

EN DOLLARS REWARD.
Annapolis, March 17, 1777.
TED from co. Thos. Price's regiment, Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, an about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall, complexion, pitted with the small-pox, hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He is at Alexandria, where he has been committed about a month ago, and, as I have heard, has enlisted in the 8th Virginia regiment now at or near Winchester. Whoever finds a deserter and brings him to the subscriber the above reward, besides one shilling mile he shall be brought, from

EDWARD DUVAL.
March 8, 1777.
of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore immediately, with all the recruits they raised, that, in obedience to an order of the Board of War, communicated to me, we may march to Philadelphia, where are to be equipped for camp. Proper of the left from each company to complete the service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by,
Your humble servant,

NAT. RAMSEY, Lieut. Col.
Annapolis, February 23, 1777.
COMMITTEE OF AGGRIEVANCES, and OF JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the room, on Mondays and Tuesdays in the hours of nine in the morning till afternoon, during the present session of the assembly.
Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.
February 23, 1777.
All persons indebted to him to settle and balances before the 25th of March next, having any just claim on him may receive it.

WILLIAM DEARDS.
EN DOLLARS REWARD.
Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1777.
TED, the beginning of November last, capt. William Brown's company of maccolling soldiers, viz.
AMSTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and He formerly kept a school on Mr. Carr's Monocacy.
HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8, dark complexion, black hair, well set, and Hungersford, in Montgomery county.
EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Cal. at the head of Parker's creek.
JESHAU, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, sandy hair, full very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Montgomery county.
LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7, fair complexion; lives on the sugar lands county.
ANNIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10, fair complexion, light hair; lives near hills of Patowmack.
takes up said deserters, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or send to Hamilton, and eight dollars for there, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN.
Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.
the evening of the 3d instant, from Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a RO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 well set, and has thick lips; had on a coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket and a pair of green breeches, all good; nothing not remembered. He formerly Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patowmack with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and one or other of those places. Whoever to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above plantation, or to me at this place, shall receive the above reward, if taken in Charles county, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to if taken anywhere else.

ROB. MUNDELL.
bred horse CARELESS will cover this Strawberry-bill, at three pounds a mare, and the groom, if the mare is pastured, five shillings the groom, if not pastured, the single leap.
S is a fine bay, rising six years old, full three inches high, was got by col. Bay, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-park, out of Queen Mab, a high bred, who was the dam of Old Mille, and Pacolet.
mares will be received by Thomas Wil- will take proper care of them, but not for any that may get away.

W. E. P. E. R.
over MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, from Annapolis) at three pounds currency dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, who was got by Standard, was got by Othello, son of Old Crab, by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-ker's Selima, got by the Godolphin

graft for mares, at 5/6 per week, the paid for the use of the horse at the end. No mares lost out of the pasture for.

B. E. N.

(XXXII Year.)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(XIII Year.)

THE

223

(No. 1647).

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1777.

P A R I S, November 15.

THE duke de Chartres is created a lieutenant-general in the sea service. The Squadron which count Decheffault is to take the command of at Brest will consist of six men of war and ten frigates, destined, it is said, to protect the commerce of the French ships, and for that purpose it is to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of the next at farthest, for the islands of Domingo and Martinico.

Nov. 15. Notwithstanding three English frigates are on our coast, a new American privateer, of 8 guns and men, has, within these few days, taken off Cape la Roque, an English ship from London bound to this port, laden with rice flour. This capture has raised the price of insurance to 12 cent.

Nov. 23. Some letters from France inform us, that Dean, agent for the United American Colonies, has obtained to purchase fifty pieces of cannon, with other warlike stores, and has also engaged some officers of artillery in their service.

Nov. 27. The bastion of this place, in the construction of which a considerable number of workmen have been employed these two years and a half, is now finished; and vessels were sent into it on Monday the 25th instant.

Dec. 13. Letters received here from very good authority, that a certain power hath caused to be declared to English ambassador residing there, that he was preparing to warlike stores to America. They add, that after such a declaration, it was not doubted but England would take proper measures to demand a reason for this proceeding.

Nov. 27. Letters received from divers parts of Spain state, that the empress of Russia had purchased of the emperor Morocco the town of Tangier, for 200,000 double Spanish dollars.

L O N D O N, November 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 7.

