

NAPOLIS, February 6.
General Assembly of this state was to have met
the 29th ult. but a sufficient number of mem-
bers attending, it was adjourned from day to day
till the 5th of this instant, when the hon.
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; was
President of the Senate, and the hon. Thomas
Mooton, Esq; speaker of the house of delegates.

By George the Third, King of Great-Britain,
to his Parliament, October 31, 1776.

and gentlemen,
HING could have afforded me so much satis-
faction as to have been able to inform you, at the
close of this session, that the troubles which have
afflicted my colonies in North America were at
last that my unhappy people, recovered from
the hands of their leaders, and returned to their duty—
and that the spirit of their leaders, who
had delivered themselves from the hands of
their leaders, and returned to their duty—
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had delivered themselves from the hands of
their leaders, and returned to their duty—

to the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
WITH the utmost deference, I venture to
address the public on this most import-
ant crisis.
To obtain peace and safety is the
true object of war—America aims at no
more—the seeks not conquest over other nations—but
with an eye, alternately looking up toward the just God,
and down to her infant children, she is forced to repel
an host of armed men, coming from afar, and saying
that all America is theirs, to do with as they list. Yet
even in this honest endeavour, she has enemies in her
bosom—men who look not to God, nor to their chil-
dren, but who prefer present gratifications to both.
With what unwearied zeal and art; these men thwart
the measures necessary for the defence of America, is
truly astonishing. They would raise a distinction be-
tween the poor and the rich in the present contest; yet
nothing can be plainer than this, to wit, That civil li-
berty is almost the only thing on earth, in which every
man is, to all intents and purposes, equally interested
with every rich man; and neither more nor less. For where
there is civil liberty, no hereditary distinctions of rank,
nor any entails, every worldly comfort is attainable by
industry, and may be lost by sloth; consequently industry
is valuable, and sloth is poverty in a free state—witness
the fall of those families, who once were the highest; and
the rise of other families. And in a state of political
slavery, where one part have a right to command, and
another part is bound to obey in all cases whatsoever;
those who are bound to obey, whether they be rich or
poor, are all in the same situation; because neither rich
nor poor have any thing that they can call their own,
but both must give what they have to the others, when-
ever they please to order it. I challenge all the advo-
cates for foreign government in America to prove the
contrary.
I am not so sure that another prevailing notion is ow-
ing to internal enemies, but it certainly answers their
purpose—I mean the discontent that is instilled into
some of our officers, who bravely combated the fatigues
and dangers of the last campaign, concerning the rank
assigned to them in the new army. Good God! has it
been a desire of rank and precedence that actuated those
brave men who first advanced in defence of their injured
country? The commander of our armies never sought
rank—I saw him accept the command of an independ-
ent company in Virginia—I saw him attend to the ap-
pointment of a filer for that company—I saw his heart,
till of the miseries that threatened this continent, swell
his breast to that he could hardly say, My life and for-
tune are at my country's service! He laid his right hand
on his heart, as if to prevent its bursting, and was re-
lieved by the sudden exclamation of a brave youth,
Here I stand by you, Sir, stand by your country and
your general then, you brave officers and men, who
have been the severest campaign you will ever see—it is
impossible for a country, hurried from the occupations
of peace all at once into arms, to fix ranks to the entire
satisfaction of every one.—Merit will fix your ranks, if
you establish the freedom of your country.—If this be
not done, we are all alike.—Hear how an old captain
confessed his error, when the punishment of rank first ob-
tained the levying an army, on a most urgent occasion
at Rome. He had agreed with other captains, not to
leave below their former rank, and had implored the aid
of popular magistrates to carry that point. But when
he saw the ruin of his country to be the consequence—
hear what he said—
“Romans, I am called *Spurius Ligustinus*. I am of
the tribe *Orullumina*, of the country of the *Sabines*.
My father left me an acre of land, and a small cottage,
where I was born, and brought up; and where I now
live. As soon as I was of age to marry, he gave me his
brother's daughter for my wife. She brought me no
portion but liberty, chastity, and a fecundity that would
but the greatest blessing. We have six sons, and two
daughters both married. Of my six sons, four have
taken the robe of manhood, and the two others still
wear the *stola* (the dress for youths). I began to
bear arms in the consulship of *P. Vulpianus* and *C. Au-
relius*. I served two years, as a private soldier, in the
army sent into Macedonia, against king *Philip*. The
third year, *L. Quintus Flaminius*, to reward me for
my courage, made me captain of the century in the last
maniple of the *Hastati*. I afterwards served as a vol-
unteer in Spain, under the consul *M. Porcius Cato*;
and that general who is so good a judge of merit, deemed
me worthy of being placed at the head of the first
maniple of the *Hastati*. I again became a private vol-
unteer in the army sent against *Antiochus* and the *Ber-
tians*; and it was in this war, that *Manius Acilius*
made me first centurion of the first maniple of the *Prin-
cipales*. I have since made several campaigns, and in no
great number of years I have been four times *principis*,
and I have been rewarded four and thirty times by the
generals. I have received six civic crowns. I have
served two and twenty campaigns, and am above
sixty years old. Though I had not served out my
term of years in the field, though my age did not
give me my discharge, being capable of substituting
four of my sons in my stead; I should well deserve to be
exempted from the necessity of serving. But in all that
I have said, I have no view but to show the justice of
my cause—for the rest, as long as those who make the
laws shall judge me in a condition to bear arms, I shall
not retire from the service. I be legionary tribunes shall
pace me in what rank they think fit; that is their part.
Mine is to act that no one may be ranked above me
for courage, as I still retain that, and do not fear to
call for witnesses of it on this occasion, as well the gen-
erals under whom I have served, as my fellow soldiers.

