

**SEVENTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Annapolis, March 17, 1777.  
Deserted from co. Thomas Price's regiment of Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, a man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox, black hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He was a gaul at Alexandria, where he had been committed for desertion about a month ago, and as I have informed, has enlisted in the 8th Virginia regiment, and is now at or near Winchester. Whoever apprehends said deserter and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, besides one shilling every mile he shall be brought, from  
EDWARD DUVAL.

March 8, 1777.  
The officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore, immediately, with all the recruits they have raised, that, in obedience to an order of the honorable Board of War, communicated to me as colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where soldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the training service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by,  
Your humble servant,  
NAT. RAMSEY, Lieut. Col.

Annapolis, February 23, 1777.  
The COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in committee-room, on Mondays and Tuesdays in week, from the hours of nine in the morning till the afternoon, during the present session of the assembly.  
Signed by order of the committee,  
JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 23, 1777.  
I desire all persons indebted to him to settle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next, or person having any just claim on him may receive demand.  
WILLIAM DEARD.

**SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1777.  
Deserted, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of the following soldiers, viz:  
N HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and a good nature. He formerly kept a school on Mr. C. Manor, on Monocacy.  
THOMAS HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well set, and a good nature. He lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county.  
LIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Cal. county, at the head of Parker's creek.  
TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, fall and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Mt. Airy, in Montgomery county.

ROB. MUNDELL  
A high bred horse CARELESS will cover the mare at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare, and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured, and five shillings the groom, if not pastured, and five shillings the single leap.  
CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full hands three inches high, was got by col. Barnum's dam, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by King Herod; by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and her's Paoleto.  
The mares will be received by Thomas W. who will take proper care of them, but not liable for any that may get away.

W. E. P. E. R.  
I have MARES this season at col. Sharp's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (from Annapolis) at three pounds a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands and a half high. HE is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's dam of Old Figure, who was got by Standard dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab, dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam by Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin.

Good graft for mares at 5/6 per week, to be paid for the use of the horse at the covering. No mares lost out of the pasture counted for.

**R. B. E. N.**  
The continental army in this state fills fast. A deserter came off from Newport this week, who proves to be a Hessian sergeant, and says that all their men would desert if they could get away. He says, all the ladies of Newport are taken up and confined in the common gaol; the officers, both Hessian and British, frequently meeting at the houses of these ladies, quarrelled about the beauty of their dresses, which coming to gen. Preble's ears, he ordered them all into gaol. I count 4 Hessian majors, and a Hessian captain, late-

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 1647.) 223 THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1777.

**P A R I S, - November 15.**  
The duke de Chartres is created a lieutenant-général in the sea service. The Squadron which count Deschiffault is to take the command of at Brest will consist of six men of war and ten frigates, destined, it is said, to protect the commerce of the French and for that purpose it is to sail the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next at farthest, for the islands Domingo and Martinico.

Nov. 15. Notwithstanding three English frigates are on our coast, a new American privateer, of 8 guns and has, within these few days, taken off Cape la Roque, an ship from London bound to this port, laden with rice. This capture has raised the price of insurance to 12 per cent.

Nov. 23. Some letters from France inform us, that an agent for the United American Colonies, has obtained purchase fifty pieces of cannon, with other warlike and has also engaged some officers of artillery in their service.

Nov. 27. The basin of this place, in the construction of a considerable number of workmen have been employed two years and a half, is now finished; and vessels were put into it on Monday the 25th instant.

Nov. 13. Letters received here from very good authority, that a certain power hath caused to be declared to his ambassador residing there, that he was preparing to strike stores to America. They add, that after such a declaration, it was not doubted but England would take proper measures to demand a reason for this proceeding.

Nov. 27. Letters received from divers parts of Spain that the empress of Russia had purchased of the emperor the town of Tangier, for 200,000 double Spanish pieces of silver.

**L O N D O N, - November 7.**  
HOUSE of COMMONS, - November 7.  
At four o'clock, the lords North and Germaine, and Sir George Cavendish, came into the house, when the members having taken the oaths, and order called.

