Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

CESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

E term of the COPARTNERSHIP between ALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, expired on the first day of January last, and the cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impossible to renew the same; notice is hereby given, mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, ir affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request persons indebted to the concern in any manner to make full and immediate payment, which has been so long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

—— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, at last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

branch of the business in the management of our HNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully tended to, until the completion thereof; and nds experience of his past conduct will, we hope, tly recommend him to their future favours, er his judgment, for mutual benefits, may disposed to settle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For S A L E,

Y lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty teen, two rooms below, and two above, a three ne dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by n, a story and a half high, and an old store new covered about three years ago, and with a xpence may be made either a convenient store or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts k paling, and contains near an acre. Part of ce may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving per security, with interest

ALEX. HAMILTON.

T I C K E T S

IN THE

ERICAN STATES LOTTERY

WILL BE SOLD BY

ALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

N N A P O L I S,

the 11th day of August next, and no longer.

Baltimore, July 16, 1777.

ORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

SERTED from capt. Jacob Brice's company, of the 3d regiment of Maryland troops, commanded by col. M. Gist, the two following men, viz.

IN DUNBAR, an Irishman, five feet six inches dark complexion, short black curling hair, has a eye, which he got lately by fighting, and a black above his eye: Had on a blue coat, torn on the houlder, a light coloured cloth jacket with gold holes, buckskin breeches worked on the front, cotton stockings, pumps, and silver buckles, and his hat like a tailor.

LLIAM SALLY, an Irishman, five feet seven nt inches high, fair complexion, a little pitted he small-pox, light hair tied behind, and likewise has a black eye: Had on a short brown jacket metal buttons, buckskin breeches, white yarn gs, long quartered pumps, and silver buckles, s hat cocked in the military taste, and has much pearance of a soldier.

oever apprehends the said deserters, and confines in any gaol in the United States, shall have the reward, or twenty dollars for each, and if t to Baltimore, all reasonable charges paid, by

JACOB BRICE, captain.

W A N T E D,

MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. uch a person may meet with encouragement by g to the printer.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

E subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD OHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant ce will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at An , for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfy settlements, for all monies due them, and, as ndulgences have been given them, hopes regard paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble servant,

tf THO. HARWOOD, jun.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

N away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 ches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light hair tossed back, has a weakness in one of his s: Had on a country hat half worn, and a country shirt almost new, one linsey jacket with w cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old newly sealed, old stockings black and blue, an zor, and an old day-book with his name in many in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and deavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever s the said servant, so that his master may get him shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought all reasonable charges paid, by me,

WILLIAM RAY, jun.

GREEN.

(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No. 1600.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1777.

LISBON, *April 15.*

WE have set at liberty the foreigners that had been imprisoned during the late reign, for dealing in rough diamonds, and have also restored to them their effects which had been seized.

Though we do not at present talk much of war, nevertheless the queen has lately made a grand promotion in four regiments.

Genoa, May 7. Letters from Spain announce, that the Court has received certain intelligence that the great fleet commanded by Don Cevallos was arrived at Buenos-Ayres; and had taken on its passage an English ship, laden with gold, silver, and other contraband goods; and that it had also intercepted three other ships of the same nation, that were carrying warlike stores to Brazil.

Berlin, May 13. His Prussian majesty is perfectly recovered from his late fit of the gout, and attends the military exercises of the season as usual. On Friday last his majesty dined at Charlottenburg, and returned to Berlin in the evening. On Saturday the seven regiments of infantry in garrison here passed the special review; and on Sunday the corps of gens'd'Armes and general Zeiten's hussars. The great reviews are fixed for the 20th, and the two following days.

LONDON, *May 9.*

On Monday the 28th ult. the Aurora's cargo of tobacco (a prize brought into Liverpool) divided into about 80 lots, was sold by auction in one hour and a half, for upwards of 30,000l.

The fact respecting lord Percy is, in substance, as follows. After the affair at Trenton, general Howe wrote to lord Percy for 1500 men. Lord Percy did not immediately comply with this order; but returned for answer, that the enemy were collecting a large force near Providence, of which circumstance he supposed gen. Howe unacquainted; that he thought it his duty to represent this matter, and to add, that he apprehended it would be dangerous to the service in that part, to send away so large a corps.

Gen. Howe replied, that lord Percy knew the consequence of disobedience of orders, that he would be tried by a court-martial, and would certainly be broke; that he (gen. Howe) was inclined to shew his lordship all the indulgence that his services deserved; at the same time he insisted upon his order being punctually obeyed. The troops were sent.

Lord Percy wrote an account of the whole affair, and sent it (by the last vessels from Rhode-Island) to his father, the duke of Northumberland; at the same time beseeching his grace, to lay him, with all humility at his majesty's feet, and to solicit his immediate recall.

The duke complied with his son's request. The king was greatly surprised. Lord George Germaine was sent for. His lordship was surprised also, not having had the least information of such difference.

It is not known what has been done; but it is probable that gen. Robertson, or gen. Pattison, who will set out this day to embark for New-York, will carry the decision.

May 10. The appearance of the American privateers in the Channel has so affected insurance, that scarce any good names can be got to a policy, almost at any price.

