

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 3, 1780.

L O N D O N, June 6.

GOVERNOR Hutchinson is now no more: on Saturday afternoon he dropped down dead. It is charitable to hope that his sins may be buried with him in the tomb, but they will be recorded in his epitaph. His misrepresentations have added fuel to the unnatural war which has been kindled against America. Executions are necessary; and there is reason to wish, that all incendiaries may not escape into the world without a previous appearance either at the gallows or on the scaffold. [These are the sentiments of a Briton; what ought those of an American to be? *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is the maxim of humanity. The present age must immortalize his memory, and the impartial pen of history will transmit his name, blackening downwards on the leaf of time, the equal object of eternal flame.]

BATH, June 14. On Friday evening last the frantic spirit of destruction which has taken the city of London into such confusion, began to display itself here. About twilight a number of boys, headed by a gentleman's servant, crying out "No popery," gave the alarm, and their numbers increasing as they ran through the streets, before 9 o'clock they formed a body of several hundreds: previous to which several dissipated fellows had assembled before the new Roman Catholic chapel near St. James's park, and had begun to break the windows. The parties being soon joined, they broke open the doors, totally destroyed the inside of the chapel, the materials and ornaments of which they set on fire on the parade, and then were fully consumed. They then entered the house adjoining, inhabited by Dr. Brewer the priest, which was very elegantly furnished and furnished for the occasional residence, it is said, of Lord Mordaunt; after demolishing the windows and the window frames (which appeared to be done by a set of desperate fellows, strangers, who came with instruments for the purpose) they threw all the neat and elegant furniture, linen, books, &c. into the flames; rifled the cellars, and drank up all the wines and other liquors. The magistrates attended, and the riot act was read, but as their authority was now ineffectual, major Hewsonworth, with a few of the city volunteers, collected, went into the chapel, and re-establihed prevented its being set on fire. About half past eleven, the drum beat to arms, and about 30 more of the volunteers, headed by Captain Duperre, marched to the scene of action, with bayonets fixed, though without powder and ball; the officers, entering first, were grossly insulted, and the volunteers then followed with great intrepidity through a shower of bullets, splintered wood, firebrands, &c. which wounded several of them. While they were in the house, one of the rioters was shot dead by a pistol, aimed, as supposed, at one of the officers. This enraged the mob, who thought he was shot by one of the volunteers, that they attacked them most furiously, and their muskets not being charged, they retreated in good order. It was not near one o'clock, when the scene became beautiful; the priest's house, the chapel, and the tenements adjoining, were all on fire about 10, and at four nothing but the bare walls were left standing. The rabble dispersed soon after.

As soon as the magistrates saw the impossibility of a mob being quelled by the civil power, they sent expresses to Wells, Devizes, &c. to the commanding officers of the troops there, to come to their assistance; when major Mordaunt, of the Queen's second regiment of dragoons, with about forty horse, came here with an uncommon expedition before 5 o'clock; Captain Taylor, of the same regiment, with 60 horse, was here from Devizes before 7, and Captain Barnaby, with about 240 of the Herefordshire militia, arrived here by nine o'clock from Wells, where they had marched to from this place the day before, and from whence they came, though rained all the way and was very slippery, twenty-one miles of very hilly road, in less than twenty hours. It is impossible to say too much in commendation of all the officers both on horse and foot, for their uncommon expedition

on this occasion; they understood from the messenger, that the town was on fire in several places, and how desperate and large a body they were to encounter, which the flames they saw from the neighbouring hills seemed to confirm; yet the danger only served to hasten them to our relief. Most of the corporation staid up all night, to watch the city and receive the officers on their arrival, whom they very properly invited to an elegant dinner. By the disposition of the troops and peace officers, every thing here is now perfectly quiet. It is universally agreed that the leaders in the riot were persons sent from London; the gutting and firing the chapel was executed with amazing haste and regularity, and not a single person in the city was insulted, except those who attempted to seize them. The rioters did not exceed three or four hundred in number, though the spectators were as many thousands.

It seems that the villains who have chiefly headed the riots in London, have a list of every Roman Catholic chapel and school throughout the kingdom, particularly of every new one, and have dispatched their emissaries to go from town to town and destroy them. It is therefore necessary for the magistrates of every city, from the unhappy example of this, to be most strictly on their guard, and desire the inn and lodging house keepers to give notice of every suspicious person that comes there, particularly, as the suddenness of this disaster was such, that the utmost prudence could neither foresee or prevent.

Several persons, who were active in destroying the furniture and firing the buildings, are now in custody.

P R O V I D E N C E, Oct. 11.

We learn that the infamous Henry Smith, who served as a conductor to the late major Andrie, has been tried and condemned, but that his execution is for some reason delayed.

A gentleman from Bolton informs, that a small privateer belonging to Cape Anne, lately cut a large ship out of a harbour near Halifax, mounting twenty-six nine pounders; and that the same privateer had also taken a brig, and was arrived off Cape Anne with her prizes.

The following is a copy of a letter from major Andrie to his excellency General Washington, previous to his execution.

S I R,

"Buoyed above the fear of death, by the consciousness of a life spent in the pursuit of honour, and fully sensible that it has at no time been stained by any action, which at this serious moment could give me remorse—I have to solicit your excellency, if there is any thing in my character which excites your esteem; it ought in my circumstances can impress you with compassion: that I may be permitted to die the death of a soldier:—it is my last request and I hope it will be granted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F I S H - K I L L, Oct. 19.

By the arrival of yesterday's post from Albany, we have it reported, that Sir John Johnston had, with a party said to be about 500 men, come down the Mohawk river, and advanced within six miles of Johnstown; when, hearing that a party of our three months men lay there, he contented himself with burning a few houses, killing and carrying off some inhabitants. Another party of about 800 men, commanded by major Carleton, nephew to general Carleton, came down the Lakes from St. John's and advanced to Fort Anne, which was garrisoned by 70 men, among whom were 14 continental soldiers; they having cannon with them, and the fort being only stockaded, every shot made a breach: it was, however, defended by captain Sherwood, with the greatest gallantry, until two thirds of his men were slain, when he surrendered. This party also destroyed several houses, killed some men, and took the women and children prisoners. They were pursued by colonel Livingston as far as Bloody pond, but too late, they having retreated to their boats and made off. So far the reports from that quarter, which we hope are not so bad as related: in our next we expect to have a more exact narrative of this unhappy affair.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 24.

Extract of a letter from his excellency governor Jefferson, of Virginia, to the president of congress, dated Richmond, October 15, 1780. 6 o'clock, P. M.

S I R,

"I do myself the pleasure of congratulating your excellency on the small dawn of good fortune which at length appears in the South, as you will find by the dispatches I have the honour of enclosing to you, and which I this moment received from general Gates."

Berk county, 2d October, 1780.

S I R,

"I am, at present, about 70 miles from Salisbury, in the fork of the Catabaw, with about 450 horsemen, in pursuit of colonel Ferguson. On my crossing the Catabaw river I dispatched to different quarters for intelligence, and this evening I was favoured with this news, which you may depend on: That colonel Clark, of the State of Georgia, with 100 rifle-men, forced his way through South-Carolina to Georgia. On his route thither, being joined by 700 men, he proceeded to the town of Augusta, and has taken it with a large quantity of goods; but not finding it prudent to continue there, he has retreated to the upper parts of South-Carolina, in Ninety Six district, and made a stand with 800 brave men.

"This moment another of my expresses is arrived from colonels M'Dowell and Shelby: they were on their march, near Burk court-house, with 1500 brave mountaineers, and col. Cleveland was within 10 miles of them with 800 men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them to-morrow, in pursuit of colonel Ferguson, and under the direction of Heaven, I hope to be able to render your honour a good account of him in a few days. I am, &c."

Signed JAMES WILLIAMS.
Major-general Gates.

Hillsborough 12th October, 1780.

