

For fine white LINEN
one penny per pound for
the Printer hereof.

Iron-Works, February 6, 1776,
of settling the estate of our father,
OWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-
works, we request all such as are indebted
to the immediate payment, as no longer
given them. Also all persons that
Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
months standing, are requested to
and make payment; and those who
power to make immediate pay-
ment they will come and settle their
bond. If the above requests are
we shall take such methods as will
without respect to persons, al-
agreeable to

AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN,

ARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the
re, will give constant attendance
West-Street, Annapolis, to give in
credit emitted by the Provincial
Maryland the seventh day of De-
those emitted by the Convention
ay of July, 1775.

porough, Prince-George's county
June 25, 1776.

to my custody as a runaway, a
n, who calls herself Cullen Stew-
belong to a certain Robert Fryer,
above Alexandria in Virinia, on
She is a lusty young woman,
old country cloth jacket, a pretty
petticoat, and a country flax
mafter is desired to pay charges

RALPH FORSTER

June 5, 1776.
per will attend at Talbot county
se, on every Tuesday of the week,
giving in exchange bills of cre-
the Provincial Convention the se-
ember, 1775, for those emitted by
convention the twenty-sixth day

WILLIAM HINDMAN,
treasurer of the Eastern-shore.

pper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.
er, intending to quit the province
he can bring his affairs into such
left to an agent, earnestly intreat-
ed to him to settle their accounts,
with security for their respective ba-
who do not comply with this re-
may depend that immediate appli-
de to the committee for leave to
them; and all persons who have
are desired to bring them in, that
sted and discharged. The different
Prince George's county have lists
e to him as sheriff, and should any
uch balances, and on application
y not be able to satisfy the person
readily submit such to any one,
emen in the neighbourhood where
who disputes them; and, for the
cannot pay money, he will take
ttle, horses, sheep, or any thing
ve to dispose of, that there is the
urning into cash soon, in discharge

RALPH FORSTER.

om the subscriber, living in Calvert
Monday the 30th of June, a lusty
ed WILL: had on when he went a-
th jacket, osnabrig shirt and trou-
he may alter his dress. Whoever
negro, or secures him in any goal,
im again, shall be entitled to a re-
illings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

June 16, 1776.
om the subscriber, living in Prince-
county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's
Sunday last, a convict servant man
M SHEPPARD, by trade a shoe-
fect 4 or 5 inches high, has short
a swarthy complexion, and has an
He has been hurt in his right leg,
to limp and to walk on the end of
side had on and took with him a
new, an old claret coloured coat
shoulders, new green jacket, off-
ather breeches patched on the knees,
ings, and an old pair of shoes.
vant ran away on the 30th of May
n up and brought home a day or two
last departure. He stole out of my
y: a young black mare 3 year
nd 3 inches high, docked but not
hind foot white. He also took with
makers tools.

res the said servant and mare, so that
y get them again, shall receive five
for the servant alone three pounds,
forty shillings, and if brought home
rger, paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.

EN.

(XXXI YEAR.)

T H E

(No 1612)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 1, 1776

BREMERLEBE, March 25.

FROM the 14th to the 16th the first brigade of
the Hessian troops arrived here, under the
command of lieut. general de Heister. From
the 13th to the 23d there arrived here succes-
sively 15 English transports, on board of which
were embarked, on the 23d, the regiments of Trem-
bach, prince Charles, and Ditsfurth; and, on the 24th,
the regiment of guards. Since the 23d there arrived
seven more transports. The second brigade, under the
command of major general de Mirbach, is arrived here
since the 26th. We expect here yet 25 transports,
which, it is said, must have failed from the Thames by
this time.

L O N D O N, April 16.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 19.

"Our court seems to have quite given up the pro-
posed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers.
All the preparations for that expedition have now an-
other destination, and are said to be intended to watch
over our settlements in America, as the war between
England and its colonies render it necessary for all
powers, who have any settlements in those parts, to put
them in so secure a situation, that they may be in no
danger of suffering from the above-mentioned dis-
putes."

