

dred men. That the French and English inhabitants in general are on our side, and that the city are short of provisions; I shall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms soon, or at least keep them in close quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience; and you can possibly spare a regiment this way, I think the city must of course fall into our hands.

314

Point Levy, November 14, 1775.
DEAR SIR,
 "THE foregoing is a copy of my last, by the two Indians you sent by express the 19th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, since which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been so high these three nights that I have not been able to cross the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I design crossing this evening; the Hunter's loop and Lizard frigate lie opposite to prevent us, but make no doubt I shall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in possession of St. John's, and have invested Montreal. I can give no intelligence, save that the merchant ships are busy day and night in loading, and four have already sailed.
 I am, Sir, yours, &c.
 B. A. ARNOLD."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20, 1775.
 "You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However it is with pleasure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now see much clearer that the Americans are right, than ever I did when I saw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the first business I should look after would be to join some company and learn the military exercise. The present ministry are certainly a set of the most abandoned wretches: I sincerely wish all their diabolical schemes may be frustrated, and which I have not the least doubt of, if wise and prudent measures are observed on your side. There are now in London ten for America for one against it.
 "An association is on foot in Spitalfields for learning the military exercise; upwards of 100 are joined in one company; they have been heard to say publicly, that they never intend to fight against America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you that 10,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cause."
 By Capt. Harvey, arrived here from St. Kitt's, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, a heavy gale of wind began at Basseterre, in which the ship Elizabeth, capt. Harvey, from this port, with a cargo of flour and lumber, was drove ashore. Several other vessels were also drove ashore and lost in the above-mentioned gale.
 Capt. Harvey also informs us, that the town of St. George, in Grenada, took fire the first of November, and continued till the fifth, when all the houses, except a few at a place called the Cannah, were consumed; together with their provisions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitt's, where they were sending vessels with necessaries for the relief of St. George's."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit at Albany, dated December 7.
 "You will before now have heard that we have possessed ourselves of all the vessels at Montreal, eleven in number, with several hundred barrels of beef, pork, butter, &c. no powder.
 "Last night the officers (Gen. Prescott among them) taken on board the vessels, were brought in by Col. Wynkoop. I was in company with the colonel, who told me he left Montreal fourteen days since, and the next day Gen. Montgomery was to leave Montreal for Quebec, which Col. Arnold had surrounded, and that the general was under no apprehensions but that he would finish at that place soon."
Extract of a letter from New-York, December 14.
 "We are told that an express went through here this morning, from the eastward, with an account that some of our armed vessels had taken a transport with twenty thousand guineas and some military stores."
Extract of a letter from the camp, dated Prospect hill, Dec. 4.
 "Let me now congratulate you on the success of our privaters; besides that important prize with the stores, arms, &c. we have an account last night of three more, one from Glasgow, with bale goods, &c. one from Ireland, with beef, butter, cheese, &c. and one from Canada with live stock, and they say the governor of St. John's on board: this will be a severe stroke on the ministerial troops, who have no other resource this winter."
 By a letter from North-Carolina, dated Newbern, November 28, we are informed, that the governor had sent word he intends to dine at the palace at Christmas, and to have the town in ashes before night. Yesterday 200 soldiers marched to Virginia, under the command of Col. Howe. We have 4000 men raised in the province, they are thought equal to any of the king's troops. Friday next the minute-men and soldiers go out to meet 500 men that are coming to take post here, where they are to remain till the rest of the soldiers come back. The governor has got 300 soldiers to assist him; it is expected they have burnt down one small place called Brunswick, that had eight or nine houses in it.
 Our people have taken from the governor a great deal of powder and ball, bayonets, swords, pistols, and ball for the cannon, and every thing belonging to the artillery, which he had concealed under ground; there were vessels with powder sent for the Tories and soldiers, but Major Partan marked his men, and has taken it away from them. Newbern will be made near as strong as Boston.