S I R,

"This instant I received the great and glorious news contained in the inclosed letter from brigadier-general Davison to general Sumner, who directly dispatched it to me by express. We are now more than even with the enemy. The moment the supplies for the troops here arrive from Taylor's ferry, I shall proceed with the whole to the Yadkin. General Smallwood and colonel Morgan are on their way to that post; the latter, with the light infantry, was yesterday advanced 18 miles beyond Guilford court-house; the former, with the cavalry, lay, last night, 13 miles on this side that place. I desire your excellency will forthwith dispatch copies of all the letters I now send you to the president of congress. I am, &c."

H O R A T I O G A T E S."

Governor Jefferson.

Dear S I R,

"I have the pleasure to enclose to you a large packet of dispatches taken yesterday, at M'Cap-pin's creek, on the way to Camden, by a small party of my brigade. A detachment of 120 horse, under Rutledge and Dickson, almost surrounded Charlotte yesterday, attacked a picket at colonel Polk's mill, and at a certain Mr. Elliot's, brought off a sentry and eight Tories, who are now on their way to you. A small party of rifle-men brought off 50 horses from the Tories at colonel Polk's plantation last night. I have the honour to be, &c."

WILLIAM DAVISON."

Rocky-river, Sunday 2 o'clock, 10th Oct. 1780.

"P. S. Dickson lost one man killed and one officer wounded."

General Sumner.

Camp, Yadkin ford, October 10, 1780.

Eight o'clock, evening.

S I R,

"With great satisfaction I inform you of the defeat of major Ferguson, on King's mountain, 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I enclose you as I received them a few minutes ago: also a letter from general Davison, of his

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Mr. William Thomas's plantation on South-River, about the 20th of August last, a negro woman of a small stature named BET, about twenty-five years of age, wears her hair long on the top of her head, and had on when she went away an of nabrig or country linen jacket and petticoat, also a linsley petticoat and other cloaths.

Whoever takes her up and brings her to Samuel Chase, Esq; at Annapolis, or gives notice of her to him so that she may be had, shall receive the above reward.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken prisoner with general Sumpter's party on the 18th of August last, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of those officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 16th and 18th of August last, that he will leave this place on the first day of November next, for Charlestown, and that he will take with him whatever sum or sums of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gassaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unnecessary to make any representation of their distress, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the southern department, that they lost every thing except what they had on their backs.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d 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 calico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made linsley 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 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 if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

September 6, 1780.

THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester-river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

Signed by order of the vestry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, he then called himself DOVER, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 15th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Louis; he says he is about 23 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkable black, and speaks good English, his apparel very bad, he has a small nick in the soft part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. 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. Anne Adams, committed to my custody on the 20th 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 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 for every mile above thirty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 14th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty, enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

CAME to the plantation of John Baptist Cheshire, near Montgomery county court-house, a stray bay mare, 13 hands and an inch high, 3 years old last spring, docked but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Patrick Macgill, near Elk-ridge landing, a red heifer, two years old, marked with a crop and sit in each ear and an under bit in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1780.

THE subscriber, having removed from his late tavern in West-street to the new house in this city, for the purpose of accommodating gentlemen with more gentility and convenience, and having provided himself with all the necessaries, hopes a continuance of the favour of his old customers. All gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may rely on most diligent attendance and genteel treatment, from their obedient humble servant,

JOHN BALL.

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable general assembly of this state, praying that a bill may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses. Signed per order of vestry,
SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TREASURY-OFFICE.

Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchange, the quota of this state of the bills of credit voted by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, the purpose of repairing the glebe housing. Signed by order of the vestry,
F. HARRIS, reg.

THERE is at the plantation of Florence Mahony, at the head of Severn, taken as a stray, a small black horse, appears to be about ten years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with something like a cross, and shod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of Robert Ferguson, on Nanjemoy-creek in Charles-county, about two years ago, a small red bull, since marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, over and under bit in the left ear, has a white mottled face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheinut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C.D., and gallops, and carries her head when running very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the mare so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

Forest of Prince-George's, August 17, 1780.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro named CESAR, about 23 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a lively black fellow, an imported negro, speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; has nothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much wore, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that he knows of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I may find him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. All masters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.

RALPH FORSTER.

He has short pinched up feet, as if his toes had been cramped by wearing shoes too small, and steps short, as if he was a little lame thereby.

XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1764.]

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PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Extract of a letter from his excellency governor Jefferson, of Virginia, to the president of congress, dated Richmond, October 15, 1780. 6 o'clock, P. M.

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HORATIO GATES."

Governor Jefferson.

Dear SIR,

"I have the pleasure to enclose to you a large packet of dispatches taken yesterday, at M'Cappin's creek, on the way to Camden, by a small party of my brigade. A detachment of 120 horse, under Rutledge and Dickson, almost surrounded Charlotte yesterday, attacked a picket at colonel Polk's mill, and at a certain Mr. Elliot's, brought off a sentry and eight Tories, who are now on their way to you. A small party of rifle-men brought off 50 horses from the Tories at colonel Polk's plantation last night. I have the honour to be, &c."

WILLIAM DAVISON."

Rocky-river, Sunday 2 o'clock, 10th Oct. 1780.

"P. S. Dickson lost one man killed and one officer wounded."

General Sumner.

Camp, Yadkin ford, October 10, 1780.

Eight o'clock, evening.

SIR,

"With great satisfaction I inform you of the defeat of major Ferguson, on King's mountain, 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I enclose you as I received them a few minutes ago: also a letter from general Davison, of his

securing 29 barrels of powder, which were secured, some time since, near Charlotte.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your very humble servant,
JETHRO SUMNER."

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

On the above important intelligence being yesterday circulated in the city, the cheerful countenances of the honest and virtuous part of the community fully evinced the heart-felt satisfaction they experienced on the joyful occasion; whilst the malignant aspects of the disaffected sufficiently betrayed their chagrin and disappointment.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 3.
Extraß of a letter from Alexandria, dated October 30, 1780.

"I have taken up my pen to inform you of a most interesting piece of intelligence received in this town yesterday by a gentleman of veracity from Richmond, who asserts, that he read it in a Virginia paper, and that it was received from generals Davison and Nelson by governor Jefferson, and that he had no doubt of its authenticity, viz. That six thousand French troops had arrived at Sunbury; George town retaken; Cornwallis retreating, and left his kettles boiling and about twenty or thirty waggons loaded; Augusta taken by a party of Americans; several British officers were holding a council with the Indians, who with goods and presents for said Indians, which loaded three hundred horses, fell into our hands; five hundred of Tarleton's legion killed, wounded and taken, by general Morgan, &c. the enemy re-embarked from Virginia; the Vigilant and two frigates taken off Charles-town bar; Cornwallis retreated so precipitately, that he has not destroyed any of the buildings in his rout. This piece of intelligence seems well authenticated."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the stad-house from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

1 Paid G. RANKEN, cl. com.

Annapolis, November 1, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given to the free voters of Anne-Arundel county, that an election will be held on Monday the 13th of the present month at the city of Annapolis, agreeable to the mode prescribed by the constitution and form of government, for the electing a delegate for said county, in the room of William Brogden, Esq; whose seat is demed to be vacated, he being a field officer of the militia.

THO. BARWOOD, sheriff.

TAKEN up by John Parks, living near Luckahoe-bridge, in Talbot county, a small bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, docked short, drags his hind feet very much, and has a white star in his forehead; likewise a black mare and colt, the mare is about six years old, docked, has a white star on her forehead, some white saddle spots, the colt is about a year old, neither of them have any visible brand. Their owners may have them on proving property and paying charges. 10000 Dol. 3w

TAKEN up at the plantation of Joseph Wilton, near Bladenburg, a black horse, 14 hands high, paces, has no brand, is about 13 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10000 Dol. 1 w3

TAKEN up by William Hocker, at the sugar land hundred, in Montgomery county, a small bay or chestnut sorrel horse, about 12 or 13 hands high, appears to be old, has a star in his forehead, and branded on the off side of his jaw with a swivel stirrup. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10000 Dol.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patience 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.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

March 4, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watson's, on the 12th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a large switch tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot-lock trimm'd, the other three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watson or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward. 4x

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Mr. William Thomas's plantation on South-River, about the 20th of August last, a negro woman of a small stature named BET, about twenty-five years of age, wears her hair long on the top of her head, and had on when she went away an ofnabrig or country linen jacket and petticoat, also a linsy petticoat and other cloaths.

