foriber, the 2d of Junamed SUE; the in

very black, and be porder of her hair (c k to describe her by loaths, among the

hite linen ditto, a cal

t and petticoat, vi When the wents

go to Holiand with Stubbs, a most acced to pass her as he om Baltimore in a the was disappoint

nne was disappoind not ftopping at Ann n informed, been do lis by Mr. Daha-county, between ng, by some free Owings, who are we has oven frequen-lays, and at many

named sal Needs

th houles; the is the series of the houles, the is the series of the houles in this or any one power reward, and is harges, paid by AVID KERR

nore, Sept. 1, 1780. e to all perions who

to petition the act to bring in a bill t

d county to levy me eof, in order to fair public gaol, and a

and Mary pant

October 8, 1780.

given, that after de

dve tilement, a pe e general affembly

aw may be passed, a

parith afore.aid, e glebe housing. der of the vestry,

HARRIS, regr.

ch, Sept. 28, 1784

given, that after de advertisement, a per

e honourable the

praying that a la arithioners of the p

iminiter, for the per er of the gospel, in y parochial expension of yestry,

JACOBS, regita.

able of the subscribe city of Annapolis, p day of February lif about thirteen kan

about thirteen had no nine years old the tail, one hind so buttock C.D. pace the rad when rad to will give informs to that the owner process one hands

receive one hundr

ne one hundred

n securing the the

M WATSON.

Parks, living at Taibet county,

very much, and h

1; fikewife a ble about fix years old

is about a yeard ifible brand. The roving property as

OFFICE, is, Sept. 19, 1780.1 given, that bills s office for exchange

*********** n Charles-Street.

I D A Y Nove M BER 175 1780.

LONDON

HE debates in the house of com-mons on Wednelday lait, intensibly turned from particular objects to the general meatures that had been the general measures that had been been affect of affairs. Severe censures fell on the ministry from several of the members the opposition respecting Ireland, the diforded and convulsed state of the nation, and the stof all our diffresses, the fatal plan for submitted America. This attack rouled the treator all our dimences, the farst plan for fub-cing America. This attack rouled the trea-ybench and their friends, and at laft brought lord North. His lordship was more warm explicit than usual. He observed, " that explicit than ufual. He observed, that his had often been reproached for the unconstitutions of measures by those very men who considered the measures of defeat these measures of defeat the defeat these measures of defeat the defeat these measures of defeat the done all in their power to deleat those mea-rer and that they, whose language and con-ed upon all occasions tended to weaken go-tament, and inspire the people with the utmost ament of it, could yet gravely complain that tendent was intufficient to maintain due order d regularity in the kingdom. With respect freshed, had ministry resolved to continue that of the dominion under all the circumbeer of which it so loudly complained, and thou any mild concessions, to have drawe it entermities, would these men have acquitted e mensure? Would they have employed their teence in favour of it? Loudly as they com-ed of the continuance of the war, would they ac judified the concession of thirteen states to stated with our antient rival and enemy? Our histon America, continued his lordship, wear highter aspect. I would not be too languine, it we may be allowed to entertain agreeable his from the operations of our forces at the man quarter. There are other circumstances encrease those hopes; many in the revolted moies, who appeared zealous to throw off their estitosional dependence on this kingdom, have astinsional dependence on this kingdom, have act discovered themselves more attached to sergains than their independence. If here are subsert of individuals whom the war has mally earliched. Many, even of these, shrink, is hid, at the bare mention of any extraording efforts to sustain their cause, and do not wise to lend what they have acquired, to supsitive paper money, which, frain as it is sound the, it the only instrument by which the revolt is to maintained. Their positive love of therety has weak to support inself against self interest. Ber enturissim has abated; they no more her enthulialin has abated; they no more straight with the foremost in defence of their id ideas of independence. They begin to mrel, it is faid, about their propertion of the arel, it is said, about their proportion of the tas, and each one endeavours to shift as much he en of this burtlen from his own shoulders have not this burtlen from his own shoulders have a unsupplied. Much has been said of the his tunion of the revolted colonies, though his confederation is not complete, and Mary-makes the formal at Paris have given exceptioned accounts the revolutes of their countinued recounts the revolutes of their countinued recounts to have and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for my assumption and cloathing. After to him and much soon become diagreeable to one where. Notwhitstiding is the retorms made which were of fixed to the tasks of the task, which were so have tealed in 1750; that he, which were so have tealed in 1750; the task of the arel, it is raid, about their prophiet as thuch and the tarety and tranquillity of its de-

