

THE high bred horse CARELESS will cover the...  
son at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare  
five shillings the groom, if the mare is patterned  
dollars and five shillings the groom, if not patterned  
twenty shillings the single leap.  
CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, his  
teeth in his mouth three inches high, was got by col. By-  
rains Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-da-  
m of King Herod by Otello, his great-grand-  
dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred  
red mare, who was the dam of Old Mille, and  
Hopper's Pacolet.

B. The mares will be received by Thomas W.  
son, who will take proper care of them, but not  
responsible for any that may get away.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.  
Annapolis, April 18, 1777.  
RESERVED from the ship DEFENCE, some time  
ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in the  
the 16th instant; He is a thick, well-made fellow,  
about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy com-  
plexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black  
coat and a hunting-shirt under it, a pair of brown  
stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up the  
HOBBS, and delivers him to the ship, shall be entitled  
to the above reward; and should the ship not be in  
the bay, to be put on board some of the galleys.

NE-ARUNDEL county court will meet on the  
third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of  
levying the public levy, and for regulating the county  
taxes, when all constables are desired to bring in their  
taxables on that day.

To the PUBLIC.  
CONGRESS, January 15, 1777.  
RESOLVED, That the Continental Treasurer be  
authorized and directed to borrow money on loan-  
certificates; that the same be counterfeited by the  
general for the time being.

RESOLVED, That all certificates issuing after the first  
of February, 1777, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; Treasurer, or Samuel  
Hillegas, and counterfeited agreeable to the resolutions  
of Congress, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of  
February, 1777.

RESOLVED, That an interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be  
paid on all sums of money already borrowed, and  
to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, and  
such certificates mention only an interest of four  
per centum per annum.

Continental Treasurer, in obedience to the  
resolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public,  
that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the  
United States, any sums of money, not less than two  
hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office,  
at the street.

Printers of news-papers in the United States, are  
desired to insert the above resolutions and advertise-  
ments in their papers for one month.  
M. HILLEGAS, Con. Treasurer.

CONGRESS, February 25, 1777.  
Resolved, That the most speedy stop may be put to  
the vicious and unsoldierly practice of deserting, and  
of offenders who receive the public money for  
that they design not to perform, may be cer-  
tainly and speedily carried back to the corps they have  
deserted from, it is earnestly recommended to the com-  
manding officers or inspectors in these United States,  
that they cause diligent enquiry to be made in  
respective counties or districts, for all deserters  
who may be lurking and harboured therein, and cause  
whenever found, to be immediately secured and  
brought to the nearest continental officer, and all such  
officers are hereby directed to receive and secure such  
deserters, that they may be safely delivered to their re-  
giments, and brought to a speedy trial and  
punishment; and farther to pay to the per-  
son bringing such deserters, eight dollars for each  
brought and delivered, and twelve months of  
pension in lieu of expenses, for every mile from the  
place where the deserter was taken up, to the place  
where he is delivered to the officer.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1777.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS. NUMBER III.

By the author of COMMON SENSE. (Continued from our last.)

INDEPENDENCE was a doctrine scarce and rare  
even towards the conclusion of the year twenty-  
five. All our politics had been founded on the  
hope or expectation of making the matter up—a  
hope, which, though general on the side of A-  
merica, had never entered the head or heart of the  
British court. Their hope was conquest and con-  
fiscation. Good Heavens! what volumes of thanks  
does America owe to Britain! What infinite obligations  
to the fool, that fills, with paradoxical vacancy,  
the throne! Nothing but the sharpest essence of villainy,  
compounded with the strongest distillation of folly,  
could have produced a manstroom that would have ef-  
fected a separation. The congress in seventy-four ad-  
ministered an abortive medicine to independence, by  
prohibiting the importation of goods, and the success-  
ful congress rendered the dose still more dangerous by  
continuing it. Had independence been a settled sys-  
tem with America (as Britain has advanced) she  
ought to have doubled her importation and prohibited,  
in some degree, her exportation. And this single cir-  
cumstance is sufficient to acquit America before any  
jury of nations of having a continental plan of indepen-  
dence in view. A charge, which had it been true,  
would have been honourable, but is so grossly false,  
that either the amazing ignorance or the wilful dis-  
honour, of the British court, is effectually proved by it.  
The second petition, like the first, produced no an-  
swer; it was scarcely acknowledged to be received;  
the British court were too determined in their villainy  
even to act it artfully, and in their rage for conquest  
neglected the necessary subtleties for obtaining it.  
They might have divided, distracted and played a  
thousand tricks with us had they been as cunning as  
they were cruel.

