

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1773.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1781.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of
Dec. 9, 1780.

DECLARATION of the king of
Denmark and Norway to the courts of
London, Versailles and Madrid.

Of the most exact and perfect
neutrality, with the most regu-
lar navigation and the most
inviolable respect to treaties;
could have kept free the com-
merce of the subjects of the king of Den-
mark and Norway from the inroads of
the powers with whom he is at peace,
free and independent, it would not be
necessary to take measures to insure to his
subjects that liberty to which they have
the most incontrovertible right. The
king of Denmark has always founded his
glory and his grandeur upon the esteem
and confidence of the neighbouring peo-
ple. It has been his rule from the begin-
ning of his reign, to testify to all the
powers his friends, a conduct the most
capable of convincing them of his pacific
intentions, and of his desire to contribute
to the general happiness of Europe. His
proceedings have always been conforma-
ble to these principles, against which no-
thing can be alleged; he has not, till
now, addressed himself but to the powers
at war, to obtain a redress of his griefs,
and he has never wanted moderation in
his demands, nor acknowledgments when
they have received the success they de-
served; but the neutral navigation has
been too often molested, and the most
innocent commerce of his subjects too
frequently troubled, to that the king
finds himself obliged to take proper mea-
sures to assure to himself and his allies the
safety of commerce and navigation, and
the maintenance of the inseparable rights
of liberty and independence. It is the du-
ties of neutrality are sacred, the law of
nations has also its rights, avowed by all
impartial powers, established by custom,
and founded upon equity and reason. A
nation independent and neuter does not
lose by the war, because peace exists be-
tween her and the belligerent powers,
without receiving or being obliged to fol-
low the laws of either of them: she is al-
lowed to follow, in all places (contraband
excepted) the traffic which she would
have a right to do if peace existed with all
Europe as it exists with her. The king
pretends to nothing beyond what the
neutrality allows him. This is his rule,
and that of his people; and the king can-
not accord to the principle, that a power
at war has a right to interrupt the com-
merce of his subjects. He thinks it due
to himself and his subjects, faithful ob-
servers of these rules, and to the powers
at war themselves, to declare to them the
following principles, which he has always
held, and which he will always avow and
maintain, in concert with the emperors of
all the Russias, whose sentiments he finds
entirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral vessels have a right to
navigate freely from port to port, even
on the coasts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the subjects of the
powers at war shall be free in neutral ves-
sels, except such as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be understood
under the denomination of contraband,
that is not expressly mentioned as such in
the third article of his treaty of commerce
with Great Britain in the year 1670, and
the 16th and 17th articles of his treaty of
commerce with France in the year 1742;
and the king will actually maintain those
rules with those powers with whom he
has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a
port blocked up, into which no vessel can
enter without evident danger, on account
of vessels of war stationed there, which
form an effectual blockade.

V. That these principles serve for rules
in procedure, and that justice shall be ex-
pediently rendered, alter the rules of
the sea, conformable to treaty and usage
received.

VI. His majesty does not hesitate to de-
clare that he will maintain these principles,
with the honour of his flag, and the li-
berty and independence of the commerce
and navigation of his subjects; and that
it is for this purpose he has armed a part
of his navy, although he is desirous to
preserve, with all the powers at war, not
only a good understanding, but all the
friendship which the neutrality can admit
of. The king will never recede from
these principles, unless he is forced to: he
knows the duties and the obligation,
he respects them as he does his treaties,
and desires no other than to maintain
them. His majesty is persuaded, that the
belligerent powers will acknowledge the
justice of his motives, that they will be
as averse as himself to doing any thing
that may oppress the liberties of mankind;
and that they will give orders to their
admiralty, and to their officers, conforma-
ble to the principles above recited,
which tend to the general happiness and
interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the king of Sweden
to the same courts was to the same effect.
In the above declaration the king of Den-
mark discovers his intentions are to
abide by the former treaties between
Great-Britain and his own kingdom,
and the following additional instruction
enumerates the articles which are de-
clared to be contraband.

To this declaration the king of Sweden
has acceded.

An additional instruction to all ships of
war, and privateers, that have or may
have letters of mart against the French
king, or the king of Spain, their vas-
sals or subjects, or others inhabiting
within any of their countries, territo-
ries, or dominions, or against any
other enemies rebellious subjects of the
crown of Great-Britain.—Given at our
court of St. James's, the 15th of Sep-
tember 1780, in the twentieth year of
our reign.

GEORGE REX.

"That in conformity to an explanato-
ry article of the treaty of alliance and
commerce between England and Den-
mark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11,
1780, which hath been lately concluded
and agreed upon between us and the king
of Denmark, all sorts of arms and things
thereto belonging, as muskets, mortars,
polards, bombs, grenades, saucisses, car-
tridges, refts, bandoliers, powder, match,
saltpetre, bullets, pikes, swords, head-
pieces, cuirasses, halberds, lances, jave-
lins, horses, holsters, belts, and generally
all other implements of war; as also ship
timber, pitch, tar, resin, copper in sheets,
sail cloth, cordage, and generally every
thing that is used in the equipment of
ships (except unwrought iron and fir
planks) laden in Danish ships, and bound
to the enemies country, are accounted
contraband goods; but fish and flesh,
fresh or salted, wheat or other grain,
flour, oil, wine, and generally every
thing that serves for the nourishment and
sustenance of life, laden in Danish ships,
and bound to the enemies country, are
not accounted contraband, provided that

the places to which they are bound, are
not besieged or blocked up.

By his majesty's command,
STORMONT."

MADRID, Sept. 4.

Mr. Jay, the intended minister of the
United States of America, still remains
here, with Mr. Carmichael his secretary.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The last ship from the Musquito shore
brings accounts that the English settle-
ment in that quarter was entirely ruined
and broke up. The natives, Indians and
blacks were entire masters of the settle-
ment, all the whites had gone to the
island of Rattan, where they were in a
miserable situation for want of provisions
and necessaries when this last vessel sailed.

Orders are sent to Ireland to take up
20,000 tons of shipping with all possible
expedition, for the service of the mer-
chants.

Two transports are now loading at the
Tower with ordnance stores, supposed to
be destined for America.

Sept. 23. The brigantine Congress,
from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, having
been taken off Newfoundland, by the
Vestal, captain Keppel, of 52 guns, with
a mail from the congress, under the care
of Mr. Henry Laurens, their late presi-
dent, he was shifted on board the frigate
with his dispatches, his secretary, and
another rebel gentleman, landed at
Portsmouth, and he is safely lodged in
the tower of London.

Oct. 11. So precipitate and unadvised
were the ministry in the commitment of
Mr. Laurens, that after he was sent to
the tower, a consultation was held on the
propriety of the measure. It lasted for
five hours, and it is a fact, that some of
the men, who are intrusted with the go-
vernment of this country, went into a
serious deliberation, in order to determine
whether they should take the advice of
the president of the council, or the lord
chancellor. It was decided in favour of
the latter, and a messenger was dispatched
at midnight with dispatches to him at
Bath, where he now is. The above
anecdote, which may be depended on as
a truth, affords a tolerable picture of the
present system. Such is the indecision,
and such the absurdity of all their mea-
sures. Their occasional exertions are the
effects of rashness;—their inactivity is de-
liberate;—it might be added also that it
is wise; for when they deviate into action
they are doomed to repentance. Till
they are instructed by the lord chancellor,
they are utterly ignorant either of the
propriety of the step they have already
taken, or of the measures they ought to
adopt in consequence thereof.

We are given to understand, that go-
vernment are not in possession of any A-
merican papers of importance. Those
which relate to the situation of their fi-
nances, resources, and European connex-
ions, were sunk by Mr. Laurens on the
capture of the vessel. The packet which
was recovered, contained chiefly letters
to different gentlemen on the continent,
respecting commercial transactions; and
they have afforded government no lights
from which they may discover the plans
or operations of the enemy.

TRENTON, Dec. 20.

About a fortnight since the grand A-
merican army went into winter quarters
on the North-river, and in the eastern
parts of this state. Head quarters is es-
tablished at New-Windsor.

We hear that a packet in 30 days from
London, arrived lately in New-York har-

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hour. She was anchored off in the stream, and no person except the captain was suffered to go on shore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is said she brought important dispatches, after the delivery of which, she immediately put to sea.

A correspondent assures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch and also the Portuguese have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet so well ascertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negotiations for a general pacification will take their rise from the politics of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuses to persist it will be like the rest of her blind and deluded conduct.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.

