

M. CLAUDY,  
SELLER, and SILVERSMITH,  
on's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,  
maintain the public in general  
particular, that he still conti-  
said trades in all their vari-  
most reasonable rates; also the  
all sorts of fire-arms, small  
blades: He also makes hooks  
and most approved manner.  
grofs of hooks and eyes to

**REWARD.**  
The subscriber, on Thuesday  
the 21st, a dark bay or brown horse,  
spring, upwards of 15 hands  
and has a few gray hairs in  
and gallops, and when rode  
has a hanging mane, lit-  
and short back; his tail when  
lately, was intended for a  
kiffulness of the person who  
as short as a long bob, the  
are broken on the inside, and  
about half worn, but if he  
is very probable that one of  
me. Whoever takes up both  
the thief be convicted, and the  
at the Patent iron-works,  
ward, or 20 shillings for the  
should be a great distance,  
be allowed if brought home.  
**JAMES RAWLINGS.**

George's county, May 24, 1775.  
given to all persons indebted to  
by bond, note, or open  
come and settle their respec-  
determined to give no longer in-  
equity will be adverted to,  
punishory methods to enforce  
respect to persons.  
**JOSEPH DUVAL.**

**REWARD.**  
The subscriber, living in Kent  
the 8th of this instant, two  
each of which has about three  
about thirty years of age, a  
low, about five feet ten inches  
short dark hair; had on and  
brown broad cloth coat, and  
breeches, and a pair of black  
with yellow metal buttons, an  
large sleeves, shirts, shoes and  
ditcher or brickmaker.

about 26 years of age, five feet  
made, fair skin, ruddy com-  
air; had on and took with him,  
fashion, a purple under-  
one or two check shirts, much  
black silk handkerchiefs round  
kersey breeches, and a pair of  
pair of Scotch Kilmarnock,  
ribbed hose mixed black and  
worn shoes, and square steel  
hand; and they have both  
of Pennsylvania. Whoever  
servants, and secures them to  
have them again, shall receive  
taken out of the province, if in  
or half the above reward for

**RICHARD GRAVES.**  
Patapoco Neck, April 3, 1775.  
**DOLLAR REWARD.**  
inding a Runaway.  
ive, sometimes known by the  
commonly answers to the  
a abrupt leave of his overseer  
as not yet returned; he is a  
feet six inches high, strong made,  
receptive in conversation, firm  
to perpetrate villainy, tho'  
audible in speech: he has fre-  
quently a considerable part of this  
province of Pennsylvania; it  
in the borough and coun-  
acquainted with Philadelphia;  
re-revisit those places. His  
home manufactured long cloth  
and breeches, yarn stockings,  
d shoes, nailed with hobnails;  
taken with him a blue German  
ad cloth vest, two pair of cot-  
thead stockings, two white shirts  
good castor hat with band and  
pumps, with a pair of double  
He has a mark of distinction,  
some other motive, he is care-  
his ears (but which is forgot) is  
the other. The above reward  
be taken up out of the pro-  
Baltimore town in the pro-  
me; five pounds if at the dis-  
pounds if 30, and forty shil-  
reasonable travelling expences,  
large under the act of assembly.

**THOMAS JONES.**  
be sold at the Printing-Office,  
THE  
Y L A N D  
A N A C K  
M E R I S  
of our Lord 1776.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 21, 1776

## WARSAW, November 19.

**T**HE promises which had been given us of the speedy departure of the Russian troops remain still unperformed. The empress of Russia hath thought proper that they shall continue in this kingdom, on account of some turbulent persons here; besides which the season is too bad for marching the soldiers. The ambassador hath made some representations on this subject, and in consequence of them, the Russians are removing the former quarters.

**VENICE, Nov. 24.** Last Sunday the duke of Gloucester arrived here incog. from Fadua. His royal highness was present at the splendid entertainment given by the baron de Zuckmantel, ambassador from the court of Versailles.

## LONDON, Nov. 23.

His majesty's ship the Renown, commanded by Francis Banks, Esq; on her passage to America, has taken ten sail of American ships that were going to the southward to catch whales; and understanding from the Americans that several ships of force were cruising on the coasts under the orders of the Congress, has sent them home for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

A Dutch ship is among the number of those taken by the Renown, the being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

A few days ago was married at York Mr. Thomas, Grenadier in the Yorkshire militia, six feet two inches high, to Miss Hannah Tennick, of Clearlam, three feet two inches high, with a fortune of 5000 l.

**Dec. 19.** A letter from Boston, dated Oct. 26, says, "Capt Moore, in his majesty's ship —, has been down to Casco Bay, and destroyed above one hundred sail of shipping, and near two hundred dwelling and warehouses. Three transports bound to Boston had been taken and carried in there by the Provincials."

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 18.*

"This day arrived here from Chatham, his majesty's ship Bristol, under command of Sir Peter Parker, who is going out to America second in command. The Boreas frigate, commanded by Capt. Thompson, has received her orders, and it is expected will sail to-morrow for Boston."

"It is said that on Thursday night, in debate, a noble lord said, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmost possible extent, to subdue the rebellious Americans."

