

ANNO DOMINI 1777. MAY 13. ANNAPOLIS, MAY 13, 1777. THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, entered into on the first day of January last, and the unjust and unprofitable war prosecuted by Great-Britain, and the freedom of America, rendering it necessary to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, that all persons indebted to the concern in any way, make full and immediate payment, which has long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of such conduct, lenity ought not to be yet such as have it not in their power to settle their open accounts by payment, at this time, desired to settle the same by bonds. The business in the management of WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be conducted, until the completion thereof; and the experience of his past conduct will, we now recommend him to their future favour; his judgment, for mutual benefits, may be settled.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON. On some days past, opposite the over-land, above the mouth of Magotay, a curved, about 12 feet keel, with some of her rigging; The owner, proving his property, may gain, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who are of her.

JOHN TRIDGEL. Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777. LAND to be SOLD. EN hundred acres, lying in the aforesaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, county, Maryland, from which place produce conveyed to any part of Chelapeake Bay, at least 80 acres of bottom branch, partly and capable of making excellent Timothy-hay; there are 6 tenements made and 2 of two more; part of them are large clearing grounds. The upland is of a loamy soil, with pebble stones; it produces grain very well. The main road leading to the aforesaid landing goes through the land. The whole is a fine out-range for all kinds of stock, and will make three good settlements. Any persons, inclining to buy the whole, or part, may know the terms, by applying to Captain, Esq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward for the premises, or the subscriber, adjoining. Agency will be received, provided it is a legal state of Maryland.

BENEDICT BRICE. Kingiton (Jersey) May 20, 1777. Recruiting officers of the first Maryland regiment are ordered not to enlist any convict or SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unless they led to a native of this country) as none such received after the publication hereof. J. H. STONE, Col. of the 1st Maryland regiment. Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777. OLD to the best advantage, on the 2d Tuesday next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of Capt. JOHN deceased, on the premises, UT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it under a good fence; situated within a mile of three creeks, famous for fish and within two miles of Wicomico river, and same distance from Patowmack river; it is fit for farmer or planter; near one hundred to be laid down this fall in grain: There is also a dwelling-house, with two rooms on the floor, and sundry other out-houses.—Any person of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to land, and will show the same. Any currency taken in payment.

THOMAS BOND, Executor. Annapolis, June 3, 1777. THE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, MAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of stealing five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: His coat, made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchiefs, with white, an old blue coat with black light coloured cloth jacket, regimental marks, on his arms, marked M country made shoes, with a small pair of brass buckles in them; JOHN JEM, under sentence of death, about nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years old, and has a lump on his forehead something like a mole, when he made his escape, a light-colored coat, turned up with white; THOMAS WILLIAMS, committed for want of his good behaviour, about 36 years of age, five inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a dark complexion, and has thick lips. He is much liquor, and when intoxicated there is a very abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of these persons, and secures them, so that they may be again, shall receive five pounds reward for each of them.

THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro named ISAAC, formerly the property of Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benja-min, of Montgomery county. His master is requested to take him away and pay charges.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1777.

LONDON, January 13.

OF the many advantages derived to Old England from the American war, the great improvement in the art of political lying is not the least considerable. This art is now brought so near to perfection, and is so much on a par between the contending parties, that no man need go without a full meal of that which fits each to his stomach. Will you give me leave to lay before your readers a bill of fare, and leave them to cater for themselves?

The Americans are greatly distressed for want of woollens; there is not one entire pair of breeches in the whole army. The bodies of all those rebels who fell in the several skirmishes of New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Connecticut-Road, &c. were immediately eaten up by their surviving brethren, to prevent a discovery of the almost incredible numbers of the killed and wounded. This accounts for the silence of the Gazette in that particular.

We have authority to assure our readers, that the address, presented to the Howes at New-York in October last, was actually signed by every man's own hand, whose name is subscribed to it. Notwithstanding which, it is said some of those loyal gentlemen were then on this side of the Atlantic.

