

city of bark for the tanning
and the subscribers will give
the same, delivered in Anni-
SELBY and HOWARD.

April 15, 1775.
on Monday the 15th day
of Mr. James Tootell, ca

consisting of one man, on-
one young girl about fifteen
one silver watch, with several
ing to the estate of the late
on the Monday following we
of Mr. William Spiers, to
that purchased any thing at
he said estate, and those who
little may expect to have suits
without further notice.
son of Edw. Administrators of
T. X. Thos. Brown.

at bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's,
day of August next, it fair,

acres of land, lying on great
near the mouth) in Frederick
whereon is three plantations,
able meadow land, and two
a, the purchaser or purcha-
the possession, on giving bond
payable the 30th day of No-
interest from the date of the
discharged at or on the after-
ber. The land will be laid out
purchaser. Any person inclin-
fore the day of sale, may ap-
of Ninian.

W 15
CHARLES BEALL.

April 16, 1775.
ale, to the highest bidder, on
Tuesday in June next, it fair,

27, approved lots in George-Town,
ver. Any person inclining to
the lots, by applying to Mr.
iam Deakins, junr. in George-
terms will be made known on
it will be given on bond, with

2 HENRY WARING.

Charles county, April 8, 1775
the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL,
negroes, viz.

of SAM, who was committed
belonged to Bun Jackson, living
about fourteen miles from Bil-
about five feet eleven inches
lean-limbed fellow, appears to
e, carries himself, when stand-
ect; he often said, when in-
intited to his freedom at the
as his mother was a free man-
ed (when he left his master)

in St. Mary's county, where
her and his old mistress, with
lived, and was in hopes his old
again, as he thought he had
the said Bun Jackson having
him and another negro, when
mistress by force, and carried
und to Baltimore. His clothes
were a negro cotton jacket
of a baggy shirt, country made

ed WILL, was committed for
property of James Livers, living
five miles from Port-Tobacco,
king fellow, has a bold laucy
a remarkable rogue in the
e lived; he appears to be an
but five feet four inches high,
n jail an iron collar, which he
shirt, and an old ragged great
it, he had also a pair of old
pretty good felt hat. Who-
groes, and brings them to the
a mile from Port-Tobacco,
seve pounds ten shillings for
or Sam, and four pounds ten

ON, sheriff of Charles county.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.
Charles county have impowered
essel of 2000 to 2500 bushels
rain on Patowmack river, for
itants of the town of Bolton,
ed. Any person that has such
will let me know their terms
I have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.
ilding a new church in the
in St. Anne's parish, give
rch will be pulled down on
and all persons desirous to
id church as have been erected
or, willing to remove the
to meet the trustees at the
the subscribers are desired to pay
to Mr. Thomas Hyde, 6 if

and CHISHOLM, cabinet and
church street, Annapolis,
ahogany, in logs, plank, and
city of looking-glasses in Ma-
likewise do various kinds of

3

N.

(XXX YEAR.)

T H E

(N^o. 1547)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 4, 1775.

L O N D O N, Feb. 14.

AMONG the many reasons assigned for Mon-
day's American motion, are the certain loss
of the revenue of trade and commerce, the
uncertainty whether the troops would act
against their fellow-subjects, the utter im-
practicability of enslaving the Americans, and lastly,
an almost certainty of the military being soon wanted
near home, to oppose European invaders.

Yesterday the several accounts of exports and imports
was ordered to be laid before the house of commons.

If France does not mean an immediate war with Eng-
land, the meditated more serious blow, by securing A-
merica against her natural friend.

The spirited behaviour of the people of Jamaica, has
thrown a universal consternation over the court.

We are informed that the attorney-general is ordered
to prosecute the members of the constitutional club for
subscribing £. 100 to the relief of the Bostonians, when
both houses of parliament have declared that a rebellion
is subsisting in the province.

Indeed the statute of Edward the third is so severe a-
gainst aiders and abettors in cases of treason, that it is
thought no honest jury can hesitate a moment about this
verdict.

Feb. 18 A great personage has insisted that no colonel
whatever, of any of the regiments intended for Ameri-
ca, or at present there, shall stay from their corps.

