July 23, 1776.

at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-
r the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity
rown sugar, likewise loaf sugar by

---

om the subscriber, living in the city
is, on the 24th of this instant July,
ant man named GEORGE BRA-
penter by trade, born in Ireland, a
five feet seven inches high, very
h the small-pox: had on when he
untry linen shirt and trousers, an old
r of country made shoes much worn
ends the said servant so that he may
all receive twenty shillings reward
law allows, and reasonable charges
home, by

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

rom the subscriber on the 24th of
k gray mare, about 7 years old, she
high, has a small switch'd tail with
e; as she has been accustomed to
ugh may probably have some marks.
She paces, trots and canters plea-
a number of dark coloured spots,
her rump and legs. Whoever will
, or give information of her, so that
shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

OUNDS REWARD.

rt Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.
last night, two servant men, viz.
HEN RICHARDS, a convict, has
s in the country, a miner, born in
tle fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or
hard featured and pitted with the
bow-legged and wears his hair tied:
k with him a country linen shirt and
jacket died brown, a country linsey
shoes, broad brass buckles, and a
he is about 28 years of age.
IES, an indented servant, has been
about 15 months, born in Wales,
6 or 7 inches high, has been brought
works and is acquainted with the dif-
es of the business, dark complexion
th the small-pox, short curled black
our look, small eyes, speaks broken
on and took with him one osnabrig
tton trousers, blue [illegible] jacket, this
ade of Welch cotton with sleeves, ir
and half worn shoes and buckles.
kes up said servants and brings them
ares them so that the subscriber gets
hall receive if 20 miles from home
iles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each,
above reward including what the law

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,
E MAN, who understands waiting at
and can [illegible] good hand. Such a
ood character, may hear of a place
encouragement will be given, by the
printer hereof.

EE PENCE per pound is
en for fine white LINEN
nd one penny per pound for
y the Printer hereof.

AS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the
rn-shore, will give constant attendance
in West-street, Annapolis, to give
ls of credit emitted by the Provincial
of Maryland the [illegible] of Da-
5, for those emitted by the Convention
xth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.

y from the subscriber, living in Prince-
's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's
on Sunday last, a convict servant man
LIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoe-
t 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short
is of a swarthy complexion, and has a
ok. He has been hurt in his right leg,
him to limp and to walk on the end of
that side: had on and took with him a
lmost new, an old claret coloured coat
n the shoulders, new green jacket, osna-
d leather breeches patched on the knees,
ockings, and an old pair of shoes.
e servant ran away on the 10th of May
taken up and brought home a day or two
ok his last departure. He stole out of my
Sunday last a young black mare 3 years
13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not
off hind foot white. He also took with
shoemakers tools.
secures the said servant and mare, so that
may get them again, shall receive five
rd; for the servant alone three pounds;
mare forty shillings, and if brought home
e charges, paid by

JOSEPH DUVALL.

REEN.

(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1617.) 135

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1776.

LONDON, *May 30.*

THIS morning four large Dutch ships, lately taken into the transport service, arrived at Spithead. They will carry from six to nine hundred tons, and we are informed are to be entirely loaded with provisions from Ireland, for the use of the army in North-America. They are to join the fleet in Plymouth.

Yesterday an express was sent to Cork and Waterford, for the ships loading with provisions at those ports to hold themselves in readiness to sail by the 4th of June, to join the fleet the first fair wind, as they are all ready.

Orders are sent down to Woolwich from the board of ordnance, for several thousand balls to be made with all expedition; a transport is lying off Woolwich to take the said balls, some thousands of boots, waistcoats, &c. &c. for the Hessians.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for a frigate of war to be got in immediate readiness for sailing; she is to take on board a twelve months provisions, and is to be provided with close quarters. The nature of the expedition she is going on is kept secret.

The packets which are in future to carry dispatches to and from America, are to mount from 16 to 20 guns each.

