ontinental troops, and as many again militiat le ontinental troops, and as many again minus less expresses every way for succours, but here bear to be enemy are laid to be

JED! HUNTINGTON

"I have just received intelligence, by hir. Ifacke, n, who this moment came from within fight of Garage n, who this months the faw the enemy march two mining for the likewite fays that he had ards Peck's-Kill: He likewite fays that he half

Brig. gen. M. Dougall."

JOHN CAMPRILL Cortland's-Manor, eleven o'clock, 2716 April. Brig. gen. M'Dougall.".

Dear Sir, Sunday 12 6 clock, diriling orning, and now are at Ridgberry. It is uncertaint road they will take. Their force is supposed to

Gen. M. Dougail JOHN FILLS

Sir, ole body is marching for Ridgefield. I support it already in the Ridgefield road, amount to believe en or eight hundred men. They have with the ox teams, fifty or fixty sattle, and the Jame name the p. They have a number of hor ement with ten, march in great haite. I have no accounts of all the of ours, but hear a number of feattering house rear.

aiem, 2 o'clock, p. m. 27 April. JOHN CAMPELL. Brig. gen. No Dougad."

Saw gatuck-Bridge, 9 o'clock, Monday mains, 15e 28th April, 1277.

"Dear General The reason of my not writing to you sooner ret, I could gain no later intelligence than mir

phell's second letter must have contained, win I ned by the rider that carried it. . When we got within a mile of Ridgefield, which

all in flames to appearance, at was dark, and re on not where to find either gen: Arnold or gra oller, but from various reports found the former fomewhere in front of the enemy, with about the , and the latter in rear, with half the number, We then engaged two guides, who were to contact gen. Arnold, who we were made to believe was in four or five miles of us. They carried us from to place, till we arrived at Norwalk about twise ck, where we retreshed, and set out for this patia pany with col. Lamb, who was at Norwalk. It was oreak when we got here, and the general general nfield, where we posted also as fruitlessly as befor, wing just set off from this place, where there to it 300 men, and more coming in constantly. Ga. nan is also here. Gen. a mold fays, that the man bout two thousand men, and are commanded by al Erikine, 1 am told. It is also said that governor n is with them. Several perfons inform that go, ter is badly wounded, but that he has harnsed cmy very confiderably, and taken fome of the ge. Gen. Arnold told me, when I first arried, mey had taken the Norwalk road; but that is conted, and it is faid they are coming here. In conace of which the troops are now in motion'to

he shipping lie where they landed the troop, seems to indicate that they will return where t out, which is on the other fide the river, about or two hence, to the rastward.

ne o'clock; p. m. I did 'myfelf the honourte' general Arnold; who made the best disposition little army on an advantageous fituation, that the enemy to cross the river higher up, where neral harraffed them in their march as muchus stances would permit. They are all over now, nning as fait as they can to an eminence oppefite pping. Colonel Huntington, under the con-

f gen. Silliman, is harraning their rear.

If part one o'cl ck. Jult got the rear of our over the bridge, both Huarington's and the

Wood is just got here, and says that he favel ids of tents; nearly all the harness, &c. but lot effects entirely.

e enemy are eroffed the post road on their way each, and we are skirmishing and cannonading. hot have entered athe house where's am now but without any damage to any body. If the ut be kept one day longer from embarking it -now them all into our hands.

eral Arnold behaves with the greatest intro-coolness. Your's, &c. &c.

eneral ARNOLD to general M'Dought. Fri lay evening last, the enemy landed about sand men at Compo, eight miles west of Friday men at Compo, eight miles west of Eric Men at Compo, eight miles west of Eric Men at Compo, eight miles west o on Saturday, two o'clock p. m. reached Danich was abandoned by an handful of our men. ny immediately began burning and definying en, gen. Wooker, gen. Silliman, and myfil, aundred militia, arrived at Bethel, eight miles abury. The excellive heavy rains rendered a ufel-fe s useles, and many of the troups were much having marched thirty miles in the course of without refreshment.

ix this morning, we divided the troops into one, being uncertain if they would return by airfield or Norwalk. One division was fineach read, on a cross road, where they could ch other. We have this minute information, this morning the enemy fet fire to the meet and most of the buildings in town, and had rout to Newbury, leading either to Peck's-ury Town. We imagine they are defined to as we hear they landed eight hundred men rday morning. We propose following thes ly, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and will be able to take them in front. I an, and B. Awnorn.