Whoever takes her up and brings her to Samuel Chale, Esq; at Annapolis, or gives notice of her to him so that she may be had, shall receive the above reward. 4x

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON,
w3 MARY POLTON.

Westminster church, Sept. 18, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishoners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses.

Signed per order of vestry,
SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TREASURY-OFFICE,

Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

THERE is at the plantation of Florence Mahony, at the head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a small black horse, appears to be about ten years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with something like a cross, and shod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3x w3

CAME to the plantation of Robert Forson, on Nanjemoy-creek in Charles county, about two years ago, a small red bull, finely marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, over and under bit in the left ear, has a mottled face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of last, a negro woman named SUB; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (wool) the only certain mark to describe her as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a lico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new coat made linsy woolsey jacket and petticoat, and others of country cloth, &c. When she was way, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a called the Enterprise, and the was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulaney, negroes, and in Baltimore county, between 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 night a mulatto woman's house named Sal Meade who lives among the French houses; she is 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

DAVID KERR.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until the tract of land more convenient for a gaol can be purchased.

Signed by order of the vestry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who may be concerned, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to build a gaol yard.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed to tax the parishoners of the parish of St. Peter, for the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.

Signed by order of the vestry,
T. HARRIS, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for an act to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situated in Chester town, on Chester river, in said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, their first session, to have the prayer of his petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

CAME to the plantation of John Bay-Cheshire, near Montgomery county, about two years ago, a small red bull, finely marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, over and under bit in the left ear, has a mottled face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THERE is at the plantation of Patience Macgill, near Elk-ridge landing, a heifer, two years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear and an under bit in the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1765.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 10, 1780.

P A R I S, July 31.

It is now generally agreed on, that the count d'Estaing is gone towards Cadiz, to take the command of the combined fleet; some assert positively, that he is going to America with 13 ships, which have sailed from Brest and Cadiz, and that the Spanish fleet, consisting of 24 or 25 sail, will be joined by seven or eight more, under the orders of M. DuRoi, who will command the whole, it being not in the least probable that it should be under a Spanish commander, especially if a descent on England is intended; at least, the public are in hopes so much expence, and such formidable preparations, will not be useless.

COPENHAGEN, July 17. The dispatches brought here by the last courier from Petersburg, are kept very secret, and conferences are held daily between the Russian minister and our ministry; from whence it is concluded, that affairs of the greatest importance are on the carpet. Orders have been dispatched to our ministers residing at the court of London, Versailles and Madrid, to make a declaration there similar to that which has been communicated by the court of Petersburg.

L O N D O N, July 13.

Government has issued proper notices to all the American refugees belonging to the province of South-Carolina to hold themselves in readiness to depart for that colony, it being declared to be in the king's peace.

July 17. Yesterday at noon dispatches were forwarded to Plymouth, to be sent from thence to Admiral Geary, acquainting him that a conveyance of Dutch ships are expected at Brest about the first of next month, and also with private informations concerning the sailing of a fleet of transports from Havre, with near 5000 men on board.

Lord North it seems, has offered to grant the East-India company's renewal of their charter for 31 years, on condition of the company advancing the sum of 1,000,000. sterling towards the supplies for next year.

July 31. Two different squadrons are ordered to be fitted out, one at Plymouth, of four sail of the line and frigates; the other at Spithead, of eight sail of the line. On what expedition they are intended it is difficult to guess, or whether they are designed for reinforcements to certain stations.

August 2. They write from Copenhagen, that an edict of his Danish majesty is just issued, proclaiming liberty to all the subjects of that crown to trade on their own account to the four quarters of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and that in consequence of this some new commercial companies and societies are forming.

August 4. Yesterday general Prevost, lately arrived in town from Georgia, was at court for the first time since his arrival. He was introduced to his majesty by the lord in waiting, and graciously received.

The following is (very nearly at least) the real state of the European navies now on foot; Great-Britain 98 sail of the line, France 73, Spain 46, Portugal 5, Holland 13, Russia 26, Sweden 12, Denmark 11, the smaller vessels are not so easily ascertained, but may be rated proportionably.

August 16. Administration it is said are determined to defend the honour of the British flag, and the superiority of the seas: in consequence of which a sufficient fleet is ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, and watch the motions of the neutral ships, without detaching admiral Geary from the important service on which he is engaged before Brest.

August 17. The empress of Russia has made a present to the emperor of Germany, of a ship of the line and four frigates, in order to make his imperial majesty a maritime power, and from the assistance of his name, to give a further colour to the northern marine confederacy. The emperor has ordered his new fleet to rendezvous at Ostend, a port of his royal mother's, having no one of his own that will admit the smallest suttler in the British service.

August 18. A very strong memorial was dispatched yesterday to Mr. Harris, our envoy at Petersburg, to be presented without a moment's delay to the empress, in consequence of the present hostile appearance of the Russian flag in the British channel, while the two nations reciprocally profess the most perfect amity towards each other.

F I S H - K I L L, O B. 26.

Extra of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated Cagnawaga, October 20.

"General Van Rensselaer with the militia, and levies under colonel Du Bois, engaged the enemy under sir John Johnston yesterday evening, at Fox's mills, Tryon county; and, after a very severe action of three quarters of an hour, forced them to give way and cross the river, leaving their plunder, baggage and prisoners behind them;—an hour's light would have given us the whole party. The action was general and vigorous. Colonel Brown was killed in skirmishing in the fore part of the day. The country is desolated from fort Hunter up to Stone-Arabia, and a part of it—the grain and forage, all destroyed. His excellency the governor was at the time of the action at this place, forcing a march, with a considerable force, to join general Van Rensselaer in pursuing the enemy, who must in all probability, fall into our hands.

"The above party likewise destroyed Schoharie on the 7th instant. The inhabitants got in the forts, who, with the garrisons, are safe."

R I C H M O N D, O B. 25.

Extra of a letter from general Davidson, dated camp, Rocky river, O B. 13, 1780.

"We have a report by a man of veracity just arrived from within six miles, that the enemy have evacuated Charlotte; and that last night at 10 o'clock, the rear of the army passed Barnett's creeks, five miles beyond Charlotte, on the road to Beggers ferry."

O C T O B E R 13, 7 o'clock.

S I R,

THIS moment Mr. McCafferty is come to me, and informs that the rear of the enemy left Charlotte at 4 o'clock last evening, that he went with them to Barnett's creeks, five miles below town, on the road to Armon's ford.

Extra from general Sumner, dated October 13, 9 o'clock in the evening, camp, Yaddin ford.

S I R,

"About an hour ago I received the enclosed by express from general Davidson, of the enemy's retreat from Charlotte, towards Beggers ferry, on Catawba river. I shall immediately march after the enemy so as to annoy them as much as possible. Colonel Morgan arrived in camp, about two o'clock this afternoon, with his troops.

Major-general Gates."

Extra of a letter from general Davidson, dated at camp, M'Cins (Alexanders) O B. 14, 1780.

"Last evening I marched to Charlotte with the remainder of the cavalry, and by the latest intelligence, the enemy were on the way to Nation ford. Colonel Davie was unfortunate enough not to hear of their movements till 4 o'clock last evening; he is now in pursuit with all the cavalry, except 3 troops. The cavalry left town last Wednesday, and no certain account of their return. The enemy seem to have gone off with an alarm; from what circumstance is uncertain. The inhabitants of the town say, they left their kettles on the fire, and twenty waggons which they left five miles from town, with a quantity of valuable loading, have fallen into our hands. Express this moment arrived from colonel Davie, informs that the main body of the enemy laid last night eleven miles from town, on the road to Nation ford, I propose to march downwards to day."

