

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1777.

BOSTON, October 30.

The following resolves passed the general assembly of this state, previous to their adjournment, viz.

RESOLVED, That the troops under gen. Burgoyne, be quartered in the barracks on Prospect and Winter hills, and such others as a committee of both houses, hereafter to be appointed, shall judge most safe, retired, and easy guard; and that they obtain suitable quarters for the general officers, and proper rooms for the other officers of rank; the foreign troops to be kept separate from the British, as far as practicable; and that every vessel coming into the town of Boston, or on this side Charlestown-Neck; and the committee aforesaid are directed to fix such limits for the restraints of officers and soldiers, as may be consistent with a strict fulfilment of the convention. That the representatives of the town of Boston be a committee empowered to afford all such assistance as a committee empowered to procure fuel, by influence or otherwise, as they shall judge will best favour the public interest. That every vessel coming from the northward for this purpose, shall be provided with a pass, signed by general Heath, certifying that the wood in those vessels is for the sole use of the army with general Burgoyne, now prisoners of war in the state of Massachusetts Bay; and that, if the said vessels, that army must be the sufferers.

And it is further resolved, That no inhabitant of the United States, or any other person whatever, shall at any time enter the limits assigned for preventing their communication with the prisoners, without a written licence obtained for that purpose from the council or general Heath, under pain of injurious discipline, which general Heath is hereby empowered and requested to direct. That the committee aforesaid be directed to appoint a proper number of persons of capacity and approved fidelity, to buy and deliver out to the prisoners the various sorts of provisions brought to Boston market, the produce of this state, that they shall need, over and above the rations to be furnished by general Heath, such quantities as will be needful for their consumption while here, which shall be purchased with the currency of the United States, or some of them; to be paid out of the treasury by order of council, and sold at the prices given for them; and if the same is paid in any part in gold or silver, the same shall be deposited in the public treasury, to be drawn there as the court shall order; and the persons appointed as above shall be under strict bonds of such tenor as the council shall order, for a faithful discharge of their duty.

Provided nevertheless, That in case the committee directed to appoint a number of persons to buy and deliver out to the prisoners provisions, should find that mode of procedure does not answer the purpose intended, or should think it for the interest of the government to discontinue it; and that upon their representing the matter to the council, they the council, are hereby empowered to order the same to be discontinued, and to make such other regulations as they think necessary. That the honorable council be requested to order one thousand men, including officers, and as many more as they shall find necessary, from such parts of the militia of this state, as they shall judge equitable to serve as guards, and to be under the command of general Heath.

And that John Taylor, and Nathan Cushing, Esqrs. be a committee, with such as the honorable council shall think fit, to carry this resolve into execution; and that they advise with general Heath touching the several matters mentioned in the foregoing resolve.

HARTFORD, October 29.

Last Tuesday, a shot from the enemy at the north end of Rhode-Island, killed one man and wounded another at our encampment on the main. It is said they belonged to Connecticut.

The flag mentioned in our last to have sailed for New-York was sent on Saturday, forced on shore at Crane-Neck, on Long-Island; the prisoners, 37 out of 44, rode upon the captain, took the flag from him, and after robbing her of provisions, made their escape on the island, purposely to avoid the men of war; the remainder were taken on board the Scorpion, captain Brown, the flag being stopped by him from proceeding to New-York.

Wednesday last a flag sailed for Newport with seven prisoners, late belonging to the Weymouth packet, two having run off the night before, and supposed to have stole a boat, and gone to join their comrades at Rhode-Island.

ANNAPOLIS, December 1.

The hon. James Brice, William Helmesly, and Daniel Carroll, Esqrs. are appointed members of the council of this state, in the room of John Rogers, Joseph Folk, and Joseph Sim, Esqrs. who have resigned. On Monday last an election was held for a delegate to represent this city in General Assembly, in the room of Samuel Chase, Esq. who had resigned, when Allen Quinn, Esq. was elected.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Nov. 22, 1777.