tuck, three miles east Nervoulk, at April, 1771 after I wrote you yesterday, I sound the also I march for Ridgesteld; at elevation clock as out one hour before them with seemal; we

ad little time to make a disposition of our troops. when a fmart action began, which lasted about one our. Our troops were obliged to give way to fuperior numbers; I ordered a stand to be made at this lace. At eleven e clock this morning we met the

nemy, with 500 militia, about two miles from this nemy, when a fkirmishing began between the flanks, and oon became general, which continued until five o'clock. when the enemy gained an height, under cover of their hips, and embarked before night. At the beginning of the action col. Huntington joined me with 500 fien, and before it was over, a small number of gen. Wasfworth's brigade. Gen. Wooster, whose conduct does him great honour, was mortally wounded yesterday, it was all Gold killed, and col. Lamb provinced. him great nonour, was inottany wounded yetterday, lieut. col. Gold killed, and col. Lamb wounded. Our loss otherwise is not great, about twenty killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is uncertain, as they carried off most of their killed and wounded; several prisoners have fallen into our hands. As foon as the troops were embarked, the fleet got under way, and itood to

the castward.
Gen. M. Dougall. B. ARNOLD."

April 28th, fun-set.

"Since I wrote your honour by express, yesterday afternoon, from Ridgesield, I find we have killed of the enemy in all yesterday's Mirmishes twelve, thirteen prifoners, including fome wounded. The prisoners fay many wounded were carried on with the British army. Gen. Wooster is mortally wounded. The enemy marched early this morning from Ridgefield. I purfued them. and had a skirmish with them in the north part of the town of Norwalk, in which we had none killed, five wounded. What lots the enemy fustained is uncertain, soon after this action, I fell under the command of ge-Your's, &c.

JED. HUNTINGTON." Gen. Wooster, till he received his wound, conducted and commanded the unconnected and undisciplined troops with great spirit, zeal, and bravery.

> ANNA-POLIS, MAY 8. The AMERICAN CRISIS.
> NUMBER III.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

N the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect gather up experience as we go. We expend, if I may to tay, the knowledge of every day on the circumstances that produce it, and journey on in search of new matter and new refinements: but as it is pleafant, and fometimes ufeful; to look back, even to the first periods of infancy, and frace the turns and windings through which we have passed, so we may likewise derive many advantages by halting a while in our political career, and taking a review of the wondrous com-

plicated labyrinth of little more than yesterday. Truly, may we fay, that never did man grow old in so short a time! We have crouded the business of an age into the compass of a few months, and have been driven through fuch a rapid succession of things, that, for the want of leiture to think, we unavoidably walted knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we brought with us: but the road is yet rich with the fragments, and, before we fully lole light of them, will repay us for the trouble of stopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any just opinion; every thing about him would feem as a chaos; he would have even his own history to ask from every one; and by not knowing how the world went on in his absence, he would be at a loss to know how it eught to go on when he recovered, or rather, returned to it again. In like manner, tho' in a less degree, a too great inattention to past occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while, on the contrary, by com-paring what is past with what is present, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wire with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch, by which we get into the rear of time, and mark the movements and meaning of things as me make our return. There are certain circumitances, which, at the time of their happening, are kind of riddles, and as every riddle is to be followed by its answer, so those kind of cir unitances will be followed by their events, and those events are always the true folution. A considerable space of time may lapse between, and unless continue our observations from the one to the other, the harmony of them will paix away unnoticed but the misfortune is that partly from the preling-necessity of some instant things, and partly, from the impatience of our own tempers, we are frequently in fuch a hurry to make out the meaning of every thing as fast as it happens, that, we thereby never truly understand it; and, not only start new difficulties to ourselves by so doing, but, as it were, embarrats Providence in her good defigns.

Il have been civil in stating this fault on a large scale, for, as it now flands, it does not appear to he levelled against any particular set of men; but we're it to be reaned a little faither, it might afterwards be applied to the fories, with a degree of firiking propriety; those men have been remarkable for drawing judden conclusions from fingle facts. I he least apparent missiap on our fide, or the least seeming advantage on the part of the enemy, flave determined with them the fate of a whole campaign. By this halty judgment they have converted a retreat into a defeat; miltook generalsh p for error; while every little advantage purpolely given the enemy, either to weaken their thrength by dividing the embarrass their councils by multiplying their objects, or to fecure a greater post by the surrender of a less, than been instantly magnified into a conquest. Thus, by quartering ill policy upon ill principles, they have frequently promoted the cause they defigued to injure, and injured that which they intended to promote.

It is probable the campaign may open before this number comes from the preis. The enemy have long lain-idle, and amused themselves with carrying on the war by proclamations only. While they continue their delay our firength increases, and were they to move to action now, it is a circumfiantial proof, they have no reinforcement coming; wherefore, in either case, the comparative advantage will be ours. Like a wounded displied whale, they want only time and room to die the comparative as accounts of the killed of the enemy in the subject we account of the killed of the enemy in the subject against as the acts, one of which lasted for bours. District Control of the Control of t

in; and though in the agony of sheir exit, it may be unfafe to live within the flapping of their tail, yet every hour thortens their date, and lessens their power of mitchief. If any thing happens while this number is in the press, it will afford me a subject for the last pages of it. At present I am tired of waiting; and as neither the enemy, nor the state of politics, have yet produced any thing new, I am thereby left in the field of general matter undirected by any striking or particular object. This Crifis, therefore, will be made up rather of variety than novelty, and confifts more of things useful than things wonderful.