men of the house of commons,
der the estimates for the ensuing year to be
you—it is matter of real concern to me, that
ant considerations which I have stated to you
larly be followed by great expence; I doubt
ver, but that my faithful commons will re-
ceefully grant me such supply as the main-
the honour of my crown, in vindication of
ghts of parliament and the public welfare,
and to require.

and gentlemen,
rduous contest I can have no other object but
the true interest of all my subjects. No peo-
ple more happiness, or lived under a milder
ty, than those now revolted provinces; the
ants in every art of which they boast decan-
umbers, their wealth, their strength by sea
which they think sufficient to enable them to
against the whole power of the mother coun-
stragable proofs of it; my desire is to restor-
the blessings of law and liberty, equally enjoy-
ritual subject, which they have totally ex-
changed for all the calamities of war and
tyranny of their chiefs.

Number 1639, completes the year and
scribers to it; and the Printer hopes his customers
able him to continue the publication thereof, by
paying off their respective accounts. Paper,
other materials necessary for carrying on the
are exceedingly dear, and not to be purchas-
for the ready money.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1777.
at public sale, on Thursday the 23th day of
February, at this place,
meoner ANNE MARIA, about 2000 hushes
n, well found, and fitted with sails, rigg up-
er necessary for such a vessel.—Her hull is
good, and the vessel a fast sailer.—At this
and place there will also be her cargo ex-
e, consisting of salt, chequered and white
brigs, sai-cloth, she-tings, dowlas, holland,
stamped cottons—All for ready cash.
JENIFER and HOOP.

at public vendue, for ready money only,
day the 27th of February, if fair, if not,
fair day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
antation of James Wallingsford, now de-
or four valuable negroes, cattle, horse,
and household furniture, such as feather-
any other articles too tedious to mention.
MACCOBBIN } Administrators
JAMES WALLINGSFORD }
deceased, are desired to make speedy ap-
all persons having any claim against the
sired to bring in their accounts regulat-
d signed by the commissary, and they shall
ed.
W. M. J.

GREEN.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

As to you, centurions, who are in the same cause with
myself, though you, as well as I, have implored the aid
of the tribunals of the people, as however during your
youth you never opposed the authority of the magis-
trates and senate, I should think that it were consistent,
at your years, to show yourselves obedient to the senate
and consuls, and to think any post honourable that will
enable you to render the commonwealth service.
Fly to arms then, brave youth of America, in any
station! compose a great army, well able to face our
enemies—Then they may see their error—Independence
may be established—a commercial treaty made—and
peace be restored to our land without striking a blow.
S. O. L. O. N.