Yesterday 10000 tents, and other camp necessities were
shipped from the tower, for the use of the military in
America.

B O S T O N, April 17.

Cant. Collins brings advice, that the act for restrain-
ing the trade and blocking up all the ports of New-Eng-
land, had passed the house of commons: That Lord
Chatham, with a number of his patriotic friends finding
their efforts for saving the nation from tyranny and the
horrors of a civil war, arose from their seats, and abrupt-
ly left the house of lords, giving as a reason for their
conduct, that they would have no farther concerns in
a legislature who were involving the nation in blood and
slaughter.

A letter from Taunton, dated last Friday, mentions,
"that on the Monday before, parties of minutemen, &c.
from every town in that county, with arms and ammu-
nition, met at Freetown early that morning, in order to
take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the Rose
man of war at Newport, they then divided into parties;
took 29 Tories, who had signed enlistments and received
arms in the colonel's company, to join the king's troops;
they also took 35 muskets, two casks bottles of powder,
and a basket of bullets, all which they brought to
Taunton the same afternoon, where the prisoners
were separately examined, 13 of whom made such
humble acknowledgements of their past bad conduct,
and solemn promises to behave better for the future, they
were dismissed; but the other eleven being obstinate,
and insulting a party, they were sent to Simsbury mines,
but they were sufficiently humbled before they had got
14 miles on their way thither; upon which they were
brought back next day, and after signing proper articles
to behave better for the future, were escorted to Free-
town. There was upwards of 2000 men embodied there
last Monday."

N E W Y O R K, April 20.

We have no papers from Boston, by yesterday's post.
The report is, that as the printers were moving their
types out of the town, the packages were stopped, and
broken open by the soldiery, and the letters scattered
or thrown into disorder, so that no paper could be got
ready for the post.

Extra of a letter from Weatherfield, April 23.

"The late frequent marchings and countermarchings
into the country, were calculated to conceal the most
cruel and inhuman massacre, and imagining they had
lain suspicion, all the country was pitched upon Wednesday
night for the execution of a hint being got, two ex-
presses were sent, one to the congress, and one to the
had the good fortune to arrive, the other (Mr. Reveré)
is missing, supposed to be way-laid and slain. In the
night of Tuesday, the company of grenadiers and light
infantry from every regiment, were transported to
Charlestown in long boats, and at day break began
their march for Lexington, where a number of the in-
habitants were assembled, peaceably, without arms, to
consult their safety. The commander called them re-
bels, and had them dispersed. On their refusal, he fired,
killed and wounded nine. They then proceeded to-
wards Concord, marking their way with crackers and
barbarity never equalled by the savages of America.
In one house a woman and seven children were slaugh-
tered (perhaps on their return) at Concord they seized
two pieces of cannon, and destroyed two others, with
all the flour, &c. in store, but the people secured their
magazine of powder, &c.

By this time about 400 (no accounts make them more
than 500) of our men assembled, and placed themselves
so advantageously, without being perceived, that when
the enemy were on the return, they received the full
fire of our men. A heavy engagement ensued, the
enemy retreating and our men pressing on them with
constant reinforcements. At Lexington, they retook
their two pieces of cannon, seized the enemy's waggon
and baggage, and made about 20 prisoners, continuing
to press the regulars close to Charles town, where they
were on the point of giving up (one account says, this
brigade was almost all cut off) but a reinforcement,
under the command of Lord Percy, having been de-
tached that morning from Bolton, they joined the first

detachment in the retreat, and retired with it to Bun-
ker's hill, where they entrenched, and night parted
them. Our number increased, and next morning would
have surrounded the hill, had it not been for the situa-
tion near the water, where on one side they were expo-
sed to the fire from a man of war.

We lost 30 men in the action. The lowest account
of the enemy's loss is 150. Lord Percy, general Hal-
dmand, and many other officers, are said to be among
the slain. A gentleman of veracity assured me that he
numbered within half a mile from the place where the
fight began, 150. The post confirms the same account.

