

of the river from joining in their flight... He represents their flight to have precipitate, as they left not only their baggage, their ammunition, scaling ladders, tools, and provisions, but even many of the vessels.

ze and Martin were farther successful in the powder and 6 three pounders, but into the woods; they also recovered the oner the Gaspée which in the last winter to the hands of the rebels, and had been, but was soon weighed and found to be damaged.—It also appears, from capt. ters, that on the 3th of May his majesty's rived with three transports, having an th regiment from Halifax; and that on pt. Lutwidge, of his majesty's ship the ed with the Lord Howe and Bute trans- troops on board, together with the Brig- gnes, and Beaver, victuallers from Eng-

glafs speaks highly in commendation of the officers of the ships employed to carry their performance and exertion in the ties they had to encounter in the passage, and in every other part of the fer-

apt. Page, of the corps of engineers, was the king by lord viscount Townshend, and ly received. His majesty was pleased to vour of his conduct at Bunker's Hill, on th of June, under general Howe.

ay morning some experiments were tried, before lord viscount Townshend, lord generals Harvey and Delaguier, and a her officers, with a rifle gun, upon a new by capt. Ferguson, of the seventeenth n that gentleman, under the disadvantage in and high wind, performed the four gs, none of which had ever been accom- any other small arms. First, he fired or five minutes at a target, at two hundred ce, at the rate of four shots each minute, fired six shots in one minute. Thirdly, times per minute, advancing at the same ate of four miles in the hour.—Fourthly, little water into the pan and barrel of en loaded, so as to wet every part of the in less than half a minute she fired as well out extracting the ball. He also hit the one hundred yards, laying with his back d; and, notwithstanding the unequined and wetness of the weather, he only missed ee times during the whole course of the

of a letter from Amsterdam, July 9.

is not a maritime nation in Europe but rely carries on a trade with the British co- orth America, France, and Spain in pur- have the best opportunity for it; witness, ce never flourished so much throughout all t actually has done since the beginning of American war. Thus Great-Britain, the provider of the whole globe, now suffers ns to enrich themselves by trafficking with onies, while she is contending with power eriority. The armament of France and of late has so much taken up the notice we now find to be for the following pur- far from the intention of either of those o interrupt Great-Britain whilst the isean present contest; but their views merely on an open trade (warlike stores excepted) onies of North America. They argue e colonies were kept in subjection by the try, the latter prevented other nations from them, and the former, through illaf- mutual interest, submitted their trade to ed by the mother country; but how the solved, the colonies being declared as ene- nonopoly seized from itself, every nation market according to their interest. It was of Great-Britain to prohibit her colonies h foreigners, but it is not in her power to ys to other nations, prohibiting them from America; nor does it conflict with the laws ount as if Russia, as long as she was at war tonian Porte, would have prohibited all trading to Turkey. But if Great-Britain upon it that she has a right to prevent a—from trafficking with North America, e and Spain are determined to oppose her arms; to which purpose a strong united e two nations is cruising in the sea, merely ir own defence; and as it is impossible for in to submit to this, nothing is more sure hostilities to be soon commenced at sea, ot fail from involving all Europe in a war

A correspondent assures us, that some agreeable nature have been received ica within these few days; but whether it to the rumour spread of lord Howe being the troops under his convoy cut to pieces mpting to land at New-York or Rhode-Is- whether these disagreeable accounts relative ulle in the southern colonies, have not yet Certain it is, however, that the court and at official officers were in the utmost con- embarrassment, on Sunday and Monday

e correspondent says, that after the repeated uthorized by the most specific instructions, adior cannot bring the French ministry to or absolute engagement relative to the trade by their subjects with our American colonies. h cabinet treat the complaint as having no at a mere smuggling commerce, opened by ns of desperate fortunes in the northern part dom. They say it is not in their power to annihilate the illicit trade carried on within dominions, both by foreigners and natives, that carried on at three thousand miles dis- short, they insist on being permitted to re- ve, and declare they have no manner of out Great-Britain's taking every step in her out a step so this illegal intercourse, which sistent with the law of nations.

