

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1776.

West-river, May 7, 1776. gentlemen, that I have re- old house I lived in, across dings, about the distance of ere are good private accom- good provender and pasture

ONATHAN RAWLINGS.

ARS REWARD. m the widow M'Donnall's, be- and Annapolis, on Thursday h, out of the fodder house, a nds and an half high, paces, ked CS on his left shoulder. d horse, and brings him to 's at Herring-Creek, or to Point, Baltimore, shall re- and reasonable charges paid

delivered at the contractor's n Annapolis, of potatoes, parsneps, carrots, beans, or any kind of Indian given the highest prices, by A.C. M'HARD, for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS,

Annapolis, March 26, 1776. e subscriber, an indented fer- Edward Burford, born in feet two inches high, fair hair: had with him two cloth brown, the other of coarse with waistcoat of the same, skin breeches, ribbd' worsted made shoes. He is very fond no better reason for his e- often merited chastisement He was seen at Mr. Jacob George's county, pretending te. Should he be taken tea give 40 shillings reward ca

J. CLAPHAM.

M-CLAUDE, LLER, and SILVERSMITH, on's tavern; ANNAPOLIS, quaint the public in genera, particular, that he will cont- reid trades in all their vari- most reasonable rates; also that all sorts of fire-arms, small utifiss: He also makes hooks and most approved manner. -grois books and eyes-

April 15, 1776 ed to George Matthews, late urname in Baltimore county, to make immediate payment, his will, and all those who are desired to exhibit them to T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, } executors.

April 10, 1776. E L E S S,

ng season at Strawberry-hill, of Annapolis, and will cover the season, if pastured; four ; or two dollars, the single S is a fine bay, rising above teen hands two inches, and 's Fearnought; his dam by Othello, his great-grand- of the high bred mare Queen am of col. Hopper's Paulet Indian corn will be taken in er bushel, delivered at Straw- ft of July, by THOMAS WILLIAMSON. erable for no marks that may

full-blooded hunter, O L T O N, d well formed, a dark b. J. years old,

situation-hill, near Piscataway, res this season at two guineas, ap, if paid when the mare is pounds credit till the first t paid in that time to pay in- I have very fine pasture for great care taken of them, but in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN. describe him as he is gene- last season at col. John Car- ginia.

plantation of John Daily, is taken up as a stray, a black and a half high, with a few is a natural pacer, and has The owner may have her and paying charges.

N.

L O N D O N, Feb. 20. ALL the transports that have arrived here from Boston are to be docked and got ready as soon as possible, in order to take on board a quantity of porter and other fresh supplies, which are to be sent to the men of war stationed at America.

Several of the captains have complained by letter to the admiralty, that their respective ships were too weakly manned to proceed to sea, which has been taken no notice of; in consequence of which they have had private surveys, and attestations signed by several officers of the exact state of their complements, in order to exculpate themselves, in case of accidents that may arise from the scandalous manner in which they have been sent to sea.

Upon an average, the ships of war now equipping for America have not more than six seamen to ninety others in their complements.

A letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 16. says, "It is said that the Amsterdammers have not only consented to cede the Scotch brigade in the Dutch service to Great-Britain; but have proposed to the States of Holland that it should never return to this country any more."

House of Commons. Col. Barre was extremely severe on a law officer (Mr. Wedderburne), whom he compared to Abec Polignac, and described him as a little, pert, affected, political prater; the comparison was felt, and caused a laugh; he said, that it was difficult to express the feelings and indignation of a man of honour, stung and irritated by the goats and insects of court corruption. He affirmed, that the troops, from a fixed aversion to the service, grossly misbehaved at Bunker's-hill on the 17th of June.

Gen. Burgoyne, in contradiction, allowed that the troops gave way a little at one time, because they were flanked by the fire out of the houses, &c. at Charles-Town, but that they soon rallied and advanced; and no men on earth ever behaved with more spirit, firmness and perseverance, till they forced the enemy out of their intrenchments. He said, he was an eye-witness of the whole affair, and consequently, as he spoke from his own knowledge, and not by hearsay, he ventured to speak with the greatest confidence.

At about half past three o'clock the hon. Mr. Charles Fox arose, and having spoken with much warmth and great abilities for upwards of an hour, in which he gave a very full and pointed recapitulation of the mistakes and errors of administration, from the resolutions proposed to the house by lord North in Feb. 1774, to that day, he concluded by moving, that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the cause of our present misfortunes, and unhappy situation, relative to the late disputes with America; he was seconded by lord Oflory, in a short but sensible speech. He was followed by lord Mulgrave, who answered Mr. Fox pretty fully, and was replied to by the hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in an able and well digested speech; after which a very interesting debate was carried on for several hours. The division was at two this morning, when the numbers were, in support of Mr. Fox's motion, 104; against it, 240. The principal speakers in the debate, which was ably handled on both sides, were, (besides the above-mentioned) lord North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Howe, Mr. Stanley, Sir Edward Deering, Mr. Hay, the lord advocate of Scotland, the solicitor general, col. Barre, the lord mayor, governor Johnstons, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cruger, and Mr. T. Townshend.