Extra of a letter from general Harrington to the board of war of the state of North-Carolina, dated camp, Crofs creek, O B. 15.

"I have the satisfaction to assure the board, that the enemy's retreat was so precipitate, that they did not take time to burn any houses on their departure; and by that hurry, all the mills

on Pedee have been preserved from destruction. Colonel Brown informs me that a person lately from Georgia, confidently asserts, that 6000 French have landed at Sunbury; and I have accounts from the different parts of South-Carolina to the same purpose, but without the least mention of Bethie's 1000 British being gone from Charlotte-town. Colonel Donoldson also writes, that a person I am acquainted with has just returned to Pedee from the Two Sisters on Savannah river, and brings certain accounts that a colonel Clarke, after two days trial, had taken Augusta, and made prisoners colonel Thomas Brown, some other British officers, a few regulars, and some Indians. The same person says, it was generally believed on that part of Savannah, that the French and Spanish had actually landed 7000 at Sunbury, and that to his own knowledge many families, friends to government, had moved to the north-east side of the river from Georgia. He asserts, that he was assured governor Wright had impressed a great number of negroes, to repair the redoubts and other works round Savannah town, and that to his own knowledge people were generally alarmed, and salt sold for a guinea a bushel. He farther adds, that the Vigilant is taken, and that two British frigates have been taken off the bar of Charles-town. As soon as I can learn a confirmation of this most interesting intelligence, I shall do myself the pleasure of communicating it to you. By a person from Camden, who left it last Monday, I learn that there were not any troops in that place, and that our people who were prisoners, were allowed only two ounces of bread and four of meat per day."

Extra of a letter from Hillsborough, October 16, 1780.

"Colonel Clarke with a body of South-Carolinians, have surprised and taken Augusta. At the very instant the commandant was holding a treaty with the South Indians. Colonel Clarke defeated the British and Indians, and loaded 300 horses with the goods and presents collected at that post. Colonel M'Dowell, who brought me this intelligence, says, he has seen several of the men who were in the action, and who have returned into his neighbourhood with a share of the plunder."

Passages in some intercepted letters from lord Cornwallis and other British officers confirm (information otherwise received) that Georgetown in South-Carolina has been taken by an American party, in which occasion the enemy are said to have suffered considerably.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, O B. 28.

Yesterday morning arrived the privateer brig Ariel, captain Lawler. On the 30th of September captain Lawler took the ship Sufanna, commanded by George Parker, from Corke, bound to Charles-town, with a valuable assorted cargo of provisions, &c. The 12th instant spoke with a prize to the Holker privateer, from Plymouth, laden with wine and cordage, who informed captain Lawler, that two days before her capture the Fair American and Holker had taken a brig from Liverpool, with dry goods, which, from circumstances, we have reason to hear from hourly. The Sufanna is arrived at Newcastle, and expected up every tide.

We hear from New-York, that several of the officers of the Guadeloupe and Trident frigates, who lately arrived at New-York, are exceedingly clamorous and dissatisfied with their commanding officers, for declining to engage two of our frigates (the Trumbull and Deane). They publicly declare, that they were to windward of our frigates, and at one time within musket shot of them; and that the American ships, instead of attempting to get out of their way, made every preparation for engaging. It is expected one or both of their commanders will be called to account for their dastardly behaviour on this occasion.

Twenty French line of battle ships lately returned to Cape Francois, having convoyed the homeward bound West-India fleet into a proper latitude.

Lately departed this life, in Berkly county, Virginia, Mr. Robert Gates, only son of major general Gates.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 14, 1780.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to general Smallwood and Gist, and to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland and Delaware lines, the different corps of artillery, col. Potterfield's and major Armstrong's corps of light infantry, and colonel Armand's cavalry, for their bravery and good conduct displayed in the action of the 16th of August last, near Camden, in the state of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to such of the militia officers and soldiers, who distinguished themselves by their valour on that occasion.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

A paragraph in a St. Kitt's news-paper, of the 30th of September, mentions, that seven Dutch men of war had arrived at St. Eustatius, to protect their trade.

A ship from Boston, mounting 18 guns, loaded with lumber and fish, was taken and carried into St. Kitt's the latter end of September last.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

The honourable major general Greene, and the honourable major general the baron de Steuben, with their suites, arrived in this city, on Wednesday evening, on their way to the southward. General Greene is to command the southern troops in the room of general Gates.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated Oct. 2.

"On the 25th ult. arrived on this station the Dutch rear admiral Krull, in a sixty-four; this gentleman has already given us proofs that the trade will be better protected than hitherto; for two days ago, as captain Steel, in a Baltimore schooner, was endeavouring to get into this road, he was cut off by a brigantine privateer that came from towards St. Kitt's; the admiral got springs on his cables to bring his broadside to bear, and frequently fired, but without effect, the brig being at a distance; the boat fearing to stand for the road longer, bore away; at this moment of time the admiral had two barges manned with marines, and ordered them to get on board the boat if possible; this however was rendered impracticable on account of her bearing away, but it shewed the admiral's good intention. I have also much satisfaction in telling you, that on the said day an American brig from Baltimore saluted the admiral, which was returned. This is the first instance for some years, and in fact a salute was never returned here but once, for which our governor was ordered home and severely reprimanded; the admiral has said, if a continental vessel salutes him he will return gun for gun; this is a favourable circumstance, and I am convinced the northern alliance will make the different flags very respectable."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the stadthouse from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,
G. RANKEN, cl. com.

2

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson 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.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. theriff.

3

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 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 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 for every mile above thirty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. theriff.

4

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 14th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

9

TAKEN up at the plantation of Joseph Wilton, near Bladenburg, a black horse, 14 hands high, pates, has no brand, is about 13 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2 w3

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780. RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of 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 (wool) the only certain mark to describe her in 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 linsley woollsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free millatto, named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife and niece; he went from Baltimore in a schooner 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 in and haroured in Annapolis by Mr. Deane, negroes, and in Baltimore county, between town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are his brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at night a mulatto woman's house named Sal Neader, who lives among the French houses; she is 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

DAVID KERR.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to build a gaol, repair the public gaol, and build a gaol yard.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish.

October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, the purpose of repairing the glebe house.

Signed by order of the vestry,

T. HARRIS, regis.

4

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses.

Signed per order of vestry,

SAMUEL JACOBS, regis.

7

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheynut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, and gallops, and carries her head when very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the mare so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

17

TAKEN up by John Parks, living at Tuckahoe-bridge, in Talbot county, small bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, docked short, drags his hind feet very much, and has a white star in his forehead; likewise a black mare and colt, the mare is about six years old, docked, has a white star on her forehead, and white saddle spots, the colt is about a year old, neither of them have any visible brand. The owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

2

TREASURY-OFFICE,

Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchange the quota of this state of the bills of credit issued by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

2

[XVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1766.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1780.

LONDON, Jan 19.

THE debates in the house of commons on Wednesday last, intensely turned from particular objects to the general measure, that had been pursued by administration, and the aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell on the ministry from several of the members of the opposition respecting Ireland, the disorder and convulsed state of the nation, and the state of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subverting America. This attack roused the treasury and their friends, and at last brought Lord North. His lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that the ministry had often been reproached for the unpopularity of measures by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken government, and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had ministry resolved to continue the part of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and without any mild concessions, to have drawn its resources, would these men have acquiesced in the measure? Would they have employed their tongue in favour of it? Loudly as they complain of the continuance of the war, would they have justified the concession of thirteen states to the United States, our ancient rival and enemy? Our minister in America, continued his lordship, wears a brighter aspect. I would not be too sanguine, we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the present quarter. There are other circumstances, however, which excite those hopes; many in the revolted states, who appeared zealous to throw off their constitutional dependence on this kingdom, have now discovered themselves more attached to their former than their independence. There are numbers of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not seem to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt is maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self interest. Their enthusiasm has abated; they no more regard what shall be the result in defence of their ideas of independence. They begin to waver, it is said, about their preparation of the war, and each one endeavours to shift as much of the burden of this war from his own shoulders to those of his neighbours. While their army has been unsupported. Much has been said of the late union of the revolted colonies, though this confederation is not complete, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the agents of France at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the resources of their constituents; they have been obliged to have continued recourse to Spain and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and clothing. Allies to whom much must soon become disagreeable to one another. Notwithstanding all the reforms made in the finances of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the kingdom, which were to have ceased in 1780; and that Mr. Necker cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of loans, which, considering the losses in commerce sustained, cannot long continue." Upon the whole his lordship was persuaded that parliament would persevere in such measures as must establish the honour and commerce of the kingdom, and the safety and tranquillity of its dependencies.

