

William in the part which she took in this war. It is the language of Mrs. Macauley, in her history of England from the revolution, lately published, "That, as England did not pretend to lay claim to any part of the Spanish or French dominions nor had sustained any real injury, or serious provocation from the king of France, she declared end of the war was to put the house of Austria in possession of the throne of Spain, and to procure a barrier for the Dutch in the Netherlands."

The confederate powers of England and the states, with the house of Austria, were in this war engaged against France. King William died March 8, 1702; but the same system was adopted under his successor queen Anne, and the war was continued by the same general under which it was begun, John duke of Marlborough. The earl of Godolphin, the earl of Sunderland, and others, who were at the head of the affairs of England, and were supported by the war party at that time unworthy of the name, found it necessary to continue this system, in order to support themselves; and therefore, without believing that Louis was more ambitious than his neighbours, or that there was the least danger from his arms, were strenuous to carry on the war. The duke of Marlborough, whose interest, by means of the dutchess his wife, was great with his sovereign, aided those counsels, and was subservient to them; for war was to him the only field of riches and of glory.

The losses on the part of France, in this war, were great, and fortune continuing to favour the allies, it was proposed to the states general by the marquis de Torcy, that Louis would consent even to agree upon measures to force the Dauphin, now Philip V. to renounce in two months the crown of Spain and be contented with Sicily; but the offer was refused. We have already shewn, that the private interest of a few individuals in England governed these matters. The rest of the world were engaged, by the vain fears of ambition, and over-grown power on the part of France, to support them in these views. England had now in reality become, by her armies and her fleets, the dominant power of Europe.

Nevertheless, it was a long time before it was discovered by her neighbours. The former surmises were industriously kept up, and the French ambition still remained the great object of investigation, as her power was the great source of declamation. The impressions made on the minds of men by some early instances of ambition on the part of Louis, still remained in some degree, and they were guided by them even after this monarch had shewn himself willing to make peace almost upon any terms. It is with the opinions of men, as with the waves of the ocean, which continue to roll a long time after the storm which at first excited them, has subsided.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

FISH-KILL, Dec. 16.

WE have just received a piece of intelligence well authenticated. That part of our prisoners in Canada are lately sent off, it is said to England; those remaining, officers and soldiers, are ordered to close confinement. Our enemies begin to doubt the fidelity of the Canadians.

Dec. 23. We learn that on the 12th inst. 110 vessels sailed from Sandy-Hook, with troops, supposed for the West-Indies.

We are informed that the Refugees in New-York are in distressed circumstances, several large families being obliged to crowd in one small room; and other families cannot even procure that convenience, but are obliged to live on board ships in the harbour, and provisions amazingly scarce and dear.

TRENTON, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter from Bakenridge, Dec. 18.

"I rode out to day on purpose to take a view of our encampments. I found it excessively cold but was glad to see most of our poor soldiers were under good roofs. The encampments are exceeding neat the huts are all of a size, and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia; you would be surpris'd to see how well they are built without nails. Head quarters is at Morristown, and the army extends from thence a long the hills nearly to this place."

We have authentic intelligence from New-York that between five and six thousand troops embarked there within a few days past, supposed to be bound to Georgia or the West-Indies.

Extract from Rivington's Royal Gazette.

SAYANNAH, (Georgia) Oct. 28. Last Monday died here, greatly lamented by the whole army

and inhabitants, the honourable lieutenant-colonel Mastland, of the 71st regiment, brother to the right honourable the earl of Lauderdale; and next evening his remains were deposited with all the honours of war, in the family vault of the honourable John Graham Esq;—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

The following letters were found on board a vessel lately taken out her passage from St. Augustine to Antigua.

Extract of a letter from John Tamm, at St. Augustine, to Messrs. Jarves and Scott, merchants, in Antigua.

GENTLEMEN,

"If the two Carolinas and Georgia are reduced (my former connections being there) it will suit my interest beyond what I have lately expected. My best services where ever I am you will please to command. The produce of your island must in my opinion sell well, as the article of rum particularly advanced to a high price at New-York on the different embarkations taking place; no supplies from this can be sent but what is trifling. Colonel Campbell will have six thousand men under his command, with which we are told he is to penetrate into the back country of South-Carolina, in order to open a communication with the loyalists of North-Carolina, who are said to be numerous; the plan carries with it a probability of success, and time must evince the truth of the experiment."

Extract of a letter from Joseph Farley, at St. Augustine, to Lewis Johnson, Esq; naval officer in Antigua.

St. Augustine, July 30, 1779.

"Sir James Wright, lieutenant-governor Graham, and Mr. Stokes, C. J. &c. are arrived, and have taken possession of their several departments; great matters are now expected to happen from their arrival, having come out with full and particular instructions respecting the establishing of order, &c. and proceedings in that province. Georgia at all events will be secured, and it is thought the other Southern provinces this winter: we know how easily Carolina can be conquered when set seriously and properly about: Colonel Campbell did me the honour of appointing me provost marshal of the province, which I make no doubt will be continued by Sir James Wright; at present there is little done in that department, but a short time hence I fancy will fill my hands."

Extract of a letter from Panton, Forbes and Co. at St. Augustine, to Messrs. John and Alexander Campbell, in Antigua.

St. Augustine, August 2, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

"We are favoured with yours of the 1st June, which reached us the 23d ult. and we embrace this opportunity to prevent it possible your sending negroes to Georgia. The impression lately made in the province of South-Carolina by our troops has given privateers and others such an opening, that many hundred slaves have been lately taken and sold at this place and Savannah; indeed we are so much over-loaded with them, that some persons at Savannah are attempting to send them to the islands upon speculation. This shews that negroes will by no means answer at the present juncture, and makes us anxious to dissuade you from so hazardous an adventure.

The disappointment general Prevost has met with in his expectation of taking Charles-Town will convince the commander in chief that a very respectable force is requisite to reduce that opulent and powerful country, and as we have no doubt it will be an object of attention the approaching winter, Georgia will be a great market for rum, and other liquors. Very large supplies of prize sugar and coffee has kept down the price of these articles for a long while past; but the consumption of rum is so great that hardly any supply is equal to it."

Extract of a letter from Peter Edwards, at St. Augustine, to Lewis Johnson, Esq; naval officer at Antigua.

St. Augustine, August 14, 1779.

"I have lately returned from Georgia. You have heard I suppose of the melancholy fate of my dear brother Alexander Martin; he unhappily fell in arms on the day Savannah was taken. Poor fellow I easily persuaded, or rather excited by his intrepid spirit—having been branded with the epithet of coward by some who dare not face him—fell a sacrifice in supporting a cause his heart abhorred. How much grief Mrs. Edwards and myself must have experienced on the melancholy occasion, your own feelings will suggest, Sorry am I to inform you, that little distinction

is paid to loyalists; ravage and plunder take place indiscriminately. Poor Georgia has really been sadly ransacked—You would not know Abercorn scarcely—the house only remains. God only knows when, and where our troubles will end—For my part, I view peace farther distant than we last Georgia, and was I writing by an armed vessel, I would write you more fully on this subject."

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of assembly, made and passed at a session of assembly of the state of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 5th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an act of assembly, passed November session, 1766, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the western shore treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the trustees of said state at London, or state loan-office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The printers in the adjacent states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

APETITION will be offered to the next session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks; for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed, in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Josias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21st day of December last, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a stout well set fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large: had on when he went away, a light coloured country mottle cloth jacket, with a red short waistcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and also took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a small boy and was then the property of John Morritt Jordan, Esq; deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to the subscriber; shall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round; paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CARRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, of whom a good price may be had for court shoe thread.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.