General Washington is so thoroughly hated by the whole body of people under his command, that scarce an evening passes without his being shot at by his own soldiers. He is such a fool, that he lately lent to the congress dispatches of the utmost importance, by a fellow almost as ignorant as himself. This fellow staid drinking at an alehouse, till a rat ran away with his knapsack, and carried it in his mouth to lord Howe. The house of Hanover, and its truffy friends the Jacobites, have laboured all in their power to conciliate the affections of the colonies. Fighting and scratching, the proverb says, is the Scotch way of wooing.

A King's Friend.

January 20.

Mr. Deane, agent for the congress at Paris, has received blank commissions from them for fitting out privateers: He has asked and obtained leave from the court of France to fit out ships in their ports, and has sent over here to collect American officers for that service; so that we may expect great havoc among our merchant ships in the channel, as no cruizers are out to intercept or annoy them, or any convoys for our trade to Spain or Portugal, which must evidently suffer.

There are three facts relative to the American war, which are well worthy the attention of the public. The first is the expence. It has cost this country, since general Gage went to Boston, the enormous sum of thirty millions! The other is the waste of men. General Howe's army alone, since their landing upon Staten-land, have lost something more than ten thousand men! The loss sustained by the army in Canada, in the fleet, &c. are not included. The loss sustained by the captures of merchant vessels, has been calculated by those who have reason to be best acquainted with it; to be, at least, one million eight hundred thousand pounds! Government store-ships, transports, &c. are not reckoned. These are naked truths, upon which every man can, and it is proper that every man should, make his own comments.

Feb. 3. The states-general has commissioned, and are fitting for sea, with all possible expedition, two ships of 64 guns each, four of 50 guns, and six frigates. It is near thirty years since an equal armament has been prepared by that republic.

The Amphitrite, a French frigate, laden with artillery, ammunition, engines, &c. for the revolted colonies, did not put back to Havre, nor was she detained from sailing by any order of the French court, as several paragraph writers have pretended. It is true that the Amphitrite did, from contrary winds, put into Port L'Orient, but she sailed from thence in three or four days after, with the first fair wind.

A stock-jobbing paragraph writer, in one of the morning papers of this day, pretends, that a proclamation has been just issued in France, "Prohibiting the sale of any English vessels or their cargoes (taken by the Americans) in any ports of France;" but we have good authority to declare, that no such proclamation has ever been issued in France, and this our ministers well know: On the contrary, the captain of one of the prizes carried into Nantz by the Reprisal ship of war, in which Dr. Franklin came over, was obliged to ransom his vessel for 12,000 louis d'ors; and the cargo of the other prize was disposed of without any interference on the part of the French court.

Extrait of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19.

It is generally believed here, that a war with England will soon take place, and great preparations are certainly making for it, particularly in the marine department. The French nation universally take part with the colonies, and earnestly wish to see them independent. It is no secret here, that this court has furnished large quantities of military stores, with a great number of brass cannon, mortars, engineers, officers, &c. to the Americans (exclusive of the supplies obtained in the way of commerce); and that eight or ten vessels laden with them, have lately sailed from Havre, Brest, Nantz, Bourdeaux, &c. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane are closely watched by lord Stormont. They have lately removed from the Rue de L'Universite, to the Rue Jacob. The Doctor is much fought after by the philosophers of this city; but although he occasionally spares an hour or two in entertaining them, it is only to cloak his political operations; but no subtlety will do it effectually; on the

contrary every one knows that he and Mr. Deane have frequent interviews with the ministers; and indeed one of their visits to count de Virgeneces (the minister of foreign affairs) a few days after the Doctor's arrival, was so public, that all Paris immediately knew and talked of it. Nobody doubts but a treaty of alliance between France, Spain and the Colonies will soon take place, and many think it already signed. "Whether this be the case or not, England has certainly much to dread from the secret machinations of the American deputies at this court."

We learn from good authority, that the hostilities now begun between the Turks and the Russians, have been secretly fomented by France, the better to dilable Russia from giving any assistance to England, in case of a war in Europe.

All the nations of Europe seem to have taken a sudden alarm; even the phlegmatic Dutch are hastily fitting out a large fleet.

Another great bankruptcy of a West-India house is daily expected.