WILLIAMSBURG.
 We learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an incessant cannonading upon our troops for several days past, from a stockade fort which the governor has erected there, and that two men were killed. A gentleman from thence mentions some part of their fortifications to be in possession of our men, and that they had taken several prisoners, with a considerable number of arms. It is said the enemy have met with great loss from our rifle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deserting daily.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the disturbance in Hanover, on account of the present scarcity of salt, has subsided, the committee having fallen city of salt, has subsided, the committee having fallen upon proper measures for that desirable purpose. A quantity of salt has been collected, and is in store (to be disposed of to those who are in the greatest want). Several companies from North Carolina, have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is said they are commanded by Col. Howe, and have several field-pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.
 A few days ago a man of war fell in with a ship load of servants, from Great Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordship has taken into his service.
 It is an undoubted fact that Lord Dunmore, in his expedition against the Indians, pursued upwards of ten thousand weight of gun-powder, about three pounds for each man in his army, and it is no less certain that the quantity distributed to each person did not exceed a gill. Matter for various speculation.
 On the first inst. the convention, pursuant to an order of the last, met at Richmond, when they thought proper to adjourn to this place, in the college.

A letter from Col. Scott to Capt. Southall, dated Dec. 5.
 "Since my last, we have sent a party of 100 men under the command of Col. Stevens, of the minute battalion over the river, who fell in last night about twelve o'clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got up to the centinels undiscovers; the centinel challenged, and was not answered, upon which he fired. Our people, being so eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near fifteen minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the house, and took two prisoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muskets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few shot. I am, as usual, in haste, &c."
 An express arrived last Thursday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 stand of arms.
Extract of a letter from an eminent house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 5, 1775.

"We are made exceedingly unhappy by the accounts of parliament relative to the colonies, and for the dreadful consequences that must ensue; God only knows where it will end. The governor's conduct has been most shameful; we are told it is highly disapproved, even by his friends on this side the water. We sincerely join you, in wishing that the Almighty may dispose the contending parties to bring about a happy and honourable reconciliation."
L O N D O N.
Sept. 25. Yesterday the lady of Gen. Gage was at court at St. James's, and was most graciously received. The crews of his majesty's ships *Acchoise* and *Carcas*, lately arrived at Woolwich from the coast of Africa, are turned over to the Boreas man of war, at Chatham, which ship is ordered for Boston.
 Government has, we hear, contracted for 10,000 tons of potatoes from England and Ireland to go to America, three thousand of which one potatoe merchant has engaged to furnish them with.
 The Union, capt. Pearson, from Nantucket, and the Eden, capt. Marshall, from Maryland, with some dispatches to Lord Barmouth's office, are both safe arrived in the Downs.
 However other branches of trade may thrive, the American, West-Indian, and African must sink. The sudden decay of trade finally produceth every species of disorder. The dreadful scene at Liverpool is but the beginning of *home calamities*, all chargeable on the ministry. This scene of horror and bloodshed will soon, in all probability, be more than equalled at Whitehaven, Glasgow, and other western ports. And who shall say that none of these violent shakings will shake the throne?
 A morning paper says, "The British army now in America, together with the reinforcement ordered for that part of the world, will make a body of more than 20,000 men. To these are to be added 26,000 Russians, and 10,000 Hessians, Hanoverians, and Wirtembergers; the whole are to take the field in April next." But the writer of this splendid article has forgot a very material article, viz. 10,000 Canadians under Gen. Charleston, as the French call him, which will amount, in the whole, to 66,000. Our correspondent adds; "If Gage's army, not exceeding 6000 men, are starving during the best season of the year, which way are ten times that number to subsist?"
 We are credibly informed, that contractor Mellish is gone down to Huntingdonshire, to buy up two thousand more sheep for the purpose of supplying the army in Boston. As the far greater part of these sheep will most probably die on their passage, and such as survive, from the loss of flesh, &c. be rendered of little worth (not to say unwholesome) by disease; query, is not this distressing the poor at home, without a probability of affording the army any effectual relief abroad? And if government are reduced to such wretched shifts to support from 6 to 10,000 men, how are the 20 or 30,000 foreigners to be provided for?
 The unnecessary, unhappy dispute, between Great-Britain and the colonies, has at a stroke deprived us of one-fourth of the commerce of the British empire: and if Mr. Glover's statement is right, made at the bar of the house of commons last year, the thing is beyond doubt. What is to result from this, but a diminution of power, and is an extraordinary effort to rain ourselves? The vast Atlantic ocean is an invincible bar to our success; and the enthusiastic bravery of the Americans, will convince our ministry's understanding, by knocking the soldiers brains out, that arms at such a distance cannot prevail, where every supply on a defeat must be from Great-Britain, at 3000 miles distance, where every man is a foe; and their troops cannot place a foot but on hostile ground. But armies are the delight of administration; and as they slip off, or rather transport the national troops, foreign troops from Germany, that country of tyrannic sway and arbitrary rule, will be poured in upon us.
 I have just received orders to embark for Boston by the first ship that sails for that port. My address to his majesty has been moved for at Aberdeen, in Scotland, but goes on more slowly there than at either Glasgow or St. Andrews, so that it is a chance whether it will be carried. A number of respectable people are against it, as they say it cannot be