**House of Lords, Dec. 19.** Yesterday, as soon as the order of the day for going into a committee on the America prohibiting bill was read in the house of lords, the duke of Manchester rose and opposed it. His grace observed, that whatever view administration could have in deceiving the public might be matter of speculation, and was what he would not pretend precisely to determine; but by the account that appeared in Saturday's gazette, published immediately under direction of administration, it appeared they were determined to bring the London gazette on a level with the Brussels gazette, published last war. It was nearly approaching to it already, but if they continued to improve in the art of misrepresentation and the suppression of facts as they had done in the last gazette, in relation to the state of our affairs in Canada, there was no doubt but the London gazette would become as false as the Brussels. By the account alluded to he remarked, that our affairs in Canada were represented to be in a very flourishing condition; whereas the very contrary was well known to be true, for there were authentic accounts of a later date from that country, which say that St. John's was in the hands of the Provincials, and that probably the next accounts would bring advices of the total destruction of general Carleton's army, and that we are not in possession of a foot of land in Canada. His grace, as well on account of this news, as the general importance of the bill, moved that the commitment of the bill might be put off till after the Christmas recess.

He was seconded by the marquis of Rockingham, who, besides the general reasons urged by the duke of Manchester, said, that the merchants were alarmed, and that in such a case he thought it would be very proper to defer the farther consideration of the bill till after Christmas, as in such a state of uncertainty, but more particularly on account of the alarm the bill had created among the trading and commercial part of the nation, the consequences were, in many respects, much to be dreaded.

Lord Suffolk said that the king's ministers were fully justified in causing the account relative to Canada to be inserted in the gazette; that it was the last authentic account received from that province. That the ministry had received the account alluded to by the noble duke, but they had no right to pay any attention to it, as it did not come through a channel on which they might depend; that it might be, for aught he could say to the contrary, very true; but whether it was or not, it could not affect the present bill; because if Canada was in the hands of the Provincials, it should become Great Britain to act with greater firmness and vigour.

Lord Townshend said, that the present reason for deferring the commitment of the bill, had no possible weight with him. If an account of our prevailing in this skirmish, or being defeated in that, was to sway and influence the British councils, it was a state he never expected to see them reduced to; that if this principle, which parliament meant to avoid to pursue, was a good one, and practicable, nothing ought to divert them from it; for he hoped they had the power to enforce what they certainly had a right to claim.

Lord Shelburne observed, that no man had a higher opinion of the military abilities of general Carleton than he had; but he could not say but that gentleman, if the accounts from Canada could be depended on, had acted in a very unjustifiable, reprehensible manner in his civil capacity.

Lord Townshend rose to explain, and passed the highest encomiums on general Carleton. He said there was not a braver nor more capable officer in the service. That what he had said relative to his not having a sufficient force to oppose the rebels, was not so much in point of numbers as discipline. He had, it is true, a good number of troops under his command, but they were mostly composed of militia, not used to service; the whole regular force together not exceeding two regiments, amounting to 7000 men.

Lord Shelburne again repeated his entire approbation of general Carleton as an officer, but he said he had done many things for which he believed he or his principal would be made answerable. That he should not now trouble their lordships on that head, but he hoped that the day was not very far distant, when the matter would be fully cleared up. As to the want of force, or want of discipline, the general could not help that, it behoved those only who neglected that service to answer for his want of success.

The question was at length put on the duke of Manchester's motion for postponing the bill till after the recess; and passed in the negative without a division.

The lord chancellor moved for the order of the day, but before the chairman had time to take the chair, the duke of Manchester acquainted the house, that he had a petition from the merchants of Bristol against the bill. His grace observed, that he did not know whether it was consonant to the orders of the house. He read the heads of the petition in his place, which describes the ruinous consequences of the bill, as respecting the merchants of that town concerned in the American trade.

Lord Sandwich spoke to the matter of order; said no motion could be received while the order of the day was before the house; that, besides, he believed there was no occasion for particularly attending to the contents of the petition, as he meant to offer a clause which he believed would in a great measure remedy the grievance stated in the petition.

The house then went into a committee of the whole house on the bill, lord Scarisdale in the chair, when several amendments were made, and clauses offered.

Lord Sandwich offered a clause to protect all vessels and their cargoes, two thirds of which should appear to belong to British subjects.

Lord Dartmouth offered an amendment to the preamble and the concluding clause, to ascertain and shew that the power of pardoning vested in his majesty by the bill, was inherent in him, and only given here to answer a particular purpose.

Lord Sandwich offered another clause in favour of the West-India islands.

The bill being gone through, lord Scarisdale left the chair, and a motion was made, that the clauses and amendments be reported this day, which was agreed to.

A protest was yesterday entered against the proceedings of Friday last, upon the second reading of the American bill, and signed by the following lords, viz. Abergavenny, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponsonby, Manchester, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Chedworth.

On the 6th instant several of the transports, with provisions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other ships with provisions for the West-Indies, sailed from Corke.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Dec. 23.

## BY THE KING.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

Appointing the distribution of prizes taken during the continuance of the rebellion now subsisting in divers parts of the continent of North-America.

