

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Lower district, Frederick county,  
Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

N away last night from the subscriber, living in  
the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, a  
servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about  
of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set  
of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair,  
a little if any beard, had on, when he was  
two country-cloth jackets, both kersey work,  
the upper one black and white, moccasins  
under one white, breeches of the same kind  
as the under jacket, much worn and patched  
country linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes  
soled, with iron plates on the soles, and nail  
heels, tied with strings; a Dutch cap turned  
down of it; he has lost one of his upper fore teeth;  
a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, caused  
by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said  
and secures him in any goal, and gives notice  
thereafter, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought  
the above reward, including with the law  
aid by

RICHARD GREEN,

November 23, 1776.  
partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM,  
binet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved,  
those persons who are indebted to them, in  
are requested to settle the same; at foot as  
with JOHN SHAW; at the house lately occupied  
the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,  
at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles  
Church-street, where each party intends carrying  
their business of cabinet and chair making as

Head-of-Bevern, Dec. 20, 1776.  
persons who have any claims against the estate  
of Mr. John Stevens, sen. of the north  
Severn, late deceased, are desired to  
bring them in to the subscriber, duly authenticated,  
that they may be adjusted and discharged.  
And all those who are indebted in any way  
to the said Mr. Stevens, are requested to come without delay,  
large, or otherwise settle, the same with their  
servant,

VACHEL STEVENS,

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.  
I found it extremely difficult, and much to  
the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing  
to carry on the business of my shop on credit;  
infinite regret, that I am now under the necessity  
of informing the public, that I can  
work (without respect to persons) but for  
CASH. Those who will please to favour  
my employ, must deposit the cash when the work  
is done.

SOLOMON SPARROW

Persons who are desirous of sending their children  
to the Latin school on South river, and want to  
board them, may hear of several creditable  
persons who will take boarders on the most reasonable  
terms, enquiring of the Printer hereof, or Thomas  
L. Esq; who lives within a quarter of a mile  
of the school.

It is at the plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth  
living near the Governor's bridge, taken  
away, a sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14  
hands high, has many white hairs down his forehead,  
and gallops, has no perceivable brand.  
Whoever may have him again on proving property  
charges.

HILARY WILLSON,

Point, Calvert county, Jan. 21, 1777.  
from the subscriber, on the night of the  
21st, a SCHOONER BOAT, quite new,  
12 feet straight rabbit, about eight feet four  
inches high; her pump is split and tarred, and has  
leakings on it below the deck; her hatches are  
to receive horses, by opening quite to the  
top; all her sails are standing. Whoever  
finds her, and gives notice to the subscriber,  
shall have five pounds reward; if brought home, ten  
pounds; if for the thief, on conviction, fifteen pounds.

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.  
the evening of the 3d instant, from  
Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a  
PRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6  
inches high, and has thick lips; had on a  
coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket  
and a pair of green breeches, all good;  
nothing to be remembered. He formerly  
lived with Mr. Fergulson, in George-town, on Patow-  
mack, with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and  
at one or other of those places. Whoever  
finds him, or to me at this place, shall receive  
ten dollars reward, if taken in Charles county;  
if taken about George-town, twelve dollars;  
if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to  
if taken any where else.

ROB. MUNDELL,

Stafford county, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1777.  
for ready continental currency, or  
Maryland convention money,  
of every kind, in Harford-town,  
called Bush-town. Any person, in-  
cluding, may apply to the subscriber, on the  
21st, will show a list of the same, proposed to  
be taken any where else.

ABRAHAM ANDREW,

January 27, 1777.  
at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-  
George's county, near Mr. Harrison's char-  
coal frays, a small roan mare colt; her face  
is white; she is neither docked nor  
cut naturally. The owner is desired to  
bring her in, on proving property and pay  
reward.

BENJ. DUVALL, the subscriber.

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(XXXII YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. 211

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1777.

AN ADDRESS  
of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the State  
of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

FISH-KILL, December 23, 1776.

At this important period, when the freedom  
and happiness, or the slavery and misery  
of the present and future generation of  
Americans is to be determined on a so-  
lemn appeal to the Supreme Ruler of all  
events (to whom every individual must one day answer  
for the part he now acts) it becomes the duty of the re-  
presentatives of a free people to call their attention to  
this most serious subject; and the more so, at a time  
when their enemies are industriously endeavouring to  
degrade, intimidate, and seduce them, by false sugges-  
tions, artful misrepresentations, and insidious promises  
of protection.