The following is extracted from a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "A SECOND APPEAL to the JUSTICE and INTERESTS of the PEOPLE on the measures respecting AMERICA."

THE conclusion from the foregoing considerations, duly weighed, will I conceive, be found and decisive, whether it be for war, or for peace and reconciliation. The question is great: A greater never before called for our attention. The fate of empires hang upon it. The protestant religion, the British constitution, the prosperity, the opulence, the existence of Great-Britain, depend upon the issue. Let us then give it that attention which its high importance merits.

The armament of last year against America was 10,000 soldiers, and 3000 seamen. It was then supposed the Americans would not resist. The event has proved they will. Their armament is half consumed, without effecting a single thing of any consequence. I have conversed with no officer on the subject, who thinks a main army of less than 30,000 men, with an adequate train of artillery, 10,000 men for the southern parts of the continent, and 10,000 seamen, including marines, can open the campaign with possibility of success. This estimate I purposely state as low as possible.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Forty thousand land forces, Ordnance service, Transport service, Ten thousand seamen, Staff and hospital, Building and repairs of ships, Forage, bread, &c. for the fleet and army, Extra expence.

Total for the American war 4,470,000. It must be remembered, that the peace establishment, together with the interest of the national debt, entirely exhausts the present supplies; that the sinking fund is almost emptied; that the debt already incurred for the war we have carried on with America cannot be less than 2,000,000, and that the necessities of the civil list will call this year for 5,000,000. At the lowest computation, then, if we are to continue this war, the addi-

tional expence of the ensuing year will be 7,000,000, which must be provided for by additional taxes. Let us then consider what we shall lose in revenue and commerce, during a continuance of an increase of taxes, to furnish the extrabrdinary supplies for this unnatural war. Mr. Glover, whose knowledge and accuracy is undoubted, estimates the revenue arising from North-America, actually received, at 300,000 l. per ann. Besides this, the taxes which are involved in the price of the manufactures we furnish them, and which must fall with the failure of our exports, cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000 l. The neat revenue arising from duties and excise on West-India productions, is seven hundred thousand pounds, half of which cannot but fall in consequence of this dispute. Your exports to North-America were three millions per ann. which were paid for in raw materials that crebbed their value upon being manufactured, and entered deeply into the whole system of your manufactures and commerce.

Upon this estimate, then, observe what must be your over-taxed and ruined situation.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Additional supplies for the year 1776, Deficiencies in the revenue, Total equivalent to an actual increase in taxes, Amount to this the supplies for the current service of the year.

This sum far exceeds the burthen of any year during the last war. The ruinous consequences of it are plain and inevitable. There is no man in his senses who can sit seriously down and shew by what resources we can supply such an enormous demand. It is an absolute insanity to suppose our funds and our credit will survive the shock. Nor is it more rational to suppose, that a less force will suffice or that such force can be supported at less expence. Indeed the ministers have already thrown out in parliament, that 40,000 men will be requisite. A less number would be an army of inability and irritation. Nor have I indeed an idea that such a force, though formidable, will be effectual. It may check, but it cannot conquer America. A war at more than 3000 miles distance, against an enemy we now find united, active, able and resolute; where every foot of ground is to be won by inches, and at the same fatal expence with Bunker's-hill; where fastness grows upon fastness, and labyrinth on labyrinth; where a check is a defeat, and a defeat is ruin.

It is a war of absurdity and madness. We shall sooner pluck the moon from her sphere than conquer such a country. But when we consider all its circumstances, that such a war is to be waged by a nation so exhausted of men that we are obliged to hire foreigners; so overburthened with debt, that we are sinking under its weight, divided and distracted among ourselves, while they are knit together, like a strong man, with one spirit of enthusiastic liberty, one sense of grievance and universal desperation; I know not with what name of folly and infatuation to brand the attempt. It is agreed that the grand American army amounts to 50,000 chosen men, led by experienced generals, animated by every motive that can inspire undaunted and heroic valour, disciplined to all the advantages of the country, comforted and confirmed by every assistance which the attachment, the interest, the zeal, of the inhabitants, can minister, and capable of being recruited or reinforced with the utmost facility. Against this army are we to contend, under every possible disadvantage. Our generals unacquainted with the particular country, our soldiers unanimated, I will not say disgusted, by the nature of the service, embarrassed by the natural obstacles of an impracticable country, harassed and distressed by an irritated, hostile peasantry; recruiting difficult, reinforcement impossible. Under these insuperable obstacles what can ensue from the attempt but rout and ruin? Will the ministry state to us a plan? I do not require it should be practicable, set it only to be plausible. Till that is done, we shall be warranted to retort upon administration general Gage's charge against the provincials, and call the attempt an act of phrenzy.