proved that any opposition which is carried on is intended against the king, but against his ministers, who are as heartily despised in Scotland as in England.
 Government have contracted with Mr. Mellish to supply the troops at Boston with a very considerable number of oxen, and 14,000 sheep, the largest and fattest that can be produced. Several of the oxen, and 4000 of the sheep, are ordered to be sent over immediately, alive, and the remainder as soon as they can be purchased.
 A man of war of 40 guns, and a bomb ketch, are ordered to be fitted out forthwith. They are to take on board a quantity of woollen cloths, for the use of Gen. Gage's troops, and are to sail for Boston as soon as possible.
 The Phoenix man of war, with the 14 sail of transport, are obliged to come to an anchor off the coast, the wind coming against them.
 Meetings of the freeholders of several counties, it is said, will be held, in order to determine whether they shall give instructions to their representatives in parliament for their conduct the ensuing session, in regard to America.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank near Manchester.
 "You ask a line of politics from me; alas! I can only sincerely lament the present miserable state of public affairs, and deprecate the mischiefs and distractions that must arise from the weak, oppressive, vindictive system of our American politics. The friends of American freedom however respectable, are outnumbered every where, and the ministry seem to have the cry in their favour. Toryism prevails in this part of the country, and even Jacobites and non-jurors are become loyal, and address the king; witness the Manchester address. I did not attend this business, or (as you will believe) sign the courtly paper filled as it is with falsehoods and fictitious loyalty. The proposed association has been badly managed, their papers dispersed only amongst the avowed friends of ministry with us, who make them the pretext for addressing. All the houses in Manchester, who have ever had any commerce with America, refused to sign the address, as impolitic and ungrateful."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Sept. 14.
 "All the ships in the harbour fitting for Boston are nearly ready, and will go to Spithoe very shortly."
Sept. 26. The ministry are exerting all their interest to procure addresses in favour of their measures against America, from the different cities and towns throughout the kingdom.
 Bad measures may be applauded by bad men; but those who are disinterested, and in spite of arbitrary threats, dare speak their minds, declare they think America highly injured, wish their brethren on the other side the Atlantic, a speedy issue from their troubles, and those who caused them an early impeachment and a public execution.
 A petition to the king is sent over from the island of Grenada, praying that reconciliatory measures may take place between Great-Britain and her colonies, as the effects of the dispute are greatly felt in Grenada and the other West-India islands.
 A correspondent informs us, that an officer on his way, applied to a noble lord, his friend, for a command in America, thinking it the likeliest way for promotion, which the other dissuaded him from for the present, adding, that he thought things were in a train of accommodation.
Sept. 27. An evening paper of last month says, that General Schuyler had left a garrison in Tyconderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. It is said General Carleton is at Montreal, but that his forces are very inconsiderable.
 It is rumoured about the court that Lord Holderness will resign his post, and that Lord George Germain is to succeed him as preceptor to the Prince of Wales.
 The hon. Admiral Byron will be appointed the second in command on the American station.

ANNAPOLIS, December 21.
 The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the first of January next.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to contribute on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, 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.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Ewell, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of January next, THE house in which William Noke now liveth, situate to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with a part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The said house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM NOKE, } executor
 JONATHAN PINKNEY, }

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Duval, son of late Prince George's county, are desired to come and settle their accounts, and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts lawfully proved to SAMUEL and J. DUVALL, executors.

77-005