Lord Bruce, one of the lords of the bedchamber, is appointed governor to the prince of Wales, and his brother the bishop of Osnaburgh, in the room of the earl of Holdernesse; and Dr. Hurd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, is appointed preceptor to their royal highnesses, in the room of the bishop of Chester.

We hear, that the manner government intends to employ the convicts is, in raising ballast in the river for the Trinity-house; and that orders are given for building vessels on a new construction, for the purpose of securing them from escape when they quit their work; and the punishment on being found on shore is the same as attends returning from their transportation.

The reason of dismissing the prince of Wales's governor, preceptor, &c. is said to be a discovery that they were still connected with some of the respectable families, who oppose the present Jacobite measures of the court; which offended his majesty (God bless him) that he took a resolution there should not be one about his son.

The following hand-bill was delivered last week to many members of two great assemblies. April 24, 1776.

By an account of extraordinary services incurred and paid by the right hon. Richard Rigby, paymaster general of his majesty's forces, between the 9th of March, 1775, and the 1st of January, 1776, and not provided for by parliament.

It appears there was paid, between the 31st of March 1775, and the 27th of January (being less than ten months) to Thomas Harley and Henry Drummond, Esqrs. to be by them applied and invested in the purchasing Spanish and Portugal coin for the use and service of his majesty's forces in North-America, the sum of 408,809l. 5s. 1d.

If the above sum was required for the use and service of a body of men (never exceeding eight thousand) in the space of less than ten months, how much specie will it be necessary to send to North-America in 12 months, for the use and service of 40,000 men, which our Scotch ministers have determined shall be there this summer, to give the *cowardly rebels a complete crash?*

The answer is —— —— £. 2,455,355

Quere, if the above 40,000 men should attempt entering upon action, whether the expence will not encrease the above sum very considerably?

Whether any part and how much of the above sum can be expected ever to return hither again, and when?

How long can an annual drain of 2,455,355l. of specie last, without danger of entirely oversetting our public credit?

Whether the North-Americans, tasting the sweets of such immense wealth flowing into the country, will not keep themselves wholly upon the defensive, till we are exhausted by expence so as to be forced to yield to their terms?

PORTSMOUTH, *August 17, 1776.*

By capt. Ladd, who arrived here in 18 days, from Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed, that the fleet of sugar ships was to sail the 2d of August from Jamaica, under convoy of one 20 gun ship; that a French ship convoyed him through the Windward passage, and informed him France and Spain had declared war against Portugal.

BOSTON, *August 19.*

Yesterday sennight the Tyrannicide privateer, in the service of this state, commanded by capt. Fisk, sent into Salem a prize brig, called the St. John. Her cargo consists of 120 hogsheads of molasses, 81 casks of rum, 31 casks of coffee, 14 hogsheads of sugar, and 8 casks of cocoa.

The same day arrived at Dartmouth, taken by the above privateer, the prize schooner Three Brothers, capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova-Scotia. Her cargo consists of 50 hogsheads of rum, 86 casks of molasses, 40 barrels of flour, 10 barrels of pork, and 420l. l. m. in cash.

Thursday last a fine prize ship, from St. Augustine for London, laden with dryed skins and indigo, was sent into Salem by a privateer commanded by capt. Skimmer.

The same day arrived at Newbury-Port, a prize schooner, laden with rum, &c. We have not heard by whom she was taken.

Last week the Warren privateer, of Dartmouth, carried in there a ship from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar and molasses; she was commanded by capt. Cockran, of this town, and owned by Thomas Boylstone, of Boston.

PROVIDENCE, *August 17.*

The following is a list of the prizes taken by the Diamond, with their cargoes, viz.

