

[XXXVIIth Year.]

T H R

[No. 1806.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 23, 1781.

To SAMUEL CHASE, Esquire.

THIS address is extorted by a publication in the Maryland gazette of the 1st of last month, under the signature of *Censor*, of which I presume you to be the author. As the draughtsman of the instructions alluded to in that publication is well known to several persons in this state, and as you were charged him with being guilty of the "unbecoming and perfidious conduct of a false friend," he cannot submit to the imputation, and therefore holds himself obliged to lay before an impartial public the motive and occasion of those offensive instructions. Before I enter on this subject, it is proper to premise, that I never knew, till I read the *Censor*, that the draughtsman had been called upon by you to support the truth of the facts, which are birth to the instructions. I should not have thought it necessary, had I been called upon when the transaction was recent, nor do I think it now incumbent upon me, to prove the facts, with which you were charged by common report. Certain it is, that a very general clamour had been raised against you, which was no secret to you, or your friends; and few were ignorant of the occasion. Why was the appeal then made to the public, when the circumstances, which gave colour to the report so injurious to your character, were recent and known to many? Why have you delayed the appeal thus long? A man of nice feelings and honour would not remain a day under the imputation of a breach of duty, were it in his power to convince the public of the injustice of the charge. Perhaps you may urge, that you did not know the authors of the injurious report; probably you did not; nor do I know the author, or authors: but was it necessary to know them, to clear up your character, and refute the calumny. The report, with all its attendant circumstances, was well known to you: the knowledge of the authors of it was not then more necessary, than now; for even now you do not know them. Surely the appeal to the public now made, and the challenge thrown out (not boldly, as becomes innocence, in your own, but under a fictitious name) would have been made with much greater propriety at that time, than at present. I am not singular in this opinion. Mr. Holt, the editor of the New-York journal informed you by a letter published in his paper of the 25th of January 1781, in answer to one he had received from you, that he could not agree with you in opinion, that the name of the author of the pieces signed *Calculus* (A) was at all necessary to your vindica-

tion, which might as well be effected without, as with it. *The charge* (continues Mr. Holt) *is plainly expressed, and if Mr. Chase proves it to be groundless and unjust, his character will be perfectly cleared without his being acquainted with the name of his accuser.*

Mr. Holt's observation is pointedly just; and if you were really innocent, and could then have cleared up your character satisfactorily, you were much to blame in not following his advice, but suffering yourself to remain three years under the imputation, which your very silence confirmed.

This by way of digression; I return to the instructions.

When the assembly met at Annapolis in October 1778, on my repairing thither from the country, I found several gentlemen warm in their complaints against you, as well as upon some other points, in which they conceived this state had been materially wronged. I observed, that public persons should express their opinions publicly, and not waste time in fruitless and obscure complaints; that if they suspected any practices were carried on injurious to the states in general, or to this in particular, by any man, or body of men, they ought to prevent, if possible, the future commission of such practices, by instructions to their delegates in congress, and by thus exposing their grievances, or vain redress, if obtainable. This observation occasioned the appointment of a committee in the senate to draw up instructions; I was chosen of the number, and desired to draw them, in compliance with my duty, as a public man, I drew a set of instructions conformable to the ideas, which had been thrown out in the course of conversation; they were submitted to the consideration and correction of a joint committee of both houses; and, after some alterations, were reported to the house of delegates. The instructions reported, were as much the act of the whole committee, who approved them, as of the person who drew them. I was under no obligation to acquaint you with them, or their tendency. You knew what had been publicly reported of your having divulged to your partners in trade the intended purchase of flour; the general voice, your silence, and the occurrences at that time much spoken of, and now strengthened by the extracts of letters contained in one of the notes, lead me to suspect (and the suspicion is not yet removed) that you were guilty. I say, Sir, my suspicion is not yet removed; in good truth, what have you alleged to prove your innocence, but mere protestations? and may there not be some circumstances, indicating and confirming guilt, which outweigh the strongest protestations of innocence? as for instance the following: A member of congress, Mr. Merchant, complained publicly in congress, that the secret, respecting the purchase of flour, had been betrayed by the delegates of Maryland. Yourself, Mr. Plater, and Mr. Forbes, were present; the last mentioned gentlemen rose, and declared they had not divulged the secret; you were silent on this occasion, you who are so apt to be declamatory on most others. When you heard the accusation, and the declarations of Messrs Plater and Forbes, why, if innocent, were you silent? Did you not afterwards, out of congress, relate to some member, or members, of that body, that you could account for the divulging of the secret? Did you not mention to that member, that Mr. William Smith of Baltimore-town, had opened a letter from you to the governor and council, by which he came to the knowledge of the intended purchase, and that thus it had transpired? Did you not, when taxed with this piece of ingenuity by Mr. Smith, or one of his sons, declare you had ever invented it (B). To the

