

(XXXVth Year.)

THE

[No. 1751.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 11, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
NUMBER XII.

WHEN we consider that the West-India islands of the enemy, are the most vulnerable part of their dominions, and that the ravishment of some of these from the British crown, might induce them to think of peace, it may be asked, why it is that France has not sent the whole force she could spare from the securing her own safety in Europe, rather to these islands, than to the continent? It is because her views in that case, might be construed to be ambitious of extensive conquest, while in the present case, it must be evident, that her object simply is the independence of America.

There is no doubt but the powers of Europe are awake and attentive to every operation. Nothing but the firm persuasion of the disinterestedness of France, in all respects, save in freeing herself from the haughtiness of Britain, has produced that contentedness amongst these powers, which is visible in the calm state of their councils, and in every memorial which has appeared from them. But should the least circumstance favour the insinuations of our enemies, it is possible the jealousy of these powers might be kindled, and destroy that confidence in the good intentions of our ally, which exists at present.

Besides, the reducing the West-India islands would not so effectually contribute to terminate the war, as the expelling the enemy from these states, and the being able to resist their invasion, should they again return. While they hold the continent, they will consider the islands secured by it; the fortune of the lesser territories following the possession of the greater. But driven from the states, they will be sensible how vain it is to clamber still against the rocks, and beat by the surges, to endeavour to regain the hold they have once lost.

Moreover, it is the language of warm friendship in our ally, that not contented with her operations in our favour elsewhere, she has thought proper to send a land force immediately to the seat of war, and to unite her arms with ours, on our own soil. It is her earnest desire, to expel the invaders from our coast; and there is great ground of hope, that with our strenuous co-operations, it may be accomplished, even this campaign.

AN ANTI-ANGELICAN.

P A R I S, April 24.

COUNT d'Estaing is set out for Madrid, and it is said he will go from thence to Cadiz immediately, to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, which, with seven men of war expected from Toulon, will consist of 39 sail of the line; after which he will also take the command of the two divisions under the command of the count du Chaffault and Mons. de Bougainville. Count d'Estaing will hoist his flag on board the Terrible of 120 guns, but pierced for 120; there will be three ships of that force in the fleet. All the privateers have orders to be at Brest by the end of this month; these amazing preparations, together with those on the coast, make it imagined that the long intended invasion of the British dominions will certainly take place this campaign, count d'Estaing commanding the fleet, and count de Malébois the land forces. It is also said, that the count de Rochambeau will second the operations of the fleet with his army.

L O N D O N, May 15.

On Saturday se'night, captain Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with dispatches for government, which he brought by sea to Bassora, and from hence by land through Aleppo, Asia the Less, Constantinople, and Vienna. In his way from Bassora to Aleppo, being accompanied only by six guards, a servant, and an interpreter, he was attacked three times by the wild Arabs, against whom he defended himself, but within a day's journey of Aleppo, he was surrounded by a hundred barbarous people called Raskawans, by whom he was plundered of his money, cloaths, and other effects. Captain Gowland saved, however, his dispatches by sit-

ting upon them, and swearing he would only surrender them with his life. The object of the dispatches is to bring the complaints both of the British and native inhabitants of Bengal against the supreme court of judicature. The English law in particular, of arrests and bail, is so totally contrary to the ideas of the people of the east, that it is regarded by them as in the highest degree odious and oppressive.

May 18. There remains a good deal of public business for parliament yet to do, but as the most material steps towards finishing it, have already been taken, it is not imagined that the house will sit much longer, especially as opposition in the lower house at least mean not to attempt any new parliamentary manœuvres this session.—Mr. Burke is as anxious to get rid of his bill, as the minister can be, being heartily tired of rolling the stone of Sisyphus up hill.

By a gentleman just arrived from Dublin, we are informed, that the spirit of volunteering begins a little to cool; and that they are removing into the principal towns of Ireland, a sufficient number of regular forces to mount guard, and do the other duties of the military, which some months ago were all performed by the volunteers.

Orders are gone to Portsmouth for the ships that lie there, to come up immediately to Spithead, and take in their provisions; that they may join the grand fleet.

Robert Ma'n, Esq; a lord of the admiralty, who, it is expected, by those who pretend to be in the secret, will succeed to the command of the fleet, is the second in the list of vice admirals of the red; he formerly commanded on the Mediterranean station, and is said to be a very brave and experienced officer.

The main view in appointing a commander in chief to the channel fleet, is to choose a man who is beloved by the seamen, and in whom they can trust. No old courtier, no stern martinet, will be obeyed with alacrity in the hour of action. The men may fight indeed for their own honour, but they will exert themselves beyond the strict boundary of duty, when under the command of a man they love for his humanity, and venerate for his bravery.

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Yesterday captain Wilson of a troop of volunteer light horse of Ireland, set out for that kingdom; the above gentleman has gained great reputation, and likewise a patent from his majesty for a new invented blunderbuss, which fixes in the manner of a swivel to the pommel of the saddle, and carries 14 balls. It can be loaded and discharged with such remarkable swiftness that several have been already made in the Tower on the original plan.

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B O S T O N, July 13.