WE have very little domestic news to entertain you with. Fort Mifflin is gone after a most gallant resistance. The garrison got off after having spiked and otherwise injured the cannon. It is yet supposed that the enemy will not get the fleet up to the

city this winter. 'Tis certain that lord Cornwallis, with about 1800 men, crossed the Schuylkill this week, and went down to Chester, 'tis thought with design to cross Delaware opposite Billingsport, and fall upon Red Bank. Brigadier Huntington with his brigade is detached to support that post; gen. Varnum was there before with 1200, besides 4 regiments already in the fort ere Varnum arrived; so that Cornwallis will probably meet a reception unexpectedly warm.

Morgan's corps are with gen. Washington, and a brigade of Gates's army likewise. Twenty regiments in all are ordered from the North to reinforce this army. Now for foreign intelligence.

Mr. Bingham sends us a letter from Mr. Carmichael, dated at Paris, June 26 and July 6, which contains the following passages: "Lee writes me he is on his return from Berlin, and that his business succeeds. If our enemies do not succeed, they mean to close with us on terms they can, sensible that if this great effort should succeed, they have little to hope in future. An animating reason for us to persevere in the contest. The English have completed their loan amongst themselves; no foreigners have assisted them, although the terms to the lenders are better than any yet offered by that nation, except ours. The Spaniards have refused the mediation of France and England in their dispute with Portugal, being determined to prosecute the war until Portugal makes restitution and demands peace. They have taken the important island of St. Catharine on the coast of the Brazil without loss, and mean vigorously to prosecute their operations on the Brazil. This I hear from an unbiassed authority, one of the family ministers. It is not probable, that the Indians in the East have fallen on their oppressors and have taken Madras. India stock has fallen in consequence of this. Both France and Spain continue their armaments as if preparing for some great event. This obliges England to do the same. Of course all their navy and army contracts are for five years, and they employ as many workmen in the dock-yards as they did in any time of the last war. From this circumstance you may judge, how ever different their declarations may be in parliament, they have real apprehensions from this court and that of Spain. It would render our negotiations with Prussia more successful, if a tobacco ship could by any means be pushed into England, which ship might make her returns in manufactures necessary for us, and at 20 per cent. cheaper than we can have them here. Captains Weems, Johnston, and Nicholson, have just destroyed 26 vessels on the English and Irish coasts. I am dispatching Conyngham from hence on the same business. I begin to think war unavoidable." Signed Carmichael.

The above is enclosed in a letter from Mr. Bingham, dated Martinique, Oct. 13, 1777, which contains the following extracts: "The general received a few days ago, by a packet from Rochelle, Sept. 4, the following intelligence: 'The French had been dispatched with instructions to the French ambassador in London, to claim all French vessels captured (without the limits) by the English, which have been regularly cleared out for any French ports; which regulations, if not complied with, is to be the signal for leaving the British coast. The general has received orders to put every thing in readiness for war, and to lay an embargo on all ships destined for Europe, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. The minister informs the general, that 5000 additional troops are coming to Martinique and Guadaoupe; that transports are already engaged for them at Havre, Nantes, and Bourdeaux. At Breck Rochford, and Toulon, they work night and day, and the greatest preparations are making for the immediate commencement of hostilities. The resolution of the ship being and her cargo is loudly demanded by the court of Versailles. I mentioned in a former letter, that Portugal had detached herself from the interest of Great-Britain, and had entered into the family compact. Authentic advices mention, that the king of Portugal has opened his ports to the Americans. The junction of Portugal with the family compact is a heavy stroke upon England, and produced by the success of the Spaniards in South America, added to the death of the king of Portugal. The enemy have weakened themselves at Philadelphia, that we may expect to hear of an attack upon their lines very soon."

Extract of a letter, dated York-Town, Nov. 24, 1777.

YOU may probably have heard, that general lord Howe have made propositions of peace to congress, and as these matters are generally much misrepresented, I will give an account of that embassy as well as I can.

