

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
Annapolis, March 17, 1777.  
LTD from col. Thomas Price's regiment  
Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, an  
about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches  
complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has  
hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He  
at Alexandria, where he had

(XXXII YEAR.)

THE

(No 1649.) 231

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1777.

Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1777.  
way, the evening of the 3d instant, from Mr. E.  
ell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a young Negro  
ed Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set,  
lips had on a lapell'd short coat of mixed cloth  
a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches  
his other clothing not remembered. He formerly  
Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patowmack, be-  
r. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about ex-  
of places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Besjant  
the above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place  
four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county,  
s, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken  
Ridge, and in proportion to the distance, if taken  
else.  
sw  
ROB. MUNDILL.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.  
TED, the beginning of November last, from cap-  
nam Brown's company of matrosses, the following  
e. JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7  
h, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and a thick  
formerly kept a school on Mr. Carroll's manor, in  
NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7  
dark complexion, black hair, well set, and five  
years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, wrinkled face,  
hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor  
vert county, at the head of Parker's creek. (See  
about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair  
sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives  
near Newport, in Montgomery county. Mont-  
out 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair com-  
on the sugar lands in Montgomery county. Du-  
s, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high,  
tion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Pa.  
Whoever takes up said deferters, and brings them  
er, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars  
n, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by  
WILLIAM BROWN.

COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURT  
STICE, will sit to do business in the committee  
ondays and Tuesdays in every week, from the  
the morning till one in the afternoon, during the  
n of the general assembly.  
Signed by order of the committee,  
JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
Annapolis, March 17, 1777.  
ED from col. Thomas Price's regiment of  
ces, MICHAEL KELLY, an Irishman, about  
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted  
ill-pox, has short black hair, and is a thick well  
broke gaol at Alexandria, where he had been a  
detention about a month ago, and, as I have been  
s inlisted in the 5th Virginia regiment, and is now  
in Winchester. Whoever apprehends said deferters,  
the subscriber shall receive the above reward, be-  
ing for every mile he shall be brought, from  
EDWARD DUVALL.

Annapolis, March 16, 1777.  
criber finding it utterly impossible at this time  
his business either with satisfaction to his  
benefit to himself, has declined carrying it on  
se gentlemen who have his promise for wages  
as soon as he possibly can get them done; and  
ral gentlemen in the out counties who have a  
derable length of time to send the money for  
begs the favour of them to take the first op-  
portunity of sending it.  
to dispose of sundry articles, and tools for  
and dressing business, viz. A considerable quantity  
man hair of most colours, raw ditto; long hair  
of silk cauls, raw silk, wig buckles, wig wire, hair  
tum, &c. &c. a double assortment of wig black-  
and brushes, drawing brushes, razors, &c. &c.  
for sale sundry ready made wigs, false tails, &c.  
arrant to be good.  
THOMAS HEWITT.

at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's  
near Mr. Harrison's chapel, taken up as a  
mare colt; her face and legs partly white; her  
nor branded; paces naturally. The owner  
her away, on proving property and pay-  
w3  
BENJ. DUVALL, the  
ERICK GREEN.

grafs for mares at 2/6 per week; the  
paid for the use of the horse at the  
ing. No shares lost out of the pasture  
ted for.  
BEN.

## LONDON, December 11.

LORD George Germaine has fully explained matters to gen. Burgoyne's satisfaction, and now invested him with a command for the next campaign, so clearly distinct from that of gen. Carleton's, that he has consented to return to Canada immediately after Christmas.

One attack which opposition designs to make on government, is to move in the house of commons, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the present state of contracts; governor Johnstone is to make the motion, which he is to preface with a long account of notorious abuses, and impositions of so gross and extravagant a nature, that they exceed all former abuses of the same kind. There are three contracts, the profit upon which, from first to last, he will undertake to prove is above 600,000 l.

Dec. 21. This morning upwards of 4000 ship letters from New-York and other parts of America, which had been brought by the Fowey man of war and transports, lately arrived, were delivered out at the general post-office.