We are all in motion here, and equip from the town
yesterday, 100 young men, who cheerfully offered their
service, 20 days provision and 64 round per man. They
are all well, armed and in high spirits, my brother is
gone with them, and others of the first property. Our
neighbouring towns are all arming and moving. Men
of the first character and property, shoulder their arms
and march off for the field of action. We shall by night
have several thousands from this colony, on their march.

The eyes of America are on New York, the ministry
have certainly been promised by some of your leading
men, that your province would desert us; but you will
be able to form a better judgment when you see how
this intelligence is relished. Take care of yourselves,
we have more than men enough, to block up the ene-
my at Bolton; and if we are like to fall by treachery,
by heaven we will not fall unrevengeed on the traitors;
but if balls or swords will reach them, they shall fall
with us. It is no time now to dally, or be merely neu-
tral, he that is not for us, is against us, and ought to
feel the first of our resentment. You must now declare,
most explicitly, one way or the other; that we may
know whether we are to go to Bolton, or New-York;
if you desert, our men, will as cheerfully attack New-
York as Bolton, for we can but perish, and that we are
determined upon, or be free. I have nothing to add,
but am,

Your friend and countryman, &c.

P. S. Col. Murray's son, one of the Tories undertook
to guide the regulars in their march to Concord, and
on their retreat was taken prisoner, but attempting to
escape from our people, they shot him—a death too
honourable for such a villain!—they have made another
of them a prisoner, but I do not recollect his name,
none of ours were taken—Query, will col. Grant believe
that New-England men dare look regulars in the
face? eighteen hundred of their best men, retreating
with loss before one third of their number, seems almost
incredible, and I think must be called an omen for
good. In every struggle, heaven has as yet given us
strength, equal to the day, it's hand is not shortened
nor it's arm weakened—we are now called upon to
shew the world, "that when we call fathers, did beget us"
and that we desire to enjoy the blessings, they purchased
for us with their lives and fortunes—we fix on our
standards, and drums the colony arms, with the motto,
qui transtulit suppetes, round it in letters of gold, which
we continue thus, God subd transplantat us hitherto, will
support us.

Extra of another letter of the same date.

On Tuesday night the 18th instant, as secretly as pos-
sible, General Gage draughted out about 1000 or 1200
of his best troops, which he embarked on a transport,
and landed that night at Cambridge. Wednesday
morning by day break they marched up to Lexington,
where, before breakfa, as usual, about 30 of the in-
habitants were practising the manual exercise—upon
these, without the least provocation, they fired, about
15 minutes, killed 6 men, and wounded several, without
a single shot from our men, who retreated as fast as pos-
sible. Hence they proceeded to Concord; on the road
thither, they fired at, and killed a man on horseback,
went to the house where Mr. Hancock lodged, who,
with Mr. Samuel Adams, luckily got out of their way,
by the means of secret and speedy intelligence. The
house was searched for them, but when they could not
be found, the inhuman soldiery killed the woman of the
house and all the children, and set fire to the house.
Mr. Paul Revere was missing when the express came
away. In their way to Concord, the regulars fired at
and killed hogs, geese, cattle, and every thing that came
in their way, and burnt several houses.

When they came to Concord, they took possession of
the court-house, destroyed about 200 barrels of flour,
and many of pork, plugged up one cannon, and broke
another, belonging to the provincials, after which they
marched back toward Bolton. But before they marched
far, they were met by 100 provincials, who received
two fire from the regulars before they returned it. On
the second fire from the provincials, the troops began
to retreat firing regularly, till they came to Cambridge
plains, when the provincials had increased to 5 or 6
hundred; the troops then took to their heels and ran
helter skelter, our men pursuing and killing them, till
they came to a place called Bunker's hill, in Charles-
town. General Gage knowing they were attacked, sent
out a reinforcement of about 900, with waggon of pro-
visions, this reinforcement was boldly attacked by a leis-
number of provincials, of which a brisk skirmish en-
sued. Our men had so much the advantage as to take
the waggons of provisions, kill the commander of them,
capt. Hoggie, and took 8 prisoners, 20 more clubbed
their muskets and came over to us, and many were
killed on both sides. The remainder of this reinforce-
ment joined the main body, which all retreated to-
gether, till they came to the old Bunker's hill, where they
were encamped.