The ship Sam, capt. Richardson, which sailed from Barbados the 20th ult. with about 20,000 dollars, and 52 cwt. of ivory on board, bound for Liverpool, was taken the 25th, in lat. 20, by the independence, an American privateer of 10 guns and 95 men, John Young, commander, belonging to the congress. The ship was sent to Philadelphia with the ivory and silver.

March 25. Expresses are daily passing between Germany and London, from whence it is thought the little states of that empire, who have artied to furnish the troops for America, have been set on by a certain court to break their engagements, as they continue their excuses, first for not providing the number agreed upon, and next for the delay in not being ready to march.

Extrait of a letter from Portsmouth, March 23.

"Went out of the harbour to Spithead, the Squirrel frigate, capt. Douglais; and the Atlantic, Sippers; Hannah, Wheatley; Swan, Dale; transports, with horses on board, for New-York."

A memorial was lately transmitted to Sir J. Yorke, at the Hague, to be presented to the States-General. The memorial complains of the conduct of the states, for permitting the Americans to be supplied, through the means of their subjects, with such warlike stores as have been prohibited by proclamation. Sir Joseph Yorke delivered the memorial to the monthly president of the assembly. The president, after laying it before the assembly, returned to the anti-chamber, in which Sir Joseph Yorke was waiting. Sir Joseph requested an answer. The president informed him that the memorial was then under consideration. Sir Joseph wished the assembly to be informed, "That unless a categorical answer was returned to the memorial, he should quit the Hague immediately." The president delivered this message to the assembly, and soon returned with the following retort:

"I am desired by the states-general to acquaint your excellency that there are no gates to the Hague."

Neither the court or admiralty now deny the intelligence given a month ago, of the Pomona being sunk by the Licorne. They only palliate the fact, by saying she was the aggressor.

A letter from Gallway in Ireland says, "Two American privateers, mounting 14 guns each, and many swivels, put in here to procure some fresh provisions and water. On being supplied with such provisions as they wanted, for which they paid in dollars, they weighed anchor and sailed, after being in the bay only 24 hours."

Luring the short time the captains were on shore, they behaved with the greatest politeness; said they were sorry that such a breach was made between them and their mother country, which might have been made up three years ago, had lord Chatham's scheme been put in execution. The crews that came on shore with them were dressed in blue uniforms, with cockades, and made a genteel appearance, but were all armed with pistols, &c. They had been out from Philadelphia ten weeks, and had taken only four prizes, which they had sent to America."

March 15. We have good authority to say, that it is at length agreed by the council at Versailles to assist the Americans to the utmost of their power. A general officer is named to go there, and officers of inferior rank are going off every day to serve with the Americans.

It is almost impossible to conceal the injury done to our trade by the American privateers much longer. Besides 210 vessels taken by the New-England privateers, there are now 70 more missing, of which there is no account, but yet are feared to have shared the same fate.

March 29. Yesterday morning some fresh dispatches were received at lord George Germaine's office, from general Howe at New-York, which was brought over in the Africa, capt. Carmichael, who arrived at the cove of Corke the 21st inst.

A correct and authentic relation of the DEBATE in the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOUT three o'clock Mr. Buller (a lord of the admiralty) moved the committee of supplies, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, to vote 45,000 seamen for the year 1777.—Sir George Younge arose, and while he approved the putting this country in a proper state of defence, reprobated at large that ruinous system on which the present civil war had its foundation.—Mr. Temple Luttrell then got up, and entered at large into the state and administration of the marine department of government under lord Sandwich. He shewed that the naval strength of this nation, for the