By an officer from Albany, we are informed, that a few hours before he left that place, an express had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a considerable body of the enemy, supposed to be 7 or 800, chiefly savages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brant, had been discovered near the old Oneida castle, about 20 miles from fort Schuyler; and that it was supposed their intentions were to destroy that castle, and then avoiding fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk river, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceless, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it seems Sir John Johnson, in his late notable expedition, by reason of the haste he was in to carry off his own plate, had not sufficient time to effect.

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T R E N T O N, July 26.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the state of New-York will shortly be ordered out, and that his excellency governor Clinton will command them in person.

We also hear that one thousand of militia of this state are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennsylvania militia are directed to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short notice, to camp.

We hear that the French squadron, M. de Ternay, came south about, in order to relieve Charles-town. Off the capes of Virginia he fell in with admiral Graves with six English line of battle ships; when a skirmish ensued, in which one of the enemy's ships in running down the line of the French, was so severely handled that the English admiral thought it most prudent to sheer off, and made the best of his way to New-York, where the damaged ship is now repairing.

We learn that on the 4th instant, a severe engagement happened in the West-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the English, in which the French took two 74's, and sunk one 64, besides doing the British other considerable damage.—This account is said to be published in a late New York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it.

Extra of a letter from a capital mercantile house in Amsterdam, to a gentleman in this state, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast.—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are associating after the example of America. Great-Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the sovereignty of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined to support the honour of their respective flags. There is already a negotiation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this republic (to which they were invited by the empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our states; and though you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to concur with prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negotiation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate. About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrine and disappointment, published a declaration charging the republic with deserting their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleaded, is affronting in the highest degree; generally speaking, these would be called privileges with the same propriety as the British cruelties prac-

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, May 22.

"By a vessel from Ile Dieu, we learn that two English privateers have cut out five Dutch vessels that were at anchor there."

Extract of a letter from Freehold, New-Jersey, July 17.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the six large ships that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Island on this day afternoon—They are admirals Graves's fleet; I presume some of them 80 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewsbury yesterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical observations. I observe that Arbuthnot has augmented Graves's fleet to 13 ships, 10 of them appear to be 60 and 80 guns, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ship and others form the west line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook."

"From my own observation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the British now have 18 ships of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, besides small frigates, sloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, 1-7, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Terny, and that Graves had lost a 74 gun ship sunk; that Admiral Terny had arrived at Rhode-Island in a shattered condition; that they were exerting themselves amazingly at New-York, to complete their complement of men on board their ships of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency shall be discharged from all duty by land or sea for three years."

Camp, July 25, 1780.

This morning at four o'clock, died of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the block-house near Bull's Ferry, the first inst. Lieutenant Jacob Morris Dehart, of the second Pennsylvania regiment, aged 19 years.

The emulation and fire necessary to warm a soldier's breast, soon kindled in this young, but manly officer; having entered into the service of his country at sixteen; from which time his sweetness of disposition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank. At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourse of officers from the different lines of the army.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"The Ile de France (a transport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Languedoc, and 50,000 weight of powder, was separated from the French Squadron in the latitude of Martha Vineyard. She has since arrived in good order at Boston."

Extracts of letters from a gentleman at the Hague, April 13, 1780.

"Since the memorial presented to their high mightinesses by the plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of Holland, have been deliberating on the invitation of the empress, and I am sure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the resolutions of this province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the empress, and to the general wishes of all good men."

April 25.

"These dispatches having been detained a fortnight longer than was intended, I open them for the sake of adding the important intelligence of this province having unanimously adopted the proposals of Russia, and that there is no doubt but all the other provinces will adopt this resolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refusing the succours claimed by Great-Britain."

Annapolis, August 4, 1780.

WANTED, for a small family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN, that has been brought up to house work, can cook and wash well. They may have of a purchaser, by applying to the printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Annapolis, some time last May, a small red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, but with no other visible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Cooper, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any claim against the said estate are likewise requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by

ELIZABETH COOPER, admx.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-street, Baltimore.

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the bookelling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

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 chester horse MARK, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, black mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode 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.

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

ALL officers of the Maryland Line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this state are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; those on the eastern shore to Chester town, and those on the western to this city.

G. K. LESLIE, Lieut. col. And commanding officer.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Lee, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who is now dead intestate; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dover, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English: had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Lawton, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a small iron gray MARK, 12 hands high, swish tail and hanging mane, appears to be about three years old, branded on the left buttock B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Calvert county, June 26, 1780.

TAKEN up in the bay, on the 19th inst. about 15 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a BAT-BOE, about 20 feet long, built with pine plank. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

FRANCIS WOLF, jun.

Annapolis, July 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, A LIKELY young country born MULATTO FELLOW, who has had the small pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationary too tedious to enumerate, or may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old sail-cloth, and junk. A large quantity of these articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

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 15th 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 10 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 duties 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.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth instant, A WATCH, the outside case silver, the inside pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (survived) Beake. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any person who will bring said watch to the subscriber. If offered to be sold, it is requested that it may be stopped.

A. GOLDER.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

JONATHAN BOOTH.

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We learn that on the 4th instant, a severe engagement happened in the West-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the English, in which the French took two 74's, and sunk one 64, besides doing the British other considerable damage.—This account is said to be published in a late New-York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it.