You, and all men, were created free, and authorize  
to establish civil government, for the preservation of  
your rights against oppression, and the security of that  
freedom which God hath given you, against the rapa-  
cious hand of tyranny and lawless power. It is there-  
fore not only necessary to the well-being of society, but  
the duty of every man, to oppose and repel all those, by  
whatever name or title distinguished, who prostitute  
the powers of government to destroy the happiness and  
freedom of the people over whom they may be appoint-  
ed to rule.

Under the auspices and direction of Divine Provi-  
dence, your forefathers removed to the wilds and wil-  
derness of America; by their industry they made it a  
fruitful, and by their virtue a happy country; and we  
should still have enjoyed the blessings of peace and  
plenty, if we had not forgotten the source from which  
those blessings flowed, and permitted our country to be  
contaminated by the many shameful vices which have  
prevailed among us.

It is a well known truth, that no virtuous people  
were ever oppressed; and it is also true, that a scourge  
was never wanting to those of an opposite character.  
Even the Jews, those favourites of Heaven, met with the  
frowns whenever they forgot the smiles of their bene-  
volent Creator. By tyrants of Egypt, of Babylon, of  
Syria, and of Rome, they were severely chastised; and  
those tyrants themselves, when they had executed the  
vengeance of Almighty God, their own crimes burfing  
on their own heads, received the rewards justly due to  
their violation of the sacred rights of mankind.

You were born equally free with the Jews, and have  
as good right to be exempted from the arbitrary domi-  
nation of Britain as they had from the invasions of  
Egypt, Babylon, Syria, or Rome. But they, for their  
wickedness, were permitted to be scourged by the latter;  
and we, for our wickedness, are scourged by tyrants as  
true and implacable as those.

Our case, however, is peculiarly distinguished from  
theirs: Their enemies were strangers, unenlightened,  
and bound to them by no ties of gratitude or con-  
sanguinity. Our enemies, on the contrary, call themselves  
Christians; they are of a nation and people bound to  
us by the strongest ties; a people by whose side we have  
fought and bled, who e power we have contributed to  
raise, who owe much of their wealth to our industry,  
and whose grandeur has been augmented by our exertions.

It is unnecessary to remind you that, during the  
space of between one and two hundred years, every  
man sat under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and  
there was none to make him afraid; that the people of  
Britain never claimed a right to dispoise of us, and every  
thing belonging to us, according to their will and plea-  
sure, until the reign of the present king of that island;  
and that, to enforce this abominable claim, they have  
invaded our country by sea and by land. From this  
extravagant and iniquitous claim, and from the unrea-  
sonable, as well as cruel manner, in which they would  
gain our submission, it seems as tho' Providence were de-  
termined to use them as instruments to punish the guilt  
of this country, and bring us back to a sense of duty to  
our Creator.

You may remember that, to obtain redress of the  
many grievances to which the king and parliament of  
Great-Britain had subjected you, the most dutiful pe-  
titions were presented, not only by the several assem-  
blies, but by the representatives of all America in ge-  
neral congress; and you cannot have forgotten with  
what contempt they were rejected. Nay, the humblest  
of all petitions, praying only to be heard, was answered  
by the sound of the trumpet, and clashing of arms.  
This, however, is not the only occasion on which the  
hearts of kings have been hardened; and in all proba-  
bility it will add to the number of those instances in  
which their oppression, injustice, and hardness of heart,  
have worked their destruction.

Being bound by the strongest obligations to defend  
the inheritance which God hath given us, to him re-  
spected our cause, and opposed the assaults of our task-  
masters, being determined rather to die free than live  
slaves and entail bondage on our children.

By our vigorous efforts, and by the goodness of  
Divine Providence, those cruel invaders were driven  
from our country in the last campaign. We then flatter-  
ed ourselves that the signal success of our arms, and the  
unanimity and spirit of our people, would have in-  
duced our foes to desist from the prosecution of their  
wicked designs, and disposed their hearts to peace. But  
peace we had not yet deserved. Exultation took place  
of thanksgiving, and we ascribed that to our own pro-  
wess which was only to be attributed to the Great Guar-  
dian of the innocent.

