

A prime brig, laden with clothing, taken and sent into this port by Skipper and Tucker, had on board 64 dozen women's shoes; 41 doz. women's dimes; 64 doz. silk, worked and yarn stockings; 123 pieces milled flannel; 6 doz. men's flannel gowns; 11 doz. milled dimes; 62 doz. worked and yarn dimes; 1 dozen silk dimes; 11 dozen milled dimes; 423 pieces linen; 247 dozen milled flannel; 15 dozen plain dimes; 57 dozen croch dimes; 222 yards blanketing; 74 dozen plaiding breeches; 120 dozen plaiding waistcoats; 7 dozen milled dimes; 1639 yards of stockings; 1235 white and blue milled dimes; 1525 yards of dimes; 15 reams of writing paper; 18 dozen worked caps; 115 doz. freckle three; 42 doz. red flannel; 133 yards brown hal-linet; 123 dozen printed waistcoats; 19 dozen check dimes; 17 doz. dimes; 123 yards of sewing; 203 yards of cloth; 123 yards of long lawn; 7 pieces of muslin; 23 lb. muslin white thread; 36 lb. worked brown dimes; 19 lb. old brown thread; 112 pieces printed cloth; 64 dozen fine tarred night caps; 9 dozen cotton dimes; 33 lb. white thread; 8 dozen men's forward breeches; 6 dozen blue dimes; 5 dozen ground-lamb dimes; 2 dozen red dimes; 10 boxes candles; 30 boxes soap; 30 boxes paper; 249 pieces of cloth, containing 324 yards; 150 British buttons; 53 dozen buttons red and white; 114 dimes hairy; 105 dimes hairy; and 50 lbs. of sugar. Amount of the cargo, 1500 lbs. 5s. 6d.

The brig arrived at 11, with 250 barrels of salt; and Monday 6 prize show, laden with 250 barrels of salt into Newbury-Port by Capt. Giddens, in the Civil Ullage. They were from Newfoundland, bound to Europe.

The Commodore post informs, that there have been several floating parties out near St. John's, but could make no discovery of the enemy.

Capt. M. Farley left Monday last Saturday week with a good deal of wood for this place, and was the first to be taken by the enemy, who took all his hands out of his hands, and put five men on board, and ordered her to fly to the sea. The captain unknown to the men at our side the water, and when it was discovered that the water was gone, and a storm coming on, and the men not being acquainted with the coast left the care of the ship to the captain, who likewise was weary, and took to good care of her as to bring her into Newport, in this harbour, sat Tuesday forenoon, where he delivered the prisoners, who are sent to the town, and admitted to gain.

ANNAPOLIS, December 19.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 19 Dec. 1776.

WE are called upon, by the duty of our station, to take notice of the papers assumed by some persons yesterday evening, in ordering dimes of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis into banishment without any cause assigned by cards transmitted them. We are of opinion such cards are contrary to our constitution, being in the face of the resolves of congress and convention, and against the letter and spirit of our declaration of rights. The peace of the state ought and must be preserved, and all offenders brought before the proper judicature for trial.—Therefore we earnestly recommend to all associates, and other well-disposed persons, to discourage such extrajudicial and disorderly proceedings, tending in their consequences to prejudice the common cause, and to the destruction of order and regular government.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clerk.

Mary and, December 12, 1776.

My FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,
THOSE who reprobate the LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY are inimical to our happiness.

TRUTH.

P. S. Beware of contingencies.

The REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in CONGRESS assembled,

To the PEOPLE in general, and particularly to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and the adjacent STATES.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

WE think it our duty to address a few words of exhortation to you in this important crisis. You are not unacquainted with the history of the rise and progress of this war. A plan was carried on by the British ministry for several years in a systematic manner to enslave you to that kingdom. After various attempts in an artful and insidious manner to bring into practice the laying you under tribute, they at last openly and decisively asserted their right of making laws to bind you in all cases whatsoever.

Opposition was made to these encroachments by earnest and humble petitions from every legislature on the continent, and more than once by the congress representing the whole. These were treated with the utmost contempt. Acts of the most unjust and oppressive nature were passed and carried into execution, such as exempting the soldiers charged with murder in America from a legal trial, and ordering them to be carried to Britain for certain absolution, as also directing prisoners taken at sea to be entered on board their ships, and obliged either to kill their own friends or fall themselves by their hands. We only mention these from among the many oppressive acts of parliament as proofs to what horrid injustice the love of dominion will sometimes carry societies as well as men. At the same time to show how insensible they will be to the sufferings of others, you may see by the preambles to the acts and addresses to the king, that they constantly extol their own lenity in those very proceedings which filled this whole continent with resentment and horror.

To crown the whole, they have waged war with us in the most cruel and unrelenting manner, employing not only the force of the British nation but hiring foreign mercenaries who, without feeling, indulge themselves in rapine and bloodshed. The spirit, indeed, of the army in general is but too well determined, by their

...treatment of those who have unhappily fallen into their hands.

It is well known to you, that it is the universal desire of the people, and with the hearty approbation of every province, the Congress declared the United States free and independent; a measure not only just, but which had become absolutely necessary. It would have been impossible to have resisted the formidable force defined against us last spring, while we confined ourselves to the subjects of this time against which we had taken arms. Besides, after repeated trials, no terms could be obtained but pardon, upon absolute submission, which every public body in America had rejected with disdain.

Resistance has now been made with a spirit and resolution becoming a free people, and with a degree of success which could scarce have been expected. The enemy have been expelled from the northern provinces where they at first had possession, and have been repulsed in their attempt upon the southern, by the undaunted valour of the inhabitants. Our success at sea, in the capture of the enemy's ships, has been astonishing. They have been compelled to retreat before the northern army. Notwithstanding the difficulty and uncertainty at first of our being supplied with ammunition and military stores, those we have now in abundance, and by some late arrivals and captures there is an immediate prospect of sufficient clothing for the army.

