

castle, but were ordered to
leave and do duty on board the
time this packet did, with a
for Virginia, under the com-
mand of
from Montreal, Feb. 26.
material new, from camp before
the city of provisions, and that
the sailors in town 100 pound
and, whenever they choose it,
until a reinforcement comes
and the rest of the prisoners
D E L P H I A.
ESS, March 9, 1776.
th, by way of test, he imposed
of any of the inhabitants a
military officer.
from the minutes,
led by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.
a gentleman in the West-Indies
his city, dated Feb. 14.
I that a brig and a sloop from
laden with lumber, are taken by
sailers close in with St. Pierre,
which enraged the French general,
orders for one of his frigates to
American vessel within their
Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.
Assembly have voted 1500 men for
of this province, viz. two batta-
one battalion of musket-men.
anny, captain Hayman, arrived
in North-Carolina, which he let
by him we learn, that govern-
about 700 regulators and towns-
to provincial armies, commanded
and Caldwell, in order to prevent
as though he would not be able
to, as great numbers from el-
to the assistance of the colonies.
the Tories and regulators had re-
siderable a number of Scotch
ed from the camp at Cambridge,
and bombardment had begun on
the 2d instant, and continued
lts; during which time a vas-
tells were thrown into the town,
which the general possessed, him-
self. On the enemy's per-
morrow, they were in the
y and bufile, and embarked their
back us before we had made our
olent storm which came on them
rem receiving, and us from the
a good drubbing. Our camp
battery upon Nook's-hill, which
of Boston, and to which their
s great tenderness to preserve the
struction, has, by a flag of truce
men, asked permission to embark
hout molestation. This permis-
y obtain, on condition that he
ery and military stores behind
that general Howe intends to re-
the city of New-York; and it is
er measure will be taken for his
from New York, March 15.
s arrived from the eastward,
y advices are, that on the night
day) we threw three bombs into
s-point, -the enemy returned
n inch, a ten inch mortar, and
latter after firing twice or thrice,
-thrown in from Roxbury, and
-nothing in return. - Monday
ession of Dorchester with 2000
as, and 300 carts, before morn-
work completed on the top of
heights; some of the carts made
without interruption; the night
-three of our men killed - firing
two hills we have taken possession
of Bost-n and south side of the
the 5th) the enemy made a weak
diours. In the evening they em-
in 5 transports, and sent them
a floating battery was also
they reached the castle the wind
and forced three of the transports
and, where they lay all night.
the evening many soldiers were
points in front of the town. The
of some of the principal inhabi-
was about to embark, desired
town upon his leaving it. He
t, if general Washington would
their embarkation; they desired
flag to tell him so; - grants -
e any promise, and I do not sup-
undoubtedly a trick of Howe's, in
annon and stores as well as men-
grains, I am informed, intimates
u apprehends the enemy will de-
city: - our works are going on,
we shall be ready for them.
from Nantucket, we hear that a
en, which had arrived at Sandy-
nd was ordered from then e to
nd, in a gale of wind, between
d Nantucket, when some people
l fitted out an armed sloop, and
s engaged the ship, and after an
er, wounded the captain with se-
arried them into Martha's Vine-
that a transport, bound from
was cast away on Cape Cod, and
e, who found on board her a
a ten ton of lead and shot.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 9.
Capt. Manly has taken another transport, 400 tons
laden with peas, potatoes, pork, four-grout,
packages of medicine, 6 carriage guns, 4 swivels, 3
barrels of powder, &c. and carried her into New-
York.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.
LETTER II.

AS I propose to take my subjects as they rise out of
the times, I shall leave to my next letter the fur-
ther defence of our assembly, to give room for a matter
of very great importance, agreeable to what was hinted
in the conclusion of my first letter.

The account which we have already received of
commissioners being appointed in England, and ready to
embark for America, in order to negotiate a settlement
of the present unhappy differences, has engaged the at-
tention, and exercised the speculations of many among
us. The powers with which they are to be invested,
the manner in which they are to be received, how they
are to be treated with, or whether they are to be treated
with at all, have been canvassed agreeably to the dif-
ferent views or judgments of individuals.

Among others, a writer under the signature of Cas-
andra, in the Pennsylvania Evening Post of last Satur-
day week, has held forth sentiments which I conceive
highly disgraceful to America, and pernicious to so-
ciety in general. He pretends to have satisfied himself
but upon what grounds I know not) that the sole view
of administration in this commission is to amuse and de-
ceive, to bribe and corrupt us. And because he sup-
poses all of us so very corruptible, he proposes, by way
of prevention, to seize the commissioners upon their first
setting foot on shore, and bring them immediately, un-
der a strong guard, to the congress. I have too good
an opinion of the virtue and good sense of my country-
men, to think they will pay any other regard to this
advice than to consider the author as an enthusiast or
madman.

