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Last Friday the Otter Ship of War and two Tenders made their Appearance a few miles below this Town. Expected to find Baltimore Town an easy prey. Attempted to carry off a large Ship, outward bound, laden with Wheat, Flour Etc. But at appearance of Ship Defence under command of Captian Nicholson they went off. Nicholson retook the captured Ship and several other prizes, now safely moored in the Bason.---The number of troops who appeared to support the cause, considering the short warning, is amazing. 3,000 men came from the Country to our assistance.

The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser

Wednesday, March 20, 1776, page 3 Col. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Saint Mary's County, to his friend in Baltimore dated March 14, 1776.

We have just taken an oyster boat with six men on board and on search found five british muskets concealed in the load; the men have been strictly examined and it appears they came from Virginia, and were bound to Baltimore, and had oysters on board to further their intended Purpose, being employed by that infamous tool of Governmant Lord Dunmore, as spies to collect information about the situation of your town, its fortifications, etc.

Maryland Journal, May 22- 1781.

A Letter from North Hampton Co., Va. of May 9, 1781, says:

" The British General at Portsmouth is at this time making every necessary preparation to attack Baltimore, in order, as it is thought, to put an end to what little trade now remains to that Town.

"A number of the enemy's barges having appeared in the neighborhood of Annapolis within a few days past, several armed vessels were immediately despatched from that Port in pursuit of them. "

Scharf Collection Box-59

Baltimore January 1.

Jan 1. 1794

The President of the United States ( says a New York Paper) in his last address to Congress, informs them that the Revenues of this Country have equalled, hitherto, the antisipation formed of it; but that it would not prove commensurate with the important objects of placing the United States in a Posture of Defence and furnishing a Fund for speedily redeeming the Public Debt. Both these Objects are so immediately interesting as to supersede the Use of Arguments to prove them---First as to Defence.

( Next paragraph about Algeria & protecting our shipping. )

Wed. April 9, 1794, Page 2, Col. 1

Baltimore, April 19.

A letter from a Gentleman in London to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 1, says:

" I am very apprehensive that England will quarrell with America, unless America makes restitution for the English Prizes condemned and sold in her Ports by the French. "

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8.

Mr. S. Smith presented a memorial to the House of Representatives from certain citizens of Baltimore. They recited the hardships which they had suffered from the British Ships of war in the West Indies. They declared that the amended instructions from the Court of London, of the 8th of January, had been found by experience injurious and delusive. They trusted that Congress would secure the indemnification of their losses. They recommended a prolongation of the embargo.

\* \* \* \* \*

(60 Ships seized by the British exccaping from Port-au-Prince.)

(Chesapeake Fired upon)

On Wed last arrived here the Ship Chesapeake,  
Capt William Wise, in 52 days from Amsterdam.

The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Wed. June 11, 1794

Baltimore June 11, 1794.

The President of the U, S. by and with the consent and advice of the Senate has appointed the following persons commanders of the frigates to be built pursuant to an act of Congress.

John Barry

Silas Talbot

Richard Dale

Samuel Nicholson

Joshua Barney

Thomas Truxton.

Wed. Aug. 27, 1794, Page 3, Col. 1

British fleet said to be bound for Chesapeake Bay.

Report given by Capt. Sullivan & Capt. Earl whose ships were boarded off the Havana.

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(60 Ships seized by the British escaping from Port-au-Prince.)