W A T E R T O W N, May 6.

On Wednesday last arrived at Newbury, capt. John Lee, from Bilboa in twenty-nine days, and informs, that on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45 from London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth in England, who informed him, that, four days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, bound for Boston, under the command of admiral lord Howe, having on board 12000 Hessian troops. He saw and read the London papers down to the 14th of March, from which, and by the captain of the vessel, he learnt, that twenty-seven commissioners were on board this fleet, and that they were directed, if possible, to adjust matters. If not, they were ordered to risque every thing to penetrate into the country; if not able to effect this, then to burn and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne was near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the southern colonies. The ministry had quieted the Prussian monarch by paying him all his demands. France and pain had objected against any Russians coming this way.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bilboa, dated March 28, 1776.

Letters from London, received by last night's mail, mention, that 17300 German troops were going to Bos-

ton and Canada. The duke of Richmond proposed to make an humble address to his majesty, to hasten a reconciliation; to which the duke of Cumberland joined; and censured much the ministerial measures; but it was rejected, and the plan was determined by his majesty, with lords Sandwich, Germaine, Howe, and admiral Montague, to act against America; and admiral Montague set out immediately for Portsmouth, in order to sail with his fleet. Admiral Howe was to follow him as soon as the vessel was ready to receive him: so that we shudder at the consequence; but hope God will preserve you all."

N E W P O R T, May 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, May 4. "A courier arrived this day from Boston, giving the following intelligence, by a letter from Thomas Cushing, by order of the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

"To the hon. the general court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Salem, May 2, 1776. "The committee of Salem have this moment received the following intelligence by Richard Darby, Esq; from Newbury-Port, who says, that he this day, about one o'clock, talked with capt. John Lee, then just arrived in 29 days from Bilboa, who says, that on the 15th of April, he fell in with, and was on board, a brig from Plymouth, in England, bound to Newfoundland; the master of which informed him, that three days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports, under the command of lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Hessians, bound to Boston, together with twenty-seven commissioners: that gen. Burgoyne, with 4000 Hanoverians, sailed, or was to sail about the same time with the fleet above-mentioned, to go to Quebec; that said Lee read the English papers on board the brig, by which it appeared, that the parliament had voted pay for the foreign troops: that the king of Prussia's demand on Great-Britain had been paid: that the people in England were greatly desirous of a restoration of harmony; and that the commissioners were to use their utmost efforts to that end, which failing, the troops were to lay waste the country, if in their power.

Isaac Smith, Esq; shews us a letter from Mr. Guardoque, brought by capt. Lee, dated Bilboa, March 27, in which is the following paragraph:

"No news from England, except that 17,300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada, some of which were embarking about three weeks ago. May God preserve you is my hearty wish."

N E W Y O R K, May 15.

An express arrived here on Monday evening, from the northern army, who brought letters from generals Sullivan and Schuyler, which mention that our people had possessed and destroyed part of the lower town of Quebec, and made a breach in the walls of the upper town.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, April 12, 1776.

"The 6th ult. there were 23 transports went past this place under convoy of the Experiment, a 40 gun ship, bound for Boston, but there were no vessels in the fleet of any force, except a French built ship of 8 guns, and a Bermuda sloop, fitted out at Antigua, of 8 guns, but two out of the eight happen to be wood. They have likewise a brig fitted out of Dominica to cruise, but I hope we shall be up with them as soon as the congress grants commissions.

These is a great opportunity of making a fortune at this time, if the commissions were granted: As for the Antiguans, they are the most cruel and unjust wretches existing, for they condemn every vessel if she has only the name of being once in America."

Extract of a letter from Watertown, March 27.

"Your's of the 5th instant came to hand last week, which I should immediately have answered, but was obliged to wait to obtain the particulars, now send. The general court passed an order that the second and last Tuesday in each month should be the days to take the saltpetre into the store, and appointed Mr. Phipps to inspect it; February 14th, being the first day, we received from

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Items include Harris and co. at Newberry, Horton and co. at ditto, Beal and co. at Hingham, Kingbury and Walpool, Enoch Bagely, at Almsbury, Quimby, at ditto, James Bagely, at ditto.

Feb 27. Received from Mr. Phipps, the inspector, which he took in from several towns 262 March 13. Received from ditto 828 March 16. Received from Mr. John Peck, which he inspected from several towns 1528 3 quar.

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"I embraced the opportunity yesterday of enquiring of the several persons who brought in the saltpetre, what quantity they judged their respective towns