We are requested to insert the following lines, addressed to those AMERICAN LADIES, who have lately distinguished their patriotism, in generously contributing to the relief of the soldiery.

"The attempt is praise."

A. I. I hail I superior sex, exalted fair,
Mirrors of virtue, heav'n's peculiar care!
Form'd to inspire and enoble man,
The immortal finish of creation's plan;
Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier's blessing and the patriot's
bays!

For fame's first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain'd to own it decks the female
breast;

While partial prejudice is quite disarm'd,
And e'en pale envy with ecstasium
charin'd;

Freedom no more shall droop her languid
head,

Nor dream supine, or sloth's lethargic bed
No more sit weeping with the vet'ran
band,

These virtuous brave protectors of her
land,

Who nobly daring, stem despotic sway,
And shine the patriot wonders of the day:
For lo! these sons her glorious race renew,
Cheer'd by such gifts, and smiles and
prayers, from—you—

More precious treasure in the soldier's eye,
Than all the wealth Potof's mines supply,
Or costly gems th'enlivening fun awakes—
They prize the offerings for the donors
sakes.

And hence, ye sister angels of each state,
Their honest bosoms glow with joy elate,
Their gallant hearts with gratitude ex-
pand,

And trebly feel the bounties of your hand;
And wing'd for you their benedictions
rise,

Warm from the soul, and grateful to the
skies!

Nor theirs alone: th' historian patriots
fir'd,

Shall feel the gen'rous virtue you're in-
spir'd;

Invent new epithets to warm their page,
And bid you live admir'd from age to age;
With sweet applauses dwell on ev'ry name,
Endear your memories, and embalm your
fame;

And thus the future bards shall soar sub-
lime,

And waft you glorious down the stream
of time,

The breeze of panegyric swell each sail,
And plaudits pure perfume th' increasing
gale;

Then freedom's ensign, thus inscrib'd, shall
wave—

"The patriot females who their country
save,"

'Till time's abyss, absorb'd in heav'nly
lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praise.

A SOLDIER.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 27,
1780.

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general
be authorized to settle the accounts of the
contractors for horses and waggons pur-

chased or hired, or received from nonjurors, agreeable to chapters the 25th and 27th of June session last, and that he be directed to allow such of the contractors as appear to him to have conducted themselves properly in the execution of the trust reposed in them, for each horse or wagon by them purchased or received, five dollars and one third of the new emission, as a compensation for their trouble, and that he allow their reasonable expences in coming to Annapolis, for the purpose of obtaining money or settling their accounts, as well as all actual necessary expences incurred by them in the execution of their duty; but no contractor shall be paid the above allowance, before he returns to the clerk of this house, or the auditor-general aforesaid, a list of the waggons or horses furnished by nonjurors, and the names of the nonjurors who furnished each of the same, and also a list of waggons and horses by him purchased, and of whom and at what price respectively, on account of the public.

Extract from the minutes,
FREDERICK GREEN, Clk.

This Gazette will be published for the
future every Thursday.

ANAPOLIS, December 21, 1780.
BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas S. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from
hunting within any of my enclosures
with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1781.

THERE is in my custody, a negro
man, committed as a runaway by
the name of JACK, who says he belongs
to Mr. Robert Knox, in Charles county,
near Maryland-Point, and that he came
from a plantation in Virginia. His master
is desired to pay charges and take him
away.

T. HARWOOD, sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
vestrymen, churchwardens, and o-
ther inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in
Prince-George's county, intend in due
time to prefer a petition to the legislature,
for the support of the christian religion in
that parish, for repairing the church, and
other parochial charges. 7 8w

THERE is at the plantation of Ni-
cholas Darnall, near Mount Plea-
sant, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as
a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 and
a half hands high, 3 white feet, and a star
in his forehead, no perceivable brand, lame
in one of his shoulders. The owner may
have him again on proving property and
paying charges. 2 w3

FOR SALE,
A STRONG healthy NEGRO
MAN, 22 years of age, has served
12 years in a merchant mill, and is com-
plete in that business. No other motive
than his having attempted to escape to
the enemy induces the proprietor to dis-
pose of him. Any person desirous to pur-
chase is requested to apply to colonel Wil-
liam Fitzhugh, Calvert county. 7

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, STOP THE THIEF.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.

ON Saturday night, between the hours
of ten and eleven o'clock, was stolen
out of the house of the subscriber, sundry
wearing apparel, consisting of one striped
and flowered callico gown, one striped red
and white printed linen ditto, interspersed
with a purple berry and leaf, one coarse
striped black and white stamped cotton
ditto, one striped purple and white ditto
and apron, one spotted red and white ditto
and apron, and one pompadour chimney
ditto, two fine white linen shirts, one ruf-
fled and one plain, marked T I, No. 1,
two oznabrigs table clothes, marked T I,
No. 2, one woman's scarlet cloth cardinal,
one old black calimanco petticoat, one
black silk bonnet, and one small blue and
white chequered apron. The above arti-
cles were stolen by a certain Sarah Oneal,
about nineteen years of age, fair com-
plexion, gray eyes, straight yellow hair
which hangs in her neck; had on when
she went away a short striped country cot-
ton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilt-
ed red petticoat, neither shoes nor stock-
ings; she says she came from Montgo-
mery county, near George town, from
her aunts, and that her mother lives on
the Eastern shore in Kent county.

Whoever stops and secures the articles
aforesaid, so that the owner may get them
again, shall receive the above reward, and
so in proportion for any part thereof, and
a handsome additional reward for securing
the thief, so that she may be brought to
justice. 2 T. JOHNSON, jun.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the
28th of July last, a negro woman named
SUR; she is about forty years of age,
very black, and has a wen on her brow by
the border of her hair (or wool) the only
certain mark to describe her by; as she
has a variety of cloaths, among which
there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto,
a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new
country made linsley woolley jacket and
petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c.
When she went away, her intention was to
go to Holland with a free mulatto named
Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain
who intended to pass her as his wife and
free; he went from Baltimore in a ship
called the Enterprize, and she was disap-
pointed in her scheme by the ship not stop-
ping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am
informed, been seen and harboured in An-
napolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in
Baltimore county, between the town and
Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes
and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her
brother and daughters; she has been fre-
quently in Baltimore town on Sundays
and at nights at a mulatto woman's house
named Cal Needam, who lives among the
French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and
harbours her. Any person who will se-
cure her in any gaol in this or any other
state shall receive the above reward, and
brought home reasonable charges, paid by
the subscriber. DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of John
Gray son of Joshua, a large red and
white stray BULL; the mark appears to
be one under cut on the left ear only;
the horns seem to have a little bit cut
at the ends of them. The owner may have
him again on proving property and pay-
ing charges. 3 X w3

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed
as a runaway, a negro man named
HARRY, who says he belongs to Pat-
erson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in
Virginia; he is a short well set fellow
about twenty-four years of age, and speaks
good English; had on when brought to
gaol, an old white country cloth jacket
and an old pair of country linen trousers.
His master is desired to pay charges and
take him away. J. CAMWOOD, jun. sheriff.

[XXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1774.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1781.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

ESTERDAY the Earl of Carlisle was at court, and kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The same day William Eden, Esq; was appointed his majesty's secretary to his lordship.

An exact return has been made of the garrison of Gibraltar, on the 31st of last May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 506 English, 1832 Roman Catholics and 863 Protestants. The garrison consisted of the 12th, 35th, 58th, 72d, and 73d, English regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments commanded by general La Motte. A Danish fleet of men of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hostile appears from them or the Russians.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

A large British ship, with upwards of 200 butts of wine and a quantity of fruit, taken by his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermione and the Vigilante, it was late arrived in port.

Dec. 8. Last Friday his honour Thomas Sumner, Esq; was declared from the balcony of the state-house, by the sheriff of the county of Suffolk, to be lieutenant governor of this commonwealth.

Dec. 18. Wednesday last his excellency general Rochambeau, with his suite, arrived here from Rhode Island; and on Friday last his excellency went and viewed the works at the citelle, when he was rewarded with a salute from the cannon of the fort.

Saturday morning last an express arrived here from Rhode Island to his excellency general Rochambeau with an account of the death of admiral Jernay, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet at that post; when his excellency immediately set off for that place.

Dec. 21. Our last advices from New-York went on, that a new embarkation of troops was going forward from that place; their number said to be large, and their destination uncertain. The same day it was said, that all American naval officers in that place were to be sent to England, that our prisoners have at no time been treated with more severity and inhumanity than at present; that their provisions are scanty and bad, and their confinement from the air in prison ships, and various distresses they suffer there into, from all which there is no relief but by entering into the British service.