above circumstance, tending to establish your guilt, the following gives additional weight. About the latter end of July, or first of August 1778, (the precise time cannot at this distance be accurately ascertained) several persons began to purchase rye, wheat, and flour: in consequence of so many purchasers employed in different parts of the country, rye and wheat rose from 10s. per bushel (the price in August) to 12s. 6d. and 20s. per bushel by the 20th of September, and by the 1st of February 1779 the price had risen to 60s. Most of the purchasers, if not all, were commissioned, as was reported and believed at the time, by Mr. John Dorsey, one of your partners in trade. Possibly, some time after, others became competitors in the purchase; but the first purchasers were Mr. Dorsey's agents. Does not this circumstance strongly indicate, that he had been previously informed by you, that wheat, rye, and flour would be the most profitable articles to speculate in? Possibly, you did not in direct and explicit terms inform Mr. Dorsey of the purchases intended to be made by the public; but he knowing you to be well acquainted with the wants of the army, and the secrets of congress, would have been well indeed had he not taken an imperfect hint, and improved it to the advantage of the company. That Mr. Dorsey purchased about that time a considerable quantity of wheat and flour you will not deny, or that hearing the complaints of the commissary general, and the clamour excited against your conduct, you sold to Mr. Wadsworth, or his deputy, at double price, the wheat and flour, which had been purchased by your partners. It is painful to descend to these particulars, but if they are brought back to public memory, reflect that you are the cause.

But these facts, even if true, you may say are but circumstances, not proofs of guilt. Although they may not amount to legal proof, yet were they in mine, and the opinions of others, sufficient to induce a belief, that the public report was so well founded; and such a belief, grounded on such circumstances, was sufficient as I, and many others conceived, to warrant the instructions complained of. Nothing but the letter written to your partners, or the oath of a credible witness, or witnesses, that they had seen such a letter divulging the design of congress, and advising the purchase, or your, or their acknowledgment of the fact, would, I suppose, be admitted in a court of law as ample and proper proof of the charge. It is not probable, that such proof can be procured, or that any man will vindicate himself.

But if any members of the legislature were imprinted with a belief, originating from the above mentioned circumstances, or from others not known to me, that you were really guilty of a breach of trust, and that such practices would injure the public, were they to wait and suffer in the mean time the continuance of similar frauds, until the authors of them could be legally convicted? Surely, Sir, you who upon many occasions have shewn so much

"You appeared to me to have been abused, and yet I was not so clear in the fact, as to authorize me to write names. In conversation with Mr. Forbes, he informed me late, who said you had opened the letter, and circulated the contents; this gentleman is now going to Baltimore, and will be so soon as to take charge of my letter, to him therefore I beg leave to refer you. Believe me Sir, from the first moment I heard the intimation alluded to, I treated it not only with discretion, but indignation, and expressed my feelings in the very instant to a particular friend. I know, said I, Mr. Smith's honour and his discretion will never so unguarded, as this imputation seems to imply."

I am authorized to say, that Mr. Forbes made no scruple to declare, at Mr. Smith's table, that Mr. Chase was the member of congress who said Mr. Smith had opened his letter to the governor and council and betrayed the secret intended only for their information. Mr. Smith feeling the injustice done him by this insinuation applied to Mr. Chase, who declared in the most plain manner the whole was without the least foundation in truth and that he would, if desired, give from under his hand to that purpose, with permission to publish the same in the different gazettes. Thus we have the testimony of the late Mr. Forbes, a gentleman of character and veracity that Mr. Chase said Mr. Smith had opened his letter to the governor and council by which the secret transpired: we have only Mr. Chase's denial of the allegation, and Mr. Forbes being dead he cannot support it. Who is to be believed, the man interested in denying the accusation, or he, who had no interest in making it?

lity of doubt, that the accusation was groundless, and founded in malice and misinformation. Why Mr. Chase did not take these steps, if innocent, is inconceivable, particularly after the peace of friendly advice given him by Mr. Holt.