What we have particularly in view, in this address, is not only to promote unanimity and vigour through the whole army, but to excite the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the adjacent states, to an immediate and spirited exertion in opposition to the army that now threatens to take possession of this city. You know that during the whole campaign they have been checked in their progress, and have not, till within these two weeks, ventured above ten miles from their shipping. Their present advances are owing not to any capital defect, or a want of valour in the army that opposed them, but to a sudden diminution of its numbers from the expiration of those short enlistments which, to save the people, were at first adopted. Many have already joined the army to supply the deficiency, and we call, in the most earnest manner, on all the friends of liberty to exert themselves without delay in this pressing emergency. In every other part your arms have been successful, and in other respects our sacred cause is in the most promising situation. We think it proper to inform and assure you that essential services have been already rendered us by foreign states, and we have received the most positive assurances of further aid. Let us not then be wanting to ourselves. Even a short resistance will probably be effectual, as general LEE is advancing with a strong reinforcement, and his troops in high spirits.

What pity is it, then, that the rich and populous city of Philadelphia should fall into the enemy's hands, or that we should not lay hold of the opportunity of destroying their principal army, now removed from the ships of war, in which their greatest strength lies.

It is certainly needless to multiply arguments in such a situation. All that is valuable to us as men and freemen, is at stake. It does not admit of a question what would be the effect of our finally failing. Even the boasted commissioners for giving peace to America have not offered, and do not now offer, any terms but pardon on absolute submission. And though (blessed be God) even the loss of Philadelphia would not be the loss of the cause.—Yet while it can be saved, let us not, in the close of the campaign, afford them such ground of triumph; but give a check to their progress, and convince our friends, in the distant parts, that ONE SPIRIT ANIMATES THE WHOLE.

Confiding in your fidelity and zeal in a contest the most illustrious and important, and firmly trusting in the good Providence of God, we wish you happiness and success.

Given at Philadelphia, December 10, 1776.

By order of congress, JOHN HANCOCK, president.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

December 16, 1776.

ABSENTED himself, a most notorious runaway, in liquor in the forenoon, who being so often reprimanded for it is afraid of chastisement, as he knows he deserves it, by being so often pardoned. His name is Phillip McDonald, an Irishman, a barber by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown complexion, marked with the small-pox, short frizzled hair, which often he ties into a club upon such occasion; his cloaths a pea-green superfine cloth coat, lately turned, with white metal buttons, red waistcoat, brown breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, pinchbeck shoe buckles, may be easily known by his sauffy nose. Whoever brings the said servant to the subscriber, if in town, shall receive four dollars, if out of town ten miles, eight dollars, paid by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, at Annapolis.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

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WHEREAS the partnership of JOHN and WILLIAM DOUGLASS and Company dissolved: All persons that have any demand upon said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settled. And those who are indebted to them are desired to be speedy in discharging their respective accounts.

The said company has for sale about 1600 acres of LAND in a body, situated in said county, on the north-west fork of Nanticoke river, about five miles above a bridge called the North-Wet Fork Bridge, to which there is a navigation, and within eight miles of a very public landing on Choptank river; it is a good part of the country for public business, and there goes by the dwelling house, on said land, a great road that leads from Cambridge and Vienna to Marshborough Bridge, Choptank-Bridge, and Dover. About 200 acres of the said land are cleared, and now under good fence, the about rated lands are in general well timbered, and abound in fine meadow grounds, as it is supposed there can be made upwards of 200 acres, or 40 thereof, that lay most convenient to the dwelling house, are almost cleared, and 3 or 4 under excellent grass, considering it has been but lately sown. There is on the premises 3 log dwelling houses 50 feet long, with a kitchen adjoining thereto, a large barn and stables, a stone house with two good wells underneath, and necessary out-houses, and a good paved garden; also a single ground water mill, about four years built, which has a very considerable run of country custom, and necessary out-houses, with two fires and one hammer, and an old saw-mill that may easily be repaired, the mill is now going. The said water-works are supplied by two streams which have a communication to each other by a canal; there is also a smith's shop and 100 houses on said premises. The said land will admit of being divided into three parts or parcels, so as to suit as many plantations.—Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, by applying to WILLIAM DOUGLASS, one of said company, who at present lives on said premises, and has power to dispose thereof, will be shown the lands and improvements, and made acquainted with the terms.

December 11, 1776.

THAT branch of trade carried on by us a QUEEN-ANNE being at an end, and being desirous to close our books on that concern, we have request of those, who have been so good as to favour us with their friendship and assistance, that they will please to settle their open accounts, either by note or otherwise, as may be most convenient to them, which we shall esteem an additional obligation conferred on

2 RICHARD WOOTON and Co.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Fredrick county, Dec. 4, 1776.
STOLEN, from ISAAC WILTESTER'S plantation on Patuxent river, Fredrick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, two white feet, and is unshod or branded; he is round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, adapted to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10 s. if twenty miles or if thirty miles 30s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3 l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought in justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

2 WILLIAM WATERL...

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS, 9

TAKES this opportunity of informing his customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, to the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning business; He likewise makes sword scabbards, knives, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner.

St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.

By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 3rd day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following vessels, to wit:

ONE very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOP, one almost new, burthen about 2000 bushels; the other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the one mulberry, and cedar frame, burthen about 1200 bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with sawing.

3 X VERNON HERR, TIMOTHY BOWL

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

4 X ROBERT DAVID

Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a HATTER'S Shop.—Any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of stuff and wool, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Haley and John Christian; and any one wanting better business done is desired to apply to him, and not to the servants of the shop.

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