The fuccess of the cause, the union of the people, and the means of supporting and securing both, are points which cannot be too much attended to. He who doubts of the former is a desponding coward, and he who wil-fully disturbs the latter is a traitor. Their characters are eafily fixed, and under these short descriptions I leave them for the prefent.

One of the greatest degrees of sentimental union which America ever knew, was in denying the right of the British parliament " to bind the colonies in all cases wbaiforder." The declaration is in its form, an almighty one, and is the loftielt stretch of arbitrary power that ever one set of men, or one country claimed over another. Taxation was nothing more than putting the declared right into practice; and this failing, recourse was had to arms, as a means to establist both the right and the practice, or to answer a worse purpose, which will be mentioned in the course of this number. And in order to repay themselves the expence of an asmy, and to profit by their own injustice, the colonies were, by another law, declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, and of confequence all property therein would fall to the conquerors.

The colonies, on their part, FIRST, denied the right; SECONDLY, they suspended the use of taxable articles, and petitioned against the practice of taxation: and these failing, they, THIRDLY, desended their property by force, as soon as it was forcibly invaded, and, in anfwer to the declaration of rebellion and non-protection, published their declaration of independence and right to self-protection.

Theie, in a few words, are the different stages of the quarrel; and the parts are o intimately and necessarily connected with each other as to admit of no separation. A perion; to use a trite plute; must be a whig or a tory in the lump. His feelings as a man may be wounded; his charity as a chirifican may be moved; but his political principles must go though all the cases on one fide or the other. He cannot be a whig in this stage, and a tory in that. If he sys he is against the united independence of the continent, he is to all intents and purposes against her in all the rest; because this last comprehends the whole. And he may just as well tay, that Britain was right in delaring us rebels; right in taxing us; and right in d claring her e right to bind the colonies in all cases what ever." It fignises nothing what neutral ground, of is own creating, he may skulk upon for shelter, for he quarrel in no stage of it. hath afforded any such ground; and either we or Bri-tain are absolutely right of absolutely wrong through the whole.

Britain, like a gamester learly ruined, hath now put all her losses into one bet and is playing a desperate game for the total. If she win it, she wins from me my life; she wins the continut as the forfeited property of rebels; the right of taking those that are left as reduced subjects; and the ower of binding them as slaves: And the single die which determines this unparalleled event is, Whether e support our independence, or she overturn it. This is coming to the point at once. Here is the touch one to try men by. He that is not a supporter of the Inspendent States of America, in the same degree that his regions and political principles would suffer them to support he government of any other country, of which he call himself a subject, is, in the American fense of the work a TORY; and the inflant that he endeavours to bring is terrilm into pradice, he be-comes A TRAITOR. The rft can only be detected by a general test, and the law ath already provided for the

It is unnatural and impolitic to admit men, who would root our our independence, to have any strare in our legislation, either as electors or representatives; because the support of ar independence relts in a great measure on the yighr and purity of our public bodies. Would Britain, ven in time of peace, much less in war, suffer an election to be carried by men who

less in war, suffer an election to be carried by men who professed themselves not to be her subjects, or allow such to sit in parliament occurringly not.

But there are a certain section to ries with whom conscience or principle at nothing to do, and who are so from avarite only. Some of the first fortunes in the continent, on the pat of the whigs, are slaked on the issue of our present masures. And shall disaffection only be rewarded with courty? Can any thing be a preater inducement to anisely man, than the hope of only be rewarded with curity? Can any thing be a greater inducement to anierly man, than the hope of making his manimon fall? And though the cheme be fraught with every charter of felly, yet so long as he slipposes, that by doin nothing materially criminal against America on enevart, and by expressing his private disapprobation against independence, as a palliative with the enemy on the ther part, he stands thereby in a safe line between bot, while, I say, this ground he suffered to remain, cra and the spirit of avarice will point it out, and merwill not be wanting to fill up this most contemptible all characters.

These men, ashame to own the lordid cause from whence their disaffected springs, add thereby meanness to measures, by endyquiring to shelter themselves under the mask of hyperists, that is, they had rather be thought to be tories on said all. But till such time as they can shew some all reason, natural, political, or conscientious, on whit their objections to independence are founded, weare not obliged to give them credit for being tories of the sirst stamp, but must set them down as tories of the Criss I endeavoured to the the manufallities of the endeavoured to the sirst stamps.