Night put an end to the firing, but the country ha-

ving been alarmed, the provincials poured in from
every quarter. When the express left the place, he
says there could not be less than 30, or 40000 of our men
under arms, and more coming very fast. They had
surrounded the regular troops, and were throwing up
entrenchments to hinder their retreat on the N. E. side,
where a shi- of war lies within a mile of them. Our
men are in high spirits, no dejected countenances
among them, which is not the case with the regulars. It
is supposed that about 150 of the latter are killed, and
among them Lord Percy and general Haldmand, but
this is only conjecture. Of our men it is supposed we
have lost a out 30 or 40, but none of note that we
can hear of. The whole colony is alarmed, and has
already marched, or is ready.

This moment an express is arrived. The troops en-
camped on Thursday night got into Boston under the
guns of the ships. The report of general Haldmand's
death is confirmed. Percy is missing, supposed to be
burned with the other dead, by the regular troops in
a barn. Col. Murray's son, who was their pilot out, is
dead.

W I L L I A M S B U R G.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of
Dunmore, his Majesty's lieutenant, governor-general,
and commander in chief of the colony and dominion,
of Virginia.

The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, aldermen, and
common council of the city of Williamsburg.

My Lord,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the may-
or, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of
the city of Williamsburg, in common hall assembled
humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that
the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceed-
ingly alarmed, by a report that a large quantity of gun-
powder was, in the preceding night, while they were
sleeping in their beds, removed from the public maga-
zine in this city, and conveyed under an escort of mar-
ines on board of his Majesty's armed vessels lying at a
ferry on James river.

We beg leave to represent to your excellency, that as
this magazine was erected at the public expence of this
colony, and appropriated to the safe keeping of such
ammunition as should be there lodged from time to time
for the protection and security of the country, by arm-
ing thereout such of the militia as might be necessary in
case of invasions and insurrections, they humbly con-
ceive it to be the only proper repository to be resorted to
in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your excellency, that
from various reports, at present prevailing in different
parts of the country, we have too much reason to be-
lieve that some wicked and designing persons have in-
stilled the most diabolical notions into the minds of our
slaves, and that therefore, the utmost attention to our
internal security is become the more necessary.

The circumstances of this city, my lord, we consider
as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the si-
tuation of the magazine, in the middle of their city,
have for a long tract of time been exposed to all those
dangers which have happened in many countries by ex-
ploptions and other accidents. They have from time to
time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the ma-
gazine. For their security, they have for some time
past judged it necessary to keep strong patrols on foot.
In their present circumstances, then, to have the
chief and necessary means of their defence removed,
cannot but be extremely alarming.

Considering ourselves as guardians of the city, we
therefore humbly desire to be informed by your excel-
lency, upon what motives, and for what particular pur-
pose, the powder has been carried off in such a manner,
and we earnestly entreat your Excellency to order it to
be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which address, his excellency returned this
verbal answer

THAT, hearing of an insurrection in a neighbouring
county, he had removed the powder from the ma-
gazine, where he did not think it secure, to a place
where it would be in perfect security, and that upon
his word and honour, whenever it was wanted, on any
insurrection, it should be delivered in half an hour.
That he had removed it in the night time to prevent
any alarm, and that Capt. Collins had his express com-
mands for the part he had acted. He was surprised to
hear the people were under arms on this occasion, and
that he should not think it prudent to put powder into
their hands in such a situation.

B A L T I M O R E, April 18.

Extra of the Proceedings of the Baltimore Committee
Committee chamber, April 18, 1775.

INFORMATION being made to the committee, that a
few individuals, inhabitants of this town, have of late
worn pistols or private arms, alleging in justification of
their conduct,

That a motion had been made in the committee, to
sacrifice some of the persons in this town, who differed
from them, or were averse to the public measures now
carrying on in this province, and that they were arms
against any such attempts. The committee, to remove
any prejudice that may be taken by the public against
them, and to prevent the ill effects of such talk and in-
jurious reports, if circulated without contradiction, do
solemnly declare, that no such motion was ever made,