#### G E O R G E R.

WHEREAS by an act, made in this present session of parliament, intitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three Lower Counties or Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act, made in the fourteenth year of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons, appointed and authorized by his majesty, to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases and for the purposes therein mentioned; it is, amongst other things, enacted, that all ships and vessels of or belonging to the inhabitants of the said colonies, together with their cargoes, apparel and furniture, except as in the said acts are excepted, and all other ships and vessels whatsoever, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which shall be found trading in any port or place of the said colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any such port or place, except as are therein also excepted, shall become forfeited to his majesty, as if the same were the ships and vessels of open enemies; and shall be so adjudged, deemed and taken, in all courts of admiralty, and in all other courts whatsoever; and for the encouragement of the officers and seamen of his majesty's ships

of war, it is thereby also further enacted, that flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in his majesty's pay, and also the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board, shall have the sole interest and property of and in all and every such ship, vessel, goods and merchandize, which they shall seize on take, (being first adjudged lawful prize in any of his majesty's courts of admiralty) to be divided into such proportions, and after such manner, as his majesty shall think fit to order and direct by proclamation or proclamations hereafter to be issued for those purposes; We, taking the premises into consideration, do, pursuant to the said act of parliament, (with the advice of our privy council) by this our proclamation, order, direct and appoint, that the neat produce of all prizes taken, in pursuance of the said act, by our ships of war, be divided into eight equal parts, and be distributed in manner following, that is to say, To the captain or captains of any of our ships of war, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, three eight parts; but in case any such prize shall be taken by any of our ships or ships of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or flags being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, shall have one of the said three eight parts, the said one eighth part to be paid to such flag or flag officers, in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are herein after for that purpose mentioned: to the captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants and master, on board any such ships, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, boatswain, gunner, purser, carpenter, master's mate, chirurgeon, pilot, and chaplain, on board any such ship, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the midshipmen, secretary to the flag officer, captain's clerk, master sailmaker, carpenter's mates, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, master at arms, corporals, yeomen of the sheets, cockpitwain, quarter-masters, quarter-masters mates, chirurgeon's mates, yeomen of the powder room, and sergeants of marines or land forces, on board any such ship, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: to the trumpeters, quarter-gunners, carpenter's crew, steward, cook, armourer, steward's mate, cook's mate, gunsmith, cooper, wheelbar, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, or other soldiers, and all other persons doing duty or assisting on board any such ships, two eighth parts, to be equally divided amongst them.

And in case any sea captain, inferior commission or warrant sea officer, belonging to any ship of war, for whom any shares of prizes are hereby allowed, be absent at the time of the capture of any prize, the share of such sea captain, inferior commission or warrant sea officer, shall be cut into the shares hereby allowed to the trumpeters, quarter-gunners, carpenter's crew, steward, cook, armourer, steward's mate, cook's mate, gunsmith, cooper, swabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines and other soldiers, and other persons doing duty or assisting on board any such ships, to be equally divided amongst them. Provided, that if any officer or officers on board of any of our ships of war, at the time of taking any such prizes, shall have more commissions or offices than one, he or they shall be entitled only to the share or shares of the said prizes, which, according to the above mentioned distribution, shall belong to his or their respective superior commission, or offices.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all and every commander or commanders of any ships of war, taking any prize, as soon as may be, to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the commissioners of our navy, a true list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, or others, who are actually on board our ships of war, under his or their command, at the taking such prize; which list shall contain the quality of service of each person on board, and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the commissioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine, or cause to be examined, such lists by the muster book of such ships of war, and lists annexed thereto, to see that such lists do agree with the said muster book, and annexed lists, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others, belonging to such ships of war; and upon request forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any list transmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors, pursuant to the said act, to take care and dispose of such prize; and also upon application to them, to give, or cause to be given, unto the agents who shall, at any time of times be appointed as aforesaid by the captors, all such lists from the muster books of any such ships of war, and annexed lists as the said agent shall find requisite for their direction in paying the produce of such prizes, and to be otherwise aiding and assisting to the said agents, as shall be thought necessary.

And as touching the said one eighth part, herein before mentioned to be granted to the flag or flag officers who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, or shall be directing and assisting therein, we have thought fit, and do, by these presents, publish, order and declare, that the following regulations be observed: First, that a flag officer commanding in chief, where there is but one flag officer upon service, shall have to his own use, the said one eighth part of the prizes taken by ships under his command. Secondly, That a flag officer sent to command at Jamaica, or elsewhere, shall have no right to any share of the prizes taken by ships employed there, before he arrives at the place to which he is sent, and actually takes upon him the command. Thirdly, That when an inferior flag officer is sent out to reinforce a su-

perior flag officer, he shall have to his own use, the said one eighth part of the prizes taken by ships under his command, and the said superior flag officer shall have to his own use, the said one eighth part of the prizes taken by ships under his command, and the said inferior flag officer shall have to his own use, the said one eighth part of the prizes taken by ships under his command, and the said superior flag officer shall have to his own use, the said one eighth part of the prizes taken by ships under his command.

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