

We do therefore declare, as a firm and determined company of Philadelphia militia artillery, in which we are fully assured our whole corps as well as the militia are united.

First, That we will support and defend the executive power, and your honourable board in relieving the oppressed, and punishing the aggressors.

Secondly, That the prices of all commodities shall be reduced on the first of July to what they were on the first of April last, and that not only West India and foreign produce, but that also home rent, dry goods and the necessaries of life brought to market be proportionably lowered in price.

That we will see the virtuous, innocent and suffering part of the community respected and endeavour to divert this city of the distracted, inimical, and preys on the virtue of the inhabitants, be their rank or station what it may.

We would not wish by a long detail to take up your time, but submit it to your determination how the happy effect may be produced, whether by a speedy town meeting or otherwise; and if by reason of the obstinacy and perverseness of individuals, your committee find themselves inadequate to the task, our drum shall beat to arms.

Signed at the unanimous request and by order of the said company,

JOHN M'GINLEY, capt. of artillery.
WILLIAM THORNE, capt. lieu.
WILLIAM M'ROBINSON, first lieu.
363 SAMUEL POWELL, second lieu.
JOHN DEAN, capt. engineer.

To which the committee returned the following satisfactory answer:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 28, 1779.

The committee having been presented with an address from the first artillery company of city militia,

Resolved: That the following answer be returned.

GENTLEMEN,

THE committee of the city of Philadelphia and its liberties, present their grateful respects to the officers and privates of the first artillery company of city militia, for the generous and public spirited address which they have been pleased to present; and for the cheerfulness, ardour and order with which they have gone through their tour of duty at the fort.

To unite the citizen with the soldier, and the zeal of the patriot with the prudence of domestic felicity form not only the most useful but the most distinguished of characters; and it is with infinite pleasure the committee perceive a reanimation of those virtues which rendered America the admiration of the world, and struck her enemies with shame and astonishment.

As your absence from the city on duty has, in some measure, prevented your knowing the situation of affairs with respect to the regulations, we have the pleasure of informing you, that the measures resolved on, and entered into, at the town meeting on the 25th of May last, has already met with the approbation and support of several of the states, and we have no doubt but the other states, convinced by the same necessity and impressed by the same virtuous motives, will join their support.

We welcome you, gentlemen, to your homes and families; and to the more immediate participation and support of the constitution and laws of our country; and while we confide in your valour and patriotism, in contributing to the downfall of every species of monopolizing and extortion, we hope that the justice and reasonableness of the measures we propose, and pursue, and the evident and universal consent to arise therefrom, will be able to counter every ungenerous or disaffected opposition we may meet with and accomplish the object so ardently desired.

Signed by order of the committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

The company then returned to their arms, gave the committee three cheers and fired three salutes, and were dismissed with the unanimous determination to support the committee in their righteous proceedings, to prevent monopolizing, support the credit of our currency, and ultimately to divert this city of Tories and enemies to our country.

July 7. We have the pleasure to assure the public from authority, that the general assembly of the state of Connecticut, at their session in January last, ordered taxes to be raised for their full quota of the 15,000,000 dollars requested by congress, by their resolve of the 21st of January. And that at their May session they provided for raising their full quota of 45,000,000, requested by the late resolution of congress, payable at different periods, none to exceed the first of January.

We have no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the states in the union, which will convince our enemies, that our resources for carrying on the war are ample, and assure our friends that the credit of our finances is established on a firm and solid foundation.

July 9. Capt. Tracey, of the schooner Dauphin, arrived at Boston the twenty-fourth ult. in forty-five days from Bristol, informs that before he sailed the news arrived at that port, that the islands and forts of Jersey and Guernsey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fitted out from St. Malo and Nantes. Some private letters give information that the same report prevailed at L'Orient.

Capt. Tracey sailed in company with five ships of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of transports and letters of marque, destined to reinforce count d'Estaing at Martinico, and to garrison St. Domingo. After the arrival of the above reinforcement, it is more than probable count d'Estaing will appear on our coast.

By letters as late as the seventh of June from Charleston, we find there have been several slight skirmishes, which mostly terminated in our favour; that the enemy fill their hospitals full very fast, and that great part of their army were tired of their situation, which made numbers desert.

July 13. On Sunday last arrived here, the brig Holker, captain Gaddis, from St. Eustatia. On his passage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and sent her into Egg Harbour; the captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his most christian majesty, are in possession of the island of St. Vincent's. He also spoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, consisting of 10 sail, all well.

The same day arrived here, the schooner captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogheads of Jamaica spirits.

And yesterday arrived in this river, a large ship of 300 tons burthen, loaded with molasses and sugar, retaken from the enemy by captain James Montgomery, in the state ship General Green.

IN CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

AS congress are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private justice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, so it is their intention not only to avoid further emissions but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective states by correspondent and vigorous exertions shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies.

Resolved therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan, Resolved,

1. That the loan-officers in every state do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan.

2. That the executive authorities of the several states be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan-officer or officers in the states respectively.

3. That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars.

4. That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made.

5. That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one-half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next, the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made.

6. That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7. That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the loan-office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the state in which the money was originally subscribed.

8. That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the first day of March 1778 shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of such loans respectively.

Extra'd from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Extra'd of a letter from Charlesown, May 29, 1779.