Mr. Burke, colonel Barré, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Fox, with great force in reply to his lordship's speech. One must have heard him on this occasion, to be fully sensible of the force of his speech. He was severe in his attacks on the ministry, and the affairs of Ireland, and the interdependence of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all

Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and conceded with an air of meanness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great pungency on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "in their intemperate conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence; and however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin."

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprised the world with what they have dared, and what they have achieved: the sound of applauses from foreign nations, has reached them; such spirits are not easily quelled: they have endured much for independence: they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been unskilfully, and tired hard; what has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they disbanded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their general, like Caesar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their leader and their cause.

The speakers then have asked, and readily received from France this, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expense, with all her resources, and with all the abilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt. Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what shall we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, increases in value every day; foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies: what an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their confederation, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually; we have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points while they think they are safe from our power, but press them with arms and they will be perfectly united; that partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in truth, if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such insupportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction!

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.

His excellency our governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that

after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadier-general Van Rensselaer at Fox's mills, Sir John Johnson, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, crossing the country to the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river, so closely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkimer, they left the river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their provisions being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on to rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 14th British regiments, Hessian Jaegers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and Tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for a and a quarter inch shells, and one brass 1 pounder. The former they concealed on their route, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's mills. Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage.—Our principal loss is colonel Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body, before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Ball's town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, Esquire.

On his excellency's return to Albany, (by virtue of the act "subjecting all persons who shall come out from the enemy, and secretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by courts-martial, as spies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John Mc-Mullen and James Van Drielen, who were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was respited for a few days.

These villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of these gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in causing them to be apprehended and brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Fair American captain Decatur, from a successful cruise. On his passage up the Delaware captain Decatur took a refugee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had advanced nearly as high as New-Castle, had done much mischief to the small craft in our bay, and did not submit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

The beginning of last week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an house in Front street above Poole's bridge fell down. Some men employed in removing the rubbish found the body of a man most terribly crushed. It is supposed he had suffered instant death by this dreadful accident.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Enfaute, October 3.

"There is some talk of a Dutch war. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will shortly have fifty ships, including frigates, ready for sea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the admiral's name is Krull. He returns the salute to all Americans. The last continental vessels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled

In CONGRESS, Oct. 14, 1780.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to generals Smallwood and Gift, and to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland and Delaware lines, the different corps of artillery, col. Potterfield's and major Armstrong's corps of light infantry, and colonel Armand's cavalry, for their bravery and good conduct displayed in the action of the 16th of August last, near Camden, in the state of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to each of the militia officers and soldiers, who distinguished themselves by their valour on that occasion.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

A paragraph in a St. Kitt's news-paper, of the 30th of September, mentions, that seven Dutch men of war had arrived at St. Eustatius, to protect their trade.

A ship from Bolton, mounting 18 guns, loaded with lumber and fish, was taken and carried into St. Kitt's the latter end of September last.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

The honourable major general Greene, and the honourable major general the baron de Steuben, with their suites, arrived in this city, on Wednesday evening, on their way to the southward. General Greene is to command the southern troops in the room of general Gates.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated Oct. 2.

"On the 5th ult. arrived on this station the Dutch rear admiral Krull, in a sixty-four; this gentleman has already given us proofs that the trade will be better protected than hitherto; for two days ago, as captain Steen, in a Baltimore schooner, was endeavouring to get into this road, he was cut off by a brigantine privateer that came from towards St. Kitt's; the admiral got springs on his cables to bring his broadside to bear, and frequently fired, but without effect, the brig being at a distance; the boat fearing to stand for the road longer, bore away; at this moment of time the admiral had two barges manned with marines, and ordered them to get on board the boat if possible; this however was rendered impracticable on account of her bearing away, but it shewed the admiral's good intention. I have also much satisfaction in telling you, that on the said day an American brig from Baltimore saluted the admiral, which was returned. This is the first instance for some years, and in fact a salute was never returned here but once, for which our governor was ordered home and severely reprimanded; the admiral has said, if a continental vessel salutes him he will return gun for gun; this is a favourable circumstance, and I am convinced the northern alliance will make the different flags very respectable."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,

T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Stadt-house from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

G. RANKEN, cl. com.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson 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.

3

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

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 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 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 for every mile above thirty.

4

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

July 21, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.
THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A Supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the IVth section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shire, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

9

Signed per order

T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

TAKEN up at the plantation of Joseph Willon, near Bladensburg, a black horse, 14 hands high, paces, has no brand, is about 13 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

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OXW8

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Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and concealed with an air of manliness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "in their intimated conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence; and however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin."

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprised the world with what they have dared, and what they have achieved; the sound of applause from foreign nations, has reached them; such spirits are not easily quelled; they have endured much for independence; they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been untrained, and tared hard; what has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they disbanded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their general, like Caesar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their leader and their cause.

The succours they have asked, and readily received from France show, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all her resources, and with all the abilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt. Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what shall we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, increases in value every day; foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies; what an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their consideration, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually; we have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points while they think they are free from our power, but press them with arms and they will be perfectly united; that partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in midst; if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such insupportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction!

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.
His excellency our governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that

after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadier-general Van Rensselaer at Fox's mills, Sir John Johnson, Brant and Butler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, crossing the country to the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river, so closely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkimer, they left the river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their provisions being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on so rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 14th British regiments, Hefsin Vaugers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brant's corps of Indians and Tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for a and 3 quarter inch shells, and one brass 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their rout, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's mills. Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage.—Our principal loss is colonel Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body, before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Ball's town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, Esquire.

On his excellency's return to Albany, (by virtue of the act "subjecting all persons who shall come out from the enemy, and secretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by courts-martial, as spies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John Mc-Mullen and James Van Driften, who were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was respited for a few days.

These villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of this gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in causing them to be apprehended and brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.
Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Fair American captain Decatur, from a successful cruise. On his passage up the Delaware captain Decatur took a refugee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had advanced nearly as high as New-Castle, had done much mischief to the small craft in our bay, and did not submit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

The beginning of last week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an house in Front street above Poole's bridge fell down. Some men employed in removing the rubbish found the body of a man most terribly crushed. It is supposed he had suffered instant death by this dreadful accident.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Eustacia, October 3.
"There is some talk of a Dutch war. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will shortly have fifty ships, including frigates, ready for sea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the admiral's name is Krull. He returns the salute to all Americans. The said continental vessels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled

In CONGRESS, Oct. 14, 1780.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to generals Smallwood and Gist, and to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland and Delaware lines, the different corps of artillery, col. Potterfield's and major Armstrong's corps of light infantry, and colonel Armand's cavalry, for their bravery and good conduct displayed in the action of the 16th of August last, near Camden, in the state of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to the militia officers and soldiers, who distinguished themselves by their valour on that occasion.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

A paragraph in a St. Kitt's news-paper, of the 30th of September, mentions, that seven Dutch men of war had arrived at St. Eustatius, to protect their trade.

A ship from Bolton, mounting 18 guns, loaded with lumber and fish, was taken and carried into St. Kitt's the latter end of September last.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

The honourable major general Greene, and the noncommissioned major general the baron de Steuben, with their suites, arrived in this city, on Wednesday evening, on their way to the southward. General Greene is to command the southern troops in the room of general Gates.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated Oct. 2.