It is evidently the plan of the enemy to force all our prisoners into that service by means of inhumanity, and from dread of death by sickness and famine. The people of the United States have a right to expect that this important matter should be thoroughly enquired into by proper authority, and that the law of retaliation will be vigorously enforced, as the means of abating the influence and activity of our enemies, and obtaining proper treatment for our fellow subjects are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe, agree, that Britain is determined to prosecute the war. She will, they say, bear the thought of giving independence to these states. She will endure to hear of a peace dictated by France, and grounded upon the basis of a treaty of Paris. The ministry have great pains in getting a parliament in their mind. The acquisition of Charles is they consider as a pledge of the conquest of all America, and are determined

still to persevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a British army possesses any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war, is, under Providence, our only security. We have been too dilatory in a matter of such vast importance. Nothing routes us but destruction at the very door.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 29.

By a gentleman from Newbury we learn, that the privateer ship Thorn, captain Cowell, of that port, has returned from a cruise, having captured a ship, brig, and two sloops, with dry goods and provisions, bound to New-York and South Carolina. The ship has on board, besides other valuable articles, 3100 firkins of butter. The prizes are all safe arrived.

The privateer America from Newbury, it is said, has captured four sugar ships, one of which is arrived at Boston.

Dec. 13. On Monday captain Cartwright arrived at Newport, in a brig, from Cape Francois. He informs a British 74 gun ship was lately lost upon the Plate-Wreck, and that a vessel was arrived at the Cape which had taken up 7 of her crew, being all that were saved.

NORWICH, Dec. 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated Dec. 30, 1780.

"By a ship from Marseilles, that arrived here a few days since, we learn, that count d'Estaing has laid siege to Gibraltar with fifty ships of the line, Spanish and French, and about sixty thousand Spanish and French troops; and that he is there commander in chief by sea and land.—By the best accounts he began the siege about the first or fifth of August, with the determination of having it, even if at the expense of thirty thousand men."

CHATHAM, Dec. 27.

Last week a fleet, with upwards of 3000 troops on board, sailed from New-York. Their destination uncertain.

The enemy, we hear, have landed a body of men at Newhaven, in Connecticut, supposed to be at the instigation of that Judas Arnold, who has to far prevailed on the credulity of the moonshine general as to make him believe he can recruit his corps there; but as the French legion are within a few days march of them, as well as the main body of our army, we trust their situation will be very uncomfortable, unless their retreat is precipitate.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

An embarkation of a very considerable body of the enemy's forces has lately taken place at New-York, but where they are destined we have not yet learnt. It is said the infamous traitor Arnold will have a command on this intended expedition.

Extract of a letter of the 6th of December, from major-general Greene.

"The enclosed papers number 6 and 7, contain the reports of general Sumpter's last action, and lieutenant-colonel Washington's stratagem, by which he took colonel Rugeley and his party."

General Sumpter being wounded, the following is the report of colonel Middleton of the action, which happened at Black-stork's, on Tyger river, the 10th of November last.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. the videts apprised us of the enemy's approach by the discharge of their pieces, and in a few minutes after they appeared within 400 yards of our camp, dismounted their in-

fantry and formed in a field. The general detached two parties to skirmish with them, while he formed his line upon an eminence, and posted some men behind the houses and fences at the foot of it. The parties detached kept up a loose fire, and the enemy retired to a wood, under cover of which they made their disposition of cavalry and infantry for an attack, and immediately advanced to the charge. The conflict was warm, and the enemy were repulsed; they rallied, made a second charge and were repulsed again; they made a third, and our people in front were obliged to yield to the impression, but the fire from the eminence gave them such an effectual check, that they quit the field in disorder and retired with the utmost precipitation: we pursued, but the approach of night prevented our taking any advantage of their flight. They left 92 dead and 100 wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but very inconsiderable, only 3 killed and 4 wounded; among the latter is general Sumpter in the shoulder.

The force that attacked, consisted of 300 cavalry of Lariton's legion, 130 of the 63d, and 100 of the 71st regiment; besides these, 300 of the 71st were considerably in the rear with a piece of artillery, that did not get up to the action.

Camp, Dec. 6, 1780.

Dear Sir,

Receiving intelligence, on the 1st of this instant, that parties of the Tories were advancing from the out posts of the British, up to Cane and Lyche's creeks, with a view to intercept our waggons and avail themselves of the supplies in those settlements, from whence the principal support of the advanced troops under my command had been drawn for some time past.

I detached general Morgan with 500 infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Washington with 100 cavalry, to cover a number of waggons which were ordered down in that quarter after corn and pork, and if possible to intercept the Tories.

The enemy, gaining intelligence of the advance of our troops, retreated, and whilst the covering party remained on that duty, lieutenant-colonel Washington with the continental and some militia home, reduced colonel Rugeley, major Cook and 112 Tory officers and soldiers (in a foggy dawn, on Rugeley's plantation, strongly secured by abatis) to surrender at discretion, without firing a shot.

The colonel's address and stratagem, on the occasion, deserve applause; having no artillery he mounted a pine log, and holding out the appearance of an attack with field pieces, carried his point, by sending in a flag and demanding an immediate surrender. With very sincere regard, I remain, your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Hon. gen. Greene.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, fecit.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.

By an officer, immediately from the southern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th inst, colonel Lariton's legion, commanded by himself in person, received a severe repulse in an attempt to surprise colonels Marian and Clarke, who, with a detachment of 5 or 600 men were posted in the district of Ninety-six; upwards of 100 of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off, our loss does not exceed 20

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hour. She was anchored off in the stream, and no person except the captain was suffered to go on shore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is said she brought important dispatches, after the delivery of which, she immediately put to sea.

A correspondent assures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch and also the Portuguese have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet so well ascertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negotiations for a general pacification will take their rise from the politics of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuses to persist it will be like the rest of her blind and deluded conduct.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.

We are requested to insert the following lines, addressed to those AMERICAN LADIES, who have lately distinguished their patriotism, in generously contributing to the relief of the soldiery.

"The attempt is praise."

ALL hail! superior sex, exalted fair,
Mirrors of virtue, heav'n's peculiar care!
Form'd to inspire and enoble man,
The immortal finish of creation's plan;
Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier's blessing and the patriot's bays!

For fame's first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain'd to own it decks the female breast;
While partial prejudice is quite disarm'd,
And e'en pale envy with ecstasies charin'd;

Freedom no more shall droop her languid head,
Nor dream supine, or sloth's lethargic bed
No more sit weeping with the vet'ran band,
These virtuous brave protectors of her land,

Who nobly daring, stem despotic sway,
And shine the patriot wonders of the day:
For lo! these sons her glorious race renew,
Cheer'd by such gifts, and smiles and pray'rs, from—you—

More precious treasure in the soldier's eye,
Than all the wealth Potof's mines supply,
Or costly gems th'enlivening sun awakes—
They prize the offerings for the donors' sakes.

And hence, ye sister angels of each state,
Their honest bosoms glow with joy elate,
Their gallant hearts with gratitude expand,

And trebly feel the bounties of your hand;
And wing'd for you their benedictions raise,

Warm from the soul, and grateful to the skies!

Nor theirs alone: th' historian patriots fir'd,

Shall feel the gen'rous virtue you've inspir'd;

Invent new epithets to warm their page,
And bid you live admir'd from age to age;
With sweet applauses dwell on ev'ry name,
Endear your mem'ries, and embalm your fame;

And thus the future bards shall soar sublime,

And waft you glorious down the stream of time,

The breeze of panegyric swell each sail,
And plaudits pure perfume th' encreasing gale;

Then freedom's ensign, thus inscrib'd, shall wave—

"The patriot females who their country save,"

'Till time's abyss, absorb'd in heav'nly lays,

Shall flow in your eternity of praise.

A SOLDIER.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 27, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized to settle the accounts of the contractors for horses and waggons pur-

chased or hired, or received from nonjurors, agreeable to chapters the 25th and 27th of June session last, and that he be directed to allow such of the contractors as appear to him to have conducted themselves properly in the execution of the trust reposed in them, for each horse or wagon by them purchased or received, five dollars and one third of the new emission, as a compensation for their trouble, and that he allow their reasonable expences in coming to Annapolis, for the purpose of obtaining money or settling their accounts, as well as all actual necessary expences incurred by them in the execution of their duty; but no contractor shall be paid the above allowance, before he returns to the clerk of this house, or the auditor-general aforesaid, a list of the waggons or horses furnished by nonjurors, and the names of the nonjurors who furnished each of the same, and also a list of waggons and horses by him purchased, and of whom and at what price respectively, on account of the public.

