All these heavy calamities, with many more, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been brought upon this country since the accession of the present king; which make me of opinion, that it is not just now a proper time to applaud his wisdom, or support his counsellors.

Much has been said of his majesty's counsellors—I have opposed them in parliament with great constancy and firmness, and entertain as bad an opinion of their public capacity as any gentleman on this side of the house does. But they are his majesty's chosen servants, whom he has been collecting from the different parties ever since his accession—men, I presume, after his own heart.

They proceeded in the war with our colonies according to his wishes, and America is now nearly lost to Great-Britain. Their unhappy misconduct has rendered them contemptible to many of their fellow-subjects, and they have now little to depend on but his majesty's favour and firmness. Yet, Sir, I see no prospect of a real change; for I don't believe his majesty will be guilty of the ingratitude to abandon (at this crisis) his obedient servants in their distress; and I do not hear, or know, that the people are about to chuse a congress, or proclaim a protector.

The times, in my humble opinion, call aloud for a strong remonstrance to the king, setting forth our unparalleled grievances under his majesty's government. When the people shew an inclination to demand redress, I will accompany them with the greatest pleasure; but I will not be seen complimenting when we should be calling to account.

I am afraid, Sir, I speak too loud, as that may give an appearance of passion to what I assure the house are my most deliberate sentiments. I will say no more at present, but hope to see you rise yourself, Mr. Speaker, in the greatness of your authority, and oppose this designing, mischievous address to his majesty, which will be doing great honour to your own situation, and to the character of the house, and to the dignity of the people—whom God preserve!

BOSTON, *June* 3.

IT is affirmed as a fact, that the plan of operation for the British troops in America this year, is to kill, burn and destroy every thing they are suffered to come nigh, along the sea-coasts, and if possible to render defenceless every port on the continent.

By a vessel in 17 days from Martinico, arrived at New-London last Friday, we have advice, That count d'Estaing has lately been reinforced with 20 sail of French and Spanish ships of the line, which took about 30 sail of the Corke fleet bound to New-York, on their passage, and carried them into Martinico; that since their arrival admiral Byron has been blocked up, and that count d'Estaing may very soon be looked for in these seas.

Extract of a letter from Lauch. M'Lean to Daniel M'Lean, jun. of New-York, dated Glasgow, Feb. 10, 1779.

"I am glad to inform you that the emigrants are established.—From any preparations that I hear are making, the ensuing campaign will be as disgraceful as the former ones; and if they should send over a good many men, it will be as late as usual before they arrive there.—As for Russians, you need not look for any.

"The ministry still continue immerged in the same ocean of errors in which they set out, and I am afraid nothing worthy of British counsels or British valour will any more appear amongst us."

It is said that sixteen thousand of the enemy's troops have been detached from New-York since October last.

We have it from good authority, that there is now no naval force at Rhode-Island, except two gallies.

June 7. Yesterday arrived in a safe port, a brigantine, prize to the Boston, laden with rum, sugar, &c. The Boston, we hear, has retaken from the enemy a ship with a valuable cargo, consisting chiefly of tobacco.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated May 30.

"There is a gentleman arrived here who was on board the count d'Estaing in the West-Indies—the count desired him to stay and pilot him to this place—informed me he expected to be relieved immediately, and that he should be upon this coast by the 10th of June.)

PROVIDENCE, *May* 29.

A gentleman who came to town on Monday from the eastward, where he arrived last week in a vessel from Cadiz, informs, that the greatest warlike preparations were still making throughout Spain, and an attack on Gibraltar was publicly talked of, and wished for; that upwards of 30 Spanish ships of the line, with a number of frigates, were ready for sea at Cadiz the 9th of April, when he sailed; that 20,000 troops were at Cadiz, Port St. Mary, and St. Lucar; that the American privateers have been very successful in the European seas, and were allowed to sell their prizes in Spain, and refit, with the same freedom as in our own ports; that the French cruisers had taken a great number of prizes, particularly two ships from the straights with very rich cargoes, which were captured by two frigates, and sent into Malaga; and that a few days after he sailed, he fell in with a large fleet of British transports, under convoy of several men of war.