Brig Mars, capt. Hammond, from Tortola for Liverpool, 195 hogsheads and 7 barrels of sugar, 13,000 wt. of cotton and 15 tons of fustic; Ship Jane, capt. Rome, from Dominica for Bristol, 308 hogsheads of sugar, 3800 gallons of oil; snow Portland, capt. Bromwell, from Grenada for Lancaster, 71 hogsheads, 1 tierce, and 10 barrels of sugar, 7000 wt. of cocoa, 60,000 wt. of coffee, 3110 gallons of rum, 133 wt. of indigo, and 1950 wt. of cotton; ship Star and Garter, capt. Hamson, from St. Kitt's for London, 166 hogsheads, 10 tierces, and 16 barrels of sugar, and 4500 gallons of rum; ship Friendship, capt. Jones, from Grenada for London, 283 hogsheads of sugar, 8600 wt. of cocoa, 1800 wt. of coffee, 4770 gallons of rum, 55 wt. of indigo, and 2100 wt. of cotton.—Total of the cargoes: 1023 hogsheads 11 tierces and 33 barrels of sugar, 15,600 wt. of cocoa, 61,900 wt. of coffee, 12,380 gallons of rum, 115 wt. of indigo, 17,750 wt. of cocoa, 25 tons of fustic, and 8,800 gallons of oil.

NEWPORT, *August 14.*

A gentleman from the eastward informs, that the Hancock privateer, of Philadelphia, has taken and carried into Marblehead a large transport from England, with 250 Hessian troops on board. She has also taken a Jamaica ship, laden with 400 hogsheads of sugar, and 100 puncheons of rum, and carried her into Newbury-Port.

(NEW-YORK, *August 25.*)

We hear orders are already arrived in the West-Indies from England, for Admiral Young to seize and cut out all the American vessels that may be found in any foreign ports.

The Pomona frigate has taken and carried into St. Kitt's, a Dutch ship going from St. Eustatia, it is said, to Amsterdam, loaded with sugars, but we hear she had powder on board, and was bound to America. The vessel is said to be the property of Mr. De Graff, of St. Eustatia.

We hear that for the future English men of war will not be permitted to enter the road of St. Eustatia.

Wednesday evening last we had here as violent a thunder gust as has been remembered by the oldest man now living among us. The lightning struck a marquee in general M'Dougal's camp, near the Bull's-head in the Bowery, and instantly killed capt. Van Wyck and his two lieutenants Versereau and Depyster. A soldier named Ephraim Bartlet, was also killed in the house of Mr. Joseph Hallet, in Hanover-square, and several others much hurt. We also hear four men were killed on Long-island, and some houses and barns burnt near Tappan.

Tuesday last a number of ships, with troops on board, sailed from Staten-Island out of the Narrows; next day they were followed by many more, and about ten o'clock Thursday morning about 10,000 men landed between New Utrecht and Gravesend, on Long-Island. Friday a party of them came and took possession of Flat-Bush, which immediately brought on a very hot fire from our troops who are advantageously posted in the woods, and on every eminence round that place.

An advanced party of the regulars are encamped a little to the northward of Flatbush church, and have a battery somewhat to the westward of Mr. Jeremiah Vanderbelt's, from whence they continue to fire briskly on our people, who often approach and discharge their rifles within 200 yards of their works. We have had only four men wounded since the enemy landed; but we are certain many of them fell; one, a Hessian, was killed last Friday: Several dollars were found in his pocket, and he had an excellent rifle, and many of the regulars are in rifle dresses.

August 28. It is said the enemy on Long-Island have been reinforced, and are now supposed to be 20,000 strong. Yesterday several skirmishes happened between our troops and theirs, but we cannot obtain any particular account; all we can learn is, that we have taken 22 prisoners, viz. a captain, serjeant, corporal, and 16 privates, belonging to the marines, and major Cudgjo, commander of lord Dunmore's black regiment. Never did troops behave with greater courage and resolution than our's did on the occasion. They made several attacks upon our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in high spirits. We hourly expect to hear of their renewing the attack.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 27.*

Since the departure of the able-bodied men from the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester county, on the service of their country, the patriotic young women, to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs, and are preparing the fallows for the seed; and, should their fathers, brothers and lovers be detained abroad in defence of the liberties of these states, they are determined to put in the crop themselves—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation.