Extract of a letter from a capital mercantile house in Amsterdam, to a gentleman in this state, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast.—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are associating after the example of America. Great-Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the sovereignty of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined to support the honour of their respective flags. There is already a negotiation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this republic (to which they were invited by the empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our states; and though you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the province of Holland resolved immediately, not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negotiation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate. About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrine and disappointment, published a declaration charging the republic with deserting their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleased, is affronting in the highest degree.—generally speaking, these would be called privileges with the same propriety as the British cruelties prac-

tified in America may be called tender mercies. Finding we were not very uneasy in consequence of their threatenings, a great ministerial house in London has written that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our vessels, taken under count Byland's convoy, would be reversed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very instrumental in our present measures.— Thus we may truly say, "auspice ——— tanquam bona cauta triumphat," though by the bye there have been great political struggles here. The effects of this triumph must extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones should combine to preserve a neutrality, and at the same time to protect and insist upon a free trade, England must stop her mad career or sink for ever. I have therefore strong hopes that peace may at length be the issue of these proceedings; especially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at sea.

"You were, when among us, a personal witness of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;—and should that desired peace be brought about by proper management, almost any sums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be possible in any other part of Europe. We hope to see speedily some person properly authorized for the above purpose, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already observe a spirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea. Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as interest would fix and encrease the attachment, and produce the same effects as the English stocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you the French fleet destined for America will be probably on your coast, I hope your army will be ready for co-operation; the troops on board will very considerably encrease the number.

We will persevere in promoting the cause of America in Holland, and request your continued correspondence to enable us the better so to do."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.
Head quarters, Bergen county, July 26, 1780.

S I R,
HAVING received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and horses in Bergen neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines, I detached brigadier-general Wayne, on the 20th, with the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and colonel Moyan's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation, to attempt, at the same time, the destruction of a block house erected at Bull's ferry, which served the purposes of covering the enemy's wood cutters, and giving security to a body of refugees, by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well settled inhabitants for many miles round.

General Wayne having disposed of his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down the cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the first, second and tenth regiments and the artillery to the block house, which he found surrounded by an abattis and stockade. He for some time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a constant fire from the loop holes of the house, and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon—those of the first and second regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abattis to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cause of the loss we sustained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non commissioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commissioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the first, and lieutenant Dehart of the second, the last since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of

amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

The dragoons in the mean time drove off the stock which were found in the neck; the loops and wood boats in the dock near the block house were burnt and the few people on board them made prisoners.

I have been thus particular, lest the account of this affair should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
S I R,
Your excellency's
Most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
His excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, esquire.
Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, Writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationary too tedious to enumerate, or call, may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old sail-cloth, and junk.—A large quantity of these articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-street, Baltimore.

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the book-selling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

Frederick county, Maryland.
WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

sw 4 JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

ws 4 JONATHAN BOOTH.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.
July 21, 1780.
THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their 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 six 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 to make 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.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.
LOST, about the ninth instant, an inside pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 10 pounds will be given to any person who will bring said watch to the subscriber. If offered to be sold, it is requested that it may be stopped.
A. GOLDBER.

Annapolis, August 4, 1780.
WANTED, for a family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN, that has been brought up to house work, can cook and wash well. They may be had on purchase, by applying to the printer near the

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Cooper, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any claim against the said estate are likewise requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by
ws 2 ELIZABETH COOPER, admx.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Annapolis, some time last May, a small red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, but with no other visible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.
ws 2 PRISCILLA PINKNEY.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.
ws 4 ROBERT WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,
ALIKO young country born MULLATTO FELLOW, who has had the small pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.
I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Down, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master desired to pay charges and take him away.
10 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, theriff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 18, 1780.

LEGHORN, April 6.

LETTERS from Constantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Tauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan in Persia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit the first accounts, this town which contained 100,000 houses, and many magazines of commerce, exhibits nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many persons, they add, are destroyed by this disaster.

STOCKHOLM, April 18. The ordinance directed by the college of admiralty to all the ships and consuls, residing in foreign countries, respecting the convoys necessary for the protection of the commerce of this kingdom, contains the following:

His majesty having found it necessary to equip a certain number of ships of war and frigates, during this year, in order to protect the navigation of the Swedish merchants, the college of admiralty gives notice in consequence, that the ships of war destined to protect the ships of other nations bound to the ports of this kingdom, to prevent the committing of any hostilities on the coasts of Sweden, the said college has moreover judged it necessary that some frigates should be employed in conveying the Swedish ships out of the Baltic. For this purpose, the royal college of admiralty has thought proper to give notice, that the road of Elsinour is to be the rendezvous for all the ships that are going to take the benefit of the convoys, and which are to sail at four different times, viz. the first convoy the 29th of May, the second the 14th of July, the third the 31st of August, and the fourth the 30th of September.

MADRID, April 21. The court have published the particulars of the expeditions against the English upon the coast of Campeachy, and those of the taking and retaking of Omoa.

By the first we find that Don Robert de Rivas, governor of Yutacan, having received accounts of the declaration of war against the English, immediately undertook to destroy their establishments upon the coast of Campeachy, and drive them from thence; the difficulties he made for that purpose succeeded so well, that in three months all the habitations of the English on that coast were totally destroyed. Their loss is estimated at 900,000 crowns.

By the second it appears, that fort Omoa, which the English had taken, was retaken in six weeks after by the president of Guatemala; who, after threatening the English with an assault on the 18th of November, found the fort on the next day evacuated, with 30 of our prisoners, iron guns, four mortars, and some ammunition.