This morning 40 per cent. insurance was offered on the Dutch mail that sailed on Saturday last from Harwich for Helvoetsluys, no certain advice having yet been received of her arrival.

Letters from Amsterdam mention, that a large American privateer had put in there to repair, and was almost ready to sail on a cruize; that she had taken 7 or 8 prizes off Bermuda in November last.

When the speaker, of the house of commons arrived at the bar of the house of peers on Wednesday, previous to the civil list bill receiving the royal assent, he made the following speech:

"*Most gracious sovereign,*

"The bill which it is now my duty to present to your majesty, is intitled, "An act for the better support of his majesty's houshold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain;" to which your commons humbly beg your royal assent.

"By this bill, Sir, and the respectful circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, your commons have given the fullest and clearest proof of their zeal and affection for your majesty; for in a time of public distress, full of difficulty and danger, their constituents labouring under burthens almost too heavy to be borne, your faithful commons postponed all other business; and, with as much dispatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your majesty a large present supply, but also a very great additional revenue; great, beyond example; great beyond your majesty's highest expence.

"But all this, Sir, they have done in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wisely, what they have granted liberally; and feeling what every good subject must feel, with the greatest satisfaction, that, under the direction of your majesty's wisdom, the affluence and grandeur of the sovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

May 23. The following message was, on Wednesday, received by the house of commons from his majesty:

"G. R.

"His majesty, relying on the zeal of his faithful commons, thinks it necessary to desire that they will make provision for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, that may arise in the course of the ensuing campaign, and for the gold coinage."

The supplies granted in the course of the present year, including the intended vote of credit, and 2,000,000l. navy bills, to be paid off, will amount to fourteen millions and a half. If to this we add four millions and a half interest, paid to the public creditors, and 900,000l. per annum revenue of civil list, we shall find the whole of the burdens borne by the people of this country, for the year 1777, amount to little short of twenty millions sterling.

Yesterday orders were sent to Corke, to get ready provisions there for twenty sail of transports for New-York, which they are to expect by the 30th instant.

This morning advice was received from Dunkirk, that capt. Kelly was very unhappy in his present situation; that the French had thrown so many obstacles in his way, and he had so many punctilios to go through before his ship could be delivered up, that he is apprehensive he will at last be disappointed. From their present behaviour he much doubts whether they ever intended he should have the ship again. However, by the assistance of an attorney, he hopes to be able to go through regularly all the forms required; and thereby it will soon be determined, whether the French were sincere in their promises. The same advices say, that capt. Cunningham and crew, though at present they are confined in prison at the request of our ambassador at Paris, yet they live there in great plenty, daily receiving favours from the French inhabitants at that port, and are hourly resorted to by some of the principal people; from which it is imagined their stay in prison will be very short.

All accounts from America agree, that there has been a greater mortality, through the flux and other disorders, among the foot-guards, than in any other corps.

So great is the scarcity of men for land as well as sea service, that all the invalids who are capable of serving abroad are to be picked out for that purpose without delay.

A ship from Virginia, with 250 hogsheads of tobacco, bound to France, is taken by the crew, and carried into Whitehaven.

May 24. They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, which usually consist of 26,000 men, are reduced by the late draughts, and by sickness, to 21,000, and that orders have been given for recruiting them; but this is done with great difficulty, as all the German powers are employed in the same business.

The 26th ult. there was the greatest tempest all over Western Prussia and Pomerania that ever was remembered, which has done infinite damage, and destroyed several houses, churches, &c.

Lord C——m; it is confidently affirmed, has lately transmitted accounts of a very alarming nature to some of the principal persons in administration, respecting the intrigues of two northern courts with the leading members of a certain republic, and their frequent conferences with the French ambassador.

The last accounts from Paris mention an order having been sent to Toulon and Brest for immediately arming all the small ships of war, and for disarming eight sail of the line that were lately put in commission at the last-mentioned port.

May 27. We are assured from very good authority, the true reason of the Badger sloop of war coming express from the West-Indies was, to inform government that admiral Gayton had intercepted two or three letters from the governor of St. Domingo to the American congress, in which were contained promises to furnish them with whatever arms and ammunition they might want.

The secret treaty between the emperor, the king of Prussia, and the king of Sweden, is certainly concluded: The particulars are not all known as yet, but their plan is to oppose the empress of Russia in her progress.

The French officers who were confined on board the guardship at the Nore, have been released through the intercession of the french ambassador, on condition of immediately returning to France, and never more setting foot in America during the present war.

The Mercet, late the Earl of Errol, a large American vessel from Virginia, with 360 hogsheads of tobacco, fustic, and staves on board, bound to France, was taken by eight of the ship's company, after they had been out 37 days from the Capes, owing to some bad usage they had met with from the captain, whom they secured, and have brought the ship into Whitehaven, in order to sell her cargo, which is valued at 30,000l.

We can, from undoubted authority, assure the public, that the *Earl of Chatham* proposes to go down to the house of lords next Thursday, the 19th, or the day following, if his health will permit him, in order to make an important motion relative to America.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 2, 1777.