Jan. 10. The lords of the admiralty have ordered six new schooners to be built upon a new construction for service in America.

By letters from the Hague, we learn, that Sir Joseph Yorke is preparing to set out for London, on business of a very important nature.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 7. Advice was received yesterday by express, that a fire broke out in the rope-house in his majesty's yard at Portsmouth, about half an hour after four o'clock, on Saturday in the afternoon, which burnt with great violence and consumed the same, except the outer walls, which are standing; but by the timely assistance and vigorous efforts of the workmen of the yard, the seamen of his majesty's ships, the marines quartered at Portsmouth, and the men belonging to the ordnance, with their respective officers, it was happily prevented from extending to any other of the buildings in the yard, and was totally got under at ten o'clock last night, nothing but the embers being left burning. The loss sustained by this accident, except the damage done to the rope house, is not considerable, consisting chiefly of part of the Princess Amelia's and Deal Castle's rigging, the implements belonging to the ropemakers and rigging house, a small quantity of cordage, and some topings of hemp. It is not yet discovered by what means the accident happened.

## CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Feb. 27.

On the morning of the 17th instant, Fort Mackintosh at Stilla was attacked by a large party from Florida. The garrison of the stockade consisted of about 50 men, commanded by capt. Richard Winn, of the south-Carolina rangers. The enemy kept up a smart fire on the garrison for about 5 hours, after which lieut. col. Thomas Brown, of the Florida rangers, came with a flag, and required the garrison to surrender, threatening; that in case of non-compliance, no mercy would be shown. Capt. Winn demanded an hour's time to consider, which was agreed to; in answer to the proposition, he soon informed col. Brown, by a sergeant, that "they were bound in honour not to comply with it, and that if they should fall into his hands, they expected to be treated as gentlemen and prisoners of war." The sergeant returned, bringing with him lord and gen. Howe's proclamation. Capt. Winn bid the enemy defiance; a smart fire immediately ensued, and was kept up on both sides for about an hour. Next day lieut. col. Fuser, of the royal Americans, the commanding officer of the enemy, sent in a message to capt. Winn, and desired he would send out some of his officers to see the forces and their preparations for the attack. This was complied with, all the officers, excepting capt. Winn, going out. On their return, they informed him of the enemy's force being vastly superior to his, and of their being provided with five field pieces. It was therefore determined to surrender, and at twelve o'clock the enemy were put in possession of the fort. The garrison were allowed to keep their baggage, were disarmed, and excepting two officers, lieuts. Caldwell and Miller, who are sent to Augustine, were dismissed on their parole, to be considered as prisoners of war, till an equal number is exchanged. They were escorted some distance to protect them from the savages, who were very unruly. The force of the enemy was about 1000 men; 500 of them regulars, 100 Florida rangers, the rest Indians. Of capt. Winn's men four were wounded; the loss of the enemy not known, but several were seen carried off. Col. Harris, who went with a party from Fort Howe to the assistance of capt. Winn, fell in with a superior number of the enemy, and was obliged to retire with the loss of six men killed and taken.

## BOSTON, March 24.

Last Sunday noon arrived here from France, the hon. knight Pseudhomme de Borre, knight of St. Louis, and a brigadier general in the French service; also the knight Mauduit Dupliss, captain of artillery in the French service.

Extra of a letter from Providence, March 21.

"The continental army in this state fills fast. A deferters came off from Newport this week; he 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 pleasure at Newport are taken up and confined in the common gaol, the officers, both Hessian and British, frequently meeting at the houses of those ladies, quarrelled about the beauty of their doxies; which coming to gen. Prescott's ears, he ordered them all into gaol. Count Knipfatch, a Hessian major, and a Hessian captain, late-

ly fought a duel there about the famous Mits Sally Lake, a first rate lady of pleasure, in which glorious cause the major was run through the body, and is since dead."

## NEW-LONDON, March 14.

Saturday morning last, 11 sail of men of war and transports, being part of the British fleet from Rhode-Island, appeared in the offing, just without the west end of Fisher's-Island, standing to the westward, but the wind being small, and tide unfavourable, they drifted back to the point, and came to anchor.

