdain by the known friends and real well-wishers to this country. Council-chamber, Burlington, Dec. 4, 1775.