"Yesterday a schooner coming in from Cadiz, with money on board (about 12,000 dollars) wine, and other articles for the garrison, *was chased, and taken by a Spanish guardship.* The English commodore (capt. Hay of the Alarm) on seeing Spanish colours hoisted on board the schooner, sent boats from our fleet to retake her. She was so closely chased by them, as to oblige her to run ashore on the coast of Spain, within reach of their guns. A barge, with twelve men armed with musquets, and commanded by the master of the Alarm, came up with her. *Many shots were fired by the Spaniards,* some of which took place in the boat. They were returned by our sailors, who boarded the vessel and took out the money. *The Spanish battery then opened on them, firing two or three shots among them,* without doing any damage. On a signal made by the commodore they returned, and brought with them the money. It remains to see whether the vessel, or any satisfaction will be demanded for an English subject, who was killed by the Spaniards, on their first boarding her."

They write from Madeira, that a rebel privateer, called the Little John, is taken, after a severe conflict, by an English sloop of war of inferior force, and carried into that port to repair her damage, before she can be sent to England. The commander of the privateer, who was formerly an officer in the English navy, ran five of his men through, during the action, whom he could not keep to their quarters.

BOSTON, *July 24.*

By an express arrived here last night, from Manchester, in the state of Vermont, which he left on Tuesday the 15th instant, we learn, that the enemy were then in possession of and fortifying Castle-Town, on the Hampshire grants, so called, and cutting a road through towards South-Bay, in order to get to Fort-Anne—that there had been a battle at Hughparton, between a body of our troops under the command of colonel Ebenezer Francis, of the Massachusetts state, and colonel Hale, of the Hampshire state, and about 2000 of the enemy, when our people retreated, being overpowered by numbers; that the loss on our side was reported to be 150 killed and missing, among the former were the above-mentioned colonels Francis and Hale—that there had been a second engagement at or near Fort-Anne, between another body of our troops under the command of colonel Warner and about 1500 of the enemy, when they were repulsed with considerable loss—that it was reported and believed that the enemy, in both actions, had between four and five hundred killed, and must have a greater number wounded—and that major Skeene (for whom Mr. Lovel was exchanged) had got to Skeenesborough with a number of tories and soldiers, was determined to fortify and defend that place to the last extremity, being offered what assistance he required from the *humane* general Howe.

Last Tuesday morning arrived an express from Providence, informing, that a fleet of transports, under convoy, came to anchor off Point-Judith, on Monday evening; it was conjectured that they were bound to Rhode-Island.

PROVIDENCE *July 19.*

Saturday evening last a flag of truce came up the river from Newport with baggage, &c. for gen. Prescot. An officer, who came in the flag, strongly solicited for leave to come up, and to have an interview with the general, which was not granted. The baggage, &c. was received, and next day the flag returned to Newport.

By some deserters from Rhode-Island we learn, that the capture of gen. Prescot threw the enemy into great confusion. After recovering a little from their panic, parties were dispatched to every quarter of the island in search of their general, but finding him gone, they were obliged to console themselves in bestowing curses and imprecations on the rebels. The command of the troops at Rhode-Island devolved on gen. Smith.

Capt. Benjamin Pearce, in the privateer United States, belonging to Warren, in company with a New-London privateer, has taken a ship from the West-Indies bound to London, having on board 450 hogsheads of sugar, 200 deerskins, 200 raw hides, 6000 white oak staves, &c. The prize is arrived in a safe port.

FISH-KILL, *July 31.*

Extract of a letter from Mosis's creek, July 26.

"We have just had a brush with the enemy at Fort Edward, in which lieut. Van Veghten was most inhumanly butchered and scalped. Two serjeants and two privates were likewise killed and scalped, one of the latter had both his hands cut off. They took a young woman, Janey M'Crea by name, out of a house at Fort Edward, carried her about half a mile into the bushes, and there killed and scalped her in cold blood. They have killed and scalped another woman near the same place.

Last Tuesday two men were taken up and interrupted in their errand to gen. Howe. They, being both Germans, were recommended to one Freleigh, their countryman, a staunch tory, to direct them the road. They unluckily made a mistake by calling on a whig of the same name, who heard their enquiries and found out their errand; thinking it rather unsafe to let them pass, without a further examinaton into their real business, sent them for that purpose under convoy to the commissioners at Poughkeeple.

Last Monday was hanged at Fort Montgomery, one of lord Howe's recruiting officers.

Last week another of the same gentlemen was hanged at Peeks-Kill.

KINGSTON (*New-York*) *July 22.*

We hear that upon the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, our troops and militia came in from all quarters in such numbers, that there were soon after at Fort Edward and the posts near it, an army of above 60,000 men, who, it is hoped, may in their turn drive gen. Burgoyne out of the country faster than he came, and may also properly check and chastise those Indians, and worse savages the tories that joined them, who on the news of our quitting Ticonderoga, began to discover a hostile disposition towards us, and that they were only restrained by fear from acting as open enemies.

July 24. We learn that some villainous designs of the enemy, (befitting the baseness of their cause) to be executed by their secret emissaries, in gen. Washington's camp, was lately discovered, and the actors properly punished.