

general pacification, at least of withdrawing the troops from America; lord Amherst having given his opinion that war cannot be carried on against France and America together; other paragraphs, however, announce a strong reinforcement for America, and a vigorous campaign. It was said, lord Carlisle would succeed lord Sandwich, and governor Johnstone Sir Hugh Palliser; and lord Howe admiral Keppel. The mobs in Scotland were so violent as not to be restrained by the magistrates, aided by the military; several popish places of worship had been pulled down. Supplies for the present year in Ireland, borrowed at 8 per cent. nine millions for England, at the same enormous premium, and a new tax on wheels and maid servants. One of the clerks in an high office, has betrayed to France, the cypher of certain dispatches of great importance, between the courts of London, Berlin, and Petersburg. Capt. Pownall in the Apollo, had carried into Plymouth, a French frigate of 36 guns. General Clinton is said to have desired to be recalled, and Sir Guy Carlton to have refused his place. France presses Holland to defend the rights of her neutrality, and the ministerial writers in England will have it, that Holland resents this treatment; their opponents say, Holland knows too well her own interest; and the inclinations of her merchants; and moreover, must find herself obliged to pay particular respect to the houses of Bourbon and Austria, now united; the talk of overtures from that republic to America, confirms this latter opinion.

FISH-KILL, May 5.

Last week a party of Tories perpetrated a most horrid murder on the body of capt. Hopper of Peramus: some villains were heard breaking open the stable door, in order to carry off his horses; his wife hearing the noise, called to her husband, who went out in his shirt on the balcony, and called to them, lads what are you doing? On which their centinel shot him through the body. After they had taken the horses out of the stable, they came to the house, forced it open, and coming to the wounded man, who had cast himself on the bed, immediately thrust their bayonets into his body several times, continuing the barbarity while they heard a groan; and, least-life might be still remaining in him, they cut both his arms with a knife, in the most inhuman manner. The villain who shot him, had been his neighbour and companion from his youth. Notwithstanding the many wounds capt. Hopper received, he lived two days, and told the names of his atrocious murderers. Providence, ere long, we doubt not, will suffer the murderers to fall into the hands of justice, to receive the reward of their evil deeds. It is surely time for us, to be roused! every one should exert himself in taking up strolling vagrants, who have been suffered too long to rove at large; many of whom know the country well, and improve it to the most villainous purposes, by trepanning the credulous and unwary, and count it a merit to rob and murder.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 15.

By a gentleman from Suffolk, we are informed, that Mr. Brickell, a delegate from Nansemond county, the rev. Thomas Davis, and the rev. Henry John Burgess, have unfortunately fallen into the enemy's hands; that four young gentlemen, who were reconnoitering at some distance from the town, were also captured, and capt. Richard Davis killed by a party of Hessians. The enemy, after taking possession of the town, broke up the bridge, and burnt two vessels belonging to Mr. Cowper. An express this moment arrived in town, brings a positive account of the enemy's having burnt all Suffolk, except the civil and religious houses; that a party of their men (mounted on stolen horses) were gone to South Quay, the others advancing towards Smithfield, but on hearing the militia, &c. were on the road, they changed their route, and are now returning towards Portsmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Thomson Mafson to the president of congress, dated Leesburg, May 17, 1779. "My son, who is immediately from Hampton, informs me, that about forty sail of the enemy appeared in Hampton road on Sunday the ninth inst. On Monday they attacked our fort at Portsmouth, where major Matthews commanded with one hundred and fifty men. They were repulsed. They renewed their attack on Tuesday morning, but the fort was gallantly defended till four in the afternoon, when perceiving that the enemy had landed a great number of men, and were marching round to attack it on the land side, major Matthews spiked up his cannon, destroyed his stores, burned three fine ships of war we had on the stocks there, and marched off. A small party of thirty of the enemy, who had marched up to the Great Bridge, were intercepted by the militia, fourteen killed and sixteen taken prisoners. The enemy have with them three thousand men only; and I have the pleasure to inform you that the militia of the lower counties are turning out with great alacrity."

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

The troops now assembled for the defence of this town, are commanded by general Buchanan. A number of alert young gentlemen, of this town, handsomely accoutred, and mounted on noble steeds, richly caparisoned, have joined gen. Buchanan's troops, to act as a corps of light dragoons; as long as their country shall appear to need their personal services in the field. The hon. capt. Chetwynd, of the 46th, capt. Cadogan, of the 49th, and lieut. Velancy, of the 55th, British regiments, lately died of fevers at St. Lucia, where the British soldiery and seamen are, it is said, very sickly. Just as this paper was going to press, a courier passed through this town, on his way to Philadelphia, with dispatches for congress. By him we learn, that though

it had been for some time believed, on the information of deserters, that gen. Knyphausen commanded the enemy's troops in Virginia, yet it is now asserted, on better authority, that brig. gen. Matthews is the commanding officer, and that the forces consist of two Hessian regiments, one of British guards, and another of Irish volunteers—that a detachment of 300 men had made a rapid march to Suffolk, and burnt that town, 5 houses excepted, with 1500 barrels of pork, and had made a number of the inhabitants prisoners—that a small party had been at Smithfield, and taken away the wife of old Goodrich—that col. Lawson, late of the continental army, having humanely gone to the enemy, under the sanction of a flag of truce, to urge the liberation of several captured ladies, had been detained, and absolutely refused to be delivered up, under a pretence that he was then the commander of the militia assembled at Smithfield—that the enemy, after fortifying at Portsmouth, and at the Great Bridge, had embarked a part of their troops, and sailed, as it was supposed, on another enterprise; and it was apprehended they were designed against Hampton, or Williamsburg—that general Scott, with a considerable body of troops, was preparing to defend whichever place should be attacked.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.

