now a prisoner in any of these states,
k of colonel, for col. Ethan Allen.
the persons taken prisoners with col.
nt upon the same footing as those in
vice, and exchanged accordingly, as
ts.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

ves of the state of Rhode-island and
ions have passed a resolve, that if
that state shall, under *pretence* of
ng, or in any other way and manner
edge or *declare* their late king to be
and sovereign, or shall pray for the
, or that he may vanquish or over-
ies, shall be deemed guilty of a high
shall therefor be presented by the
county where the offence shall be
superior court of the same county;
on thereof, shall forfeit and pay, as a
the use of that state, the sum of six
ful money, and pay all costs of pro-
ll stand committed to gaol until the

from the camp at Elizabeth-Town, July 25.

e of our rifle-men crossed the river,
some regulars who were throwing up
ork on a bridge, for their sentries,
on our men for some time, without
on, till one of the brave fellows went
ds of the enemy, and desired them to
t instant he received a ball through
illed him on the spot. The colonel
truce to the commanding officer on
g leave to bring off his man, which
olitely agreed to, and let him take
his accoutrements. After talking a
d what news was stirring? On being
inton had been defeated at Carolina,
ell; but on being acquainted that lord
n driven from Gwyn's island, he look-
fused."

of the same date says, "This morning
r from the Asia, who says that 2000
arrived within these few days, and
tend attacking New-York as soon as

esentatives for the counties of Newcastle,
x, upon Delaware, at Newcastle, Se-
, 1776, p. m.

aking into consideration the resolution
15th of May last, for suppressing all
from the crown of Great-Britain, and
government upon the authority of the
esolution of this house of the 15th of
equence of the said resolution of con-
l persons holding offices civil or mili-
he same in the name of this govern-
w one should be formed, and also the
United States of America, absolving
e to the British crown, and dissolving
nexion between them and Great-Bri-
hed and adopted by this government
ates, are of opinion that some speedy
e taken to form a regular mode of ci-
his house, not thinking themselves an-
constituents to execute this important

at it be recommended to the good
veral counties in this government, to
number of deputies to meet in con-
ordain and declare the future form of
his state.

That it is the opinion of this house,
vention consist of the number of thirty
o say, ten for the county of Newcastle,
y of Kent, and ten for the county of
the freemen of the said counties re-
et on Monday the 19th day of August
places of election for the county, and
roceed to elect the number of deputies
ng to the directions of the several laws
nt for regulating elections of the mem-
except as to the choice of inspectors,
de on the morning of the day of elec-
ors, inhabitants of the respective hun-
inty.

every elector shall (if required by any
dges of the election) take the following
n, to wit. "I, A. B. will, to the u-
r, support and maintain the independ-
ernment, as declared by the honoura-
ongress."

That it is the opinion of this house,
, when chosen as aforesaid, shall meet
the town of Newcastle, on Tuesday the
ame month of August, and immediate-
rm a government on the authority of
is state, in such sort as may be best ad-
eservation and happiness.

from the minutes.

Published by order,

MES BOOTH, clerk of assembly.

f inspection and observation for the
unty of York, July 22.

t in case Mr. James Rankin makes suit-
(as he proposes) and gives sufficient
od behaviour in future, he shall be re-
perty, and the confidence of his coun-

in several instances, injured the com-
county, by sundry public misrepresenta-
by personal insults, thereby obstruct-
easures now so necessary for the safety
but being convinced of the bad ten-
ast conduct, and desirous of being re-
understanding and friendship with my
o thus publicly ask forgiveness of them,
on the faith and honour of an honest
in future pay due regard to the rules
of the honourable continental congress,
all respects, as becomes a good citizen
ates of America.