The contest in which we are engaged is founded on
the most noble and virtuous principles which can ani-
mate the mind of man. We are contending, at the
risk of our lives and fortunes, against an arbitrary mi-
nistry, for the rights of Englishmen. The eyes of all
Europe are upon us, and every generous bosom, in
which the pulse of liberty yet beats, sympathizes with
us - and is interested in our success. Our cause, there-
fore, being the cause of virtue, it will be expected that all
our steps should be guided by it, and that where the stock
is so fair the fruit will be proportionably perfect. Let us
not disappoint these sanguine expectations by the smallest
deviation from those liberal and enlarged sentiments
which should mark the conduct of freemen; and when
the faithful HISTORIC page shall record the events of
this GLORIOUS STRUGGLE, may not a single line in
the bright annals be stained by the recital of a disgrace-
ful action, nor future Americans have cause to blush
for the failings of their ancestors.

I trust that there is not such another barbarian among
us as Cassandra. I am sure there are none such among
our savage neighbours. To what is it that he would
persuade us? To receive with contempt, and treat with
insult, men commissioned to negotiate with us about
matters of the highest concern to America - and at least
professing peace - Persons clothed with the character of
ambassadors, which has been uniformly esteemed sacred
by every nation and in every age!

Can a precedent be produced in any country, or at
any period, which could be proposed for our imitation,
or give countenance to such a proceeding? Let this
writer turn over the volumes which establish the princi-
ples of the law of nations. Let him search the history
of every state both ancient and modern, civilized and
uncivilized, he will find none so fierce and rude as not
to reverence the rights of ambassadors, and consider
any insult of their persons as the grossest outrage that
could be committed. Nay, let him enquire among the
numerous tribes of Indians that surround our frontiers,
or some example to countenance him in his proposal!
These untutored savages would startle at the question,
and wonder that there could be a person so ignorant as
not to know that public messengers, with the CALUMET
in their hands, are entitled to audience, respect, and
hospitality. And shall Americans, glorying in their at-
tachment to the rights of humanity, be the first to vio-
late obligations which have been thus universally held
sacred? No! Let us never give that advantage to those
who have been striving to excite the indignation of
mankind against us as faithless people, ferocious, barba-
rous, and uninfluenced by those humane sentiments and
inner feelings which, in modern times, have, in some
measure, softened the horrors of war. We know that
such a charge is as malicious as it is groundless. In-
stances enough might be produced to refute it, since
this contest was carried on by arms; and I trust no fu-
ture ones will be found which might have a tendency to
support it.

As we have long professed an ardent desire of peace,
let us meet those who bring the terms with that virtu-
ous confidence which is inseparable from an upright
conduct. Let us hear their proposals with patience,
and consider them with candour; remembering how
deeply the happiness of millions may be concerned in
the issue. If what they offer be such as freemen ought
to accept, my voice shall be for an immediate reconcilia-
tion; as I know of no object so worthy of a patriot
as the healing our wounds, and the restoring of peace,
if it has for its basis an effectual security for the liber-
ties of America. If, on the contrary, the terms which
may be offered should be such as we cannot accept, we
have only to say so, and the negotiation will be at an
end.

But this writer is greatly concerned for our virtue,
lest we should be cajoled, deceived and corrupted. I
confess these fears appear to me so groundless, that I
suspect their reality. Is it possible, in good earnest, to
entertain so ill an opinion of those who have staked
their lives and fortunes on this contest, as to believe
that they will suffer themselves to be flattered out of
their liberties, or induced to sell their birthright for a
mess of pottage?

When I consider that this treaty is to be managed,
in the part of America, by men delegated for their in-
tegrity and abilities by the voice of their country, I feel
myself quite easy on that score. If the scheme of the
ministry be to try the arts of corruption, where their
schemes cannot prevail, there are other and less suspicious

ways of carrying it into execution; than by commis-
sioners in the face of America, where they will have
the eyes of all fixed upon them, and their conduct dili-
gently watched and severely scrutinized.

Upon the whole, it appears that this writer is more an
enemy to the business on which the commissioners are
to be sent, than really apprehensive for our virtue. He
seems to have drank deep of the cup of independency; to
be inimical to whatever carries the appearance of peace;
and too ready to sacrifice the happiness of a great con-
tinent to his favourite plan. Among such writers I
pretend not to class myself; for I am bold to declare,
and hope yet to make it evident to every honest man,
that the true interest of America lies in reconciliation
with Great-Britain, upon constitutional principles, and I
can truly say, I wish it upon no other terms.