We hear, from good authority, that the governor and council have given orders to the gentlemen appointed by this state to purchase wheat and flour for the use of the army, to stop purchasing, the quantity required having been procured.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who sailed on board the Salisbury, captain George Buchanan, to his friend in this city, dated St. Eustatia, April 24, 1779.

"On the 3d of February last we had the misfortune to fall in with a ship called the Pool, of Liverpool, mounting 26 guns, nines and sixes, commanded by one John Maddock, and bound to New York; we saw her about 12 o'clock, and by 5 in the afternoon we were a considerable way to windward of her, but it falling little wind, she hoisted her boat out, and boarded us with only twelve men, and took the brig without meeting with any resistance, owing to the cowardice of our people, who, as soon as the boat was within shot, ran down below and refused to give any assistance toward the preservation of the vessel, which might in all probability have been saved, had they stayed on deck; for when they boarded us and found us to be an armed vessel, the commanding officer surrendered himself, but we had not a man to secure them. We were put on board the ship that night, where I was used very well during my stay, being allowed the cabin and every indulgence I could expect under my situation; but the scoundrel who went home prizemaster in the brig, plundered me of all I had, not leaving me a shirt to shift myself, which I never discovered till he had sailed; we had been out only 13 days, and had got as far to the eastward as the western islands.

"P. S. dated the 28th. A ship arrived this day from Amsterdam, brings accounts of a difference that has happened between that court and Great-Britain, owing to several vessels that have been taken from the Dutch under pretence that they had French property on board; they have been demanded by the Dutch, but refused. No post had passed between Holland and England for more than fourteen days before this ship sailed; and it is generally believed that it will end in a separation of the two powers."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25.

"We have been all in confusion and uproar here. Yesterday a number of people assembled and seem'd determined on some desperate matter. Advertisements have been printed and stuck up in several parts of this city, threatening the merchants in very severe terms. Three or four men were seized and sent to gaol for pulling down the advertisements. There is to be a meeting of the town this afternoon, when it is expected some step will be taken to reduce the price of things in this city. The rapid rise of flour, sugar, coffee, &c. not owing so much to the scarcity as to the arts and avarice of the engrossers, call loud for some desperate remedy. The merchants and principal people have petitioned congress, praying an immediate attention to the state of the currency, and it is generally thought that every measure will be taken that can have a view to save its sinking. A foreign loan, and payment of interest in Europe, is talked of. A considerable addition to the present tax, I believe, is resolved upon.

"The town meets this afternoon, and the petitioning merchants in the evening. Yesterday was battalion day here—I believe the number did not fall short of 3000, all well armed, and determined to meet the foe come when they will. There seems to be an universal spirit of turning out in the militia prevailing here."

The following is the best account we have received of the enemy's proceedings be low.

"The 2th of May in the evening the British fleet came in the Bay. The 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. landed a body of men a miles below the fort at Portsmouth, which was evacuated. Major Matthews marched with the garrison to the Great Bridge, at the head of the South Branch, and from thence 7 miles further near North-west landing. Thursday the 11th, a party of the enemy marched towards Great Bridge; at same time a galley and some small vessels went up South Branch, most of the property moved from Portsmouth having gone that way fell into their hands. Tuesday evening about 250 men, under command of col. Doyle, marched for Suffolk, where they arrived on Thursday morning; they burnt the town, leaving the church and a dwelling houses, and returned to Portsmouth, leaving a party at Dr. Hall's, under command of lieut. col. Garth; this post is 12 miles from Portsmouth. I remained in the neighbourhood of Smithfield till the 19th inst. and learned that the enemy continued at Portsmouth, but could gain very little advice respecting them, no person having come out since their landing. Col. Parker having gone with a flag, was detained under

some pretence respecting his rank; he had been three days gone when I left Smithfield.

"The accounts of deserters, of whom I have seen 7 or 8, are a good deal confused and contradictory, but I conclude from what they say, that the British force at Portsmouth consists of 2 regiments Hessians, 1 ditto guards, and 1 ditto Irish volunteers, and make near 2000 men, commanded by gen. Matthews; their ships are the Reasonable, 64, the Rainbow, 44, a frigate, and the Otter, 16 guns, with 14 transports and 11 small vessels. The movements of the enemy were so rapid, that no force could be collected to oppose them till they got to Suffolk, on their way they burnt col. Riddick's house with a large quantity of pork; they also burnt Mr. Murder's and Mr. Shepherd's houses near Sleepy-Hole ferry, and many others in the neighbourhood. When I left Smithfield, col. Lawson, who commanded on the south side James river, had about 1000 men from the neighbouring counties, and his numbers increasing fast. General Scott, who commands at Williamsburg, had about 1200 militia and 400 regulars, and many more were on the road. The enemy carry plundering to the greatest extent."

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779. ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last; (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk. The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779. NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Annapolis, May 10, 1779. LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 69 1/2 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date. Any person, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office. JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779. ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in same county, may hear of something to their advantage. 3 (w)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry.

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306 1/2 acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paved garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land. TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & RICHARD WILLIAMS.

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from BACON's collection up to the present government, has sent subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers, for ten dollars each copy. He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpose.—Subscriptions are taken in at his office. FREDERICK GREEN.

Lately published, and to be sold at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street, LAWS of MARYLAND, Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY; AND VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE of DELEGATES.