This last indignity gave a new spring to indepen-  
dence. Those who knew the savage obstinacy of the  
king, and the jobbing gambling spirit of the court,  
predicted the fate of the petition as soon as it was sent  
from America; for the men being known, their mea-  
sures were easily foreseen. As politicians we ought not  
to much to ground our hope on the reasonableness of  
the thing we ask; as on the reasonableness of the per-  
son of whom we ask it: who would expect discretion from  
a fool, candour from a tyrant, or justice from a villain?  
As every project of an accommodation seemed now  
to fail tall, men began to think seriously on the matter;  
and their reason being thus tript of the false hope which  
had long encompassed it, became approachable by fair  
debate; yet still the bulk of the people hesitated; they  
started at the novelty of independence, without once  
considering that our getting into arms at first was a  
more extraordinary novelty, and that all other nations  
had gone through the work of independence before us.  
They doubted, likewise, the ability of the continent  
to support it, without reflecting, that it required the same  
force to obtain an accommodation by arms as an inde-  
pendence. If the one was acquirable, the other was  
the same; because, to accomplish either, it was neces-  
sary that our strength should be too great for Britain  
to be due; and it was too unreasonable to suppose, that  
with the power of being masters, we should submit to  
be servants. Their caution, at this time, was exceed-  
ingly misplaced; for if they were able to defend their  
property, and maintain their rights by arms, they con-  
sequently were able to defend and support their inde-  
pendence; and in proportion as these men saw the neces-  
sity and rightness of the measure, they honesty and  
openly declared and adopted it, and the party who have  
acted since, have one triumphant honour, and fully estab-  
lished their characters. Error in opinion has this peculiar  
advantage with it, that the foremost point of the con-  
trary ground may at any time be reached by the sudden  
exertion of a thought; and it frequently happens in  
sentimental differences, that some striking circumstance,  
or some forcible reason, quickly conceived, will effect  
in an instant what neither argument or example could  
produce in an age.

I find it impossible in the small compass I am limited  
to, to trace out the progress which independence has  
made on the minds of the different classes of men, and  
the several reasons by which they were moved. With  
some, it was a passionate abhorrence against the king.

In this state of political suspense the pamphlet Common  
Sense made its appearance, and the success it met with does  
not become me to mention. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Samuel and  
John Adams were severally spoken of as the supposed authors.  
I had not, at that time, the pleasure either of personally  
knowing or being known to the two last gentlemen. The  
favour of Dr. Franklin's friendship I possessed in England,  
and my introduction to this part of the world, was through  
his patronage. I happened, when a school-boy, to pick up  
a pleasing natural history of Virginia, and my inclination  
from that day of seeing the western side of the Atlantic never  
left me. In October, seventy-five, Dr. Franklin proposed  
giving me such materials as were in his hands; towards  
completing a history of the present transactions, and formed  
desires of having the first volume out by the next spring. I  
had then formed the outline of Common Sense, and finished  
nearly the first part; and as I supposed the doctor's design in  
getting out a history, was to open the new year with a new  
system, I expected to surprise him with a production on that  
subject much earlier than he thought of, and without in-  
forming him of what I was doing, got it ready for the press  
as fast as I conveniently could, and sent him the first  
pamphlet that was printed off.

of England and his ministry, as a set of savages and  
brutes; and these men, governed by the agony of a  
wounded mind were for trutting every thing to hope  
and heaven, and bidding defiance at once. With  
others, it was a growing conviction, that the essence  
of the British court was to create, ferment and drive on  
a quarrel for the sake of confiscated plunder; men of  
this cast ripened into independence in proportion as  
the evidence increased. While a third class, conceiv-  
ing it was the true interest of America, in earnestly  
and externally, to be her own master, gave their sup-  
port to independence, step by step, as they saw their  
abilities to maintain it enlarge. With many it was a  
compound of all these reasons; while those who were  
too cautious to be reached by neither, remained, and  
still remain Tories.