1776. JAMES RANKIN.

(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No. 1614.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1776.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May 3, 1776.*

WHITEHALL, *May 3.*

GENERAL HOWE, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, having taken a resolution, on the 7th of March, to remove from Boston to Halifax with the troops under his command, and such of the inhabitants, with their effects, as were desirous to continue under the protection of his majesty's forces; the embarkation was effected on the 17th of that month, with the greatest order and regularity, and without the least interruption from the REBELS. When the packet came away, the first division of the transports was under sail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days, the admiral leaving behind as many of the ships of war as could be spared from the convoy, for the security and protection of such vessels as might be bound to Boston.

Whitehall, May 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Great-Britain, constituting and appointing Richard lord viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the hon. William Howe, Esq; major-general of his majesty's forces, and general of his majesty's forces in North-America only, to be his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace to his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America; and for *granting* PARDONS to such of *his* majesty's subjects there, now in rebellion, as shall *deserve* the royal mercy. [*This is the ministerial idea.*]

LONDON, *April 23.*

The ship Williams, capt. Wheatley, from Jamaica, is arrived at Bristol, and brings an account, that the latter end of February nine sail of Spanish men of war of the line, and five frigates, with a great number of soldiers on board, arrived at cape François, where they landed their men; that this news has much alarmed the inhabitants of Jamaica, who expect a visit from them; and that necessary preparations are making to give them a proper reception.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 7th of April, mention, that seven ships from Philadelphia had arrived there with corn and flour, and that they were to take loading, and return to Philadelphia the first opportunity.

Letters by yesterday's Irish mail say, that a vessel arrived at Belfast from Bourdeaux brings advice, that three ships belonging to the Americans were lying in that port when she sailed—two of them had delivered cargoes of tobacco, and the other flour, and they were then taking on board goods, but could not tell of what kind.

The following transports sailed on Sunday from Gravesend for Spithead, in order to take on board the guards for Boston, viz. the Jameson, Patterson, the Morning Star, Janson, and the Lord Rochford, Lambert.

Letters from Alicant, by the Chambre, capt. Smith, which is arrived off Dover, bound to Ostend, bring advice, that on the first of February a considrable fleet of men of war, having on board near 2000 troops, sailed from thence for the island of Cuba and Hispaniola.

Several Jamaica merchants, it is said, have received letters from thence yesterday, with orders not to send any more goods till further orders, as they imagined that there would soon be a strange revolution in that island.

Orders were sent down last night to Portsmouth, for several sloops of war to get ready to put to sea at six hours notice, in order to carry expresses to America, and to the governors of the West-India islands.

It is believed in the city, that the men of war and troops designed to bring the Americans under subjection, must now be employed to defend the West-India islands against the united force of France and Spain.

There is such want of seamen, that the Resolution sloop of war, capt. Hawker, which is sailed from the Downs for Haverfordwest, to take under convoy some transports bound to America, has no more than four sailors on board, besides the officers. They depend on getting men at Haverfordwest.

It is computed, by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that the whole cash of this kingdom amounts to about fifteen millions sterling; and from a fair calculation we may compute, that fifteen millions sterling will be required by the ministry for the service of the present year, and paid by this oppressed nation into his majesty's exchequer; so that the whole coin of the kingdom will go in one year to the crown.

CALCULATION.

1. For the army and navy, already voted by parliament	6,266,363	0	9
2. For purchasing provisions for the army in America, at the rate they have hitherto cost; and for arms, ammunition, and other stores, and for transport service	4,000,000	0	0
3. For the payment of the interest of the public debt, about	4,000,000	0	0
4. For various other wants and demands of government	800,000	0	0
Total	15,066,363	0	9

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

THERE have been very warm debates in council, some of the ministry foresee the intentions of the French and Spaniards, and therefore want to bring a reconciliation with the Americans before a war with these two powers breaks out, but are strongly opposed. Lord Sandwich, it is said, is terribly frightened, lord G. looks very simple, and the most violent of the party are quite dejected.

VERITAS.