Upwards of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, lately arrived at Purfleet, is now shipping on board some transports in the river for America.

The above powder is to be distributed on board different vessels, which are each to mount a number of carriage guns, in case they should meet with any of the provincial privateers, and on their arrival in America are to land their artillery for the use of his majesty's forces there.

The expenses of the campaign of 1776, army debt, transport service, and navy extraordinary, at the most moderate computation, it is believed, will amount to full seven millions sterling, a sum considerably more than was expended in any one year of Mr. Pitt's successful administration, when this country had almost all Europe to contend with, and when she waged war in every quarter of the globe, from Bengal to Lake Ontario, from the deserts of Africa to the banks of the Vefter.

B O S T O N , October 3.

We just learn that capt. Souter, in a privateer belonging to this state, has taken a large ship from Halifax, bound to New York, with a number of light-arms, &c. on board, and sent her into townshend.

N E W B U R Y - P O R T , Sept. 27.

Last Friday was brought in here, by the Washington privateer, a brig bound to the West-Indies, to fetch provisions for the enemy; she had on board a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of cannon.

We hear that a schooner about 90 tons, laden with salt, men and household furniture, was carried into Ipswich a few days ago.

P R O V I D E N C E , September 28.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay (Jamaica) dated August 6, found on board a prize ship lately captured.

"The confusion that we have been in here since you left the island, on account of the slaves, prevents my sending you the articles which you desired. God knows how the affair will end, for they are daily impeached rather than they can be taken up, and what is amazing, none have yet fled to the woods. It is said they have sent to St. Anne's, to procure a man to command them who was concerned in the last rebellion; but I fancy he will be deterred on hearing of so many of their chief officers being taken up. I was obliged to go to Luca on the first information. Two of the maroons were accused, but it appears at present that only one would be a fellow, who never stood at home, and is detested by the rest, has had any knowledge of it, and they wish to have him punished, if it can be proved that he has endeavoured to represent them as inclined to serve the slaves. You cannot imagine how it has affected my tranquillity this year. I expect it will ruin me, as well as some other planters; but I have not spirits to write any more on the subject."

Extract of another letter from Jamaica, dated Hanover parish, August 7, 1776.

"The purpose of this is to acquaint you, that we are still alive in the parish. A most horrid conspiracy had been formed by the negroes to cut us all off to a man, and even to a white male child; the women were to have been taught to make concubines for the Ethiopians. Such was their intention, and Sunday, the 21st of July, at night, was the time appointed for putting the plot in execution; but Providence was kind enough to order it to be discovered the Monday before the 21st, since which the military duty has been very severe. Martial law has been proclaimed, and every person, without exception, is obliged to turn out. There is no intelligence of the negroes in the other parishes having joined them, but suppose the massacre was to have been general throughout the island. Scarce any thing is now going on in this parish but taking up, trying, hanging, and gibbeting alive, though many have been acquitted. I believe shipping have been laid under an embargo till this day."

P H I L A D E L P H I A , October 12.

In CONGRESS, August 17, 1776.

The congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, to whom was referred brigadier-general Woolter's letter, requesting an enquiry into his conduct, while he had the honour of commanding the continental forces in Canada, which was read as follows: "That brigadier-general Woolter produced copies of a number of letters which passed between him and general Schuyler, and of his letters to congress, from which it appears, that he, from time to time, gave reasonable notice of the state of the army under his command, and what supplies were, in his opinion necessary to render the enterprise successful. That a number of officers; and other gentlemen, from Canada, who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who happened occasionally to be in this city, were examined before the committee, to which letters, and the minutes of the examination of the witnesses likewise exhibited, the committee beg leave to refer the congress for further information; and report, as the opinion of the committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was before them, that nothing censurable or blame-worthy appears against brigadier-general Woolter. The report being again read was agreed to.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from camp, October 11.