The enemy, with greater strength, again invaded us;  
and we are not less by their arts than their arms. They

tell you, that if you submit you shall have protection;  
that their king breathes nothing but peace; that he  
will revise (not repeal) all his cruel acts and instruc-  
tions, and will receive you into favour. But what are  
the terms on which you are promised peace? Have you  
heard of any, except absolute unconditional obedience  
and servile submission? If his propositions are honest, if  
he means not to cajole and deceive you; why are you  
not explicitly informed of the terms, and whether the  
parliament mean to tax you hereafter at their will and  
pleasure? Upon this, and the like points; these military  
commissioners of peace are silent, and indeed are not  
authorized to say a word; unless a power to grant pardons  
implies a power to adjust claims and secure privi-  
leges, or unless the bare possession of life is the only privi-  
lege which Americans are to enjoy. For a power to  
grant pardons is the only one which their parliament  
or prince have thought proper to give them. And yet  
they speak of peace, but hold diggers in their hands.  
They invite you to accept of blessings, and stain your  
habitations with blood. Their voice resembles the  
voice of Jacob, but their hands are like the hands of  
Esau.

If their sovereign intends to repeal any of the acts we  
complain of, why are they not specially named? If he  
deigns you shall be free, why does he not promise that  
the claim of his parliament to bind you in all cases  
whatsoever shall be given up and relinquished? If a rea-  
sonable peace was intended, why did he not empower  
his commissioners to treat with the congress, or with  
deputies from all the assemblies? Or why was not some  
other mode devised, in which America might be heard?  
Is it not highly ridiculous for them to pretend that they  
are authorized to treat of a peace between Britain and  
America with every man they meet? Was such a treaty  
ever heard of before? Is such an instance to be met  
with in the history of mankind? No! The truth is,  
peace is not meant; and their specious pretences and  
proclamations are calculated only to disunite and de-  
ceive.

[ To be continued. ]

NEW-LONDON, January 24.

We are informed, that capt. Phips, who lately escap-  
ed from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an  
Hessian officer--another Hessian; who stood by, heard  
it, and could speak English; told Phips, that the con-  
tents were to recal the Hessian troops, for the dominions  
of the prince of Hesse were invaded by the French king.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Within these few days a considerable number of pri-  
soners, belonging to the British army (which is said to  
be in a critical situation) have arrived here.  
Yesterday the assembly elected Dr. Franklin, Robert  
Morris, William Moore; and Jonathan B. Smith, Es-  
quires, and general Roberdeau, delegates in the conti-  
nental congress.

On Thursday last col. Parker, with 300 men; at-  
tacked a large foraging party near Quibbletown, who  
had six pieces of cannon. He was obliged, by superi-  
ority of numbers, to retire with the loss of seven men;  
by a deserter and a prisoner we learn, that the enemy  
lost 25 men, and had a number wounded.

The report of the town of Newport (in Rhode-  
Island) being destroyed, took its rise from some stacks  
of hay, on Frudence-Island, near that place, being  
burnt, supped by accident.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Morris-Town; Jan. 22, 1777.

The general is sorry to find that the late general  
order, allowing the plunder taken from the enemy to  
be divided for the benefit of the captors, has been mis-  
taken by some, and abused by others. The indulgence  
was granted to the scouting parties ONLY, as a reward  
for the extraordinary fatigue, hardship, and danger  
they were exposed to upon those parties. The general  
never meant, nor had an idea, that any of our's or the  
enemy's stores, found at any evacuated post, were to be  
considered the property of those that first marched in.  
Neither did he mean that any public stores discovered  
by any scouting parties should be appropriated to their  
use, unless they found the enemy in the actual possession,  
and dispossessed them. Plunder taken under such cir-  
cumstances, either by the militia or continental troops,  
to be reported by the commanding officer of the party  
to some of the continental or provincial generals, who  
are directed to have all the provisions and military  
stores so taken appraised by the commissary and quar-  
termaster general, or their deputies, and the party paid the  
value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not necessary  
for the use of the army, to be sold at public vendue,  
under the direction of the quarter-master general, or  
some of his deputies, for the benefit of the captors.

The general prohibits, in both the militia and conti-  
nental troops, in the most positive terms, the infamous  
practices of plundering the inhabitants, under the spe-  
cious pretence of their being Tories. Let the persons  
of such as are known to be enemies to their country be  
seized and confined, and their property disposed of as  
the law of the state directs. It is our business to give  
protection and support to the poor distressed inhabi-  
tants, not to multiply and increase their calamities.  
After the publication of this order any officer, either  
militia or continental, found attempting to conceal the  
public stores, plundering the inhabitants under the pre-  
tence of their being Tories, or selling at vendue plunder  
taken from the enemy, in any other manner than these  
orders direct, may expect to be punished in the severest  
manner, and be obliged to account for every thing so  
taken or sold. The adjutant-general to furnish the

commanding officer of each division with a copy of these  
orders, who is to circulate copies among his troops im-  
mediately.