Letters from Ticonderoga mention, that two deserters from the Brunswickers had come in, who say that many more came off with them.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, we had a violent storm from the north-east, which lasted about two hours, attended with almost incessant thunder and lightning. Mr. Ottinger, of Springfield, about ten miles northward of this city, had a large barn, many stacks of hay, and corn in sheaf, set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, August 19.

"An officer, who went on a reconnoitre to St. John's and Chamblee, fell in with a regular officer on horseback alone, on the road between La Praire and St. John's, summoned him to surrender himself prisoner, but clapping spurs to his horse rode off, the officer fired at and shot him. It turns out to be a general Gordon."

The above letter was received since Carleton's orders were first published by order of congress.

The following letters and orders are published by order of the hon. CONGRESS of the American States.

Head-quarters, New-York, 17th August, 1776.

MY LORD,

BEING authorised by congress, as their commanders in every department are, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and presuming, as well from the nature of your lordship's command, as the information gen. Howe has been pleased to honour me with, that the exchange in the naval line will be subject to your lordship's direction, I beg leave to propose the following mode of exchange for your lordship's consideration, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank; and sailors for sailors."

If the above proposal should be agreeable to your lordship, I am charged, in a particular manner, to exchange any officer belonging to the British navy, in our hands, and of equal rank, for lieutenant Josiah, who was lately made prisoner in a ship retaken by the Cerberus frigate.

The reason, my lord, of my being charged to propose the exchange of lieut. Josiah, in preference to that of any other officer, is, that authentic intelligence has been received that, regardless of his rank as an officer, he has not only been subjected to the duties of a common seaman, but has experienced many other marks of indignity.

As a different line of conduct, my lord, has been ever observed towards the officers of your navy, who have fallen into our hands, it becomes not only a matter of duty but of right in me to mention this to your lordship, to the end that an enquiry may be made into the case above referred to.

From your lordship's character for humanity, I am led to presume, that the hardships imposed on lieut. Josiah are without either your knowledge or concurrence, and therefore most readily hope that, upon this representation, your lordship will enjoin all officers under your command to pay such regard to the treatment of those that may fall into their hands, as their different ranks and situation may require, and such as your lordship would wish to see continued by us to those who are already in our power, or who may hereafter, by the chance of war, be subjected to it.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the right honourable lord viscount HOWE,
admiral and commander in chief of the British navy in America.

(Copy.)

Eagle, off Staten-Island, August 9, 1776.

SIR,

CONCURRING with the proposition you have been pleased to make in your favour of the 17th for an exchange of prisoners in my department, viz. "Officers for those of equal rank, and sailors for sailors." I will take the liberty to propose an officer of the same rank of lieut. Josiah, when he arrives.

The Cerberus being absent, I have no other information respecting the situation of Mr. Josiah, than what is communicated in your letter. But the matter you may be assured shall be enquired into, and every attention paid to the rules of propriety, as well as the dictates of humanity, on all such occasions.

Principles and conduct form the true distinction of rank amongst men; yet, without a competent habit in the manners of the world, they are too liable to meet with unmerited disregard. But insult and indignities to persons of whatever rank, who are become parties in these unhappy disputes, cannot be justified, and are, I persuade myself, as much disapproved of by every officer under my command, as they can never cease to be by me.

I am with great personal respect,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HOWE.

To general GEORGE WASHINGTON, *&c. &c. &c.*

His excellency general CARLETON'S *ORDERS.*

Quebec, August 4, 1776.

THE commanding officers of corps will take especial care every one under their command be informed, that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against the king, rioters, disturbers of the public peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins, or murderers, are on no occasion to be admitted; that, should emissaries from such lawless men again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce men or ambassadors, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the law directs; their papers and let-