April 23. Admiral Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations on our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, as all sensible persons are persuaded that court will get reasons for it.

UTRECHT, April 23. We hear that the states of Gueldres have not only taken a resolution to refuse the succours demanded by England of this republic, but also to furnish their quota for the intended equipment of 52 ships of war. Their noble mightinesses have moreover named their deputies to the states general to declare, how pleased their noble mightinesses were with the declaration and invitation of the court of Russia for a quadruple alliance, desiring the very soon the advantages realized, by a speedy adhesion to the views of the court of Russia.

The province of Groningen have also sent their opinion to the assembly of the states general, respecting the two memorials of Sir Joseph Yorke, demanding from this republic the sum which England thinks she has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuse the said succours; so that the seven provinces have all been of the same opinion.

HAMBURG, April 29. Some letters from Copenhagen say, that the court of Denmark has followed the example of those of Peterburgh and Sweden; and had even sent orders to the governors of the forts situated along the coasts,

not to suffer any ships, carrying the flag of the powers at war, to commit any hostilities within cannon shot of the forts.

STOCKHOLM, April 30. The Danish minister plenipotentiary at this court, has lately presented a memorial to our minister, in which he notifies "that the king of Denmark, his master, had acceded to the propositions and the invitation of the empress of Russia, for establishing a system of armed neutrality at sea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects, inviting, moreover, our monarch, in the name of his Danish majesty, to accede likewise to the said propositions." Our court has not yet returned an answer; but there is no doubt of our sovereign adopting the same system.

LONDON, April 19.

Lord North's friends are apprehensive of his having a dropy; his physicians have at least declared, that the rotundity of his belly has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; but his lordship, with the same indifference that he acts towards the state, though he is forced to admit the principle, takes no manner of thought about the mode of reducing it.

Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29. "The Spanish fleet unmoored this morning, and stood to sea at noon; they were out of sight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, all well."

May 11. A letter from Paris says, the troops designed for the field are in motion in number upwards of 100,000, with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number designed for the grand expedition, will consist of about 60,000; Monsi. Morbelaix commands the whole at present, but M. d'Estaing will assume the command after embarkation.

May 12. Yesterday an account was received at the admiralty from admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following most unhappy and melancholy intelligence, that a terrible storm happened on Tuesday last off that harbour, which had shattered several ships then lying off the dock, and that there was every reason in the world to believe that two of the best men of war in the service, the Ramillies of 74, and the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, had both been lost in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempest began, and were driven off to sea in spite of every manœuvre they could use to the contrary. Wednesday morning they were seen from the heights, both dismasted and all pumps going. Soon after they disappeared totally, and no account of any kind has since been received concerning them. At this peculiar crisis of national distress, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered so much the more terrible, from the circumstance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thousand men, must have met a premature death on this shocking occasion. The Bienfaisant was one of the swiftest sailing vessels in the service, and they were both in a state of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loss which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be estimated at less than 140,000*l.* independent of the immense inconvenience which must arise from the deprivation of so large a number of brave and experienced seamen.

The idea of appointing commissioners, who shall cross the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that such a measure will only serve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams (a plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the first propositions, is totally and absolutely empowered to listen, in the name of the United States, to general (but not particular) overtures.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, May 5.

"Yesterday there was a meeting of the aggregate body of the citizens at the Thollet, at the requisition of the sheriffs, which was adjourned till Thursday next, at twelve o'clock. — Counsellor Preston gave notice, upon that day

some business would be agitated of the highest and most momentous consequences to the people, and of that peculiar nature which interested the attendance of every individual."

May 16. Dr. Franklin, since his residence in France, has engaged some hundreds of artists there to settle in the various provinces of America. It is by command of the congress, who have promised to grant them annuities and great privileges, besides furnishing them with every article necessary to carry on their various occupations.

May 18. A letter from Guernsey of the 2d instant says, "it is almost next to a certainty that the French are meditating another attempt on one or other of these islands; we have, however, no fear for ourselves, and still less for our neighbours at Jersey; for while we continue to have a naval assistance, we are certainly in condition to baffle every attempt of that kind: our privateers are now all at sea, and we hope to hear of their operations every day."

May 20. The resolutions come to by the house of commons, in a committee on Thursday last, relative to the importation of tobacco, were as follows, viz.

"That tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth, or produce, be admitted to entry in this kingdom, under certain restrictions."

"That an additional duty of one penny per pound weight be laid upon all tobacco of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America, or the West-Indies, imported into this kingdom, from any island or place from which the same may be lawfully imported, not being the island or place of the growth, or produce of such tobacco; and that the said additional duty be liable to the additional impost or duty of 5*l.* per cent. laid by an act of the last session of parliament."

Extra of a letter from Gosport, May 19.

"Yesterday morning died here (of the gout in his stomach) Sir Charles Hardy, chief in command of the grand fleet. He came down to Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning was saluted from the fleet. His flag is now half mast high, and will remain to till he is buried. His death may be considered as a national loss at this time."

It is said that the remains of Sir Charles Hardy are to be brought to town, in order for their being interred in Westminster abbey.