"Three frigates and three tenders passed Mount-Washington the 9th of October.—I was said an express arrived at headquarters, informing that the ships have got to Col. Phillips's, between nine and ten miles above us, and have taken two row-galleys, a sloop and two schooners, or a schooner and two sloops, and that they were landing some men there. "Lord Stirling is exchanged for gov. Browne, of Providence, and master Lovell for maj. Skeene."

B A L T I M O R E , October 9.

STRICTURES on lord and general Howe's DECLARATION.

THESE men intimate, with a roundness equal to their effrontery, that the congress, misguiding the Ame-

ricans, did direct their opposition to constitutional government (British) and seemingly as an act of their own.—The congress being chosen by, and subject to the people, cannot misguide them, whilst they transact their business by their own consent and instructions.

They next assert, "That congress have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independence."—Was independence the first claim of the colonies? Or was it not rather the unavoidable consequence of the repeated refusal of having their grievances redressed?

They further declare, "That they are equally desirous to confer," &c. &c. If the word equally can be subject to construction, it must mean that they, lord and general Howe, equally disavow every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of parliament's making laws binding the colonies in all cases whatsoever.

They tell us, "They will confer with his majesty's well affected subjects, upon the means of restoring public tranquillity," &c. As the colonies have declared independence, they cannot be called his majesty's subjects. We presume, therefore, their excellencies intention is to confer with those few who have been always disaffected and inimical to the liberties of the colonies, and styled Tories, who therefrom may be said to be his majesty's well affected subjects; and with these their excellencies may treat with success.—They are agreed to any thing.

They further generously promise, "That such instructions to the governors as lay improper restraints on the freedom of legislation, are to be revised; but they are totally silent to the bulk of our grievances, and all the oppressive acts of parliament, a removal of which, and a repeal of those acts, would have secured peace, honour, and happiness, not only to the people of America, but those of Great-Britain.

Upon the whole, how chimerical, absurd and ridiculous must it appear to every person of any discernment, to expect the people at large could or would sacrifice their liberty, and change their present noble situation for that of abject slavery.

A N N A P O L I S , OCTOBER 17.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES.

Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Oct. 2, 1776.

TORIES, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about six feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER McCRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarse hunting shirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNETH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown furtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes and stockings.

ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured furtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fultian breeches, several pair of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYNEY, a Pennsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark brown hair, a hunting shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and secures the above persons, so that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-six dollars for all of them.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM REDDIS.

Williamsburg, October 5, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this state, will be sold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 21st instant, at the house of Mrs. Watts, on Chingoeague,

THE SHIP Caroline, of London, lately made a prize by the Harlequin privateer, capt. Woolsey, of Baltimore, with her sails, rigging, and materials, being about 200 tons burthen, plantation built, about six years old, but having been stranded on the coast of England, has been since rebuilt, and her keel, stern, and stern-post, many of her futtocks and floor timbers, of English oak; she is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to a new American built vessel. An inventory of her sails, rigging, and materials, may be seen at the subscriber's, or on board said ship.—At the same time will be sold part of her cargo, consisting of choice Muscovado sugars and rum, shipped on board said ship from Jamaica for the London market. And on the following day will commence the sale of the residue of the cargo, consisting of 400 hogheads of sugar, and 117 puncheons of rum, at Pitt's landing, on Pocomoke river, in Chesapeake bay, which lies convenient for transportation to any part of Virginia, Maryland, or Philadelphia market, and will continue until the whole is disposed of.

BEN. POWELL, marshal.

To be sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only; and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day.

Annapolis, 14th October, 1776.

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been used to house work. Also a Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer.

October 11, 1776.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following servant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and short yellow hair; he had on and took with him an ofsnabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear skin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old shirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has lost great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dress was a fultian country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old ofsnabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up said servants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced; pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, sloops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or fultian, old leather breeches, old ofsnabrig trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and assignment are missing; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write.