SWOUGH KEEPSIE, *June* 7.

On Saturday our advices were, that the enemy, after taking the little fort Fayette, marched above Peeks-Kill, to the top of a hill, called Bald-hill, near Queen's Village, just above which general M'Dougal, with a body of troops, was lying ready to attack them, and to dispute every inch of ground, if they should attempt to pass the mountains. That the enemy, however, proceeded no further than Bald-hill, where they were very curious and particular in enquiring what forces we had there; whether any of the continental troops had joined general M'Dougal, or got into the fort; whether any considerable body of the militia, and what number had joined our army; and whether it was intended to dispute with them the passage through the mountains.——To all these enquiries, the answers being unfavourable to their views, they marched back again towards their vessels; and the last intelligence we had of them was, that on Saturday evening they were encamped in the woods, a little above and about Verplank's-Point, their vessels lying off in the river. On Friday the wind was entirely fair for them to come up with their vessels, if they meant to have made an attack upon the fort.—So that it is plain they neither intend to attack the fort nor our army, unless they can do it by surprise, or take us at some disadvantage. Perhaps they mean to remain at or near their present station for some time, till they have lulled our vigilance to sleep, and find us careless and indolent, or till our militia are tired out and gone home, or till they have obtained some equivalent for the expence and trouble of their preparations.

Extract of a letter, dated June 4.

"The enemy came up to Bald-hill, near Continental Village, about 12 o'clock yesterday. Sir Henry Clinton headed them. A party went out at the same time to Crompond, where they burnt major Strang's house.—The enemy began to retreat about 4 o'clock, and were, by the last accounts, below Peeks-Kill. The militia have turned out equal to our most sanguine expectations, among them were the most respectable characters, with their knapsacks on their backs, doing duty with the private soldier. This little part of a single state has, against the main army of a powerful nation, by their extraordinary exertions on this occasion, equalled Greece and Rome, when in the fullest enjoyment of their boasted liberty."

FISHKILL, *June* 10.

The following is an exact account of the enemy's force at King's Ferry, &c.

East side of the river—19 companies of grenadiers; 19 ditto light infantry; 33d regiment; 4 companies lord Cathcart's legion of foot; Robinson's corps; 3 battalions of Hessian grenadiers; 4 ditto Hessian Yagers; Prince Charles's regiment, Hessians. West side of the river—17th regiment; 63d and 64th ditto. Total 5400. Returned to New-York, being the fatigued troops from Virginia—42d regiment; Irish volunteers; part of the king's guards.

We hear the enemy have robbed the inhabitants, in the vicinity of their camp, of upwards of two thousand head of great and small cattle, and have otherwise distressed them.—Twenty-one deserters have come in since last Saturday.

The Duchess county militia, with great alacrity, have come in and joined the camp. Gentlemen of the first character, refugees from New-York, Long-Island, and others, perform duty in the army as common soldiers, zealously disposed to support their country's cause.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 6.

"The whig party of the Onondagos, to the number of 126, are come to live among the Oneidas, who are daily applying to colonel Van Schaick, the commanding officer there, to go out for prisoners. Three parties, to Niagara, Oswegatchie and Buck-Island, went out last week.—The inhabitants of this city had a meeting yesterday, and appointed a committee, to enter into similar resolves with those lately of the city of Philadelphia.—Last evening, the effigy of a man who is a dealer in hard money, was suspended on a gallows, and carried through the city. We are resolved to check the pernicious practice, which has greatly helped to ruin our currency."

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 19.