York-Town, a quaker of Philadelphia and partner of John Cornthwaite of Baltimore was sent for by Mr. Thomas Willing and gen. Howe (I should have told you Brown had been long connected with Willing and Morris, and employed by them as a corn-factor) these gentlemen proposed to Brown to carry a message to Mr. Morris, desiring him to communicate the same to congress; the purport of which was, that the time to congress; the purport of which was, that lord and gen. Howe would treat with congress as such. That, as preliminaries, they would withdraw the British troops, would grant the Americans every thing they claimed as in 1763, and more, would confirm the continental currency, &c. On Brown's arrival at Mr. Morris's, he was much at a loss how to treat this message, but determined to bring Brown with him to York-Town, in the mean time, till he was ready to proceed with Brown, he sent him to Lancaster, to give the council such intelligence, touching Philadelphia, and their friends there, as they might judge necessary, but to

conceal his business. The council arrested Brown as a spy, which made it necessary for Mr. Morris to interpose in his behalf. He however brought him to place, and related the nature of his business to congress, who declined hearing Brown on the subject, but directed the board of war to arrest and send him under a guard to Lancaster, to be there delivered to the executive council. Thus ended the treaty. I have no doubt Brown has been employed in this business, and that Howe wishes a retreat on honourable terms, but the manner he took to found congress could not be likened to by free and independent states. A letter received this evening from gen. Mifflin, says, "Burgoyne's troops have intrenched themselves at Boston, that the guards were ordered to march on them to suppress the mutiny." Gen. Gates, in a letter of the 20th, says, "the greatest part of the German troops already deserted, and many of the British."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated Nov. 25.

This evening intelligence is received by a colonel Shelburne, that one of the enemy's frigates of 32 or 36 guns, with 2 transports under convoy, ran ashore at a place called Indian Point, near Rhode-Island, at a party of our men, stationed near that place, went off in their boats and boarded the frigate, made all her crew with those of the two transports prisoners, except one boat load, who went off from the frigate and were drowned. The frigate, it is said, has buiged; that we have taken out her guns, and are endeavouring to get her off.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

AGREEABLE to the recommendation of the honorable Congress, of the first day of this month, I have appointed Thursday the 18th day of December next to be observed, in all churches and congregations of Christians throughout this state, as a day of general and solemn THANKSGIVING, according to the said recommendation.

Given at Annapolis this twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

THOMAS JOHNSON, By his excellency's command, Secy.

GOD save the STATE.

TICKETS

IN THE FIRST CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TO BE SOLD BY WALLACE AND DAVIDSON AN ANNAPOLIS.

York-Town, Nov. 10, 1777.

THAT the prices set out will be given for the articles therein mentioned, delivered at the magazines at George-Town, Baltimore, York-Town, Carlisle, Lancaster, Reading, Trenton or Morris-Town. As these prices are sufficiently liberal and fixed (so far as respects the state of Pennsylvania) by the advice and authority of the council of safety thereof, the public may be assured they will not be exceeded. Nor will that for flour and whisky be continued at the magazines distant from us, if those more contiguous shall be able to supply the demands thereof, unless by consent expressly entered into. Any person inclining to supply soap or middling basket, or hard soap and candles, delivered as above, are desired to call on me, or send their terms in writing as to quantity and lowest price. Tallow and fat will be supplied to tallow-candlers engaging. Foretellers and engrossers are warned to take care how they meddle with articles necessary for the support of the army; to trade so defective will no longer pass with impunity.

Good pork, 5s. 6d. per cwt.—Beans and pease, 8. 6d. per bushel.—Sheep's barley, 25s. per bushel.—Good flour, 22s. 6d. per barrel.—Flour barrels, 3s. 9d. each.—Whisky, 10d. per gallon.—8s. 6d. per gallon.—For the cask, at the rate of 1s. per hoghead, Pennsylvania currency.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Commissary-general of purchases for the armies of the United States.

Prince-George's county. To be sold at public vendue (or cash) on Saturday the 20th of December, at the house of Mr. Henry Bradford, in Bladerburg.

ONE hundred and ninety five acres of very good land, lying on the main river, a mile below Bladerburg, on which are two good settlements; a good framed house, 20 feet by 16, besides other houses, a good fishing landing, and very good for building any kind of vessels; thirty acres of good meadow ground may be made with little expence; the land is very level, plantations in good repair, and a very pleasant situation on the river. Any person inclining to become a purchaser may view the land, and know the title; by applying to the subscribers, living on the premises.

IGNATIUS WILLSON, JAMES CONN, GEORGE CONN.