"On the 25th ult. arrived on this station the Dutch rear admiral Krull, in a sixty-four; this gentleman has already given us proofs that the trade will be better protected than hitherto; for two days ago, as captain Steele, in a Baltimore schooner, was endeavouring to get into this road, he was cut off by a brigantine privateer that came from towards St. Kitt's; the admiral got springs on his cables to bring his broadside to bear, and frequently fired, but without effect, the brig being at a distance; the boat fearing to stand for the road longer, bore away; at this moment of time the admiral had two barges manned with marines, and ordered them to get on board the boat if possible; this however was rendered impracticable on account of her bearing away, but it shewed the admiral's good intention. I have also much satisfaction in telling you, that on the said day an American brig from Baltimore saluted the admiral, which was returned. This is the first instance for some years, and in fact a salute was never returned here, but once, for which our governor was ordered home and severely reprimanded; the admiral has said, if a continental vessel salutes him he will return gun for gun; this is a favourable circumstance, and I am convinced the northern armament will make the different flags very respectable."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, beans, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware may be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

G. RANKEN, cl. com.

2

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson 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.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

3

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 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 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 for every mile above thirty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

4

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 14th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shire, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order

T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

9

TAKEN up at the plantation of Joseph Willon, near Bladensburg, a black horse, 14 hands high, paces, has no brand, is about 13 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d 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 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. Delany, 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 night in a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needham, who lives among the French boules; 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

DAVID KERR.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, for the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.

Signed by order of the vestry,

T. HARRIS, reg.

4

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses.

Signed per order of vestry,

SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

7

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheitnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C-D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when ridden very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

TAKEN up by John Parks, living near Tuckahoe-bridge, in Talbot county, a small bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, docked short, drags his hind feet very much, and has a white star in his forehead; likewise a black mare and colt, the mare is about six years old, docked, has a white star on her forehead, some white saddle spots, the colt is about a year old, neither of them have any visible brand. Their owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

2

3w

TREASURY-OFFICE,

Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

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[SIXTY-SEVEN YEAR.]

THE

[No. 1766.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1780.

LONDON, Jan 19.

HE debates in the house of commons on Wednesday last, insensibly turned from particular objects to the general measures that had been pursued by administration, and the aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell upon the ministry from several of the members of the opposition respecting Ireland, the disorder and convulsed state of the nation, and the state of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subjugating America. This attack roused the treasury bench and their friends, and at last brought Lord North. His lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that the ministry had often been reproached for the unsuccessfulness of measures by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken government, and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had ministry resolved to continue that part of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and without any mild concessions, to have drove it to extremities, would these men have acquiesced in the measure? Would they have employed their influence in favour of it? Loudly as they complained of the continuance of the war, would they have justified the concession of thirteen states to a rival with our ancient rival and enemy? Our situation in America, continued his lordship, wearied brighter aspect. I would not be too sanguine, as we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the southern quarter. There are other circumstances to encrease those hopes; many in the revolted colonies, who appeared zealous to throw off their conditional dependence on this kingdom, have since discovered themselves more attached to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not seem to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, from as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self interest. Their enthusiasm has abated; they no more extend who shall be foremost in defence of their ideas of independence. They begin to waver, it is said, about their proportion of the aid, and each one endeavours to shift as much of the burden from his own shoulders to those of his neighbours, while their army has been unsupported. Much has been said of the union of the revolted colonies, though their confederation is not complete, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the agents of France at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the resources of their constituents; they have been obliged to have continued recourse to France and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and clothing. Allies so situated must soon become disagreeable to one another. Notwithstanding all the reforms made in the finances of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the war, which were to have ceased in 1780; and that Mr. Necker cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of loans, which, considering the losses its commerce has sustained, cannot long continue." Upon the whole his lordship was persuaded that parliament would persevere in such measures as must finally establish the honour and commerce of the nation, and the safety and tranquillity of its dependencies.

Mr. Burke, Colonel Barré, Mr. Dunning, &c. with great force in reply to his lordship, and Charles Fox. One must have heard him judge of the warmth and force of his speech on this occasion. We can only give a sketch of it. He was severe in his criticisms on the ministry respecting the affairs of Ireland, and the inter-connection of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all

Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and concealed with an air of mean-ness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "in their intimated conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence; and however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin."

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with privateers in the road: the admiral is very strict with them. He has seized a Dutch vessel that had been condemned and sold in one of the neighbouring islands for trading with the French."

In CONGRESS, Oct. 14, 1780.

RESOLVED, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late major general the baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
THE BARON DE KALB,
Knight of the royal order of military merit,
Brigadier of the armies of France,

And
Major-general in the service of the United States of America.

Having served with honour and reputation for three years,

He gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind and the cause of America,

In the action near Camden, in the state of South Carolina,

On the 16th of August, 1780;
Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines against superior numbers, And animating them by his example to deeds of valour,

He was pierced with many wounds, and On the 19th following expired, in the 48th year of his age.

The Congress of the United States of America, In gratitude to his zeal, services, and merit, Have erected this monument.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

ANNAPO LIS, Nov. 17.

On Monday last, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of a governor of this state for the year ensuing, his excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq; was unanimously re-elected. And the next day the honourable Daniel Carroll, James Brice, John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, were chosen members of the honourable council.

Some of the enemy's small armed vessels have lately visited several places on the Eastern shore and the mouth of Patuxent, where they have committed the greatest outrages. Not content with plundering the inhabitants of their negroes, cattle, and other property, they have lavishly laid many of their habitations in ashes. Koubby-hall, the elegant seat of colonel William Fitzhugh, and a handsome dwelling house, the property of John Parran, Esq; both situated near the mouth of Patuxent, are entirely consumed by means of these incendiaries.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE
By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

November 23, 1780.

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 David Scott, in Anne-Arundel county, a small dark brown horse, about 12 hands and a half high, has a small white spot on his forehead, and a little white on his near hind foot, paces and trots, and about four years old next spring, is neither branded or ear-marked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 100 Dollars

TAKEN up by William Hocker, at the sugar land hundred, in Montgomery county; a small bay or chestnut sorrel horse, about 12 or 13 hands high, appears to be old, has a star in his forehead, and branded on the off side of his jaw with a swivel stirrup. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

GREENBURY'S point, Oct. 2, 1780.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of July last, a negro woman named ANN, 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 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 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 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 if brought home reasonable charges, paid by DAVID KERR.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, for the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.
Signed by order of the vestry,
T. HARRIS, regr.

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses.
Signed per order of vestry,
SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TAKEN up by John Parks, living near Tuckahoe-bridge, in Talbot county, a small bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, docked short, drags his hind feet very much, and has a white star in his forehead; likewise a black mare and colt, the mare is about six years old, docked, has a white star on her forehead, some white saddle spots, the colt is about a year old, neither of them have any visible brand. Their owners may have them on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 3

TREASURY-OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in 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. 2

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Court-house from 10 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,
G. KANKEN, cl. com.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Paterson Fletcher, Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short, fat fellow, about twenty-four years of age, 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.

Benj. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE away yesterday evening and ran away, 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, of Frederick county, he is a man, tall, 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 20th 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 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 is brought home to me, one dollar in every mile above duty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. It is necessary, for the better service, to give further notice that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A Supplement to the act for the assessment of property the 14th section whereof is as follows:—*And be it enacted*, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax to them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his share, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 10 per cent on the said sums; and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that report of the proceedings on this law will be before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

TAKEN up at the plantation of Joseph Wilson, near Bladenburg, a black horse, 14 hands high, paces, has no brand, is about 12 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 24, 1780.

By his excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON, knight of the most honourable order of the bath, general and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces, within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida, inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there are several deserters from the British and foreign troops under my command, who are serving with the enemy, or are concealed in the rebel country; I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a free and unlimited pardon to all such deserters, who shall surrender themselves to any of his majesty's troops before the first day of November next.