GEORGE CAVENDISH held a daily paper in his hand, in which he had written a declaration issued by general and his brother, offering pardon to the Americans, and a declaration of "his majesty's reviling all acts in which the Americans might themselves be aggrieved." His lordship desired to know if it was the sense of the house it should be read. The speaker desired to know if it might be considered as a motion? To which lord North replied, he believed it might. He then made some pertinent observations on the nature of the measure, with regard to the desire his majesty's subjects in America; how general a surprise a professed friend of America, and how inconsistent it was with the dignity of parliament, that his majesty should order his subjects to issue a declaration of his concurring in the reviling of parliament in which the Americans thought themselves aggrieved. His lordship concluded with moving, "That he do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to revise all acts of parliament in which the Americans themselves are aggrieved." This brought up LORD NORTH, who contended for the necessity of issuing the declaration, and urged the indulgence long shown to the people of America, by the legislative power of this country, who, in pushing those deluded subjects to extremes, had gradually and calmly in the exercise of their natural and constitutional rights of authority and supremacy over the colonies, Boston port bill down to the taking possession of New York, and the declaration of Independence, and that of total submission, and immediate acknowledgment of the mother country; that in this situation he was impatient that distracted country, and wished as ardently as any member in that house to establish the peace of Great-Britain colonies on so permanent and solid a foundation. His lordship took notice of the infringement of the privilege of parliament, and, in a very few words, seconded the motion, saying, that the language of lord North was of a most

extraordinary nature. He concluded in these words: His lordship means, lay down your arms, submit yourselves to the mercy of the bayonet and 12,000 hireling Hessian vassals; stoop to unconditional submission, and then, after doing with you what we please, his majesty shall CONCUR (as if his majesty had already directed the members of that house to the revision of the acts) in the revival of any acts by which you may think yourselves aggrieved.

LORD NORTH arose a second time, and in a very solemn manner repeated almost verbatim, what he had before said. He concluded with observing, that he was sure no gentleman in that house would wish to entertain an idea of conferring with the Americans under the denomination of Free and Independent States.

MR. CHARLES FOX arose next, and contended, that withholding his majesty's offers of concurrence, &c. from the knowledge of the house, was an infringement on the privilege, and a disgrace thrown on the house. He violently exclaimed against the conduct of the ministry, who, in every measure, had added insult to folly, and wickedness to blunders. That instead of giving that house the earliest intelligence, they had sported with its dignity: That a Gazette extraordinary came out on Monday, an ordinary Gazette on Tuesday, and no mention of the concurrence: That it was given in the public papers as a ministerial measure, to endeavour to render the Americans odious, but that they were too brave to be ridiculed, too powerful to be despised, and too sensible not to perceive the bait thrown out to catch them with, and heartily expressed his desire of THAT HOUSE taking the motion of lord George into their most serious consideration.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL opposed the motion of his lordship, and strenuously commended the wisdom of his majesty's ministers. He said that the Americans were daring and insolent, and never had received that chastisement which their crimes deserved. That effecting a reconciliation, by concurring with the revival, &c. was a step of the utmost lenity, and whatever gentlemen may think of the measure, he contended it was constitutional and politic, and therefore opposed the motion.

MR. GEORGE ROUSE. I had much rather see this country devoted to destruction, and dying with the wounds occasioned by the traitorous designs of the Americans, than behold her sunk into infamy, and tarnish all her former glories, by one condescending step that could affect the honour and dignity of this country.

MR. BURKE. From the language of the learned gentleman who spoke last but one, and the honourable member who spoke last, it seems, that the dignity and privilege of parliament is to be trampled on, and the whole bosom of the continent ript open, rather than conciliate the peace of both countries, by a measure founded on justice, honour, and the constitution of this kingdom. Mr. Burke was animated and eloquent; he discharged his oratorical powers with grace; he rather thundered upon administration, and charged them with holding out the most false and specious pretences to enslave a free and brave people, against whom designs of a most pernicious tendency had been long framed. That these designs were now carried into execution, and blood and devastation was to go through the continent, rather than relinquish a claim founded on avarice and injustice. That bayonets of Hessians were ready to enforce the most odious measures; and that the declaration of independence was a measure which the vile conduct of ministry had driven the Americans into. He was proceeding, when the question was called for, and the house divided. Upon a division, there appeared a majority of about two to one.—The house broke up at half past eight.