PORTSMOUTH (*New-Hampshire*) *July 20.*

The day before yesterday (pursuant to an order from the great and general court of this state) the independent company under col. Sherburne, and the light infantry company under col. Langdon, were drawn up on the parade, in their uniforms, when the declaration of independence from the grand continental congress was read, in the hearing of a numerous and respectable audience; the pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence in this interesting measure, which was confirmed by three huzzas; and all conducted in peace and good order.

An express passed through this town last Thursday, who brought an account that capt. Mowat, in the Canceaux, had taken all the fishing-boats that lay within his reach, to the number of 20 sail, at the eastward of Casco-Bay, and is supposed to have carried them into Halifax.

Last Wednesday set out on their march for our northern army, the first company of the first battalion of New-Hampshire forces, commanded by capt. JAMES ARNOLD, late of Boston, consisting of above one hundred stout, active, enterprising volunteers, who have all engaged in the service, and marched off with great spirit and good order within the short space of ten days; such is the ardor, such the resolution of FREEMEN, to support a cause in which their all is interested.

SALEM, *July 23.*

Friday last arrived here capt. Fisk, in the privateer sloop called the Tyrannicide, in the service of this state, mounting fourteen carriage guns and two swivels, having been out about twelve days on a cruise. He on the 12th inst. in latitude 40, 23, fell in with the armed schooner Dispatch, one Gutteredge, commander, mounting eight carriage guns and ten swivels, having thirty-two men in the service of the king of England; when a warm, obstinate, and well-disputed engagement ensued, and which lasted above an hour, when the schooner struck to capt. Fisk; which he safely brought in with him, having in the engagement lost her captain and one man killed, the master and four of her sailors wounded, and a midshipman, who was passenger on board, bound in the schooner to New-York. Capt. Fisk had one man killed and three wounded, one of which is since dead of his wounds, the other two likely to recover.

The six wounded men belonging to the schooner are likely to recover. The schooner has on board, besides her guns and provissons, seventeen half barrels of powder.

Sunday last was sent in here, by capt. Lander, in a letter of marque schooner belonging to this place, a sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Halifax, laden with salt; she has on board some brass blunderbusses, and a quantity of English goods; was taken about a fortnight ago.

About the same time was taken, by the above letter of marque, a ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 393 hogsheads of sugar, 144 hogsheads of rum, 24 pipes of wine, 26 pieces of cannon, from 9 to 4 pounders, and 15 tortoise: this ship is thought to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. She is not yet arrived here.

Yesterday the officers and privates belonging to the alarm and training band mustered on the common in this place, for the purpose of inlisting or draughting every twenty-fifth man, agreeable to an order from the general assembly of this state, when a committee was chosen to carry said order into execution.—A number of commissions were read.

BOSTON, *July 25.*

Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the honourable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the state-house in this town, the declaration of the American congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them free and independent states. There were present on the occasion, in the council chamber, the committee of council, a number of the honourable house of representatives, the magistrates, ministers, selectmen, and other gentlemen of Boston, and the neighbouring towns; also the commission officers of the continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King-street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street, and in thirteen divisions, and a detachment from the Massachusett's regiment of artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At one o'clock, the declaration was proclaimed by col. Thomas Crafts; which was received with great joy, expressed by three huzzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion. After which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort-hill, the forts on Dorchester-Neck, the Castle, Nantasket and Point Alderton, likewise, discharged their cannon; then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the number of the American States United. The ceremony was closed with a proper collation to the gentlemen in the council chamber; during which the following toasts were given by the president of the council, and cheerfully pledged by the company, viz.

Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America.
The American Congress.
The general court of the state of Massachusett's-Bay.
General WASHINGTON, and success to the arms of the United States.
The downfall of tyrants and tyranny.
The universal prevalence of civil and religious liberty.
The friends of the United States in all quarters of the globe.

The bells in town were rung on the occasion, and undissembled festivity cheered and brightened every face.

On the same evening the king's arms, and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether lion and crown, pestle and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c. together with every sign that belonged to a tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general conflagration of in King-street.