We hear from Corke, that on the 26th and 27th ult.
the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiment, were carried in
lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the
transports at that place; and on the 3d instant, the 9th
regiment which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment
from Kinfaul, were also embarked under command of
lieut. col. Frazer. The 300 Germans, who arrived at
Corke on the 1st instant, in the Ulrow Ane, and Eliza-
beth, from Hamburg, are disembarked, and next
week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the
kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regi-
ments.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove of Corke,
April 6, says, "This fleet are under the convoy of the
Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to
sea. The Greyhound man of war, capt. Dixon, with
ten ordinance store-ships and transports, failed yesterday
for Boston. The desertion of the troops here upon em-
barkation has been very great, as well as the seamen
from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some dispatches from
lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several
passengers, who wanted to leave that country on ac-
count of the troubles; but she could not get provisions
for them. A party of sailors went ashore in order to
procure provisions; but seven of them were killed by
the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships.

An admiralty court is appointed in Virginia, by au-
thority of the congress, and John Blair, Edmund Ran-
dolph, Esqrs. and another gentleman, are appointed
judges of it. They have condemned several English
vessels which have been taken by the American priva-
teers, as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are
proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from
America, which say, that the Americans had heard of
the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops;
in consequence of which the continental congress came
to two resolutions; viz to send no more petitions to
Great-Britain. And to open their ports to the ships of
other nations, and invite them to partake of their
trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of
more importance than people seem to be aware of.
The Americans act with coolness and wisdom, while
our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The na-
tion in general seems absorbed in luxury and dispa-
sion. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract.
In short, the people are enervated by an universal de-
pravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow
subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence
arises that total disregard, which every man of reflec-
tion sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill con-
sequences, from this increasing wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked,
for want of casks for their water. Orders have been
given at Amsterdam for 3000 to be immediately sent to
trade; and it has been under consideration here, whe-
ther 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to
Hamburg, to help to make the necessary quantity of
those water-casks. I ask a day, what foretelling mor-
tals our blessed ministers are!

Had not the poor Corsicans been sold and betrayed
by their priests, and some of their chiefs, there are good
reasons to think, that the French would never have
been able to conquer them; yet Corsica lies very near
France, and the French were ten times the number of
the Corsicans. Now, what prospect of success have we
before us against the Americans. Compared with the
above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a
great part of this insatiable nation foolishly thinks, that
the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before
them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coasts, but
will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if
they are suffered to do it, it will then be to their utter
destruction.

A N T I G U A, May 1, 1776.

A list of the prizes taken by his majesty's ships on this station
under the command of admiral Towns, sent into Antigua,
and there consigned at several courts of vice-admiralty,
since the commencement of the prohibitory act.

Ship Peggy, Charles Kerby, from Philadelphia, taken
by his majesty's ship Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Ship Two Brothers, James Johnson, from ditto, taken
by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.
Sloop Two Brothers, Jared Star, from New-London,
taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.
Brig Greyhound, Walter Stephens, from Philadel-
phia, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.
Sloop Betty and Molly, Hezekiah Perkins, from
ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.
Schooner Two Brothers, Smith Milliner, from Vir-
ginia, seized by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.
Sloop Sally, Wilkey Dodge, from ditto, taken by
the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.
Brig Dolphin, Hugh Smith, from Philadelphia, seized
by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.
Sloop Diamond, Peter Wilney, from ditto, taken by
the Pomona, William Young.
Schooner Polly, Matthew Van Alstyn, from ditto,
taken by ditto.

Ship Chester David Ridley, from Cadiz, taken by
the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Sloop America, Robert Campbell, from St. Croix to
New-York, taken by ditto.

Brig America, Jonathan Lambert, taken by the
Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Sloop Martin and John, Martin Mahar, from North-
Carolina, seized by Bertie Entwistle, Esq; searcher.