Extract from the minutes,
FREDERICK GREEN, Clk.

This Gazette will be published for the future every Thursday.

Annapolis, December 21, 1780.

BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas S. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

I HEREBY forswear all persons from hunting within any of my enclosures with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1781.

THERE is in my custody, a negro man, committed as a runaway by the name of JACK, who says he belongs to Mr. Robert Knox, in Charles county, near Maryland-Point, and that he came from a plantation in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

T. HARWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Darnall, near Mount Pleasant, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, 3 white feet, and a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand, lame in one of his shoulders. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, STOP THE THIEF.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.

ON Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, was stolen out of the house of the subscriber, sundry wearing apparel, consisting of one striped and flowered callico gown, one striped red and white printed linen ditto, interspersed with a purple berry and leaf, one coarse striped black and white stamped cotton ditto, one striped purple and white ditto, and apron, one spotted red and white ditto, two fine white linen shirts, one ruffled and one plain, marked T. I. No. 2, two osenabrigs table clothes, marked T. I. No. 2, one woman's scarlet cloth cardigan, one old black callimanco petticoat, one black silk bonnet, and one small blue and white chequered apron. The above articles were stolen by a certain Sarah Ouel, about nineteen years of age, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight yellow hair which hangs in her neck; had on when she went away a short striped country cotton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilted red petticoat, neither shoes nor stockings; she says she came from Montgomery county, near George-town, from her aunts, and that her mother lives on the Eastern shore in Kent county.

Whoever stops and secures the article aforesaid, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and so in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome additional reward for securing the thief, so that she may be brought to justice. 2 T. JOHNSON, jun.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th of July last, a negro woman named SUR; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen dress, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made lincey woolsey jacket, and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprize, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of John Gray son of Joshua, a large red and white stray BULL; the mark appears to be one under cut on the left ear only the horns seem to have a little bit cut off the ends of them. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Peter Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES COOK, jun. sheriff.

[XXXVth Year.]

T H E

[No. 1774.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 11, 1781.

L O N D O N, O B. 13.

Y E S T E R D A Y the earl of Carlisle was at court, and kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The same day William Eden, Esq; kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed principal secretary to his lordship.

An exact return has been made of the inhabitants and garrison of Gibraltar, on the 31st of last May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 506 English, 1832 Roman Catholics and 863 Jews. The garrison consisted of the 12th, 56th, 58th, 72d, and 73d, English regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments commanded by general La Motte. A Danish fleet of men of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hostile appears from them or the Russians.

B O S T O N, Nov. 30.

A large British ship, with upwards of 100 butts of wine and a quantity of fruit, sent by his Most Christian Majesty's agents the Hermoine and Le Veillante, it is said is safe arrived in port.

Dec. 8. Last Friday his honour Thomas Mordaunt, Esq; was declared from the balcony of the State-house, by the sheriff of the county of Suffolk, to be lieutenant governor of this commonwealth.

Dec. 18. Wednesday last his excellency general Rochambeau, with his suite, arrived here from Rhode-Island; and on Monday last his excellency went and viewed the works at the castle, when he was received with a salute from the cannon of the fort.

Saturday morning last an express arrived here from Rhode-Island to his excellency general Rochambeau with an account of the death of admiral Ternay, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet at that post; when his excellency immediately set off for that place.

Dec. 21. Our last advices from New-York mention, that a new embarkation of troops was going forward from that place; their number said to be large, and their destination uncertain. The same advices add, that all American naval officers in that place were to be sent to England, that our prisoners have at no time been treated with more severity and inhumanity than at present; that their provisions are scanty and bad, and their confinement from the air in prison ships, and various distresses they suffer there intolerable, from all which there is no relief to be expected, unless the British service, by entering into the British service, that it is evidently the plan of the enemy to force all our prisoners into that terrible method of inhumanity, and from the dread of death by sickness and famine. The people of the United States have a right to expect that this important matter will be thoroughly enquired into by proper authority, and that the law of retaliation will be vigorously enforced, as the means of abating the insolence and cruelty of our enemies, and obtaining proper treatment for our fellow subjects who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe, agree, that Britain is determined to prosecute the war. She will not, they say, bear the thought of giving independence to these States. She will endure to hear of a peace dictated by force, and grounded upon the basis of the treaty of Paris. The ministry have great pains in getting a parliament in their mind. The acquisition of Charles is they consider as a pledge of the concord of all America, and are determined

still to persevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a British army possesses any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war, is, under Providence, our only security. We have been too dilatory in a matter of such vast importance. Nothing rouses us but destruction at the very door.

P R O V I D E N C E, Nov. 29.

By a gentleman from Newbury we learn, that the privateer ship Thorn, captain Cowell, of that port, has returned from a cruise, having captured a ship, brig, and two sloops, with dry goods and provisions bound to New-York and South Carolina. The ship has on board, besides other valuable articles, 3100 firkins of butter. The prizes are all safe arrived.

The privateer America from Newbury, it is said, has captured four sugar ships, one of which is arrived at Boston.

Dec. 13. On Monday captain Cartwright arrived at Newport, in a brig, from Cape Francois. He informs a British 74 gun ship was lately lost upon the Plate-Wreck, and that a vessel was arrived at the Cape which had taken up 7 of her crew, being all that were saved.

N O R W I C H, Dec. 12.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated O B. 30, 1780.

"By a ship from Marseilles, that arrived here a few days since, we learn, that count d'Estaing has laid siege to Gibraltar with fifty ships of the line, Spanish and French, and about sixty thousand Spanish and French troops; and that he is there commander in chief by sea and land.—By the best accounts he began the siege about the first or fifth of August, with the determination of having it, even if at the expense of thirty thousand men."

C H A T H A M, Dec. 27.

Last week a fleet, with upwards of 3000 troops on board, sailed from New-York. Their destination uncertain.

The enemy, we hear, have landed a body of men at Newhaven, in Connecticut, supposed to be at the instigation of that Judas Arnold, who has so far prevailed on the credulity of the moonshine general as to make him believe he can recruit his corps there; but as the French legion are within a few days march of them, as well as the main body of our army, we trust their situation will be very uncomfortable, unless their retreat is precipitate.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 30.

An embarkation of a very considerable body of the enemy's forces has lately taken place at New-York, but where they are destined we have not yet learnt. It is said the infamous traitor Arnold will have a command on this intended expedition.

Extra of a letter of the 6th of December, from major-general Greene.

"The enclosed papers number 6 and 7, contain the reports of general Sumpter's last action, and lieutenant-colonel Washington's stratagem, by which he took colonel Rugely and his party."

General Sumpter being wounded, the following is the report of colonel Middleton of the action, which happened at Black-Bark's, on Tyger river, the 20th of November last.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. the videts apprised us of the enemy's approach by the discharge of their pieces, and in a few minutes after they appeared within 400 yards of our camp, dismounted their in-

fantry and formed in a field. The general detached two parties to skirmish with them, while he formed his line upon an eminence, and posted some men behind the houses and fences at the foot of it. The parties detached kept up a loose fire, and the enemy retired to a wood, under cover of which they made their disposition of cavalry and infantry for an attack, and immediately advanced to the charge. The conflict was warm, and the enemy were repulsed; they rallied, made a second charge and were repulsed again; they made a third, and our people in front were obliged to yield to the impression, but the fire from the eminence gave them such an effectual check, that they quit the field in disorder and retired with the utmost precipitation: we pursued, but the approach of night prevented our taking any advantage of their flight. They left 92 dead and 100 wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but very inconsiderable, only 3 killed and 4 wounded; among the latter is general Sumpter in the shoulder.

The force that attacked, consisted of 300 cavalry of Tarlton's legion, 130 of the 63d, and 100 of the 71st regiment; besides these, 300 of the 71st were considerably in the rear with a piece of artillery, that did not get up to the action.

Camp, Dec. 6, 1780.

Dear Sir,

Receiving intelligence, on the 1st of this instant, that parties of the Tories were advancing from the out posts of the British, up to Cane and Lynche's-creeks, with a view to intercept our waggons and avail themselves of the supplies in those settlements, from whence the principal support of the advanced troops under my command had been drawn for some time past.