(B) Extract from the letter of the honourable Henry Leavenworth president of congress, to Mr. William Smith, dated September 22, 1778.

"It has been acknowledged that a member of congress did give the information respecting the exportation of flour to the eastern states, intending it only for the private information of the governor and council, but that you, my good friend, opened the letter, and let the contents pass under the eyes of several merchants, and others."

Mr. Smith justly offended at this report, wrote to the president denying the charge, and requesting his letter to be read in congress, which the president answered on the 4th of October 1778; the following extract is taken from the last mentioned letter.

(A) The author of three letters addressed to Samuel Chase, Esq. and printed in the New-York Journal, signed by Mr. Holt at Poughkeepsie. The following passage is taken from the second letter: "When you resolved to avail yourself of the extraordinary demand for flour, which the wants of the French fleet must produce, and which your official situation early impressed on your attention—to form connections for monopolizing the article, and raising the price upon the public more than a hundred per cent—when by your intrigues and delays you protracted the determination of the committee of congress on the proposals made by Mr. Wadsworth, commissary-general for procuring the necessary supplies for the public use—to give your agents time to complete their purchases—I say, when you were doing all this, and engaging in a traffic infamous to itself, repugnant to your station, and ruinous to your country, did you pause, and allow yourself a moment's reflection on the consequences? Were you insatuated to imagine you would be able to conceal the part you were acting? Or had you conceived a thorough contempt of reputation, and a total indifference to the opinion of the world?" I have quoted this passage to you, that the charge made against Mr. Chase, by *Calculus*, is not of that vague, indeterminate, and general nature, which to be discredited, needs only to be denied. The charge is pointedly made, the time, the nature of the offence, circumstances, and several persons are mentioned, or plainly alluded to. The gentleman who composed the committee of congress, and Mr. Wadsworth the commissary-general, were well known. Mr. Chase might have called upon the committee, and Mr. Wadsworth, to vouch, that he had not, either by his intrigues, or studied delays, protracted the determination of the committee, to give his agents time to complete their purchases. He might have called upon Publius to prove, that wheat and flour had been purchased by his partners at that particular point of time; and if no such purchases were then made, he might have evinced, beyond the possi-

distrust of public characters, and in one instance publicly criminated gentlemen of known integrity, on light surmises, or false information, will not pretend to justify this doctrine. The public trustees should be quick sighted, and cautious; for although *obscure reports, artfully calculated to injure the characters of individuals*, deserve no notice, yet their duty obliges them not to overlook reports openly circulated, and strengthened by such circumstances, as might gain credit even with the most unsuspicious.

From the foregoing you will readily perceive the reason of my not imparting to you the instructions, I had drawn up, before they were submitted to the committee. I really suspected the reports circulated to your prejudice, were true. Had I omitted to notice, and censure the proceeding, for which you were so publicly reprobated, my silence would have been imputed to partiality, or dread of your resentment; neither I assure you, Sir, shall ever deter me from a faithful discharge of a public duty and trust. Besides, a confidential communication of the instructions probably would have been confirmed by you into an intentional insult, and you might have suspected that the man (though not named) was rather struck at, than the vice.

As you have thought proper to hint at our former friendship, permit me, Sir, to disclose how it commenced, and how it has ceased.

A familiarity of sentiments on public questions first gave rise to our acquaintance, which gradually grew into familiarity and friendship. I am free to own your public character and conduct appeared to me decided and for a long time, disinterested. You had great merit in helping to form our constitution; you opposed popular prejudices, at the hazard, nay, with the loss of your popularity for a time; though your talents peculiarly fitted you to take the lead in a democracy, you had wisdom to despise the precarious ascendancy, which the vices of that form of government would have given you, and courage enough to encounter, and defeat the opposition of those, who wished our constitution to be more democratical.