On Sunday they made sail, and about noon anchored north side of the island, where they continued till Tuesday morning, when the whole came to sail and stood to the eastward.

The appearance of this fleet so near us occasioned the militia from the neighbouring towns to be ordered in, for defence of the harbour, &c. among whom was the Norwich light infantry company, commanded by col. Christopher Leffingwell, who made a martial appearance, being neatly dressed in uniform.

After the departure of the above fleet, col. Leffingwell went to Fisher's-Island, accompanied by several boats, to make what discoveries they could; where they procured the following memorandum from Mr. Brown who lives on the island, viz. That the fleet took off the island 106 sheep, 11 cows, 22 yearlings, 26 swine, 24 turkeys, 24 geese, 123 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, and half tons of pressed hay, and 3 cords of wood. They also took a parcel of pork out of the cellar, and some covering, such as blankets and sheets; they also shot a number of sheep. Mr. Brown had no account of the armed ships were the Amazon, capt. Jacobs; Greyhound, capt. Dickinson, and Lark, capt. Smith, with seven transports. That they landed three companies of British and three companies of Indian troops.

## FISH-KILL, April 3.

A circumstantial account of the late affair at Peck's-Kill.

On Sunday the 23d ult. about 11 o'clock in the morning, the Bruce frigate, with the two galleys taken from us last fall, and four transports, anchored in Peck's-Kill bay; at 1 p. m. the 15th, 23d, 44th, and 64th regiments, with 50 of the train of artillery, under the command of col. Brid, of the 15th regiment, landed at Peck's Cove, the fourth side of the bay (under cover of the galleys) about a mile and a half from the town; they immediately formed, and advanced with four field-pieces, to Krank's-Hill, on the south-east of the town; before they landed, several boats filled with men rowed towards the north landing, as if they intended to make a descent at that place, with a view of flanking us, or getting in our rear; from the number of boats employed in landing the troops, general M'Dougal, and every discerning officer, were clearly of opinion, that the enemy's force far exceeded ours; but the general determined to have the fullest evidence before he quitted the post, and therefore waited for them in a position from which our retreat was secured, till they came within musket shot; at this distance we had a full view of the enemy, who were at least treble our force; as they advanced they cannonaded us, by which we had one man mortally wounded. The rum and flour being destroyed, and the heavy-artillery sent off (except one iron 12 pounder, which was left for want of horses) the general ordered the troops to retire, which they did in good order, to barrack No. 2, about two miles and a half from the town, the enemy not daring to disturb us in our retreat; here we took post to secure the pass of the mountains, and some mills, containing a quantity of flour and grain belonging to the continent. The next day they placed a picket guard, consisting of upwards of 100 men, a mile from our front; at four o'clock in the afternoon, lieutenant-colonel Willert, with about 70 of Ganievoort's regiment, got undiscovered to a hill in their front, and immediately detached capt. Swartwout, with a few of his men, with orders to attack them in front, and make a regular retreat, in case the enemy should advance; this manoeuvre was intended to draw them from the height which they occupied, and give the other part of the detachment an opportunity of falling in upon their rear, while captain Kiker, of col. Cortlandt's regiment, with ten men, advanced along a creek, on their left, with a view of flanking them, but col. Willert's party were discovered before this could possibly be effected, and a very smart skirmish ensued, which lasted about 15 minutes, the colonel apprehending that their main body would advance to sustain their picket, ordered his men to fix their bayonets, and rush upon the enemy, which they perceiving, fled with the greatest precipitation. We had two men wounded, one of them dangerously; the inhabitants say that the enemy had nine killed and wounded: Their main body were drawn up in view of the field, when the skirmish happened; they appeared to be panic-struck, and immediately prepared to re-embark, which they did the same evening, leaving behind a large quantity of iron, nails, and other stores, which, from the precipitancy of their flight, they had not time to send off to their ships. The next morning we took possession of the town, and the day following the ships fell down below Croton river. These marauders (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 commissary's store. The militia, on the first alarm, turned out with the greatest alacrity, and marched to our assistance, and if these British heroes had staid a day

longer, we should have had the pleasure of paying them for their trouble. A sufficient number of flat-bottomed boats, and the large scow are preserved, so that the ferry will be carried on as formerly.

## PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in St. Croix, to his friend here, dated 13th March last.

"A late act of parliament has made American property seizable wherever it is found. Another act has come out, which enacts, that all Americans taken after the act takes place, shall be sent immediately to London, and from thence are to be transported to the East-Indies as slaves. I congratulate you on the late success of the American arms. We are in daily expectation of a French war, which seems inevitable."

Extra of a letter from Pittsburg, dated March 24.

"I must inform you that matters have a very gloomy aspect here. Daniel Sullivan has returned from the Indian country, and brings accounts of Indians being assembled, in order to attack the Kittanning and this post, and of several other things too tedious to mention. A few days ago the Indians killed one Andrew Simpson, and took or killed a brother of capt. Moorhead's, near Kittanning. They scalped Simpson, and left a tom-hawk and war belt on him, and a piece of writing in his shot pouch, dated Niagara, 2th February, 1777, called a message from the chiefs of the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Miffaragoes, and Chippawas, to the Virginians and Pennsylvania-men, now at Vanyago; the purport of which is, that we have wrongfully settled on their lands on the Ohio and Susquehanna, and ordering us to quit them immediately, or abide by the consequences--that we have no foundation for our pretence (as they call it) of col. Butler's coming against us, as we know he has no army with him--they therefore think that our design is against them, but whether or not, they insist on our quitting their lands immediately, and not make any excuse, by pretending to acquaint our Congress, &c. of their behaviour.

In consequence of the before-mentioned intelligence and depreciations, a council of war was held at this place, this day, in which it was determined that it would be most advisable for col. Crawford's battalion, and two companies of col. Wood's battalion, at Fort Pitt and Wheeling, not to march till further orders, and that 200 men should be immediately sent to the Kittanning, and 25 men to attack the following places--Logg's-Town, Holiday's Cove, and Cox's."

The king of Great-Britain hath conferred the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain, on Robert Eden, Esq; late governor of Maryland.

## IN CONGRESS, January 14.

WHEREAS the continental money ought to be supported at the full value expressed in the respective bills, by the inhabitants of these states for whose benefit they were issued, and who stand bound to redeem the same according to the like value; and the pernicious artifices of the enemies of American liberty to impair the credit of the said bills, by raising the nominal value of gold and silver, or any other species of money whatsoever, ought to be guarded against and prevented:

Resolved, That all bills of credit, emitted by authority of congress, ought to pass current in all payments, trade and dealings, in these states, and be deemed in value equal to the same nominal sum in Spanish milled dollars; and that whosoever shall offer, ask, or receive more in the said bills for any gold or silver coins, bullion, or any other species of money whatsoever, than the nominal sum or amount thereof in Spanish milled dollars, or more in the said bills for any lands, goods, or commodities whatsoever, than the same could be purchased at or of the same person or persons in gold or silver, or any other species of money whatsoever; or shall offer to sell any goods or commodities for gold or silver coins, or any other species of money whatsoever, and refuse to sell the same for the said continental bills; every such person ought to be deemed an enemy to the liberties of these United States, and to forfeit the value of the money so exchanged, or house, land, or commodity so sold or offered to sale. And it is recommended to the legislatures of the respective states to enact laws inflicting such forfeitures and other penalties, on offenders as aforesaid, as will prevent such pernicious practices.

That it be recommended to the legislatures of the United States, to pass laws to make the bills of credit issued by the Congress a lawful tender, in payment of public and private debts, and a refusal thereof an extinguishment of such debts; that debts payable in sterling money, be discharged with continental dollars at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling per dollar, and that in discharge of all other debts and contracts, continental dollars pass at the rate fixed by the respective states for the value of Spanish milled dollars.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several United States, to pass resolutions, that they will make provision for drawing in and sinking their quotas of the bills emitted by congress, at 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.