Schooner Thomas, James McCabe, from Virginia,
seized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Sloop Maryland, Samuel Sweet, from ditto, taken
by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Schooner Elizabeth, Benjamin Davis, from ditto,
taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner Fanny, James Mahony, from ditto, seized
by Mr. John Fletcher.

Schooner Sally and Bertie, James Green, from North-
Carolina, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Brig Dove, Wilkinson Timmons, from ditto, taken
by the Hind, Henry Byrne.

Brig Tartar, Benjamin Dean, from Georgia, taken
by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Brig Hancock, and 8 negroes, John Southcomb, from
Virginia, seized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Brig Betty, and one negro, Thomas Wood, from
ditto, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Packard, from ditto, taken by
the Pomona, William Young.

Brig Sawney, Robert Woodhouse, from Georgia,
taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner, name unknown, and 56 negroes, from
—, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Brig Falmouth, John Martin, from —, taken by
the Argo, William Garnier.

Schooner Bumper, Hillery Mosely, from —, taken
by the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Chace, from —, taken by
ditto.

Schooner Nancy, Samuel Hinkley, from Nantucket,
taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarecq.

Brig Neptune, Hugh Ruffel, from Georgia, taken by
the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Davis, from Newcastle on
Delaware, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.

P O R T S M O U T H, June 29.

Last Sunday arrived at Falmouth, Casco Bay, a large
French sloop, in 19 days from Martinico, laden with
rum, wines, drugs, linens, clothes, &c. The master
informs us there are a number of vessels on their passage
bound to this and other ports; also assures us the French
in general are firm friends to the American cause.

H A R T F O R D, July 15.

Last week about 150 Tories in the Nine-Partners and
places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the sons of li-
berty there, disarmed them, and took possession of the
committee chamber, but were quelled by a party of near
300 men from the western parts of this colony, and
about twenty of their number taken and confined in
prison. May their ringleaders soon receive the punish-
ment due to such traitors to the American States.

B O S T O N, July 18.

Monday last an express arrived at head quarters in
this town, from his excellency general Washington at
New York, with orders for all the troops in the pay of
the continent to march for that city, as soon as possi-
ble; and this day, it is said, one regiment will set off.

It is reported that capt. Johnson, in the Yankee pri-
vateer, who sent into this port two valuable prizes, on
his passage home, the prisoners rose and overcame the
privateer, confined him and his crew in irons, and car-
ried them into Halifax.

By Mr. Stone, we learn, that the day before he left
St. Peters, a French man of war arrived there from
France, who informed, that the Spaniards had declared
war against Portugal.

Last Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadeloupe, the
schooner Polly, David McCleod, master, who has brought
100 casks of powder, about 70 or 80 small arms, a num-
ber of carriage and ivory guns, a quantity of brim-
stone, shot, flints, &c.

Yesterday morning, a fifth 13 inch mortar was found
off the end of the hon. John Hancock, Esq's wharf.

N E W - Y O R K, July 23.

Saturday forenoon our people discovered a fourth
flag of truce, whereupon the mechanics barge was sent
to meet it, and conducted the officer (said to be adju-
tant general of the forces under the command of lord
Howe) to the dwelling of col. Knox, in this city, where
his excellency gen. Washington, attended by his body

guards, waited his arrival, which was a little past one
o'clock; the interview was short, and the particulars
are as yet not made known; we can therefore only say,
that at parting much courtesy was seen to pass between
the gentlemen who bore the flag, and those of the con-
tinental forces, who had the honour to be present.

July 25, Thursday last the DECLARATION of the
INDEPENDENCY of the UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, was published at the city hall, where a num-
ber of people, true friends to the rights and liberties of
this country, attended, and signified their approbation
to it by loud acclamations. After which the coat of
arms of his majesty George III. was torn to pieces and
burnt, in the presence of the spectators.

Extra of a letter from Boston, July 1, 1776.