Your first deviation from the line of true policy (perhaps of rectitude, if you acted from views of interest) was your advising and supporting the resolve of congress recommending to the several States to make the continental bills of credit a legal tender in all cases. But to speak with candour, I ascribed your conduct at the time to an error in judgment, and to an impetuosity of temper, which often prevents you from examining subjects with that patience of thought, so requisite to form a true judgment in all cases of moment. I impute not to you so much sagacity, as to have foreseen the numberless frauds since committed under the tender laws, nor the intention to profit by them. But the temptation was too strong to be resisted in the sequel. When the injustice of suffering the tender law to remain in force, became evident, when the pretext for its passage no longer existed, you still opposed its repeal. Have you not taken unjustifiable advantages of that law? Have you not paid away more monies than you have received under it? But admit, that your receipts have equalled your payments; the former were in consequence of your own concurrence, and advice, the latter made to persons unwilling to receive the sums tendered to them, and opposed to the principles of the law. Will the commission of injustice in some, authorize similar commissions in others, who were deeply instrumental in producing the cause of the injustice committed, especially if they acted from design, and foresight of the consequences? I submit this point to your consideration as a moralist.

You have asserted, that you would not consent to the repeal of the tender law *without providing for particular cases*. Was not your own one of those cases provided for by the draught of the bill sent to the senate, and was not that clause struck out by the senate? From the subsequent part of the passage alluded to, you seem to approve the *principles* of the repealing law; yet, in my judgment, they are not to be reconciled with justice. Why then did I give them my sanction by assenting to the law? because I foresaw the repeal could not be obtained on better terms, during war, combated as it was by a variety of contrary and contending interests. To stop the increasing evils of the tender law was gaining a material point; and such an approach towards justice, though very imperfect, might in due time, I thought, pave the way to a more extensive and complete system of equity.

Thus, Sir, you perceive, that although I acquit you of a sinister intention, when you advised the resolve of congress recommending the tender law, yet I cannot carry my charity so far, as to believe you equally blameless in the subsequent part of your conduct, respecting that law. A deviation from rectitude in one instance, gives room to suspect a deviation in another, and makes the imputed breach of trust the more probable. What strengthened my suspicion still more was a report, at the time pretty current, that Mr. Wadsworth

the commissary-general had complained loudly in Annapolis of your proceeding: I heard this circumstance from several, but not expecting to be called upon three years after the transaction, I did not minute down the names of my informers.

Differing thus in our ideas of justice, impressed as I then was, and still am, with a belief, that you had been guilty of a breach of public trust, it is surprising that the good opinion, I once entertained of your public character and principles, changed into a very contrary sentiment?

Thus have I accounted for the commencement, and dissolution of our friendship. I am not conscious of having acted in penning the instructions, from any personal resentment, but merely from a sense of duty in the faithful discharge of a public trust.

[To be concluded in our next.]

TO THE PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT having been publicly reported, since June last, that Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, intended to accuse me of certain matters injurious to my honour and character, as a delegate to congress and member of the house of delegates, and that his charges were to be published in your paper; I request you to insert this next after his publication. The good opinion of the honest and virtuous part of the community, I wish to preserve; the envy and malice of Mr. Carroll, and his party I despise. His friendship I never desire to regain. No one will ever be benefited by it. I broke off my connection with him because he opposed the test act; and became the advocate of the disaffected, Tories, and refugees; because he opposed the confiscation of British property, and intemperately and falsely imputed my maintaining the propriety of the measure to base and interested motives; because he changed his political conduct, and published principles destructive of the freedom and independence of America; because in, and out of congress he betrayed an unmanly fear of our success in the war; because he possesses an inherent hereditary meanness and aversion of soul incapable of friendship to individuals or love to the public; and because of his peridious conduct, and violated friendship to me. Men of honour and candour will suspend their judgment, and form no opinion of my conduct, before they hear, and consider my answer, which shall be given in a little time: the censure of enemies is beneath my notice. I know not the charges Mr. Carroll intends to make against me; I understand he has signed his name. For this, the only generous action of his life, he is entitled to my thanks. Conscious of the rectitude of my actions, I pledge myself to the public that every charge is false, misrepresented, or exaggerated, and that I never was guilty of any act forbidden by the municipal, or moral law, or intentionally or consequentially injurious to my country. I only require a fair and candid hearing. I rejoice to have found an accuser, and I will prove him a slanderer and calumniator.