The local necessity of being independent, with several  
collateral reasons, is pointed out in an elegant, modestly  
manner, in a charge to the grand jury for the district  
of Charles-Town, by the hon. WILLIAM HENRY  
DRAYTON, Esq; chief justice of South Carolina. This  
performance, and the ADDRESS of the CONVENTION  
of New-York, are pieces, in my humble opinion, of  
the first rank in America.

The principal causes why independence has not been  
so universally supported as it ought to be, are, fear and  
indolence, and the causes why it has been opposed, are,  
avarice, downright villainy, and lust of present power.  
There is not such a being in America as a Tory from  
conscience; some let it defect or other's interwoven in  
the character of a Tory, be they men or women, who  
can look with patience on the brutish, luxury and  
debauchery of the British court; and the violations  
of their army here. A woman's virtue must live by light-  
ly on her who can even hint a favourable sentiment in  
their behalf. It is remarkable that the commerce of  
prostitutes in New-York were Tories; and the schemes  
for supporting the Tory cause in this city, for which  
several are now in prison, and one hanged, were con-  
cocted and carried on in common bawdy houses, assisted  
by those who kept them.

The connexion between vice and despotism is a fit  
object for satire, but when the satire is a fact, it cuts  
with the irresistible power of a diamond. If a quaker,  
in defence of his just rights, his property and the chari-  
tability of his house, takes up a mallet he has spoiled the  
meeting; but the present king of England, who seduced  
and took into keeping a litter of their society, is re-  
verenced and supported with repeated testimonies,  
while the friendly hood from whom the wine was taken,  
(and who is now in this city) continues a drunkard in the  
service of his rival, as it proud of being cuckolded by  
a creature called a king.

Our support and success depend on such a variety of  
men and circumstances, that every one, who does but  
with well, is of some use. There are men who have  
a strange awkwardness to arms, yet have hearts to risk  
every shilling in the cause, or in support of those who  
have better talents for defending it. Nature, in the  
arrangement of mankind, has been some for every  
service in life. Were all soldiers, all would starve and  
go naked, and were none soldiers, all would be slaves.  
As disaffection to independence is the badge of a Tory, so  
affection to it is the mark of a Whig; and the different  
services of the Whigs, down from those who nobly con-  
tribute every thing, to those who have nothing to ren-  
der but their wishes, tend all to the same centre,  
though with different degrees of merit and ability.  
The larger we make the circle, the more we shall har-  
monize, and the stronger we shall be. All we want to  
shut out, is disaffection, and that excluded, we must ac-  
cept from each other such duties as we are best fitted  
to bestow. A narrow system of politics, like a narrow  
system of religion, is calculated only to tour the tem-  
per, and live at variance with mankind.

(To be continued.)  
BOSTON, May 2.  
By a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, of good  
intelligence, dated February 21, we are informed, that  
the plan was, for Burgoyne and a number of men of  
war from England to attack and take possession of  
Boston. Clinton to make an attack from Rhode-Island,  
while Carlisle came over the lakes, and the main army  
should enter New-York from the West-Kiver.

Saturday last returned from a cruise, the privateer  
ship Portsmouth, capt. Parker, private property, be-  
longing to Portsmouth, during which, we hear, he has  
taken four prizes, all of which are arrived at different  
ports.

The Ticonderoga post, informs, that on or about the  
21st ult. near 300 regulars were discovered by a party  
of our men a considerable distance this side Crown-  
Point; on intelligence of which at Ticonderoga fort,  
a party of about 200 men were sent from thence last  
Thursday evening, to make what discovery they  
could; so that we may soon expect to hear hostilities  
are commenced in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted credit  
at Bourdeaux, dated February 21, 1777.  
The hon. Arthur Lee, Esq; passed through this  
place two days ago in his way to Madrid, where he is  
to represent the congress. I had the honour of dining  
with him in company, and breakfasting at his lodgings  
with him alone. He says, they have very good assur-  
ance; that the whole force going to America will con-  
sist of 10,000 men, and about 10,000 men of war; to be  
commanded by gen. Burgoyne; and to go directly to  
Boston, and make a violent effort for a judgment in  
the last address, see our Gazette, No. 1642, 1643,  
1644.

that part of the country. General Clinton to assist him  
by a feigned attempt to penetrate through the country.  
We hear that Irish disputes have arisen between  
Pulia and the Turks, which threaten another rupture  
between those two powers. The merchants of Britain,  
in a memorial laid before lord Sandwich, reckon their  
losses, by the captures our privateers have made on their  
West-India trade, to be £.1,800,000. Inturbin e had  
risen to £.28 per cent. and many bankruptcies had  
taken place.