In the Second Numer of the Crifis I endeavoured to thow the impossibility the enemy making any conquest of America; the nothing was wanting on our part but patience and erfeverance, and that, with these part but parience and prieverance, and that, with their virtues, our fuccess, a fan as human speculation could discern; seemed as ctain as fate. But, as there are many among us, who influenced by others, have regularly gone back from he principles they once held, in proportion as we have gone forward; and as it is the unfortunate lot of many a good man to live within the neighbourhood of districted ones; I shall therefore, for

the fake of confirming the one and recovering the orendeavour, in the space of a page or two, to see some of the leading principles in support of independent dence. It is a much pleasanter talk to prevent vice than to pupils it; and however our tempers may be gratified by refentment, or our national expences eased by forfested estates, harmony and triendship is nevertheles the happiest condition a country can be blest with.

(To be continued.) O N G R B' 8 8. Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777 Resolved, THAI an interest of six per cent, per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed. on loan-office certificates, although fuch certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commissioner of the continental loan-effice for this State, attends at the treasurers office. Assumedia treasurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpose of borrowing money agreeable to the above refolve. .

6 表现在最后的自然企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业。 6 表现在中央企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业。 King-George county, April 3, 1777-

On the 2d day of June next, it tair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, HB very valuable and rich tract of land, where Mr. Richard Fowke formerly lived, containing five hundred acres, more o lefs, lying on Patowmack river, uear to Pasbetansay : There is excellent meadow ground on it, and the whole of it is extremely rich and well timbered, indeed there is no land on Patowmack superior to it, either as to feil or quality; it is also a remarkable fine place, for fish and fowl; there is on faid land a dwelling house with two brick chimneys, and all other out-houses necessary. Six hundred a pounds are to be paid down on the 31st of October next, at which time deeds will be granted the purc afer, and possession given; the remaining part of the purchase money to be paid at two payments, to wit, one haif on the first of December, 1778, the other haif on the first of December, 1779. Bond and good fecurity will be expected, and the bonds to bear interest

from the time of figning.

THOMAS BUNBURY, jun. SIXIY DULLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777. DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a matrofs in tild company: He is a remarkable person, being about five feet high, 20 years of age, brown com-p exisn, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round shouldered; he is an Englishman born, and served his tune near George-Town. Whoever takes up said deferier, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

Likewise deserted, the beginning of November last, the two following persons. John Tubshaw, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, family hair, full faced, and very likely the formerly lived. on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

Moses LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the lugar lands in Monrgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deserters, shall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis.
tf WILLIAM BROWN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. Baltimore, April 30, 1777 ESERTED, from cap. William Sprigg Bowie's company of the 4th regiment of Maryland forces, commanded by col. Josiah Carvil Hall, Thomas C. I LOYD, an Irishman, about twen y-five years of age, 5 teet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, light hair, his uress unknown, as he has several suits of cloaths; he was a schoolmatter some time ago in the lower parts of St. Many's county, but lately a bar-keeper for Mr. Ball, in the city of Annapolis. Wheever apprehends and fecures the faid deferter, fazil receive the above

.W. S. BOWIE, captain. The officers belonging to W. S. Bowie's company are defired to march those men they have recruited to

Baltimore-Town immediately, that they may be cleathed, and inccu ated for the small-pex. TWELVE, DULLARS REWAR

reward.

DESERTED, from the aft division of the ad Mary-land regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their land regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of last month, a certain Daniel O'Boyle, alias Biles, born in Iseind, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a fimat, active, well made fellows had on a blue coat faced with scarler, blue waistcoat and breeches; he was inlisted in Cacil county. The above reward, and one shalling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant. Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis. In Annapolis.

RICHARD GRACE, lieut. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD,

WENT away this day from the subscriber's plan-VV tation, in Prince-George's county, near Panamed John Brett, a young fellow about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the fmallpox, wears his own yellow hair, has gray eyes, and a down look, when spoke to; had on and took with him, an old fashioned dove coloured broad cloth coat, a chocelate coloured wilton cloth waiffcoat, a pair of Ruffia drab breeches, one white and one brown linen flirt, new felt hat, good new slices, a pair of yarn stockings, and a sodier's cap covered with a slip of bearskin.

Also went away from the subscriber, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, an English fervant man, named WILLIAM Lows, a likely young fellew, about 25 years of age, sfeet o inches high, has gray eyes, and wears his own thort light coloured hair; his apparel was a brown cloth coas and waitcoar, Rulia drab breeches, a white linen shirt, white ribbed stockings, good shoes and buckles, and an old felt hat. Wheever takes up faid servants, shall be paid, on delivering them to the sub-scriber, at his dwelling plantation, the above reward, or forty dollars for either, by THOMAS SNOWDEN.