The N. S. de Xeres de la Frontera, Salonichi, a Spanish ship, of 500 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with hides, logwood, indigo, &c. and several chests of dollars on board, is taken by the Elizabeth man of war, and sent into St. Lucia.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Chapman, bound from Waterford to Weymouth, laden with linen and other goods, is taken by the Grand Monarque, a French privateer, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Friends, Sinclair, from Clyde to Quebec, is taken by the French, and carried into North Bergen, in Norway.

The disorder which carried off the late Sir Charles Hardy, was not an inflammation in the bowels, but the gout in the stomach, captain Kempenfelt, by the admirals desire, attended him till he departed. He was sixty-seven years of age, had been fifty-eight years in the service, and is reported to have died worth upwards of 140,000*l.* in ready cash, besides his land property. It is said he has left a very beneficent legacy to the maritime school at Chelsea, instituted for the education and training officers for the naval service.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, May 22.

"This morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, the corpse of the late Sir Charles Hardy, commander-in-chief of the channel squadron, was carried from the Fountain tavern, where he died, attended by the military to the hearie without the land port gates, from whence it set forward for his feat in Oxfordshire, where it is to be interred. A mourning coach and one post chaise attended."

Copy of a letter from Drogheda, May 14.

"On Friday last (being the fair day of this town) a dispute arose between two soldiers and

some countrymen, the soldiers took shelter in the house of Mr. Lopdell, Shop-street, and word was sent to the barrack that they were in danger of their lives. Their officer sent a sergeant and seven men to bring the two men home; the countrymen pelted the soldiers with stones; the sergeant ordered the men to fire, and killed five on the spot, and as many have died since of their wounds. The sergeant and soldiers are all in gaol, and the prison is constantly guarded by the volunteers; the rest of the soldiers are ordered to march from hence to-morrow morning. I should tell you the person best known, and most lamented, on this melancholy occasion, was a Mr. Samuel Woodhouse, an eminent hatter, and a man of excellent character, who was one of the Drogheda volunteers; he was shot through the head, as he stood a spectator on the Thollet steps, and was buried this evening with every mark of respect the town and volunteers could throw.

If Charles-town has fallen into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, it is said that commander will march to the southward, and both attempt to bring Washington to a general engagement, to open the country between the two capitals.

On Friday last the Fox frigate, of 32 guns, was launched at Buriedown, near Portsmouth, one of the cradles gave way, and unfortunately fell down, but it is hoped she has not received much damage in her fall. Captain Clarke, of Buriedown, was killed, as he was performing the ceremony of naming the ship.

A private letter from the Hague mentions, that the Dutch have fitted out a great number of ships for the Greenland fishery, all of which had sailed for their respective places of destination.

TRENTON, August 9.

By a letter from camp, dated the 2d inst. we are informed, that the British army are encamped at White-Stone, on Long-Island, about twenty miles from New-York, where it is said they are intrenching in consequence of an expected visit from the combined armies of France and the United States.

We hear that two brigades of light infantry of the continental army, consisting of near 2000 men, are now at the White Plains, under the command of the marquis de la Fayette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

A few days ago, as captain Davidson Derlom, in the schooner Chance, bound to St. Eustatia, was going down our bay, he was ran ashore upon the Overfalls, when the vessel filled with water; some part of her stores will be saved.

Since our last was sent into this port, by the privateer brigs Fair American and Holker, a valuable prize ship loaded with 300 pipes of Madeira wine.

In CONGRESS June 23, 1780.

WHEREAS it has been reported in order to induce the citizens of the states of South Carolina and Georgia from their allegiance to these United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great-Britain was about to take place, in which those two states would be ceded to Great-Britain,

Resolved unanimously, That the said report is insidious and utterly void of foundation: that this confederacy is most fiercely pledged to support the liberty and independence of every one of its members, and in a firm reliance on the divine blessing, will unremittingly persevere in their exertions for the establishment of the same, and also for the recovery and preparation of any and every part of these United States that has been or may hereafter be invaded or possessed by the common enemy.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

March 4, 1780.

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 chestnut 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 rode very low. Any person who will give information, on 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.

August 14, 1780.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. For apprehending two MULATTO LADS, the one named DICK, and the other JACK SMITH.

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, has a scar by one of his eyes, had on a country linen coat, a blue worsted damask jacket, Irish linen shirt, with a large patch on the fore part, a pair of country made breeches wove similar to Russia drab, a pair of country linen trousers, a pair of shoes with buckle straps, and a straw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. JACK SMITH, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well set likely fellow, wears his hair neatly combed up; had on and took with him an old white broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown fagotly ditto, white country jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of old spotted velvet ditto, two country linen shirts, a pair of crocus trousers, an old felt hat, and a pair of old shoes and buckles; he is the property of James Howard. As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. We conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore-town or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlist as soldiers, or endeavour to get on board some vessel that is bound from one of the above places, to some of the islands; as they are exceedingly artful and plausible, there is no doubt but they will exert every faculty that they are possessed of, to induce those that they converse with to believe that they are not slaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, so that they may be got, shall have one thousand dollars for each, and it brought to their masters in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reasonable travelling charges, paid by CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, JAMES HOWARD. 1000 Dollars

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; those on the eastern shore to Chester-town, and those on the western to this city.

U. FORREST, Lieut. col. And commanding officer.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who once died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

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 1Vth 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.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as the said patent had issued.