"Last Saturday commodore Banks's first lieutenant,
killed in the engagement with capt. Moulton, was
found by a sloop on Deer-Island—had in his pocket,
five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch and a silver
hilted sword."

Extra of a letter from Albany, July 15, 1776.

"Last Saturday evening a plot was discovered here,
(by confession of two Tories) that this week, the city
was to be set on fire in different places, and the magi-
zine blown up. Yesterday between two and three
hundred men went out with their arms, to take up
these scoundrels, who by information were skulking in
the woods, &c. and they have taken several of them. As
there are no soldiers in town, the inhabitants watch
24 hours round to guard the Tory jail, magazine, &c."

Our troops, stationed on Bergen Point, give the ini-
pisterial fleet and army some uneasiness, by firing at the
tenders, boats, &c. It to galls and provokes them,
that they return the fire with great fury, but have not
done the least damage to our people.

Last Lord's-day, a great many shot were heard in this
city from Bergen Point. The occasion was this: A
barge from the fleet, full of men, landed on the Point,
but were opposed and driven off with precipitation by
our troops; a smart fire ensued from a tender for a con-
siderable time, without doing any injury. By two de-
fenders we are informed, that a captain and two privates
were killed on board their barge.

The Phoenix and Rose, with their three tenders, lay
at Haverstraw Bay, about forty miles from this city,
giving the people who live along shore considerable trou-
ble, by firing at them, and sundry times attempting to
land; but have been as often opposed. In one place
they succeeded, where lived only a single old man; he
fired several shot at them, which made them shear off;
but looking back and seeing him alone, they ventured
to land, burnt his little house and field of corn, robbed
him of a few cattle, hogs and sheep, and returned tri-
umphant to their ship.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Fort George, to his
friend in this city, dated July 14, 1776.

"I never knew the fatigue of a campaign until I ar-
rived in Canada; the most shocking scenes that ever
were exhibited in a camp, were constantly in our view.
When general Sullivan arrived in Canada, the army was
torn in pieces, by sickness and other unaccountable oc-
currences, and a whole regiment was not to be found
together. General Sullivan, with his usual activity and
alertness, collected together a debilitated, dispirited ar-
my; tried the strength of the enemy, which were at
least four to one; performed an excellent retreat, al-
though there were many difficulties, the enemy at our
heels; three thousand sick with the small-pox, those the
most healthy, like so many walking apparitions, all our
baggage, stores and artillery to be removed, officers as
well as men all employed in dragging cannon, &c. our
batteries all moved up the rapids six miles loaded, one
hundred of which were towed by our poor wearied men,
while up to their arm-pits in water, and a 1 performed
in a day and an half. Our sick and baggage were safely
landed at St. John's, and from thence were carried to
Crown-Point, with the loss of only three cannon, and
they but poor ones."

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated July 23, 1776.

"Saturday came up from lord Howe, a flag of truce,
adjutant-general Patterson, of the British army; he
landed near our battery, and passed through the lie-
guards of gen. Washington, and had a private con-
ference with him at col. Knox's for near half an hour,
the particulars of which I am this moment informed of
by a person of distinction—One piece of his business
was, that he urged the general to accept of the letter;
and that lord Howe was extremely sorry it could not be
received, as it was of a private nature. General Wash-
ington told the adjutant, as for himself he did not
mind the title; but the general officers did not think
proper for him to receive it without; and that he
could not on any account receive it—The adjutant be-
lieved with great politeness, and made use of the terms
necessary to a person in the general's situation, as 'may
it please your excellency,' &c. &c. Another thing was,
that lord Howe was very much averse to barbarity,
but as the army in the northern department did not
come under his jurisdiction, he could do nothing in it;
the command being devolved to the generals Carleton
and Burgoyne—He then mentioned an exchange of
master Lovell for major Skeen, which gen. Washington
wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not
then do it; and our general told them it could not be

"This was in answer to a message sent by gen. Wash-
ington, respecting the barbarity of the Indians to some of our
people in Canada."