A true copy of general orders,  
J. REED, Adjutant general.

Feb. 12. A London print of the 2d of December, it  
is said, was found in a prize lately taken, and carried  
into a port in the Massachusetts state, wherein was in-  
serted an account, that an English cutter had taken and  
carried to England a vessel from France bound to Ame-  
rica, with dispatches, by which they learnt, that the  
court of France was determined to assist the Americans  
with a powerful fleet in the spring; that on the British  
court's receiving this account, they immediately gave  
orders for fitting several large ships, and that 1200 sea-  
men were pressed in one night to man them.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

Recruiting parties are sent into different parts of  
Germany, on the part of Great-Britain; recruits are  
also daily raising in the different parts of this kingdom;  
add to this, that all Scotland is ransacked for men. One  
thousand Roman catholics are already raised in Ireland,  
to whom the oath of supremacy is not administered; and  
the different ships of war now building, not only in the  
public but private yards, shew plainly that England has  
no thoughts of a peace with America. An embargo  
just laid on the exportation of provisions; the fall of  
stocks from 7 to 5 per cent. 10 or 12 ships of the line  
lately put in commission; the hottest press that has been  
known for many years all over the kingdom, and five  
pounds bounty offered to seamen, influence every per-  
son to think that a European war is inevitable.

A large transport with Hessian recruits and part of  
the Scotch fusiliers, driven off the coast of America and  
dismasted, is arrived at Montserrat.

On Friday last was brought to town, a number of  
Hessian and British prisoners, which, together with  
those mentioned in our last, make near one hundred  
brought in within a week.

Feb. 15. An officer, just arrived from head-quarters,  
informs, that in the skirmish last Saturday, our troops  
drove a large body of the British forces back to Brun-  
swick, after killing about three hundred of them, and  
taking a considerable number of cattle. And that scarce  
a day passed but some of the enemy are brought in pri-  
soners by our scouting parties.

BALTIMORE, February 11.

By the last accounts from New-Jersey we learn; that  
general LEE was still at Brunswick, under a strong  
guard, but that he was treated with great respect by  
most of the officers of the British army--that general  
Howe had refused to see him, and that he had treated  
him with several indignities--that he had, notwith-  
standing, a high sense of the general's military abilities,  
and wished for a pretext to excuse him from exchanging  
him--that general LEE retained his inflexible attach-  
ment to the liberties of America, and that he openly  
avowed it upon all occasions. It is impossible for an  
American to reflect upon the important services this il-  
lustrious general has rendered to the United States, by  
rousing and directing their military spirit in the begin-  
ning of the controversy--by forming their armies--by  
exciting a spirit of emulation and laudable ambition  
among their officers--by his attention to the health,  
clothing, &c. of their soldiers--and, lastly, by his zeal  
in inculcating the principles of liberty and good go-  
vernment upon all orders and classes of men--without  
revolving to redeem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold  
vengeance, the least indignity or injury that is offered  
to his person or character.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1777.

A letter of marque brig, belonging to it, is just  
arrived here with a valuable prize. She is a brig,  
laden with a large quantity of excellent rum, consign'd  
to general Howe.

Though our military affairs in the state of New-  
York, are in a prosperous way, yet the intelligence  
mentioned by way of report, in our last, of the rapid  
progress of our arms on Long-Island and York-Island  
seems not to be well founded.

Feb. 18. Capt. Fisk, of the Tyrannicide armed vessel,  
in the service of the Massachusetts state, has taken and  
sent into an eastern port a ship of 16 guns, bound from  
London to Antigua; loaded with English goods, valued  
at 25,000 l. sterling.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 20.

The General Assembly of this state have elected his  
excellency Thomas Johnson, jun. Esq; governor--  
Charles Carroll, sen. Josiah Folk, John Rogers, Ed-  
ward Lloyd, and John Contee, Esquires, are chosen  
members of the council--Samuel Chase, Benjamin Mum-  
fory, William Smith, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Tho-  
mas Stone, and William Paca, Esquires, are appointed  
delegates to represent this state in the honourable Con-  
gress.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS sundry inhabitants of Somerset and  
Worcester counties, through the sinister arts of wicked  
and designing men, have been betrayed into dangerous  
and highly criminal offences against the government of  
this state, justly founded on the authority of the people,  
in opposing the power and measures of Congress, in  
supporting by word and deed the dominion of the Brit-  
ish crown; and authority of parliament, obstructing the