Why the many publications in favour of independ-
ency, with which our press has lately groaned, have
passed hitherto unnoticed, I am not able to determine.
But there are certainly times when public affairs be-
come so interesting, that every man becomes a debtor to
the community for his opinions, either in speaking or
writing. Perhaps it was thought best, where an appeal
was pretended to be made to the COMMON SENSE of
this country, to leave the people for a while to the free
exercise of that good understanding which they are
known to possess. Those who made the appeal have
little cause to triumph in its success. Of this they
seem sensible; and, like true quacks, are constantly pe-
tering us with their additional doses, till the stomachs
of their patients begin wholly to revolt. If little notice
has yet been taken of the publications concerning inde-
pendency, it is neither owing to the popularity of the
doctrine, the unanswerable nature of the arguments;
nor the fear of opposing them, as the vanity of the au-
thors would suggest. I am confident that nine-tenths
of the people of Pennsylvania yet adhere to the doctrine.

If we look back to the origin of the present contro-
versy, it will appear that some among us at least have
been constantly enlarging their views, and stretching
them beyond their first bounds, till at length they have
wholly changed their ground. From the claim of parliam-
ent to tax us sprung the first resistance on our part.
Before that unjust claim was set on foot, not an indivi-
dual, not one of all the profound legislators with which
this country abounds, ever held out the idea of indepen-
dency. We considered our connection with Great-Bri-
tain as our chief happiness - we flourished, grew rich,
and populous, to a degree not to be paralleled in history.
Let us then act the part of skilful physicians, and wisely
adapt the remedy to the evil.

Possibly some men may have harboured the idea of
independence from the beginning of this controversy.
Indeed it was strongly suspected that there were indivi-
duals whose views tended that way; but as the scheme
was not sufficiently ripened, it was reckoned slanderous,
injurious to America, and what not, to intimate the least
suspicion of this kind.

Nor have many weeks yet elapsed since the first open
proposition for independence was published to the world.
-By what men of consequence this scheme is supported,
or whether by any, may possibly be the subject of future
enquiry. -Certainly it has no countenance from the
congress, to whose sentiments we look up with rever-
ence. On the contrary, it is directly repugnant to
every declaration of that respectable body. It would
be needless to quote particular passages in proof of this;
as they are to be met with in almost every page of their
proceedings. I will refer to a few only. viz. their re-
solves, March 5, 1775 - their declaration, July 6 - their
address to the king, July 8 - their letter to the lord
mayor of London - and more especially their declara-
tion for a fast, June 12, in which, with the deepest
marks of sincerity, they call upon all America to join
with them in addressing the great governor of the world
- "humbly beseeching him to avert the delatating
judgments with which we are threatened, to bless our
rightful sovereign, &c. - that so America may soon be-
hold a gracious interposition of heaven for the redress
of her many grievances, the restoration of her invaded
rights, and reconciliation with the parent state, on
terms constitutional and honourable to both." Will
any one be so hardy as to say, that either the appoint-
ment or observation of this solemn day was a mere
mockery of heaven and earth, or even that any Ameri-
can joined in it, who was not sincere? - I trust not.
But if multiplying authorities were of any use, I might
add the sentiments of our own representatives in assem-
bly, expressed in the instructions to their delegates; the
resolves of Maryland in similar instructions; the re-
solves of New-Jersey and New-Hampshire; nor shall the
much injured province of Massachusetts-Bay be left out
of the catalogue; whose provincial congress, while yet
bleeding with the wounds received at Lexington, thus
addressed the inhabitants of Great-Britain: - "These
are marks of ministerial vengeance against this colony,
but they have not yet detached us from our royal sove-
reign, &c. trusting that in a constitutional connexion
with the mother country, we shall soon be a free and
happy people." These were the sentiments of the co-
lony of the Massachusetts, signed by that great martyr
to liberty, Dr. WARREN, and soon after sealed with
his blood.

The sentiments of sundry other colonies might be
shewn to have corresponded with these. - But this letter
has already reached its full length. I shall take some
future opportunity to examine the arguments which
have been offered to induce a change of these senti-
ments; and upon the whole I doubt not to make it ap-
pear that independence is not the cause in which Ame-
rica is now engaged, and is only the idol of those who
wish to subvert all order among us, and rise on the ruin
of their country!