BOSTON, January 3.
The beginning of this week the privateer sloop, com-
manded by William Dennis, sent into a safe port at the
southward, the Countess of Eglington, a brigantine from
Greenock in Scotland, bound to Antigua; the following
is a schedule of her cargo; viz: fifty-seven bales, one
hundred and ten boxes, thirty-four casks, two chests,
and five trunks, of haberdashery; three hundred and six-
ty-eight yards of printed linen; twelve hundred and
twenty-three pounds of wrought leather shoes; four
thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds of green
glass bottles; thirty-nine barrels and two firkins strong
ale; six thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven
pounds of tallow candles; two thousand four hundred
and twenty pounds of refined sugar; sixty-seven thou-
sand and twenty-eight yards of British bounty linen;
seven thousand four hundred and ten yards Irish ditto;
four thousand four hundred and eighty-eight yards of
British striped and checked ditto; two hundred and se-
ven firkins of butter; one hundred and twenty-six gal-
lons of Portugal wine, and two hundred and ten bun-
dles of iron hoops.

We hear two prizes are sent into a safe port to the
eastward, one of which is wholly loaded with butter.
PROVIDENCE, December 22.
By some deserters from the ministerial fleet at New-
port, we learn, that the troops lately arrived there con-
sist of about six thousand men; one half of them Hef-
sians; and that it was reported on board the fleet, that
they were soon to proceed to Boston through this town.
The troops from the neighbouring states continue to
arrive here daily, and last night came to town a com-
pany of volunteers from Salem.
Tuesday last arrived here major general Lincoln, who
is appointed to the chief command of the American
troops in this department.
Dec. 28. Tuesday last eleven transports, with a ten-
der, sailed upon the Western bound from Newport.
Jan. 11. Undoubted intelligence is received from
Newport, that the enemy consider the inhabitants on
the island as prisoners of war; and have absolutely re-
fused to grant the benefit of their boasted pardons to a
number who made application for the same.
We also hear that the Experiment of 30 guns, com-
manded by the infamous Wallace, sailed for England a
few days since; and that the Asia, of 64 guns, was soon
to follow, with gen. Clinton on board, his baggage be-
ing already embarked.
It is said that the enemy's troops at Newport have re-
ceived orders to hold themselves in readiness for embar-
cation at a moment's notice, but whether on board
transports or their flat-bottomed boats is not mentioned;
a number of carpenters have been busily employed in
repairing the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.
In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1777.
Resolved, That col. Melcher, barrack-master general,
be directed to quarter the militia upon the non-affocia-
tors in this city and liberties, and on all associators who
have not served in this winter's campaign. The council
particularly recommended to him in quartering them, to
proportion the number to the size of the houses and
convenience of the families.
N. B. The commanding officers of the several bat-
talions of associators in this city and liberties, are re-
quested to furnish the barrack-master-general with a
return of the names of those that served this winter for
this government.
January 23, 1777.
Ordered, That the thanks of gen. Washington to the
militia of Pennsylvania, transmitted to this board, be
published in the public papers of this city.
General Washington being informed that the time
fixed by the hon. council of safety of Pennsylvania for
the service of part of the militia of that state is expired,
and that some are desirous to return to Pennsylvania,
agreeable to their engagements, the general takes the
earliest opportunity of returning his most hearty thanks
to those brave men who, in the most inclement season of
the year, nobly stepped forth in defence of their coun-
try.—The general acknowledges with pleasure the signal
services done by the militia of Pennsylvania, and has
the best reasons to expect the same spirit, zeal and ac-
tivity, which lately brought them into the field, will in-
duce them to come forth on every future occasion,
when the security and happiness of America, and their
own state in particular, demand it.
The general acknowledges, with additional satis-
faction, the good services of those battalions who have
determined to remain with him after the expiration of
their times of service. He wishes not to detain them a
minute longer than he thinks absolutely necessary to the
security of their country, and will discharge them as
soon as he finds his army in a condition to admit of
it.

January 24, 1777.
Whereas several of the militia, after receiving advance
pay, and drawing rations, have basely deserted their of-
ficers and returned home, without rejoining their
country the least service, but on the contrary their ill
example will probably produce the most fatal conse-
quences in the army, unless such delinquents are spee-
dily punished, therefore
Resolved, That the six weeks for which the militia
of the state are now called forth to serve in defence of
their country, are to commence at, and shall be account-
able from the time they arrive at head-quarters. And
that such of the militia as leave their officers before
their time of service is expired, unless they are regu-
larly discharged, shall be advertised as deserters and be
carried back to the army, there to remain until properly
discharged by the commanding officer, and this board
will defray all reasonable expences that may attend re-
covering such deserters.