I detached general Morgan with 500 infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Washington with 100 cavalry, to cover a number of waggons which were ordered down in that quarter after corn and pork, and if possible to intercept the Tories.

The enemy, gaining intelligence of the advance of our troops, retreated, and whilst the covering party remained on that duty, lieutenant-colonel Washington with the continental and some militia horse, reduced colonel Rugely, major Cook and 114 Tory officers and soldiers (in a fogged barn, on Rugely's plantation, strongly secured by abatis) to surrender at discretion, without firing a shot.

The colonel's address and stratagem, on the occasion, deserve applause; having no artillery, he mounted a pine log, and holding out the appearance of an attack with field pieces, carried his point, by sending in a flag and demanding an immediate surrender. With very sincere regard, I remain, your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Hon. gen. Greene.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

R I C H M O N D, Dec. 30.

By an officer, immediately from the southern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th inst. colonel Tarlton's legion, commanded by himself in person, received a severe repulse in an attempt to surprise colonels Marian and Clarke, who, with a detachment of 5 or 600 men were posted in the district of Ninety-Six; upwards of 100 of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off, our loss does not exceed 20

killed and wounded. This is the third attempt in which that enterprising partisan has been repulsed by the vigilance and good conduct of our troops.

Nine sail of men of war of the line, and a number of transports, with about 4000 troops on board, are now on their passage from France to America.

Extract of a letter from col. Clarke, to col. Campbell, dated camp, Fair-Forrest in South-Carolina, November 3.

"I embrace this opportunity of writing to you, which will inform you that we are on our way back to our own country, but finding the strength destined for Georgia not to be so large as was reported to me before I crossed from your side the mountains, we beg leave once more to ask your assistance in opposing the enemy in the southern parts of the States, and I make no doubt but you, and all the true friends of America in your country, will feel resentment for the singular cruelties that have been exercised in Georgia since we left that place. Several men of credit lately from that State, who have escaped the massacre, relate the matter in words to the following purport: That after the unexpected blow I gave the enemy under Brown in Augusta, about the middle of September last, and my necessary retreat from that country to your side the mountains, a col. Cruger from Ninety-Six, with Brown and a body of Tories and Indians followed us into the upper settlements of Georgia, and finding us out of their reach, fell upon our sick and wounded, together with old men, women, and children of the families of those that adhered to, or retreated with me; also several Tory families, I suppose through mistake of the Indians, were all murdered in the most cruel manner, women and children stripped, scalped, and suffered to wester in their gore unassisted, until they expired with hunger and pain; I was obliged to dance naked between two large fires until they were scorched to death, my shirt stripped, dismembered, and scalped, afterwards hung up. It is too painful for me to dwell on this gloomy subject, my own family being lost in the general calamity. What assistance you can possibly lend, the sooner the better, and you may assure those that voluntarily turn out to join us, if we prove successful, will have no reason to complain of not being amply rewarded for their time and trouble, as the enemy's property and stores in that country are very considerable, and it will be but justice to serve them as they have done us.

"It is improper for me to fix a place where to meet your men, but on their arrival in the town, a friend of mine will seek for them, and give necessary information."

ANNAPOLIS, January 11.
By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 27, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized to settle the accounts of the contractors for horses and waggons purchased or hired, or received from nonjurors, agreeable to chapters the 25th and 27th of June session last, and that he be directed to allow such of the contractors as appear to him to have conducted themselves properly in the execution of the trust reposed in them, for each horse or wagon by them purchased or received, five dollars and one third of the new emission, as a compensation for their trouble, and that he allow their reasonable expenses in coming to Annapolis, for the purpose of obtaining money or settling their accounts; as well as all actual necessary expenses incurred by them in the execution of their duty; but no contractor shall be paid the above allowance, before he returns to the clerk of this house, or the auditor-general aforesaid, a list of the waggons or horses furnished by nonjurors, and the names of the nonjurors who furnished each of the same, and also a list of waggons and horses by him purchased, and

of whom and at what price respectively, on account of the public.

2 **FREDERICK GREEN, Clk.**

St. Mary's county, Dec. 26, 1780.
MADE his escape from the subscriber, the 24th of this instant, a negro man who called himself James; he was committed about a month ago for felony; he at first said he belonged to doctor Thomas Gantt, of Calvert county, but a day or two before he went off said he belonged to a Mr. Johnstone, of Frederick county; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made; had on a large striped country cloth jacket, also an under jacket striped, with a belt, an old Irish linen shirt and cotton long breeches; he had a pair of leg irons on when he went off, but I have reason to believe he got them off the same night; his wrists and ankles are galled with the irons. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive two hundred dollars reward; and one dollar for every mile he brought to me.

JACOB KIRKMAN FORREST, Sheriff.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber about a month ago, a dark bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has some saddle spots, a hanging mane, a short switch tail, shod before, and branded on the near buttock something like A. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home to the subscriber the above reward, with all reasonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.
N. B. The said horse was purchased of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point. J. P.

Annapolis, December 21, 1780.
BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chelapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Shap, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel C. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

2 **JOSEPH DOWSON.**

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting within any of my enclosures with either dog or gun.

2 **ROBERT DAVIDGE.**

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2 **T. HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.**

FOR SALE,
A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to Colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STOP THE THIEF.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.
ON Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, was stolen out of the house of the subscriber, sundry wearing apparel, consisting of one striped and flowered callico gown, one striped red and white printed linen ditto, interspersed with a purple berry and leaf, one coarse striped black and white stamped cotton ditto, one striped purple and white ditto and apron, one spotted red and white ditto and apron, and one pompadour chemise ditto, two fine white linen shirts, one ruffled and one plain, marked T. J. No. 2, two osabrigs table clothes, marked T. J. No. 2, one woman's scarlet cloth cardinal, one old black callimanco petticoat, one black silk bonnet, and one small blue and white unquered apron. The above articles were stolen by a certain Sarah Onal, about nineteen years of age, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight yellow hair which hangs in her neck; had on when she went away a short striped country cotton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilted red petticoat, neither shoes nor stockings; she says she came from Montgomery county, near George town, from her parents, and that her mother lives on the altern store in Kent county.

Whoever finds and secures the articles aforesaid, so that the owner may get them again shall receive the above reward, and so in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome additional reward for securing the thief, so that she may be brought to justice.

3 **T. JOHNSON, jun.**

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th of July last, a negro woman named BUB; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow; the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a calico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made linsey woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprize, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negro and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are his brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sunday and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will cure her in any goal in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid.

12 **DAVID KERR.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that vestrymen, churchwardens, and their inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Darnall, near Mount Pleasant, Anne-Arundel county, taken up a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, 3 white feet, and a white in his forehead, no perceivable brand, in one of his shoulders. The owner will have him again on proving property and paying charges.

[XXXVith Year.]

T H E

[No. 1775r.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 18, 1781.

H A M B U R G, Sept. 15.

LETTERS from the Sound advise, that on the 7th of this month, a fleet of about 250 ships sailed out, among which were upwards of 150 English, under convoy of 6 men of war and frigates; and 20 Swedish ships escorted by a frigate of that nation.

PARIS, Sept. 12. They write from Brest, "that they had orders to add another supply of provisions to the ships that are loading for America; that the ships destined for that service are victualling for eight months; that the frigates that are to sail with them are not yet armed; that several private ships and some troops will go with that fleet; and that the Minotaur and the Atlas are to be commanded by M. Tromelin, and M. Canotte."

CADIZ, Aug. 12. The major-general of the marine has declared, that the commandant of that department has received an express from the governor of a fort on the coast, with accounts that 30 English vessels, bound to Gibraltar from Algiers, with provisions, have been taken by a division of Don Barcelo's squadron, and sent into Carthage.

L O N D O N, Sept. 22.

From Paris we learn, that monsieur de Rocque, general of the army, and who served in Germany with great reputation last war, is appointed commander in chief of all the land forces in the West-Indies, and that he will sail with the next reinforcement to Martinique; the number of troops that go with him will be between 7 and 8000, though some positively assert 10,000.

Extra of a letter from Paris, Sept. 8.

"We are informed that the marine of our allies, the Americans, have taken in the river St. Laurence, 12 English ships, richly laden with provisions of every kind, specie, ammunition, and troops for Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, which have been carried into Boston. Their success at sea is not confined to this capture, they are daily taking trading vessels."

"The count d'Estaing is expected at Cadiz the latter end of August: the French consul, apprised of his approaching arrival, offered him, with the greatest politeness, the use of his house; but that nobleman answered, he should want no lodging but his ship."