HARTFORD, May 5.  
Last Friday 15 prisoners taken at Danbury were  
brought to this town and delivered to the care of the  
committee.  
Same day 17 Tories belonging to New-Cambridge, a  
society in Farmington, were taken up and committed  
to goal in this place. They are a pack of fellows who  
were connected with the late Moses Under, who was  
infamous, and is well known; some of them had ac-  
tually engaged to serve under him in the ministerial  
army. The gentlemen by whose authority they were  
apprehended, gave them free liberty to go over to the  
enemy, but they rather chose to accept of their present  
confinement, where they remain for trial at the next  
superior court, for HIGH TREASON against the  
States.

Last Monday a parcel of Tories from New-Milford,  
and other places, were committed to the goal in this  
place, two of which were under sentence of death by a  
court-martial, but the time of their execution is not  
yet appointed.

FISH-KILL, May 8.  
Some days ago a villain was taken up at Peck's-Kill,  
in whose custody were found eighty-eight counterfeit  
Connecticut 40s. bills, and one of 30 dollars continental  
currency, badly done, being more pale, and fainter im-  
pressed, than the true ones; those of Connecticut are  
done of copper-plate, and not easily to be distinguished  
from the true ones, but from that circumstance, the  
true ones being done off at the common printing-press.  
We likewise hear that another of those adventurers,  
with 2,700l. of counterfeit money about him, is secured  
at Peck's-Kill.

It seems they are tempted to follow this desperate  
employment by the terms offered in the following ad-  
vertisement, taken from H. Gaine's Gazette, of the  
14th of April last, viz.  
Persons going into the other colonies, may be sup-  
plied with any number of counterfeited congress notes,  
for the price of the paper per ream. They are to be  
exactly executed, that there is no rique in getting  
them off; it being almost impossible to discover that  
they are not genuine. This has been proved by bills to  
a very large amount, which have been successfully cir-  
culated. Enquire for Q. P. D. at the Coffee-house,  
from 11 p. m. to 4 A. M. during the present month."

PHILADELPHIA.  
IN CONGRESS, May 9, 1777.  
Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures  
of the several States to observe great caution in settling  
the terms on which the militia shall be excused from  
personal service, agreeable to the resolve of Congress  
of the 19th day of April last; the measure therein recom-  
mended having been found, by experience, subject to  
great abuses and inconveniences.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.  
Extract of a letter from St. Eustacia, April 20, 1777.  
A small Virginia boat commanded by capt. Sin-  
clair, arrived here the 16th inst. from South-Carolina,  
with indigo. The 18th she sailed again, and that  
evening took a schooner with one hundred hogheads  
of rum, some sugars and 800 Jews. This morning the  
prisoners came up from Saba, where they were put on  
shore."

May 13. We hear the enemy in their late flight from  
Danbury in Connecticut had between two and three  
hundred men killed and wounded. General Arnold  
had one horse killed and another wounded under him  
in that engagement.

From Martinico we learn that capt. Weeks in the  
continental ship Kepria has taken a Lisbon packet,  
bound from London; mounting 16 guns, with three  
vessels under her convoy, after an obstinate engage-  
ment of five gallies.

The Oliver Cromwell, a private ship of war from  
this port, has taken four prizes and sent them into  
Martinico.

The sturdy Beggar, a privateer from Baltimore, has  
taken a valuable prize, bound from England to Lon-  
don. The governor of Senegal, with his retinue, was on  
board.

May 15. Sunday last arrived capt. Young, of the con-  
tinental ship Independence, who is arrived at a safe  
port with 300 tents, 2000 stand of arms, medicines, &c.  
By him we learn that an English frigate has taken a  
French twenty gun ship called Le Sane, from France  
and Martinico for St. Peter's in New-England with  
military stores, and carried her into Dominica. That  
the governor of Martinico has sent a frigate and guarda-  
costa to demand her, and has declared that if she is  
not delivered up, he will immediately make reprisals;  
and we are told the French have a formidable fleet in  
France ready to support their just claims; to cross  
the Atlantic unopposed by those British pirates who  
call themselves lords of the sea. We are farther told  
that lord Stormont, in his master's name, has demanded