Aug. 10, 1781

SAMUEL CHASE.

C-H-A-T-H-A-M, August 1.

HIS excellency general Washington has received official accounts from the Northward, informing of an action that lately happened between col. Willet and col. Butler: the particulars we have learned, are as follow: on receiving private intelligence of Butler's approaching Fort-Rensselaer with 200 Indians and Tories, col. Willet formed an ambuscade, by which means he defeated him, and killed and took 90 of his party.

A few days ago a hand bill was published in New-York, announcing the capture of Rhode-Island, with two French 74 gun ships.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

A gentleman from South-Carolina informs, that a packet was arrived at Charles-town, which left England in June, and by which he learned, that the whole of the fleet from St. Eustatia, with Rodney's plunder, except 5, were taken by the French.

By the same gentleman we learn, that the British in Charles-town acknowledged that commodore Johnston, with his squadron, bound to the East-Indies, was intercepted by a French fleet, and was considerably worsted; damage not known.

Since our last, several flags have arrived with women and children from Charles-town. The baseness and cruelty of Mr. Balfour, in proclaiming war against these helpless and unoffending members of the community, and banishing them from their homes, and all means of subsistence, mult fix an indelible stain upon the character of that pert young Scotsman, and add to the accumulated guilt and infamy of the British arms!

Aug. 9. We learn that there have been several severe skirmishes, one of them at Monk's-corner, in which the 19th regiment late from Ireland, was handled with such military address, that it is said three fourths of it were either killed or taken: that

on the 15th ult. an American party came down to the quarter house, 6 miles from Charles-town, where they attacked and took several dragoons, and pursued the rest with a number of officers and others, who were on a frolic, to governor Gale, within three miles of the enemy's works; that lord Rawdon lay so very ill at Charles-town that his life was despaired of, and that general Gold had the command.

A flag a few days ago fell in with the Carysfort frigate, on board of which was gen. Leslie, bound from Chesapeake for Charles-town, supposed to take the command there.

Aug. 11. Wednesday afternoon arrived another flag from Charles-town, with a number of families exiled by the British. By her we learn, that the packet, which arrived lately at Charles-town brought information, that the French and British fleets had an action in the channel, and that the latter had received much damage.

We hear that the Junius Brutus privateer, of New-England, fell in with a vessel from Gibraltar to England, with a number of Jews on board, and had taken £.100,000 specie out of her.

From the New-York gazette of August 9.

Since our last we have learned, that gen. Washington has moved the army under his command about 6 miles more to the northward, and in the vicinity of the White Plains.

By the Halifax packet, which arrived here last Saturday in 7 weeks from Falmouth, with the June mail, we have the following advices.

PARIS, May 18. They write from Breff, that on the 11th inst. M. de la Mothe Picquet came into that road, with the prizes taken from the English consisting of 21 merchant ships and a corsair, the having sunk one merchant ship and a corsair. The same day the Franklin cutter carried into l'Orient two others of the same fleet, which had been chased by M. de la Mothe Picquet, one of 300 tons and the other of 350.

ANNAPOLIS, August 23.

We have the pleasure to assure the public from the best authority, that the troops under the command of generals Sumpter and Marion, and lieutenant colonel Lee, mentioned in our last as detached against Monk's-corner and Dorchester, have been in a great measure successful. They obliged the enemy to abandon their works at Bigger's church and captured all their baggage; took upwards of 140 prisoners, killed an equal number, with the inconsiderable loss of 20 killed and 40 wounded. At Bigger's church several waggons and 200 horse fell into our hands, one of the waggons loaded with ammunition. Four vessels, filled with stores, were taken and destroyed; amongst the stores there were 70 pipes of wine. Lee's legion behaved on this occasion with their usual gallantry, and the flat horse and militia of South-Carolina, acted with address and bravery, that would have done honour to the veterans of any country. Although engaged with the enemy for near two hours, between the distance of 40 and 80 yards, they stood firm and unmoved. This manoeuvre has been attended with some of the desired consequences: it has obliged Rawdon to move down the country with the greater part of his force; the remainder were still at Orangeburg. These advices are as late as July 24.

August 22, 1781.