Sw JOHN TRAMMELL.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dover, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desirous to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth instant, A WATCH, the outside case silver, the inside pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any person who will bring said watch to the subscriber. If offered to be sold, it is requested that it may be stopped.

A. GOLDER.

Annapolis, August 4, 1780.

WANTED, for a small family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN, that has been brought up to house work, can cook and wash well. They may hereof a purchaser, by applying to the printer hereof.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Cooper, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any claim against the said estate are likewise requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by

ELIZABETH COOPER, admx.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber near Annapolis, some time last May, a small red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, but with no other visible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

PRISCILLA PINKNEY.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampglass, waters, sealing wax, and a variety of books, and stationary too tedious to enumerate, or call may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old cloth, and junk.—A large quantity of these articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-office, in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

JONATHAN BOOTH.

[XXXVth Year.]

T H E

[No. 1754.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 25, 1780.

MARTINICO, June 15.

An account of the three engagements on the 17th of April, and the 15th and 19th of May, between our fleet, commanded by M. the count de Guichen, and that of the English, under the command of Admiral Rodney.

THE king's fleet failed from Fort-Royal on the 13th of April, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 advice boats, and a cutter; the marquis de Bouille embarked on board the Couronne, to concert with the count de Guichen, on the operations which circumstances might give rise to, and for which 4000 land forces had been put on board. The first design was to get to windward of this island, through the channel of Dominique, and to provoke the enemy to battle. The calms, currents, and winds, prevented us from getting through the channel, till the 15th in the evening, when the frigate Iphigénie made a signal, that the English fleet was to windward; our van rallied in the night; the 16th was spent in different manœuvres, to collect into the body of the fleet, those ships, which by calms or currents had fallen to leeward, to get into the line of battle, and to work up, in order to approach the enemy's fleet, which was 4 leagues to windward. The count de Sade, commander of the white and blue squadrons, who formed the van in natural order, and the count de Grasse, who commanded the blue squadron, were charged with the manœuvres of their division. The frigates were ordered to work up to windward as far as they could in the night, in order to observe the enemy's motions. At nine o'clock the Couronne made a signal, that the English fleet was making for our rear, the general made us tack about immediately, with the tacks to larboard, like the enemy. As soon as they perceived this manœuvre, they again took their starboard tacks on board. Soon after, we saw their fleet in order of battle close to the wind, at the distance of three cannon shot to windward. The 17th from day light we were making manœuvres, corresponding with those of the enemy. The vigilance of our general, rendered all their artifices useless. The two fleets were then nine leagues west of the south end of Dominique. At a quarter past one o'clock, the action began in the van, and soon became general; we were then on the starboard tack in an inverted order, the blue squadron forming the van. At three quarters after one, the van ship of admiral Rodney, having come up, and all the ships of his van successively, we judged that his design was to shut up our rear, and cut it off, in case our centre continued to make sail to cut off his van, which fought edging away from us. The count de Guichen could not doubt of it, when he saw the English admiral himself, with his fore sail loose, come up followed by 7 ships, he soon made the signal to tack luff for luff in order to cut him off; but scarce was this movement begun, when Mr. Rodney and the ships with him, went again upon their former tacks, which obliged us to get into the line of battle again on the starboard tack. The smoke undoubtedly prevented our rear from seeing the last signal of counter orders, and the following one, since having obeyed the signal of tacking luff for luff, continued for some time to run upon the other tack. The greater part of the ships of the van were fallen to leeward, by observing the signal. The count de Guichen, in order to reform the line of battle readily, made the signal for tacking again, the English who had tacked their lower sails, and kept close with the wind under the lee of the Fendant, the Couronne, the Palmier, and the Indien, had advanced very much to the windward, when the Robuste and Sphynx, having presently put about, placed themselves in front of the Fendant, in the room of those which had fallen to leeward.

It appeared from the enemy's manœuvres, that their design was to attack only the weakest parts of our line; they had formed several knots of their strongest ships, who kept as much as possible opposite to our sixty-fours. The Princess Royal, of 90 guns, declined engaging the Robuste, and turned all her force against the

Artesien, one of our weakest ships, who did her a great deal more mischief than she received. Admiral Rodney himself lay but a very short time along side of the Couronne, and all his manœuvres made us believe that he was afraid of the approach of our centre; he and his two conforts seemed determined on engaging the Fendant and Vengeur, who received him as an admiral, and complimented him with the briskest firing.

At the instant the battle was most lively, we thought we saw a great deal of confusion on board the Sandwich, it appeared to us that admiral Rodney's flag had been taken down, and that he was going into another ship; we were not mistaken, some time after we saw his flag hoisted on board the Conqueror; we judged at the time, that the Sandwich had received considerable damage, and it has since been confirmed by the accounts of the English themselves. At the same instant, one of her topmasts fell down, fire appeared on board, and the shots she had received between wind and water, endangered her sinking. All the other vessels of their fleet, were a good deal worse treated than ours, in their masts and rigging; but the lateness of the day, and the advantage of the wind, which they had preserved, favoured their retreat, and prevented us from completing the victory.