About four o'clock, the lords North and Germaine, and Sir Cooper, came into the house, when the members having taken their places, and order called,

lord GEORGE CAVENDISH held a daily paper in his hand, in which, his lordship said, was a declaration issued by general and his brother, offering pardon to the Americans, and a promise of "his majesty's reviving all acts in which the Americans thought themselves aggrieved." His lordship desired to read the sense of the house if it should be read. The agreeing to the proposal, it was read accordingly; after which lordship desired to know if it might be considered as a motion? To which lord North replied, he believed it might.

George then made some pertinent observations on the nature of the measure, with regard to the desire his majesty's officers expressed, of entering into conference with the affected subjects in America; how general a surprise a proposal of that nature was to every loyal well wisher to his majesty and America, and how inconsistent it was with the dignity and privilege of parliament, that his majesty should order his officers to issue a declaration of his concurring in the reviving acts of parliament in which the Americans thought themselves aggrieved. His lordship concluded with moving, "That we do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to revise all acts of parliament in which the Americans themselves are aggrieved." This brought up

lord NORTH, who contended for the necessity of issuing the declaration, and urged the indulgence long shown to the people of America, by the legislative power of this country, who, in putting those deluded subjects to extremes, had proceeded gradually and calmly in the exercise of their natural and inalienable rights of authority and supremacy over the colonies, the Boston-port bill down to the taking possession of New York.

His lordship urged, that the declaration of Independence was the door of reconciliation upon any terms, but that of unconditional submission, and immediate acknowledgment of the mother country; that in this situation he was inclined to heal that distracted country, and wished as ardently as any member in that house to establish the peace of Great-Britain with her colonies on so permanent and solid a foundation. His lordship took no notice of the infringement of the privilege of parliament, as stated by lord George Cavendish.

lord BURKE arose, and, in a very few words, seconded the motion, observing, that the language of lord North was of a most extraordinary nature. He concluded in these words: "His lordship means, lay down your arms, submit yourselves to the mercy of the bayonet and 12,000 hirling Hessian vassals; stoop to unconditional submission, and then, after doing with you what we please, his majesty shall CONCUR (as if his majesty had already directed the members of that house to the revision of the acts) in the reviving of any acts by which you may think yourselves aggrieved."

Lord NORTH arose a second time, and in a very solemn manner repeated almost verbatim, what he had before said. He concluded with observing, that he was sure no gentleman in that house would wish to entertain an idea of conferring with the Americans under the denomination of Free and Independent States.

Mr. CHARLES FOX arose next, and contended, that withholding his majesty's offers of concurrence, &c. from the knowledge of the house, was an infringement on the privilege; and a disgrace thrown on the house. He violently exclaimed against the conduct of the ministry, who, in every measure, had added insult to folly, and wickedness to blunders. That instead of giving that house the earliest intelligence, they had sported with its dignity: That a Gazette extraordinary came out on Monday, an ordinary Gazette on Tuesday, and no mention of the concurrence: That it was given in the public papers as a ministerial measure, to endeavour to render the Americans odious, but that they were too brave to be ridiculed, too powerful to be despised, and too sensible not to perceive the bait thrown out to catch them with, and heartily expressed his desire of THAT HOUSE taking the motion of lord George into their most serious consideration.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL opposed the motion of his lordship, and strenuously commended the wisdom of his majesty's ministers. He said that the Americans were daring and insolent, and never had received that chastisement which their crimes deserved. That effecting a reconciliation, by concurring with the reviving, &c. was a step of the utmost lenity, and, whatever gentlemen may think of the measure, he contended it was constitutional and politic, and therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. GEORGE ROUSE. I had much rather see this country devoted to destruction, and dying with the wounds occasioned by the traitorous designs of the Americans, than behold her sink into infamy, and tarnish all her former glories, by one condescending step that could affect the honour and dignity of this country.

Mr. BURKE. From the language of the learned gentleman who spoke last but one, and the honourable member who spoke last, it seems, that the dignity and privilege of parliament is to be trampled on, and the whole bosom of the continent ript open, rather than conciliate the peace of both countries, by a measure founded on justice, honour, and the constitution of this kingdom. Mr. Burke was animated and eloquent; he discharged his oratorical powers with grace; he rather thundered upon administration, and charged them with holding out the most false and specious pretences to enslave a free and brave people, against whom designs of a most pernicious tendency had been long framed. That these designs were now carried into execution, and blood and devastation were to go through the continent, rather than relinquish a claim founded on avarice and injustice. That bayonets of Hessians were ready to enforce the most odious measures; and that the declaration of independence was a measure which the vile conduct of ministry had driven the Americans into. He was proceeding, when the question was called for, and the house divided. Upon a division, there appeared a majority of about two to one.—The house broke up at half past eight.