And whereas there are many of his majesty's European subjects at this time serving in the rebel army against their king and country, who being with remorse, and sensible of the heinousness of such an unnatural proceeding, would be anxious to return to their allegiance, did not their demerits, before their arrival in America, make them doubtful of meeting with protection and support within these lines.—I do therefore hereby promise to all such who shall come in before the abovementioned first of November, in addition to the benefits, protection and support, to which they would be entitled under any other proclamations, to procure for them his majesty's most gracious pardon, for all felonies and treasons (murder excepted) which they have heretofore been guilty of, provided they will take up arms in his service, and give their assistance to the quelling this unnatural rebellion against his government.

Given under my hand at head-quarters, in New-York, this 23d day of September, 1780.

H. CLINTON.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN SMITH.

THE above proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton's is taken word for word from Rivington's New-York paper of October 25, 1780, and we may now challenge all the records of the most licentious banditti, to produce its equal.

The first paragraph we admit.

But in the second Sir Harry turns a recruiting agent, and that his speech may have all the swelling oratory it deserves, I have put it into true stile and meaning, viz.

"All you gentlemen volunteers, who have been transported from England for picking of pockets, house-breaking, horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, perjury, high-way robbery, and street robbery.—All you who ought to have been hanged, and are not hanged.—All you who deserve to be hanged, and will yet be hanged.—All you who are too bad to live and not fit to die.—All you whom the laws of your country sent into banishment for being rogues and thieves.—Come and shake hands with his most gracious majesty.—Come and join the royal standard of Great-Britain.—Come and assist the great pick-pocket of England, George the third, to pick the pocket of all America. And I do promise you, in addition to the benefits, protection and support you are entitled to under any other proclamation, to procure for you his majesty's most gracious pardon for all the crimes and felonies for which you were transported, upon condition that from being thieves, you will turn devils, and join George the third."

Now Sir Harry, do you feel no shame, no confusion of heart, or embarrassment of countenance in thus exposing the wretchedness of your cause. We know it is a bad one, and that none but pickpockets will join it; but are you not a fool to tell it yourself? How will you look in the eyes of Europe? How will you appear in your country, when it shall be read under the sanction of your own name, that you are courting to your assistance the outcasts of your own nation, banished by your own laws, and by these very laws punished with death if they returned. Here they have committed no crime, it is against you and your laws only they are criminals.

Have you not published to Europe, have you not imposed upon your own nation, that the good and virtuous in America were your friends? That those good and virtuous were flocking to your standard; aiding your councils, and strengthening your arms?—And now it appears that those good and virtuous, O shame to your cause, are the pickpockets of London, the outcasts of St. Giles's, the scourgings of Rag-Fair, and the scum of Moorfields.

O! what a fine market the Tories have driven their hogs to—O! shame to human nature—Your friends, your worthy friends, who were not convicts, are now to keep company with transported pickpockets, foot-pads, house-breakers, horse-stealers, sheep-stealers, highway robbers and street robbers, and all this under the royal authority of Great-Britain.

Why, gentlemen Tories, lady Tories, gentlemen Quakers, and gentlemen who are not Quakers, do feel a little dignity for yourselves; do be above jacks of the mint, and moll trollops, for if one of you stir after this, by the Lord, all the world will say, that you went in consequence of this proclamation for vagabonds.

COMUS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.

An intercepted letter taken by one of our out posts from a person in disguise.

Portsmouth, (Virginia) Nov. 4, 1780.

MY LORD,

I HAVE been near a week establishing a post. I wrote to you to Charles-town, and by another messenger by land also. I cannot hear for a certainty where you are. I wait your orders. The bearer is to be handsomely rewarded if he brings me any note or mark from your lordship.

Lord Cornwallis.

Major Ferguson's address to the inhabitants of North-Carolina, dated Denard's ford, Broad river, Tryon county, O. S. 1, 1780.

GENTLEMEN

"UNLESS you wish to be eat up by an inundation of barbarians, who have begun, by murdering the unarmed son before the aged father, and afterwards lopped off his arms, and who by their shocking cruelty and irregularities, give the best proof of their cowardice and want of discipline: I say, if you wish to be pinioned, robbed, or murdered, and to see your wives and daughters in four days, abused by the dregs of mankind; in short, if you wish or deserve to live and bear the name of man, grasp your arms in a moment and run to camp. The Backwatermen have crossed the mountain, McDowell, Hampton, Shelby, and Cleveland, are at their head, so that you know what you have to depend upon. If you chool to be puffed upon for ever and ever, by a set of Mongrels, say so at once, and let your women turn their backs upon you and look out for real men to protect them.

PAT. FERGUSON, major 71st regt."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

We are happy to inform the public, and particularly the relatives of the unfortunate gentlemen who have been so long detained prisoners within the enemy's posts, that an exchange of prisoners has at length taken place, whereby all our privates who have been confined at New-York, and upwards of two hundred officers, are liberated; a few officers only now remain, for whom there were not similar ranks among the British prisoners to apply.

An account was yesterday received, that a ship is lately arrived at Bolton, which sailed from Europe in company with a French fleet of eight fail of the line, &c. destined for America. The above ship parted with the fleet in the latitude of Bermuda.

In CONGRESS, O. S. 4, 1780.

Resolved, That the board of war be and hereby are directed to erase from the register of the names of the officers of the army of the United States the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

November 3.

WHEREAS, congress have received information, that John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Vanwert, three young volunteer militiamen of the state of New-York, did on the 23d

of September last intercept major John Andrie, adjutant-general of the British army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a spy; and, notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger.

Resolved, That congress have a high sense of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the said JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS and ISAAC VANWERT.

In testimony whereof,

ORDERED, That each of them receive annually out of the public treasury two hundred dollars in specie, or an equivalent in the current money of these states, during life; and that the board of war be directed to procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription, "fidelity, and on the other the following motto, "vincit amor patrie," and forward them to the commander in chief, who is requested to present the same, with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of congress for their fidelity, and the eminent service they have rendered their country.

Extra from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

AN ESSAY ON THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE surprising changes and improvements that have of late years been wrought in the various pursuits of mankind, as well in matters of common civil intercourse, as in the more important subjects of science, and true morals, have contributed so much to the ease and convenience of conversation and company, by rendering men more open and unreserved, and by freeing the mind from that restraint, which a licentiousness of censure and supposed abuse will ever impose upon a generous nature, are so apparent, and have been attended with such salutary consequences, that a person of the least discernment must instantly perceive the vast accession which is thereby gained to the glorious cause of general liberty. That this change should be now accomplished, is not so surprising, as that an improvement so obvious and interesting, and of such necessary concern to human affairs, should be so long neglected, or have baffled the efforts of every undertaker. The man, who adventures upon a reformation of manners, who endeavours to set up rules to regulate the intercourse of men upon the principles of decency and respect, will often prove a mere speculatist; though approved in theory, his doctrine will have little influence on practice. The reformation must spring from another source; there must be a general tendency to such observances; this is often effected by example, but seldom accomplished by precept. Every friend to society and social communication will agree with me, that there cannot be a greater blessing in a community than examples of this kind; especially when they proceed from those who are reputed, as the common expression is, of the better sort; those, who from their situation in life, their official distinction in society, education, or from some other cause, which gives them weight with observers, are commonly esteemed the standard of fashion and propriety. Gentlemen in these circumstances give the tone to conversation, their authority is quoted on all occasions, and their practice is a decision without appeal.

A celebrated author observes, that the manners and spirit of a nation are confined to, and to be collected from, the few, who feed, employ, and give laws to the many. This, though a position not altogether consistent with the idea of an universally free government, is however the real case of every one, and we have no reason to lament that the principle has so much influence in ours. The virtues and refined behaviour of the few who feed, employ, and give laws to the many, to use the expressions of that author, are a sufficient security of the true constitutional demeanour, and the decent and most respectful

conduct of every subject of the state. Our happiness in this particular is scarcely to be paralleled; What satisfaction must every truly good citizen feel, when he reflects on this our prosperous situation? When he considers the force of virtue and dignity, united with station and character, and the effects which do necessarily result from so happy a combination? By the influence of these, the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed a free declaration of sentiments on the most important occasions, are now happily removed. Liberty of speech hath taken place of formal punctilio; and expressions, which have heretofore been falsely deemed illiberal and abusive, have received the sanction of high breeding and refined taste; nay, what is infinitely more valuable, they have been proved to be the genuine, essential offspring of a constitution founded in freedom, and the very perfection of liberty and independence.