Tuesday evening came to town from Halifax, lieut. Scott, who was unfortunately taken prisoner in the battle of Bunker's-hill, the 17th of June, 1775. He made his escape by breaking through the gaol in which he was confined, as did also about fourteen others; among whom are capt. Martindale and his two lieutenants. Mr. James Carpenter, with five others who had made their escape also, and got as far as Windsor, 45 miles from Halifax, were pursued by a large body of men, overtaken, carried back and loaded with irons.

Last Lord's day arrived here capt. de Silvere, in 26 days from Martinico; he informs, that a number of sail were soon to follow for this port, and the different parts of the continent.

Same day the transport ship, Queen of England, capt. Arnaud, came into Nantasket road, when she was soon made prize of. This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to refit, from thence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last cask of water when she arrived: her cargo consists of about 1760 barrels of pork, 550 casks of butter, 100 casks of oatmeal, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.

The following letter was taken in capt. Arnaud, in the Queen of England storeship, addressed to an officer's daughter then in this town, dated Cork, September 20, 1775:

"*My dear Miss,*

"AS your letter (which I received the 2d instant) comes from the world of war, surrounded with fire and sword, sickness and poor provisions, it gives us great pleasure to hear that all your family are in the land of the living; and, whilst you can exist in the flames, we may call you all salamanders. God grant you a speedy call from butchering your friends there, to protect us here from the Spaniards, from whom we expect a visit so soon as B-te and N--th can advise them of our troops here being embarked for your assistance; however, as a recompence to us for the loss of these brave fellows, our generous popish nobility and gentry have offered to raise popish regiments to protect this kingdom; which proposal has been *graciously received*; so that you must acknowledge us to be under a kind and promising influence. Every day our ears and eyes are saluted with drums beating and colours flying, for volunteers, as they call them, with Mr. Cowley at their head; with a dray and several barrels of beer on it, to entice the rabble; and, like the wide ocean, receives all, (pick-pockets, shoe-boys, cleve-boys, and cow-boys) with green boughs stuck up (to save the expence of cockades) in their hats, together with many faggots decorated in the same uniforms; from hence they marched in this glorious expedition to Bandon, and some other constitutional towns; but how can I relate (after eating some of his late majesty's bread) without wetting my paper with tears, the indignity that was offered to his majesty's forces? Oh shocking! like soldiers discharged for their crimes, they were drummed out of town! for as fast as they beat up for the service, those riotous people beat up for the Americans; but Bandon very generously threw them three or four pick-pockets, to save the trouble of hanging them, and to purge the town.

"These, my dear Miss ——, are to be our guards! What use do you think swords or fire-arms can be to such ragged rascals? for my part I know of none; but this I know, that the spade, bill-hook, shovel and dung-fork, they can exercise with great dexterity, and with Shane Burgoe for their generalissimo, they may cut us down like sods of turf. Do not start at the generalissimo that I have mentioned, for in these times it is no new thing to hold plurality of places, for we have a recent instance, that a man may be invested with ecclesiastic and civil power, and may be as well with military. And now that you hear of our situation, do not you think it equal to yours? with this difference, that yours is immediate, ours in prospect; which, when arrived, will certainly terminate in a massacre. Previous thereto, the White boys are up in hundreds, butchering the country, and ride in uniforms.

"To be serious; our feelings are very strong for the troops, who have no hand in this quarrel, other than to obey commands; and whose principles I am persuaded are opposite to the part they are to act; but as the provincials are struggling for our civil and religious liberties, united to their own, our hearts must be callous to our own safety, if we did not feel for them, and wish well to their cause; and I am certain the provincials proceed with reluctance against his majesty's troops, and with no other revenge than the possession of those infernal villains, the king's inveterate enemies, who have caused such horrid bloodshed and devastation, N--rfk and K-te; and were their heads on the gates, and their bodies at Burgoyne's hall, it would not be a recompence