"This town has been for several days besieged by general Prevost, with about 4000 men; we have our lines in pretty good order, and well supplied with cannon. On general Lincoln's drawing near them with his army, the enemy retreated over Ashley river, and are mostly on James Island, opposite to this town. We have, in part, dismantled Fort Johnson on that island, and spiked the cannon.

"When the enemy lay at our gates, and summoned the town, it was said the council agreed to surrender, provided Prevost would agree to a neutrality, and suffer them to buy and sell rum, &c.

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter, one of my sons has just come in from general Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John Islands; that many of their had got on board vessels, prepared for them, and all the rest making their escape as fast as possible; that last night general Lincoln had detached one thousand men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy getting footing there; and that this day he followed with the whole army. That he had given out, in general orders, this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect, and return home; and that they should be supported by an army. That colonels Dooley, of Wilks county, Twigs, of Burke, and Few, of Richmond county, have ever been at the head of about 2200 men in their several counties; and that, during all the troubles, they had their families and property always in forts; but that now they have possession of the town of Ebenezer, and I hope, in ten days, to be in Savannah so that, for the present, I have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I mentioned in the former part of my letter."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Friends and fellow-citizens, your manly and vigorous efforts, have hitherto been successfully baffled; but if these designs from without were entirely defeated, expect not that the glorious task you have engaged in would end here—No my countrymen, your virtues,

your vigilance, would have you trials to engage in, yet proofs to make—your internal police would require your strictest attention, your keenest watch; and at this interesting period both these are most highly necessary—Regard should be had to your councils, scrutiny should be made, and if there are any to be found not men of high probity, warm attachment, and severe honour, reject 'em with infamy! Guard too, guard well, your suspicious neighbours, and secure your known internal foes—secure 'em! Hammer, pinion, and bind 'em, from rendering you the every mischief they most assuredly would do you, were they at will. The penalties you have hitherto imposed are slight, when compared with what they have justly merited—relax not in 'em, 'twill be time enough to do this when your yourselves are firmly established, and put, by the arm of your justice, beyond their reach. Some queries, for your consideration, have appeared in the last week's Maryland gazette, relative to a bill, published for the same purpose, by your late assembly; the subject is of magnitude and importance, but if you weigh well the aforesaid queries and address, and the following reflections, you will, I think, not be at a loss what to determine on; whether the bill shall by your consent, and without it it cannot, pass into a law, or whether it shall be rejected as impossible, dangerous, and inexpedient.

As to human nature, there are some among us, who have laboured, by the secret practices of fraud and circumvention, to sacrifice us to the inhuman English, and betray us to their treacherous purposes—Of these miscreant ingrates, I cannot but speak with warmth, tho' indeed they are as far below our anger, as they little deserve our pity; yet contemptible as they are, we are taught by experience, that insects and animals of a venomous nature, however despicable, may wound us, without precaution. I would with an eye of watchful indignance be kept on these wretches, lest, in the anguish of their confusion, and shame of disappointment, they make a deadly effort to poison and infect us with their last gasps, and by their tainted and rancorous breath, blast the weak minded, and by vile and deceitful arts, sicken 'em to their dark and hellish designs.

I know the honest hearts of my whig countrymen, cannot, without regret, believe there are any who wear a human form capable of such black attempts; and I know too, that these steady villains are assuming such countenances, as, if trusted to, might conceal their faithfulness from the unsuspecting of credulous whiggism, but a little discernment and well governed reflection, will convince, in a moment, the fair appearances of these are not to be trusted in, and cool judgment assures us, most fully, that no just confidence can be placed in the constancy of men, whose attachment can only be secured by your success, and are, from a want of this themselves, induced to side with you's, and are led, from disappointment, meanly to court an outward agreement with you, when their depraved hearts burn, in all the rage of malevolence and rancour—No—scorn such friendships, disclaim and refuse such fraudulent connections, reject 'em from your bosoms, let 'em share the tortures of their abject baseness, and be contumacious in the meanness of their disgrace—treat 'em with a stern abhorrence, as due to those, whom no gentle or kind treatment could awaken into a sense of honour and gratitude—let not vain persuasions nor flattering professions lull your honest and too well grounded suspicions to sleep, but, be vigilant!

Your ruin was their aim, and that aim they will not cheerfully part with, but will it to be feared, revive it on the first opportunity, with redoubled anxiety and devilish industry. Such is the rage and malice of disappointed pride and villainy, they may assume the semblance of friendship, while their detested minds are busy employed in secret designs to stab you to the heart and wound your very vitals—therefore be vigilant!

They will use all their address and eloquence to gain on your belief in an easy and complying moment—but beware! Guard against their subtle arts of insinuation—trust not! I repeat, to their false professions—and one more I repeat, be vigilant! Be circumspect!

CATO.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber,

TWO strong able HORSES, that will answer for the Middle or heavy carriage.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W.M. maker's mark, F.B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

A Day.

July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber,

on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about

Age 44 hands high, branded on the near buttock

E.G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is subd all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if 12 miles from home 10 dollars, and if out of the county 30 dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by.

JOS. P. H. SELLBY.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH

SCOTT, about seven miles from Annapolis,

one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB,

each with one ear crot. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of ANNE TILLY,

at South river ferry, a E.W.E. and LAMB;

the mark is, a piece cut off one ear, and an under cut in the other. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Wm. Sellsby.