Extract from the minutes of the COUNCIL OF
JACOB'S HOWELL, Secretary.
By accounts from Rhode Island we learn, that soon
after the arrival of six ships of the line, four frigates,
and seventy transports, with twelve British and six
Hessian regiments, amounting to between six and seven
thousand men, they took possession of the defenceless
town of Newport and the island.—That the expedition
was carried on by Parker and Clinton; that Clinton is
since gone home, and the command devolves to lord
Piercy.—That major Prescott (late a prisoner in this
state) is appointed governor of that small island, and
one Camble lieutenant-governor. That they look on
the few Tories, who remained in the town, not as friends,
but as prisoners of war; that they ruiet them with a
rod of iron; that they have seized all the sugar, &c.
which they deem goods taken at sea by our privateers,
and if a man says a wry word he is hove into gaol;
(a blessed specimen of English government) that they
were in great distress for want of fuel, and had sent a
number of transports to the east end of Long-Island for
wood.—That in the night of the 7th inst the enemy
embarked two regiments on board the transports, and
it was said more were to follow, supposed to New-
York. We are told they propose drawing all their
troops from thence, except a small garrison, which we
hope, ere long, to inform our readers is in our hands.
Feb. 4. In the action at Princeton on the 3d ult. the
brave col. John Hafelet was mortally wounded, and his
remains were brought to this city and buried with the
honours of war, in the burial place of the first presby-
terian church.—Since his arrival in this country he main-
tained a fair and unblemished character, and fulfilled
the duties of private and domestic life to the approbation
of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Having
merited the confidence of the Delaware state, in which
he resided, by the integrity and uprightnes of his gen-
eral deportment, and by his martial spirit and zeal for
the happiness of his country in the late Indian war, he was
often chose to represent them in assembly; nor did he
forfeit their esteem by the management of so high a trust,
for which he was eminently qualified by a clear under-
standing, a liberal education, and an undeviating attach-
ment to the interests of the public; and still animated
with the same inextinguishable love of his country and
unconquerable zeal for the invaded rights of America,
he early distinguished himself in her virtuous opposition
to British tyranny, and undimmed at the danger of
war, he nobly sacrificed his invaluable life at the shrine
of American liberty.
On Friday evening was interred the body of Antho-
ny Morris, J. N. Esq; an officer in the first battalion of
Philadelphia militia. No other eulogium we conceive
is necessary to be made on his character, than that he
nobly stepped forth at the late alarming situation of his
country, behaved as a soldier, beloved by those under
his command, and fell on the 3d ult. in the battle at
Princeton, contending for every thing dear and sacred,
much lamented by all who knew him, and particularly
by the corps in which he served.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 31.
Extract of a letter from Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester
county, to the hon. John Page, Esq; president of the
council, dated Jan. 28, 1777.
“I have seen Mr. Edward Hughes, who was taken
by the enemy last Wednesday. He informs me there
are three ships in the bay, a 60, 50, and a 36 gun frigate,
under the command of commodore Hotham.
He brought with him the enclosed, and if it is prop-
er that an exchange should be made, shall be much
obliged to you for your interest in bringing it a-
bout as soon as possible. Mr. Hughes gives great
praise to the commodore for his generous and hu-
man behaviour, who, after being informed the
circumstances of Hughes's family, &c. gave him his
boat, with almost every thing in her, detaining a negro
which he said he understood was a tolerable pilot, but
assured him, at the same time, he should be returned
as soon as he got a better; that he did not mean to dis-
tress any individuals who industriously were going from
river to river to support their families.—Hughes under-
stood they were to cruise here, and expect seven or eight
fail more every day.”
To Sir John Peyton, North-River.

On board the ship Preston, Jan. 22, 1777.
This will inform you that I had the misfortune to be
taken by the above-mentioned ship on Monday the 26th
instant, and as I understand there are a great many
prisoners in Baltimore, beg your interest for an ex-
change, which I believe the commodore will agree to.