protection of Great-Britain and Ireland, was by no means equal to the account publicly given by some of the most responsible characters in office. So far from 23 ships of the line fit for sea, as was asserted at the opening of parliament by the first naval authority in Great-Britain, and positively insisted on by the noble lord over the way (lord George Germaine) in contradiction to real, though melancholy facts stated by another right honourable member (col. Barre) you had not, on the first day of the present session, a sufficient number of men to complete the complements of 13 full of the 23 guardships then in commission. So as to render them in a condition fit to encounter an enemy. He conceived it to be the immediate duty of parliament to take measures for putting these kingdoms in a proper state of nava defence, and not suffer the most useful of the ships, and the flower of our seamen, to be sent 3000 miles off on a fruitless, romantic attempt, to reduce the vast continent of America to unconditional submission, utterly lost to these dominions (to borrow the words of a very emphatic orator [solicitor general] of the long robe) "by the folly of a few, the madness of some, and the evil designs of many, who have gone headlong into these desperate enterprises." Let us be careful of what yet remains of empire and of liberty, nor leave these islands in a defenceless state, while your confederate enemies of France and Spain actually command all the European seas with a fleet of 50 men of war. I shall be told, perhaps, it would be highly improper thus publicly to expose the weakness of the navy to those inimical powers, of which I am expressing so serious an apprehension. Sir, if there could be a ray of hope consistent with common sense that such specious falsehoods of government could impose upon the clear-sighted statesmen on the other side of the channel, or upon their ministers and emissaries on this side, I should allow that we had, in the noble earl, the best commissioner of the admiralty that ever presided at that board; I mean so long as the safety of your nation depends upon concealing or disguising the truth; for I verily believe him to be the only man of his rank and education in these realms, I am sure he is the only professed moralist, who, after reiterated detection in the grossest impositions, and deep laid fictions, can rally again, and return to the charge with so sanctimonious a composure, so dauntless an effrontery, that the rarity and perfection of the vice almost constitutes it a virtue. Here Mr. attorney general arose, and called Mr. Luttrell to order, appealing to the committee, whether such language, and so personal an attack, ought to be suffered? Mr. Luttrell, however, persevered in his privilege, as a representative of the people, to set forth, in as strong colours as he pleased, the official faults or iniquities of any of the public ministers of this country, where he was ready to support this allegations by circumstantial proofs.

The attorney-general replied, that as there was no accusation formally before that assembly, Mr. Luttrell could not, consistently with the rules of the house, proceed any further. To which Mr. Luttrell made answer, that he would at all hazards proceed in acquitting himself of his duty.—He knew (with great deference to that learned and respectable gentleman) he was within the law of parliament, and the rights of every individual member of it; and that the plea of wanting a formal accusation was a chicanery which would avail nothing; for if the ministry would suffer him to carry a motion for the returns and state of the navy, on which to ground his charges, he assured the house he could do no less, in consequence of those abuses and mal-practices which must on enquiry come out, than follow such a motion by an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased, for the welfare of his people, to remove the earl of Sandwich; not only from his office he now holds, but from the royal councils and presence for ever." He then went on by saying, that to give the first commissioner of the naval department the palm of specious falsehoods, while he had so many competitors in the ministerial fraternity, was indeed no trifling compliment. He acknowledged he was run hard by those men who give out to the world that they have offered conditions of peace and a real redress of grievances to the people of America, which offers have been rejected.—"By those men on the treasury-bench, who advance that the congress have disavowed every purpose of conciliation short of independence.—"What conditions of peace, founded on redress of real grievances, have been offered to the congress, or any delegates in whom the Americans put a trust? Shall I be told again of your ambiguous, hypocritical, and insidious playcards and proclamations, tending only to allure and cajole a few dastard renegades from the cause of constitutional liberty to your tyrannical standards? We were told by a noble lord the other night, that "He would never allow the legislative claims of this country to be a grievance." These were his very words; I took them down in writing at the instant he uttered them. One of the first crown lawyers added, that nothing could satisfy government short of unconditional submission. "The Americans have no terms to demand (said he) from your justice, whatever they may hope from your grace and mercy." Sir, when the heathen emperor, Claudius Cæsar, held Caractacus and all the British warriors in chains at his chariot wheels, he talked not so proud a language to his captives, as these Christian ministers, while they invoke the special interposition of the Almighty, hold forth to their own countrymen, hitherto superior to them in the lists: In short, strip off the mask and specious falsehoods from every department of state; as it is now modelled, and the war is a war for taxation, a war of injustice, impiety, and endless bloodshed. Mr. Wombwell (member for Huntingdon) violently took up the cause of lord Sandwich, and entered into a long panegyric upon his private virtues, public