"It is still believed here, that count d'Estaing's squadron will steer towards Lisbon; and that he will direct his operations so, as to decide Portugal to accept the armed neutrality, concluded between the different powers of Europe."

We hear the Russian ambassador positively refused to communicate some dispatches from his court, to any person but his majesty, a circumstance which has produced much speculation at St. James's, and surprise among the ministers."

There are accounts lately arrived in London from Lisbon, of several sail of Spanish ships having failed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, a few days after the capture of our fleets; and that several of our captured merchantmen were to be sent to the Spanish settlements. This may probably account for the united fleets not making a parade in the mouth of the channel this summer, as their grand stroke will be attempted in the West-Indies.

Advices have been received at the admiralty, from the commanding officer of the Resolution and Discovery, the ships with which the great but unfortunate captain Cook undertook his expedition for disco-

veries in the south seas, and bring an authentic account of their arrival in the Orkneys, but that the sailors to a man refused to proceed any further without protections from being impressed, from which, perhaps, they justly think their sufferings ought to exempt them; and under the circumstance of their having been four years absent, and on such critical service, will, it is imagined, induce their lordships to grant their request.

It is a most remarkable circumstance, that out of 66 men, the complement on board of the Discovery, not one died during the whole voyage, captain Clarke excepted; and of 120 on board the Resolution, only 3 were lost, one of whom was killed by the side of captain Cook.

A letter from Deal says, that the six Russian men of war, in the Downs, are laden with stores for France, and it is reported that the rear admiral has declared, that the empress of Russia, being a neutral power, had a right to carry what commodities she pleases to any nations she thinks proper.

The mutiny bill, which passed the great seal, and was returned to Ireland a few days ago; is perhaps the most surprising revolution the present century has seen; for by that bill, the 6th of George the first, asserting "the rights of England to bind Ireland in all cases," is in a great measure repealed. The Irish magistrates, almost to a man, refused to act under the authority of a law passed by the parliament of England, and consequently would not find quarters for the army when on their march from one garrison to another. They justified their refusal on this ground, that their own parliament never having passed a law to compel them to billet soldiers, they could not, consistent with their allegiance to the king and state of Ireland, pay obedience to a law enacted by a foreign legislature. As no law can in the least avail if it is not enforced, and as it cannot be enforced but by the magistrates, the Irish administration were obliged to suffer a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, to be brought into the house of commons of that kingdom. The bill passed by an incredible majority, and was transmitted to England, where it was imagined it would be smothered. To the astonishment of all England, it has been sent back with his majesty's approbation; with this tacit acknowledgment, that an act of parliament passed in England has not been able to bind Ireland; and that the independence of the latter kingdom on any other legislature but its own, is founded on sound constitutional doctrine.

Disagreeable accounts are received from India, of a great party of the maharatas and seapoys deserting the company, which will, it is feared, be attended with some disagreeable consequences.

CORKE, Sept. 25. A pilot boat came in here with the masters and crews of five vessels, captured by the Pilgrim, an American privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, commanded by Joseph Robinson. I thought proper to advertise you of it, as you may communicate the news. The privateer stood to the seaward, and we have heard a good many shots fired, and suppose she has taken some other vessel.

B O S T O N, Dec. 28.

All our accounts from Europe agree, that Portugal and Holland have acceded to the armed neutrality of the northern powers, but none mention any apparent disposition in the court of London towards a pacification.

It is reported, from the city of New-York, that lord North, after having secured a parliament to the mind of his sovereign, and having made ample provision, in lucrative posts, for his family and particular connections, had resigned his place as prime minister, and gone up to the house of peers, and that he was succeeded by lord Stormont, late ambassador in France, and nephew to lord Mansfield.

It is observed of the army at Newport, that in proportion to its numbers, it has more principal officers of distinguished character and family, than any army that ever was sent to such a distance from France; a demonstration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cause.

N E W P O R T, Dec. 22.

Last Friday morning died here, his excellency Charles Louis de Ternay, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, late governor of the islands of France and Bourbon, and chief commander of the French squadron in the American seas.—His talents, zeal, and distinguished services, has merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country.—His remains were the next day interred in Trinity church-yard in this town, attended with military honours, &c. The command of the fleet devolves on M. Destouches, captain and brigadier of the naval army, an officer in high esteem among all ranks in the French navy, and who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Quessant.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Jan. 9.

Extra of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated January 2, 1781.

"About 48 sail of vessels arrived in our bay, Saturday evening last, supposed from New-York."

Extra of a letter, dated camp, New-Providence, Oct. 25, 1780.

"James Kerr, of Salisbury, fellow adventurer and apostate with the infernal Booth, is our prisoner; he says, the reasons of Cornwallis's retreat, were, the delay or disappointment of a detachment of the British army which was to land in Virginia, and co-operate with him; the defeat and capture of Ferguson's whole army; and the unparalleled obstinacy of the people in this part of the country, in not complying with the terms of his lordship's proclamations. Be the reasons what they may, his retreat was essential to the safety of his army."

"We gave the enemy an excellent back stroke at Augusta, the particulars of which I suppose you have heard. Thanks to general Sumpter, who matured the plan, though colonel Clarke and captain McCaulle executed it."

"Just now Bazel Pretor and William Snow are committed to our guard: they deserted from the enemy at Land's ford, having in two weeks time been tired of his majesty's service, and his gracious and mild government, and have left Isaac Lovelace in their camp very sick, whose name ought to be entered on the black roll of American apostates."

From a late London paper.

"A correspondent just arrived from Paris declares that a very considerable revolution in dress hath lately taken place among the French ladies of the ton, whose heads have rapidly funk full half a yard; the cushion is returned to the dunghill from whence it sprung. No caps nor any other ornament, except four flowing curls, and a broad sash round the waist. In short, they look very like our boarding school misses."

ANNAPOLIS, January 18.
TO THE CITY MEMBER.

SIR,
PERMIT an humble auditor to congratulate you on the success of your efforts (last night's debate) in favour of the established church; may you be always victorious in the promotion of virtue and piety, proving in this the glorious instrument of perpetuating our church supremacy, and render all attempts to subvert her fruitless.

A coincidence of sentiment is the great basis of respect and esteem. Permit me, whilst I avouch the greatest veneration for your great merit, to detach some thoughts which may tend to enlarge your consideration of this subject.

To be zealous for the promotion and safety of that religion which we think most acceptable in the sight of Him who is our supreme good, can best express our virtue, as being the foundation of our future felicity, and the support of our present establishment. Sir, he who wishes to avoid divisions, and to enjoin uniformity, as far as may be among us, will find it previously necessary, some religion and some good discipline be promoted and countenanced by law. Because in striving for superiority, I infer some religion will of course prevail; perhaps some sect or tenet with baneful maxims, will overflow this once peaceful land, assuming the ecclesiastical ruins with a rod of oppression, according to this undeniable axiom, *that one independent religion, as one independent government, within another, must tend to the destruction of both.* As there is therefore an obvious necessity for some established religion among us, let it be such an one as is best fitted to the wants of all men, and made at least so far universal, as to promote peace, harmony, and due subordination in the state. Here the old established church occurs to us, as most remarkable for her patriotism and public spirit; and if reduced to its primitive institution, the best calculated and disposed to dispense the greatest degree of happiness to its members and dissenting brethren of any church on earth: because she is most likely to maintain order and discountenance strife for conscience sake, and because we have long experienced her efficacious influence, and have reason to think, if we now let her fall, we can neither continue or discontinue her, without miserable inconvenience. You have well represented, Sir, the real already made, the diversity of opinions that flow in upon us; every sect having a new persuasion, forms a new party, without any restraint or principle lodged or left, save what rests in the human heart. Inundations still more baneful we have to fear. Already uncharitable to the extreme, jealous of one another, behold the seeds of rancour and antipathy scattered abroad! each bolder forth forms his party; the desire of love or applause are alone powerful stimulatives; novelty is not without admirers; the lax of discipline, the zeal and ambition of our adversaries, makes every good christian tremble at the approaching ruin. We are sensible of the persecuting disposition of many religious, that from the very nature of their principles, they will not display the same degree of lenity, moderation, and forbearance, to us, as we have ever shewn to them. If we could be sure of an equal indulgence, we might with less regret put an end to all distinctions; but, alas! search the whole world for a precedency; if you found an established church wanting, you found anarchy and confusion there. I would farther beg leave to observe, the very liberties in France, with not the subversion of the national church in England, the dissenters pray for its preservation because they know a dissolution would tend to a national confusion.