The 18th we were employed in repairing, and the 19th having no knowledge of the enemy, we were ordered for Gaudaloupe, which was very near, where we landed our sick and wounded without anchoring. The 20th, at day break, the English appeared in the S. S. W. at about 3 leagues distance the general ordered immediately the boats on board, and we manœuvred in order to preserve the wind. The 21st at 8 in the morning, we saw them S. S. W. Our fleet made several tacks in order to keep to windward; at half past three, our van began to feel the effects of a calm. The count de Guichen made a signal to tack, which the Solitani could not bring in a flat calm. The English fleet bearing down upon her, by means of a breeze at S. W. we tacked again in order to protect her, and joined her at 8 in the evening. The English who were not more than 2 guns shot distant, went away immediately. This day gave them the advantage of the wind. The 22d at 7 in the morning, we saw them in the horizon; at 8 o'clock they were out of sight. Our general having then no longer any hopes of gaining the wind in this position, assembled all the general officers, to take their opinions; it was determined to fall away.

The 8th of May at 10 in the morning, we were at the entrance of the channel of St. Lucia, the Ceres frigate who had been out to reconnoitre, made the signal for seeing them in the S. W. from this to the 15th the end of all our manœuvres was to keep the wind, to draw the enemy to windward off Martinico, to avail ourselves of their mistakes and to fight them with advantage; the manœuvres of admiral Rodney, on the contrary, seemed to get to windward and avoid fighting. Whenever we came near him, he advanced his van, and formed the line of battle, on the opposite tack to ours, but always in such a manner, that when we were within a gun shot and a half, there was not daylight enough to engage. In the night he ran large, so that the next day we were obliged to make as long a manœuvre, without being more advanced, or if we were too much to the south, the whole day was spent in running to the north, and the English who would not seem to avoid us, went upon the same tack. While we admire the masterly manœuvres of our general, we cannot refrain ourselves from doing justice to those of admiral Rodney, which were all well conceived and dextrously executed except one, of which we should have taken the advantage, had it not been for a calm in the critical minute.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, we had almost joined the enemy's van, when the wind shifted to the south, with gulls, which obliged us to shut our lower ports. The English, desirous of rendering this change advantageous to them, by gaining the wind, tacked their rear by countermarch, which obliged us to tack checkerwise. But at five o'clock the wind having returned to S. E. the count made a signal for

re-tacking and forming the line, with the tacks to leeward, in natural order, without having any regard to their ports, because the change of wind had deranged the checker. This order of battle was very well formed, and presented a front to the enemy which forced them to advance by a successive motion, in order to extend us to the leeward. The action began at seven in the evening, the van ship of the enemy being only within a quarter of a gun shot; it lasted only an hour. Our general ordered the vessels before him to tack about by countermarch with the wind ahead, in order to file off a second time on the enemies, in case they should offer to charge our rear on our putting about, but having perceived this manœuvre, they failed off, fearing no doubt of a night engagement, and thus we preserved the advantage of the wind. The English ran all night on the opposite tack to ours.

On the 16th at day break, we could scarce observe some of their frigates, by whose manœuvres we found that their fleet was to leeward, and was making for one of their colonies. Our general took immediately the head of the royal fleet, and about six o'clock P. M. he arrived to W. in the order of march of convoys, all his ships being formed in one line. Between eleven and twelve in the night the frigates of our van gave signal of the enemy, who immediately shifted their tacks to the larboard side. At twelve we saw them a league from us to leeward. The 17th and 18th were employed in manœuvres equally masterly on both sides, ours tending always to bring on an engagement, and those of the English to avoid it, without dishonouring the British flag, by an evident flight. On the 19th, admiral de Guichen seeing that the enemy's fleet, which was a little to leeward of us, kept close to the wind with crowded sails, in order to get to our windward, gave orders to tack about, and came to an order of battle, with the tacks to leeward in an inverted order, in order to attack the English with opposite sides. About half an hour past two the enemy being too far engaged to decline the battle, our general made signal to the king's fleet, to use all their efforts against the van of the English, as soon as our van ship should have got above theirs. The action began at a quarter past three. Admiral Rodney advancing to pass to our leeward, the whole line fired immediately: at four o'clock our van ships having fallen much to leeward, in order to fight closer, and the others having followed them, the general made them a signal to keep the wind, to rally and form checkerwise, that the whole fleet might be to the windward of the enemy, in case they should tack about to fall on our rear. At three quarters past four several of their ships having tacked about, and falling with crowded sails on the weakest of ours, who maintained the fight, our main body came again to the order of battle, with the tacks to windward. The blue squadron followed the same manœuvre, and posted themselves in a line with the main body; and the white and blue continued in its same direction to take the rear of the line: this movement was scarce executed, than nine English ships, which had already tacked about hastened to rally and join their main body.

At half after five, our fleet presented itself again in good order, wishing ardently for the combat, but the day was too far advanced, and it was impossible to re-engage the action. The two armies passed the night within a gun shot and a half from one another, we waited with the greatest impatience for the moment when we could complete the defeat of the enemies; but they were too sensible of the superiority which the two former engagements and the indefatigable ardour of our crews gave us over them. On the 20th at day break they ran large with small sails. The morning was employed in giving the general an account of the situation of all the ships. At 12 he made a signal to come to an order of battle, but the English having put to the opposite side, and our fleet having only three days water, it was not thought fit to pursue them, and at half past three P. M. they disappeared.