Last Wednesday evening were brought to this city under a guard, Henry Hamilton, Esq; who has acted some years past as lieutenant-governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton as governor in chief; Philip Dejean, justice of the peace for Detroit; and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

Last Friday a sea-faring man, late mate of a vessel, belonging to the state of Rhode-Island; but taken by the enemy, reached this city from Charlestown in South-Carolina. He left that place on the 12th of May last, the day after gen. Prevost's attack. This person assisted in the defence, having the charge of a great gun on the lines, and furnishes further particulars of the happy success, which has again attended the brave gen. Moultrie, in resisting the invaders of his country. It appears, that the British forces, at the distance of eight miles, crossed the river Ashley, into the neck on which the town stands, first detaching a large corps down the west side of the Ashley, to seize fort Johnston, on St. James's island; but this fortress had been previously dismantled. The main body pushed on for Charlestown, arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately begun their attack. But by the fire of the cannon and musquetry from the lines, and the enfilade discharges from the redoubts at each extremity, and divers armed ships in the rivers on each side of the neck, they were repulsed and obliged to retreat soon after in the evening, leaving 63 of the soldiery on the ground. It is to be considered as very providential, that only two of the garrison were slain during the assault; but major Hugger, a gentleman of most respectable character, was unfortunately killed by a sentinel, through mistake, some hours after the enemy retired. The enemy retreated up the neck between the Ashley and the Cooper, and measures were taken by sending armed vessels up the former, to hinder them from repassing that river, in order to join the detachment, or gain the sea-shore; and it was expected the main body must surrender themselves prisoners, though perhaps the corps upon St. James's-Island might escape in boats.

General Pulaski, at the head of the legion, had reached Charlestown a few days before the enemy, and is suing forth immediately, took 180 of their advanced guard; 40 of whom, this informant says, being Tories were hanged, for attempting to rise during the attack.

The farther particulars of this glorious event, and the great and important consequences of it, are daily expected.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 25.

Captain Campbell, of Winchester, now in the continental service, riding express through Shepherd's-town on Patowmack (Virginia) says, "That general Lincoln the 19th of May surprised the remains of the English army at Black-Swamp, on their flight to Savannah, and took the whole prisoners—that Savannah, in consequence of Prevost's repulse, had surrendered, and that the whole southern states were again in quiet freedom from their cruel invaders." Captain Campbell is a gentleman of character, and had to corroborate his *ipse dixit* a hand bill, expressive of the same facts.

By a letter from Philadelphia we are informed, That the enemy still hold their posts on the North river, at King's-Ferry, but have not made a single incursion. General Washington has taken his station within 12 miles of this ferry. Deserters from the enemy come to our camp daily; perhaps this obliges them to keep so close as they do.

Fort Arnold is in a good state of defence, and the enemy's forces on both sides of King's-Ferry, amount to between 6 and 7000.

General Washington has thanked and discharged the New-York militia.

No express to Congress from South-Carolina when the post left Philadelphia, notwithstanding which, we are authorised to say, as a certain fact, that the British forces in that quarter have been defeated.

Annapolis, June 25, 1779.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th day of this instant June, at the house of George Mann in Annapolis, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SHIP GALLIES BALTIMORE and JOHNSON, the new GALLEY ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER GENERAL SMALLWOOD. A number of four pounders, of Dorsey's make, will be sold at the same time, either with or without the vessels.

June 12, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition the next General Assembly to pass a law, empowering the justices of the said county to lay off a lot of land in some convenient situation, at or near the Head of Elk, for a gaol and court-house, and to contract with some proper person or persons to build a good and sufficient gaol thereon, and to assess at their next levy court, upon the real and personal property in said county, a sufficient sum of money, by ensuing yearly assessments, to build a gaol and court-house thereon; and that in the mean time the county and orphans courts and county elections shall be held at some convenient house at the Head of Elk.

w3

June 14, 1779.

WANTED, in All-Hallows parish, a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, recommended for his sobriety, to whom a genteel salary will be given, and the use of a small glebe, on which is a neat and convenient house.

Signed per order,

w3 JOHN JACOBS, register.

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.

w8 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 Dollars, No. 433, 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 stopt at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DUCK.

April 20, 1779.

ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Bothfield, in same county, may hear of something to their advantage.

ANNAPOLIS, Printed by TREE, DUFF & KIDD, and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Church-Street.