May we not hope, Sir, that the thinking and sensible part of our dissenting brethren in this state, whose views are moderate, whose ambition is restrained

by some noble principle, would be highly satisfied with a general toleration and other privileges the law affords (without encroaching on the church supremacy); more they cannot desire or you grant with safety or decency; let them acquiesce from political motives at least, in that wholesome and necessary law which shall perpetuate an established church. Now let us view her discipline, when placed on a proper footing; the influence, if well adopted regulations will apparently prove the best instrument of establishing our rights and privileges, as well as our future well being, on a permanent foundation; it will promote uniformity and unanimity among us, in alluring thousands of separatists into one fold under that great shepherd the prince of peace.

May we never want faithful and skilful persons to conduct us, and may Maryland ever confide in your good sense and distinguished abilities, is the prayer and enlarged hopes of

A GALLERIAN.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1781.

Annapolis, Jan. 8, 1781.

THE copartnership of Eastman and Neth being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have accounts to settle with the said partnership are desired to apply to Joseph Eastman.

JOS. EASTMAN,
3W / LEWIS NETH.

PURSUANT to a commission to us directed by the court of St. Mary's county, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of Denby, Maiden's lot, Aberdeen, and Kingston and Wheatly's hills, the property of Mr. John Debutta of said county, we do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that we will meet on Denby the third Tuesday in March next, for the purpose aforesaid, and examine all evidences that may be produced respecting their knowledge of its boundaries, and after, proceed to the other different tracts, and examine with respect to them. Given under our hands, this ninth day of January, 1781.

WILL. SOMERVELL,
W. B. MOOT. 1

St. Mary's county, Dec. 26, 1780.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, the 24th of this instant, a negro man who called himself James; he was committed about a month ago for felony; he at first said he belonged to doctor Thomas Gantt, of Calvert county, but a day or two before he went off said he belonged to a Mr. Johnstone, of Frederick county; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made; had on a large striped country cloth jacket, also an under jacket striped, with a belt, an old Irish linen shirt and cotton long breeches; he had a pair of leg irons on when he went off, but I have reason to believe he got them off the same night; his wrists and ankles are galled with the irons. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive two hundred dollars reward; and one dollar for every mile if brought to me.

ZACHARIAH FORREST, Sheriff.

BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York, No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas M. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

3 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.
BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Gdinean, but speaks tolerable English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair of linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks English; had on a country linen shirt and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me one dollar forever every mile above thirty.

9 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR
REWARD.

Annapolis, January 20, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about a month ago, a dark bay horse, about 23 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has some white spots, a hanging mane, a short switch tail, shod before, and branded on the rump buttock something like A. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home to the subscriber the above reward, with all reasonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The said horse was purchased of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point. 2 J. P.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLAR REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 21st of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a country-made linsley woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negro and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sunday and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

13 DAVID KERR.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county. 9

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ANNAPOLIS, January 18.
TO THE CITY MEMBER.

SIR,
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W. B. MOOT.

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JOSEPH DOWSON.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

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BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR
REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about a month ago, a dark bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has some saddle spots, a hanging mane, a short switch tail, shod before, and branded on the near buttock something like J. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home to the subscriber the above reward, with all reasonable charges and thanks, by

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N. B. The said horse was purchased of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 21st of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made linsy woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and be brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1781.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

THE Panther man of war arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, etc. The vigilance of the Spanish Squadron by putting out in the night a Spanish packet which took on board and brought in with her, has been of service on board.

Letters by the Lisbon mail advise, that the Spaniards have opened their batteries at Gibraltar, the English made a salade them, in which they repulsed a party of the besiegers, many of whom were put to the sword.

The sitting out warlike squadrons by the northern powers, and the arrival of a Russian man of war in our ports, presents a new era in naval history. The time the Russian fleet entered our ports, they were supplanted for assistance in maritime affairs: we furnished them with stores, and lent them officers, by which means we gave them the first hope of becoming a naval power. We have thus warmed the frozen heart, who in return whets her talons against us.

A private letter received yesterday from Holland, by the Dutch mail, says, that there are thirty sail of ships in the Texel, already laden for sea, bound with stores to France, and that they are only waiting the arrival of some Russian men of war to convey them there.

If the above account is really true, we may conclude says a correspondent, that the spirit and design of the northern conspiracy goes somewhat further than seems consistent with that strict neutrality, which those powers pretend to adopt. In circumstances like the present, the protection of their own trade is all that the law of nations will adjudge to any people; and even that much, in particular cases, may appear problematical. But surely there can be no licence or authority, founded in the regulations hitherto established among sovereign states, for any of them to assume a right of protecting another in carrying on a commerce to the prejudice of a third party. The moment therefore, that Russia takes the Dutch ships under convoy, she may be considered as having virtually declared war against Great-Britain.

Aug. 16. It is to be hoped that our ministers will keep a vigilant watch over the neutrality armaments, lest they may be used as a pretext to cover some hostile design. Much is to be apprehended from the profound policy of the Russian queen, joined to the artful projects of the sagacious Myntheers.

Almost all the neutral powers in Europe, except Portugal, seem to have joined this league, which, though it should be really designed, as it is pretended, for the protection of commerce, is yet very formidable for the facility with which it may be turned to the accomplishments of any other purpose.

By the last returns made of the volunteer corps of the kingdom of Ireland, now in array, they absolutely amount to 15,000 men.

A few days since a commission was dispatched to Sir George Rodney, giving him very extensive and almost unlimited powers in the punishment of such of his captains, as, by their baseness, prevented the total defeat of the French fleet.

Sept. 1. The West-India merchants are using all possible expedition in getting out a fleet, and have applied to the lords of the admiralty for a convoy, to sail the first fair wind after the 30th of October.

If the letter which appeared in many of the newspapers, signed Bernardo de Galvez, and addressed to the president of the congress, was really written by that general, it is in fact an acknowledgment of American independence; and cautious as Spain was in her memorial to our court, not to make the least mention of the Americans as an independent people, no sensible person can doubt but it is with the leave of the court of Madrid that the governor of a Spanish province writes to a rebel, and an assembly not acknowledged by their own prince.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 4, 1780.

"I am glad to see the American spirit roused again, and am much pleased with the subscription of the ladies and merchants. They have confused the assertion of that Scotch writer, who says, that women have not the *amor patriæ*; and that the merchants are attached to no country."

By a prisoner lately arrived here from New-York, and letters from some of our captains in that city, we learn that the American prisoners as yet were treated with more severity and inhumanity than they are at present by the enemy. This is done with an evident design to engage them to enter into the British service, for which they have large premiums, and particular promises of the kindest treatment. By these means, we are told, several hundred of our seamen have been compelled to enter on board their ships, as a refuge from their distress, who would have despised the reward and the service, had the circumstances of their captivity been only tolerable. Should things go on in this way, the greatest part of our seamen may be translated to the vessels of the enemy. This is considered here as a point of no small importance, and deserving the particular and unremitting attention of congress. If the facts above stated are found upon due enquiry to be true, ought not the law of retaliation to be immediately put in force, as the most likely, and, perhaps, the only means to procure proper treatment for our prisoners, and prevent, for the future, such outrages upon humanity, and such discouragements to our cause?

Friday last arrived here the brig Fanny, captain Tanner, and schooner captain Viary, from the Savannah.

Yesterday came into port a prize brig, taken by the Fair American, captain Jackways, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charles-town. She has on board a valuable cargo, consisting of salt, wine, dry goods, &c. &c.

The British forces which lately embarked at New-York have landed in Virginia. We hear that major-general Phillips (of Burgoyne's convention troops, but lately exchanged) commands on this expedition, although it is said that Arnold acts as a principal officer: this is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Frederickburg, received yesterday per post:

"Arnold, with about 1500 men and a few light horse, landed 15 miles below Richmond, and marched into that town on Friday, about 12 o'clock, they have destroyed Westham and all the public works, great quantities of rum and sugar, but don't understand they destroyed any tobacco. They retreated on the Saturday, about 12 o'clock, the same way they came. General Nelson is collecting the militia as fast as possible, and following them in order to harass their rear. We hourly expect the particulars."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in this city, dated September 16.