CATO.

bandages, &c. to be delivered either to Dr. Wiefen-
thall, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Craddock, or any member of
the committee.
It is recommended to all the printers in this pro-
vince to publish the above. 47

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.
We are informed, by a gentleman from North-Caro-
lina, that on the first of this instant, an engagement
happened between col. Caldwell, and the regulators, in
which the latter were totally routed, with the loss of
McCloud, their leader, and 30 or 30 others killed, -
M Donald, the second in command, with near 40 more
taken prisoners, together with seven or eight waggons,
containing their baggage, &c.

PREROGATIVE OFFICE,
March 11, 1776.
WHEREAS the records of the commissary's office
are removed to Upper Marlborough, by the
direction of the Council of Safety for the province of
Maryland, I am directed to give this public notice,
that the common business of that office will from hence-
forth be transacted at that place.

And as the commissary's courts are by law appointed
to be held at the city of Annapolis, where the same
must indispensably be continued, the commissary ge-
neral, anxious to relieve as far as in his power the dif-
ficulties arising to the people, from the removal of the
records to such distance from the capital, hath resolved
to attend at both places in every court week, which
will be on the second Tuesday of May, July, Septem-
ber, and November; and to that end, will hold his
courts every second Tuesday in said month at the city
of Annapolis, for the convenience of the inhabitants
of the Eastern shore; and others whom it may best
suit. And he will from thence proceed on the Thurs-
day to Upper Marlborough, there to sit during the
remainder of the week for the dispatch of public busi-
ness.

I also give notice, that for the greater ease and con-
venience of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel county,
who may have business with me as deputy commissary
of that county, I shall give attendance every Tuesday
at the house of Mr. Cornelius G. Stratton in the city of
Annapolis for that purpose.
JEFFREY VALLETTE, register.

March 19, 1776.
To be opened a South-river, on Thursday the 21st
instant, by the subscriber hereto,
THE LATIN SCHOOL, where any gentlemen that
are pleased to send their children; in any ex-act to
have the greatest justice done them.
W³ 100/1
EUGENE FERRIS;
N. B. Any gentlemen that want to board their chil-
dren, will meet with the best accommodations at Mr.
Gerard Hopkins, junr. Mr. John Cowman, Mr. Henry
Hall, and Mr. David Evans.

March 15, 1776.
THIS is to give notice to all persons concerned,
that I intend to appraise the estate of Mr. James
Macuboin, deceased, at his late dwelling plantation
in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 16th day of
April next.
W³ 100/1
WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.
Mess. Joseph Warfield and John Marriott appointed
appraisers by the commissary.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's
store in Annapolis;
A QUANTITY of peatoes, parsneps, carrots,
beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian
peas; for which will be given the highest prices, by
ISAAC M'HARD,
for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

March 19, 1776.
DROPPED on the 12th instant, from a wagon,
between Annapolis and Mr. Hall's plantation,
the Vineyard, a raw hide and a servant's great coat.
Whoever will bring them to the house of the subscri-
ber in Annapolis, or to Mr. Tootel's tavern on the
Baltimore road, may receive one dollar reward.
W³ IX
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
Baltimore, March 11, 1776.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night
last, an English indentured servant man, named
John Gibbs; by trade a breeches-maker and leather-
dresser; about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, able bodied and well made, pretty full ruddy
face, speaks thick, short black hair inclined to curl,
and is fond of liquor: had on a brown coarse short
cloth coat with broad white metal buttons, a blue
jacket with a brown piece in the back, stambrg or
fire white shirt; buckskin breeches; blue stockings,
and a pair of pumps with a piece of buckskin on the
side of one of them. As he has been some time in the
army, and on ship board in the British service; it is
believed he intends to get on board the enemy's ves-
sels. Whoever seizes him; so that his matter may
get him again, shall receive the above reward, if out
of the province and brought home five pounds reward,
from
W³ 100/1
RICHARD LEMMON.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern; ANNAPOLIS,
BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general,
and his friends in particular, that he still conti-
nues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various
branches; and at the most reasonable rates; also that
he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms; smals
swords; hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks
for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.
N. B. He has several grols of hood-
dispose of cheap.

BALTIMORE, March 12.
To the public in general and the ladies in particular.

Our repose which we have hitherto enjoyed, in pre-
ference to our neighbouring colonies, is at last dis-
turbed; and we are now called forth to our defence.
The alacrity with which our brave countrymen assem-
ble, and the determination to fight, visible in every
countenance, demonstrate; that if the enemy should
be hardy enough to encounter them, we have reason
to expect some wounds. The necessity of taking all
imaginable care of those who may happen to be
wounded, (in the country's cause) urges us to address
our humane ladies, to lend us their kind assistance in
furnishing us with linen rags; and old sheeting for