W. Burk, columner Barre, Mr. Dufning, is sittly great force in reply to his forthing of obsides for, who must have heard him life of the warmeth third force of his speech of the contion. We can only give a french of feding the affairs of Iseland, and the inter-

Bives givere in the factions and the ministry destruction. He was givere in the factions of the ministry destruction. The admiration of the state of

Europe. He did not diffrate the right of Ireland to the advantages it had fattly obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, at the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and conceated with an air of meanners, to become a fource of future confusion ness, to become a source of suture centusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poisuancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America; "in their intatuated conduct, said lie, resolution and concellions, ever miplaced, have equally operated to the difgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boult that their arms have at once given a nee trade to Irliand, and established their own independence; and however the fage conditions of our affire run however the fage. conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient feafon to take back the tormer, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curle to us; and flashes of fuccets, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprised the world with what they have dared, and what they have archieved; the sound of applause from foreign mations, has reached them; furth spirits are not easily quest'd; they have endured much for independence; they have endured the long time; they are proposed. have poffeffed it a long time; they are proud of it, by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, nave fonetimes been unapposed, and tared hard i what has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they diffunded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their general, like Castar, has let the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have demonstrated an invincible attachment to their leader and their caule.
The luccours they have asked, and readily

received from France thew, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the adiance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all the resources, and with all the adilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt. Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immerse disproportion of soans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, detruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a fingle victory, must totally ruin us. But what than we my or the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, aird in thele the Americans muft had a fure support. I smile to hear the nobie Lord in the bitteriti on talk or vanquishing them from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with pleaty; their passures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the way consider in range event days for the supplier. the war, encreases in value every day : foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them.' We ourselves furnish them with wall supplies: what an immerie quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their criticis captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? but their confederation, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is writually; we have left it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we outleived shall ture the defect. They may differ among themselves in uneffential points while they think they are fale from our power, but preis them with arms and they will be perfectly united, that partial function, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in much it in the revolution had taken place a hup dreil years ago. What madres then must be in almost all forth new exertions. I there is the revolution had taken place a hup dreil years ago. What madres then must be in almost the outlets of the revolution to continue awar with such in supportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plungs ourselves into deeper defroition. bue their contederation, we are told, is not

bis excellency the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, fill within about 13 miles of that place, when their provisions being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on so rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and ageh British regiments, Heffin Yaugers, Sir Jonn's regiment, Butler's ran-gers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and tories. The enemy had with them two brass mortars

for a and 3 quarter inch fiells, and one brais 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their rolet, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's mills.— Nearly all the prifoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's fervant and baggage.—Our principal loss is colonel Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midit and re-ceived the fire of their main body, before he dis-covered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Ball's-town, confided of between 150 and 200 men, led by Joan Muaroe, ciquire. On his excellency's return to Albany, (by virue of the act " fubjecting all persons who

shall come out from the enemy, and terretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by courtsmartials, as faies,") he ordered a general courts-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John Mi-Muilen and James Van Driefon, who were found guilty, and femenced to be hanged on Friday lath. The two former were executed according-

guilty, and femenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was respited for a few days.

There villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of these gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in eausing them to be apprehensed and brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Pair American captain Decatur, from a fuccessful American captain Decatur, from a nuccessful, cruife. On his passage up the Delaware captain Decatur took a raingee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had nevanced nearly as high as New-Carle, had done much mischief to the imall craft in our bay, and did not submit until-fired upon by the Fair-American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunarely killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

crew were wounded.

The beginning of last week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an house in Front street above Poole's bridge fell down.

Some men employed in removing the rubbish found the body of a man most terribly crushed. It is supposed he had suffered instant death by this dreadful accident.

Extrad of a letter from a gentleman of character,

dated at St. Enfavia, October 3.

There is some talk of a Dutch wer. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will thortly have sitty thips, including frigates, ready for fea. The Dutch

after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadiers general Van Renssalers at Fox's mills, Sir John Johnson, Brahdt and Futler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, seed to the woods; crossing the country to the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river, so clotely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkenier, they lefterile river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, steaded by his excellency the governor, fill within about 15 after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and

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