On the 21st at seven in the morning, we made for Fort Royal, where we arrived on the 22d,

some of our ships had been somewhat damaged in their masts and rigging, but much less than those of the enemy, and especially, those which put in the carnage of St. Lucia to refit. No ship of ours has received any damage in the action of the 15th, whilst the van of the English suffered considerably; they had 21 ships in the first action, and 22 in the two last ones, having been reinforced by the Triumph of 74, 2 two decked ships, and a superior number of seventy-fours, gave them the advantage of strength. Our fleet was composed in the three actions of 22 ships of war, the Dauphin Royal which joined after that of the 17th of April, added nothing to our number, because the Triton not having stability enough to be able to make use of her lower battery with the advantage of the wind, was not put in line in the last actions.

The captains of ships, the commanding officers of corps, the officers of the marine and land forces, all animated with the same spirit and sentiments, have all equally contributed to the glory of the king's arms: there is no one but has filled the duties of his station as becomes an excellent officer: the soldiers and sailors, filled with a noble emulation, have strove to give constant proofs of firmness and bravery in the three actions. But the misfortunes that attend war, always embitter the public joy by losses which the greatest advantages cannot repair. Our country cannot enjoy her triumphs without a mixture of sorrow, when she must lose such subjects as the eldest son of Mr. de Guichen, a lieutenant of the royal navy, and the comte de Seguin, colonel of the regiment of Martinique: those two officers possessed in an eminent degree the virtues and the talents of their profession. Although we regret them in a particular manner, we are not insensible to the loss of the land and sea officers, and so many other brave men who died in the support of the honour of the French flag; it amounts to 13 men in the marine, and 30 in the land forces; the number of the wounded is about 300.

If the English were really possessed of that sincerity which they affect, they would frankly acknowledge that in the only action of the 17th of April, they have lost more men than we have in the three battles; they would plainly say that they expected to find in our royal marine a less intrepid and active adversary, they would acknowledge that the king's fleet was always disposed to fight them, and that notwithstanding the movements which they have made to save the honour of the British flag; they have in fact never accepted our gallant invitations, but when they have been forced to it by their position and the superiority of our manœuvres, they would above all things do justice to the superior talents of our commander. But these acknowledgments would cost their pride too dear; it is enough that they be conscious of what they have not the generosity to own.

CHATHAM, Aug. 9.

Certain intelligence having been received, that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington Bay, on his way to Rhode-Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, his excellency general Washington marched from his camp at Prackness the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of major-general Howe. His excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived, that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted, that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the number and spirit of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project, in consequence of this movement of our army; and it must be confessed, that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole recrossed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed admiral Graves's squadron, viz. the London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphetrite frigate.

Last week a party from Staten-Island took off doctor Bloomfield, of Woodbridge.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light horse, and killed one of their riders.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.

Last Sunday was sent into this river, by the privateers Fair American, Holker, and Enterprize, the Mercury packet, captain Dillon, in seven weeks and four days from Falmouth, in which came passengers, captain Campbell of the 44th regt. captain Mure of the 82d, captain Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regt. captain Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, captain Wallop of Knyphausen's regt. and captain Landen, of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderson and three servants.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

**LAWSON
MARYLAND,
Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY**

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

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a likely lively black fellow, an imported negro, but 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 weave, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handomly rewarded for their 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 lamed thereby.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Aug. 12, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Rock-Creek church, a negro man named CYRUS, about 24 years of age, rather slow, both in his speech and walk, though very active when he chooses to exert himself; he is a stout likely fellow, near six feet high, was born in Talbot county, and may attempt to travel thither; it is also highly probable he may try to pass for a free man, and get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Annapolis. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat which had been formerly an uniform, lined and faced with buff, but the buff facing has been taken off, and blue substituted, (which may readily be seen by a little examination) has inside pockets and yellow buttons, a scarlet waistcoat with gold basket buttons, one brown frize waistcoat with a belt, a straw hat, an old white shirt, and a black silk stock, besides his other coarse cloathing.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall, if taken within 20 miles from home, receive 150 dollars, if 40 miles 400 dollars, if 60 miles 600 dollars, if 80 miles 800 dollars, and if 100 miles, or upwards, the above reward, besides reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off at their peril.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; those on the eastern shore to Chester-town, and those on the western to this city.

**U. FORREST, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.**

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

August 14, 1780.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
For apprehending two MULATTO LADS, one named DICK, and the other JACK SMITH.

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, has a scar by one of his eyes, had on a country linen coat, a blue worsted damask jacket, Irish linen shirt, with a large patch on the left part, a pair of country made breeches, similar to Russia drab, a pair of country trousers, a pair of shoes with buckle straps, and a straw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. **JACK SMITH**, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well set likely fellow, wears his hair neatly combed up; had on and took with him an old broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown frock ditto, white country jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of old spotted velvet ditto, two country linen shirts, a pair of crocus trousers, an old felt hat, and a pair of old shoes and buckles; he is the property of James Howard. As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. We conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlist as soldiers, or endeavour to get on board some vessel that is bound from one of the above places, to some of the islands, as they are exceedingly artful and plausible, there is no doubt but they will exert every faculty that they are possessed of, to induce that they converse with to believe that they are not slaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, so that they may be got, shall have one thousand dollars for each, and it brought to their masters, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reasonable travelling charges paid by **CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, JAMES HOWARD.**

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court; there are therefore to give public notice, that after the shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

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JONATHAN BOOTH.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

IHAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Down, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

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A. GOLDER.