"The capture of 55 ships at once; so much wealth; so many seamen and soldiers; and such quantities of stores, is a severe stroke to the English, and cannot but have the most excellent effects for us, both in the West-Indies and North-America. The right vein is now opened, and it is to be hoped that the courts of France and Spain will now be in earnest in conveying their own commerce and cruising for that of their enemies. This is the short, easy and infallible method of humbling the English, preventing the effusion of an ocean of blood, and bringing the war to a conclusion. In this policy I hope our countrymen will join with alacrity. Privateering is as well understood by them as any people whatever; and it is by cutting off supplies, not by attacks, sieges or assaults, that I expect deliverance from our enemies; and I should be wanting in my duty if I did warn them against any relaxation of exertions, by sea or land, from a fond expectation of peace; they will deceive themselves if they depend upon it. Never, never, will the English make peace while they have an army in North-America."

In CONGRESS, Jan. 5, 1781.

THE committee to whom were referred the letter of Abraham Skinner, commissary-general of prisoners, and other papers relative to the treatment of prisoners in the hands of the enemy, delivered in a report; as follows:

"That, notwithstanding every effort of congress to obtain for our people, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, that treatment which humanity alone should have dictated, the British commander, unmindful of the tenderness exercised towards their men, prisoners in our hands, and regardless of the practice of civilized nations, have persisted in treating our people, prisoners to them, with every species of insult, outrage and cruelty. Officers and men are indiscriminately thrown into the holds of prison ships and into loathsome dungeons, and there deprived of fuel and the common necessities of life, by which means many of the citizens of these states have been compelled to enter into their service, to avoid those distresses which a conduct so contrary to the law of nations had brought upon them. Our seamen taken upon the American coast have been sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond seas, to prevent their being exchanged, or to force them to take arms against their country: that, in the opinion of the committee, an exercise of the law of retaliation has become necessary, as a justice due to those citizens of America, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the power of our enemy: whereupon

Resolved, That copies of the letter of Mr. Skinner, and the other papers referred, be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to enquire into the manner in which our people, who are prisoners, are treated by the enemy, and that he give immediate orders to the commanding officers at the different posts to take particular care that the British prisoners receive the same allowance and treatment, in every respect, as our people, who are prisoners, receive from the enemy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective executives to take effectual measures for carrying into execution the act of congress of January 13, 1780, respecting prisoners taken by the citizens, troops or ships of particular states:

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That the board of admiralty issue orders not to exchange any British officers or seamen, until the enemy have returned to some of their garrisons in America, such seamen as they have taken upon the American coasts, and sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond sea; and that the board of admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of prisoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from congress or the commander in chief.

Published by order of congress.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

January 11, 1780.

CONGRESS, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered to the United States by brigadier-general Sumpter, of South-Carolina, at the head of a number of volunteer militia from that and the neighbouring states, particularly in the victory obtained over the enemy at the Hanging Rock, on the 6th of August—in the defeat of major Wemyss, and the corps of British infantry and dragoons under his command, at Broad-river, on the ninth day of November, in which the said major Wemyss was made prisoner—and in the repulse of lieutenant-colonel Tarlton and the British cavalry and infantry under his command, at Black-forks, Tyger-river, on the 10th day of November last: in each of which actions, the gallantry and military conduct of general Sumpter, and the courage and perseverance of his troops were highly conspicuous:

Resolved therefore, That the thanks of congress be presented to brigadier-general Sumpter, and the militia aforesaid, for such reiterated proofs of their patriotism, bravery and military conduct, which entitle them to the highest esteem and confidence of their country; and that the commanding officer of the southern department do forthwith cause the same to be issued in general orders, and transmitted to general Sumpter.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Virginia, dated the 11th instant.

"We have for some weeks past expected our town to be reduced to ashes. The enemy have been within 12 miles of it, and some of their privateers within 6, but luckily for us they received a small check, which occasioned them to fall down to the fleet at Westover, on James river, and yesterday the whole of them went down, as we expect, to Portsmouth. They have burnt a number of valuable houses on James-river, and carried off a great many negroes. We have every reason to believe they intend to quarter in this state—should that be the case, there must be a total stop to all kind of business.

"General Arnold obliged the inhabitants of Richmond to turn out all their rum, sugar, &c. into the street, and then destroyed the whole, which makes me conclude every thing will take a rapid rise here.—We are all in the greatest confusion here, so that you'll excuse my not being more particular."

ANNAPOLIS, January 25.

The following advertisements are taken from the Royal South-Carolina Gazette, of the 21st of November last.

IN consequence of the powers in me vested by the right honourable earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his lordship and the commandant of Charles-town; I do hereby make public to all whom it may concern, that I have given the necessary orders for the seizure of the estates, both real and personal, of those persons whose names are under-mentioned, excepting such property in Charles-town, as is secured to those who were in the town at the time of capitulation. And I do hereby strictly prohibit, all and every person or persons from attempting to conceal, remove, or in any way injure the said property, on pain of

being punished, as aiding and abetting rebellion.

JOHN CRUDEN.

John Rutledge, Henry Laurens, Thomas Ferguson, Christopher Gadsden, William Moultrie, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard, Arthur Middleton, Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, Francis Marion, John Harleston, jun. Isaac Harleston, Isaac Motte, Nicholas Bevilgh, John Lewis Gervais, Stephen Bull, Peter Horry, Hugh Horry, Thomas Heyward, William Clay Snipes.

Charles-town, 18th Nov. 1780.

WANTED.

PERSONS properly qualified to act as overseers of estates in this province, such persons properly recommended, and of approved loyalty and integrity, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying to Mr. Cruden, No. 10, Bay-Continued.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to let on lease for one year, from the first of January next, all the valuable plantations, with all necessary buildings, &c. thereon situated on Wateree river, four miles below Camden, now, or lately possessed by William Whitaker, James Whitaker, Joshua Denkins, &c. &c. Any person inclined to treat for the whole, or part, may send their proposals, or apply to me in Charles-town.—If not let by the fifteenth of December, they will be put up at public auction at Camden, and due notice given of the day of sale.

I am in want of an overseer for a plantation, most agreeably situated, and well known in the above neighbourhood, and will give extraordinary encouragement to a person, who is thoroughly qualified to take charge of it; but none need apply whose character will not bear the strictest scrutiny.

CHARLES OGILVIE,

No. 10, Bay-Continued.

January 10, 1781.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a foal mare, about thirteen hands high, a star in her forehead, four white feet, docked, not branded, three years old last spring, is a natural pacer. The owner is desirous to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

LOUISIANA, &c.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1781.

THE copartnership of Eastman and Neth being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have accounts to settle with the said partnership are desired to apply to Joseph Eastman.

JOS. EASTMAN,

32 LEWIS-NETH.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE goal yesterday evening and made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty.

10 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

St. Mary's county, Dec. 24, 1780.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, the 24th of this month, a negro man who called himself James; he at first said he belonged to Thomas Gantt, of Carver county, Maryland; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made; had on a striped country cloth jacket, also an old linen shirt and cotton long breeches; had a pair of leg irons on when he was off, but I have reason to believe he took them off the same night; his wrists are galled with the irons. Who takes up the said negro, and secures so that I may get him again, shall receive two hundred dollars reward; and a dollar for every mile if brought to me.

JOSEPH PARKER.

BELOW are the numbers of office certificates which were in Chesapeake bay, about the 21st of November, on board the Lutine, commanded by the privateer Sumner, captain Phillips, from New-York, No. 2700, 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1781, each 1000 dollars, payable to Thomas Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, continental loan officer, Philadelphia, No. 6393 and 6394, dated March 1780, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, continental loan officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

THERE is in my custody, a runaway man, committed as a runaway, the name of JACK, who says he belongs to Mr. Robert Knox, in Charles county near Maryland-Point, and that he is from a plantation in Virginia. His name is desired to pay charges and take away.

3X HARWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR

REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about a month ago, dark bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 or 13 years old, has some white spots, a hanging mane, a short switch in the tail, and branded on the buttock something like A. Whoever gives information where said horse may be had, shall receive two hundred dollars and if brought home to the subscriber above reward, with all reasonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The said horse was purchased by Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Figg-Point.

3X ROBERT DAVIDGE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons hunting within any of my enclosures with either dog or gun.

3X ROBERT DAVIDGE.

PURSUANT to a commission

us directed by the court of St. Mary's county, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of Denby, Maiden's, Aberdeen, and Kingston and Wheatly hills, the property of Mr. John Denby of said county, we do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that we will meet on Denby the third Tuesday in March next, for the purpose aforesaid, and examine all evidences that may be produced respecting their knowledge of its boundaries, and after, proceed to other different tracts, and examine with respect to them. Given under our hand this ninth day of January, 1781.

2 WILL. SOMERVILL.

W. B. SMOOT.