Nov. 26. Ticonderoga, where the American army will winter, is the pals to Lake George, upon which, by spring, they will have a considerable naval force; and profiting by past experience, will probably take care not to be outdone by weight of metal. So that gen. Carleton, previous to his march in the beginning of the year, will have Ticonderoga to besiege and take, and the American fleet to beat.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, November 27, 1777.  
"We have just received the following intelligence from board the Betty, who is arrived off this place from Newfoundland. That the Triton, capt. Hookey; the Lion, Harvey; the Flora, capt. Whitburn, belonging to this place; and the Penguin, capt. Bull, belonging to 11mouth, all sailed from Newfoundland, bound to Spain with fish, the 26th of October, under convoy of the Fox frigate of war, and on the 28th of November, having parted with the above frigate, were all taken by an American privateer, who took possession of the town, and the day following the ships fell down below Croton river, and the mariners (according to their usual practice) plundered and abused some houses, and burnt several others; carried off a few cattle and sheep, and some light articles from the public stores. Our principal loss is in rum, molasses and flour, which we destroyed, and a quantity of sugar burnt by the enemy. In the commodity's store, the militia, but the first alarm, turned out with the greatest alacrity, and marched to our assistance, and if these British were had found a day

measure of paying them number of flat-bottomed preserved, so that the

I A, April 3.  
The mayor of this city, now is dated 13th March last.

is made American property. Another act has all Americans taken after immediately to London, reported to the East-Indies on the late success of the daily expectation of a titable."

burgh, dated March 24.  
Matters have a very gloomy aspect. The Indians have returned from the accounts of Indians being at the Kittanning and this post, too tedious to mention. A killed one Andrew Simpson, of capt. Moorhead's, near Simpson; and left a tomahawk and a piece of writing in his hand, 8th February, 1777; chiefs of the Mohawks, Oneecas, Tuscaroras, Missarone Virginians and Pennsylvaniae purport of which is, that on their lands on the Ohio rivering us to quit them immediately—(as they call it) of col. Butts we know he has no army think that our design is against they insist on our quitting if not make any excuse, by Congress, &c. of their behaviour.

mentioned intelligence of war was held at this as determined that it would (woford's battalion, and two battalion, at Fort Pitt, and further orders, and that sent to the Kittanning, following places—Logg's and Cox's.

hath conferred the dignity on Robert Eden, Esq;

S S; January 14.  
mental money ought to be expressed in the respective bills for whose benefit stand bound to redeem the value; and the pernicious American liberty to impair by raising the nominal value of specie of money what against and prevented of credit, emitted by authority current in all payments, states, and be deemed in final sum in Spanish milled shall offer, ask, or receive gold or silver coins; but of money whatsoever, than at thereof in Spanish milled bills for any lands, goods, or than the same could be person or persons in gold or of money whatsoever; or commodities for gold or species of money whatsoever, or the said continental bills, be deemed an enemy to the and to forfeit the value of house, land, or commodity.

And it is recommended to the legislatures of the several states to enact laws for other penalties, on offenders such pernicious practices, to the legislatures of the several states to make the bills of credit full tender; in payment of a refusal thereof an exact debts payable in full, at sixpence sterling per dollar, all other debts and commodities at the rate fixed by the act of Spanish milled dollars, recommended to the legislatures, to pass resolutions that for drawing in and sinking their quotas of the several periods fixed, or that shall be fixed by congress. That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to raise by taxation, in the course of the current year, and remit to the treasury, such sums of money as they shall think will be most proper in the present situation of the inhabitants, which sums shall be carried to their credit, and accounted for in the settlement of their proportion of the public expences and debts, for which the United States are jointly bound.