Nov. 26. Ticonderoga, where the American army will winter, is the place to Lake George, upon which, by spring, they will have a considerable naval force; and protiting by past experience, will probably take care not to be outdone by past experience. So that gen. Carleton, previous to his march in the beginning of the year, will have Ticonderoga to besiege and take, and the American fleet to beat.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, November 22, 1777.
"We have just received the following intelligence, from board the Betty, who is arrived off this place from New England: That the Triton, capt. Hooker; the Lion, Hervey; the Flora, capt. Whitburn, belonging to this place, and the Penguin, capt. Buller, belonging to Portsmouth, all sailed from New-England, bound to Spain with fish, the 26th of October, under convoy of the Fox frigate of war; and on the 24th of November, having parted with the above frigate, were all taken by an Ame-

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their right; they had not time to do so, and the next morning we took possession of the town, and the day following the ships fell down below Croton river. These marauders (according to their usual practice) plundered and abused some houses, and burnt several others; carried off a few cattle and sheep; and some light articles from the public stores. Our principal loss is in rum, molasses and flour, which we destroyed, and a quantity of sugar burnt by the enemy; in the commissary's store. The militia, at the first alarm, turned out with the greatest alacrity, and marched to our assistance, and if these British ferrets had had a day

their quotas of the militia, committed by congress, at the several periods fixed, or that shall be fixed by congress. That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several States, to raise by taxation, in the course of the current year, and remit to the treasury, such sums of money as they shall think will be most proper in the present situation of the inhabitants; which sums shall be carried to their credit, and accounted for in the settlement of their proportion of the public expences and debts, for which the United States are jointly bound.

measure of paying them number of flat-bottomed preserved, so that the ly.

I A, April 8.
man of this city, now is dated 13th March last.

is made American pro-and. Another act has All Americans taken after immediately to London; reported to the East-Indies on the late success of the a daily expectation of a fitable."

Burg, dated March 24.
matters have a very gloomy has returned from the In-accounts of Indians being at the Kittanning and this post, too tedious to mention. A called one Andrew Simpson, of capt. Moorhead's, near Simpson; and left a tom- and a piece of writing in agara, 8th February, 1777, chiefs of the Mohawks, O-ecas, Tufcarois, Missilare Virginians and Pennsylvania purport of which is, that on their lands on the Ohio ring us to quit them imme-sequences---that we have no (as they call it) of col. But- we know he has no army ink that our design is against they insist on our quitting it not make any excuse, by Congress, &c. of their be-

orementioned intelligence of war was held at this as determined that it would wford's battalion, and two attalion, at Fort Pitt and further orders, and that ly sent to the Kittannings, following places---Logg's- d Cox's."

hath conferred the dignity in, on Robert Eden, Esq;

S S; January 14.

mental money ought to be (expressed) in the respective these states for whose benefit and bound to redeem the value; and the pernicious American liberty to impair by raising the nominal value ther species of money what- against and prevented: of credit, emitted by autho- its current in all payments, e states, and be deemed in- nial sum in Spanish mil' ed (shall offer, ask, or receive by gold or silver coins, but- money whatsoever, than at thereof in Spanish milled bills for any lands, goods, or than the same could be person or persons in gold or of money whatsoever; or for commodities for gold or pieces of money whatsoever, or the said continental bills; be deemed an enemy to the res; and to forfeit the value for house, land, or commo- And it is recommended positive states to enact laws other penalties; on offend- rent such pernicious prac-

to the legislatures of the make the bills of credit ful tender, in payment of a refusal thereof an ex- har debts payable in Am- th continental dollars at sixpence sterling per dol- all other debts and con- at the rate fixed by the of Spanish milled dollars, commended to the legisla- res, to pass resolutions that for drawing in and sinking their quotas of the militia, committed by congress, at the several periods fixed, or that shall be fixed by congress.

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