Providence, who furnished man with the power of speech as well as of thought, has been profusely bountiful in each particular. The moral law, which, as set forth in its long established system, hath been weakly supposed to have been intended as a restraint on both, is in most instances the mere creature of human invention, evidently calculated to abridge and deplete us of those most inestimable gifts of nature.

In the formation of societies those natural rights alone are given up, or are afterwards subject to be taken from individuals, which in any manner impede, or do destroy the good and well being of the whole. To deprive a single citizen of a right, which is not necessarily conducive to that end, is a manifest injury; it is an act subversive of the very purposes for which societies were formed, and therefore not to be exercised in any community. I speak in the language of freedom, and not of precedent. I am aware that many instances may be adduced against me of extraordinary exertions of power, and these supported by specious reasonings, in governments which have been reputed the most free, and in which the rights of the subject have in other cases been guarded, and preserved with the utmost vigilance and steadiness. But these instances serve rather to prove some original defect in the institution, or a vicious administration of such governments, than a right in them to interfere in or diminish the natural inalienable freedom of the subject.

It is a matter worthy of observation, that the first efforts of tyranny have ever been accompanied with attempts to destroy the important privilege of speech. The voice of an injured indignant complainant is grating to the ears of the oppressor. It becomes his interest to stifle the clamour, that his security may not be endangered by a publication of his oppressions. I know there are some men who think, and they allege among the rest custom and precedent in support of their opinion, that this right, like all other human privileges, is circumscribed, and confined within certain limits, and that all beyond these is unwarrantable excess. But custom and precedent require a foundation in reason. If they want this support, their authority will have little weight with a free and thinking man; and what reasons can justify and support a doctrine of such a nature?

Those governments which have endeavoured to impose restraints upon the freedom of the mind, have ever been deservedly esteemed the most slavish and despotic. Next to these may be ranked such as aim at a restraint on the liberty of the tongue. In the first instance the natural rights of men have seldom been called in question, or violated, except in matters of religion, where priests and fanatics have always claimed a privilege to domineer. In civil cases there are few instances of it. But what is even this great, this boasted right, if not united with the other. The very purposes for which they were both evidently intended, would be frustrated by a separation. That a man is free to think what he pleases, is a position founded in nature and reason; that he is also free to express his thoughts in what terms, on what occasions, and about what persons it may suit his humour to speak, is an undeniable consequence of the above maxim; for were it not so, of what avail would his former right be? It would be in most cases useless and unnecessary. Instead of an advantage, it would often prove a burden and a torment. There is a maxim with divines, that Providence hath made nothing in vain. To deny the truth of the foregoing positions, is little less than to arraign the merit and perfection of her noblest work.

Some men will think I have gone too far in asserting this right in so extensive a latitude.

Although the strict laws of nature may justify the exercise of it in its full extent, nay may seem to require it, yet the established rules of decency do certainly forbid a too liberal use of it. Here again I have to encounter prejudice, not reason. I am sensible there are certain terms in every language appropriated to the use of the vulgar. Custom hath confirmed their title to them, and it is deemed an infringement of their privileges in a person of higher breeding to assume a title esteemed unbecomingly theirs. But happily this prejudice is in a fair way of being removed. A defect in their title of exclusive use hath lately been discovered, and the practice of gentlemen of the first distinction and character will soon defeat the ill-founded claim of immemorial custom.

There is another mistaken notion, which prevails amongst men of a peculiar cast, and is insinuated on by them with much earnestness and warmth. They assert that there is a certain respect due to all public bodies; that in speaking of them, it is highly improper, and unjustifiable, to make use of what are styled abusive, injurious expressions; expressions that may tend to lessen their consequence and authority. The reasons given in opposition to the right of uttering our sentiments in this case with the same freedom, we may do in others, are curious, though I must confess not new. It is pretended, that the authority and energy of all public bodies of the deliberative kind, particularly legislative, depend upon their reputation for wisdom and integrity; that the confidence reposed in them, and the obedience paid to them, are ever proportional to the supposed prevalence of these qualities: therefore an attempt or any kind to injure their character in these particulars, is a blow aimed at the very root of their power and existence; and that as there is a constitutional necessity for their endeavouring to continue their being and authority, in order to effect the purposes for which they were instituted, there is consequently an inherent right in them to enquire into, and by any means that may appear to them necessary, to prevent the effects of any attempts that have been or may be made, to diminish their authority, or that may in their consequences tend to that end. The opinions of sages in politics and law are cited to support this doctrine, and the absolute necessity of the thing urged in the most pressing terms and manner.

But how feeble are such arguments? The opinions of men however distinguished by their abilities, learning, and candour, however they may be venerated on account of their antiquity, and the respect which hath been shown them in all ages, and by all orders of men, may nevertheless be erroneous. The mere possibility of this is a proof that they are so, when contrary sentiments begin generally to prevail in a more enlightened age, and amongst men of more enlarged understandings. It is not my intention to compliment the present times, and the present generation. It is an acknowledgement due to their abundant merit; and I am sincerely of opinion, if we continue in the present rapid course of improvement in political matters, the science of politics will in a short time receive the finishing stroke of perfection. All that can be imagin'd, or said on the subject, will be exhausted. New principles, new reasonings adopted, and the whole system essentially altered. The uncommon advantages that must necessarily flow from a change so favourable to liberty, will quickly be experienced by all ranks of men, and government, which has heretofore been esteemed at best a necessary evil, will assume a new appearance, and be acknowledged as the choicest gift of heaven.

Jam redit & virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna,
Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.
Such will be the happy consequences of an universal, unrestrained freedom of speech.

I do not know that I can better illustrate the foregoing remarks, than by referring my readers to the celebrated memoirs of the renowned P. P. parish clerk. They will there find the immense advantages the kingdom of Great-Britain derived from the lucubrations of a club of worthy statesmen who dared to think for themselves, and to speak their minds with a manly freedom; and although the parliament at first took umbrage at their behaviour which they termed licentious, they afterwards recanted, and did them the justice to a knowledge their profound skill in matters of state; of this they were so well convinced, say the memoirs, that whatever P. P. and his club afterwards devised, even that did they. This instance evinces the utility, as well as right, of delivering our sentiments without reserve, or respect of persons; for had it not been done in this remarkable case, Great-Britain

would for ever have lost the services of honest P. P. and his club, and were it possible that the same principle would not prevail amongst us, even this state might also run the hazard of losing the services of some future P. P. and his worthy associates.

ETEOCLES.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq.
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.
AT the request of the General Assembly of this state, I do hereby appoint Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed throughout this state as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, agreeably to the recommendation contained in the annexed act of congress.
GIVEN at Annapolis, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.
By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, Sec.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the calamities and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for the devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his w. h. p. providence in rescuing the person of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvest; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts to the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth.

Done in congress, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, president.
Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,
About thirty years of age, with two children, one nine years old, the other about two months. She is an exceeding good cook, cake and paste maker. Apply to G. Watkins at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis. 1 tf

Prince-George's county, Nov. 16, 1780.
WILL be sold by the subscribers, to the highest bidder, on the 30th instant, at Mr. Alexander H. Magruder's tavern, on Patuxent river, several hogheads of crop tobacco, the money to be paid on the day of sale, at which time the notes will be delivered. All those who have any claims against the estate of Mr. George Gantt, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are once more requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by
HANNAH GANTT, executrix.
JAMES GANTT, executor.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 20th instant, a pair of elegant SHOE BUCKLES, inlaid with gold, of a large size, and of the newest fashion. A reward of one thousand dollars will be given to any person who will detect the thief, so that he or she may be brought to justice.
1 Paid
GEORGE MANN.