To be sold at public sale for hard cash or the exchange, at Upper Marlborough, Wednesday the 29th of this month, precisely at 12 o'clock,

A VALUABLE MULATTO MALE about 28 years of age, who has had the small-pox. *1781 B. 3/4*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repair and keeping the causeway that leads through Pocomoke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county general. *1 John A. Dashiell*

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas near Patapsco lower ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse about 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, trots and gallops, has a remarkable large white spot on his right side, two white hind feet, and a blaze in his face, is shod before and not branded. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *1 P. 7/6 w3*

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscription to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan office. *6* THOMAS HANCOCK, CHARLES WADSWORTH.

[See the supplement.]

[XXXVIIth YEAR.]

THE

[No. 1807.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1781.

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Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, on the 23rd day of September next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company, on which are erected two convenient furnaces, and two grist mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be first sold, in order that any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the land as they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind belonging to the said works; among which are about one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and sexes; sundry of which are excellent tradesmen, such as founders, colliers, blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, with interest, in gold and silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order 3 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 18, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE manors of Bever-dam and Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, in parcels, as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired; some are for lives yet in being, and others are for terms unexpired. The sale of Bever-dam will begin on Thursday the 13th of September next, at Leonard-town. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

After the sale of these manors is finished, the other manors in St. Mary's, and the three manors in Charles county, will be exposed to public sale on the same terms.

By order, 4 NO. BAXTER, clk.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Crayth of Baltimore-town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

6 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of September next,

THE ropewalks, late the property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Worthington; most conveniently situated on Fell's-point. The purchase money to be paid, or secured to be paid, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit, emitted in this state, at the real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, 3 JO. BAXTER, clk.

August 13, 1781.

FOR SALE,

FROM four to seven hundred acres of level fertile land, bounding on Severn river, about ten miles from Annapolis; the situation very healthy, pleasant, and convenient; the spring water excellent; about 250 acres cleared; four apple orchards, from which may be made above 4000 gallons of cider; also 300 young apple trees just beginning to bear; meadow ground unenclosed sufficient to produce 30,000 weight of hay.

Also for sale, near 500 acres of rich timbered land, lying on Elk ridge, about 13 miles from Baltimore-town, about 170 acres cleared and under fence, very advantageously situated with respect to Baltimore-town; a stream runs through the land, on which may be made 40 acres of rich meadow. For the terms of sale apply to

2 REZIN HAMMOND.

St. Mary's county, July 26, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro man who says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Joseph Howard, who lives about 20 miles from Snowden's iron works, appears to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, born in Africa, but speaks plain, has a small hole in the lower part of each ear, his left arm is much shorter than the right; had on and with him, one white and one tow linen shirt, two jackets of country kersey wove cloth, one pair of tow trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat; he brought with him a small dark bay mare about 22 hands high, 3 years old, a short tail with white hairs about the top, a few white hairs in her forehead, no brand; he says he stole the mare from a man living about 20 miles from his master, the mare is lame and her back so bruised that I am apprehensive she will die.

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls herself BETT, appears to be about 25 years old, country born, appears to have lost her sense, she often mentions the names of persons who live in Charles county, from which I have reason to believe she belongs to some person in that county. The owners are desired to pay charges and take them away from

2 ZACHARIAH FORREST, Sheriff.

trad. Thus the facility, of abusing the trust, are not administering the opportunity for a temporary exemption from the great representative ca.

y. Sir, as usual impute to flows from neither of those fire to vindicate my own bad, and illiberal motives my public conduct. If I many compliments, as you last Cenfor, consider, that character through the me- and that I have learnt from d some experience of the with between declamation, assertions, and proofs, and the effects of genuine pa-

OLL, of CARROLLTON.

* to Mr. Chase, referred to is address to that gentleman, very few persons in this state, of it.

Mr. Chase's to Mr. Holt) ant, while I was absent on t, otherwise I should sooner my paper. For the author a similar occasion) may be tion to give him all the op- vindicate himself from any im, in my paper. I cannot with Mr. Chase in opinion, of the pieces signed Publius, indication. which may be as with it The charge is plainly it proves it to be groundless, ill be perfectly cleared with the name of his accuser. appear, that he has been in- just advantage from that I have not the least interest in it. At present how- to it, by the duties of the names of writers, without pen, without any apparent would be a great restraint of it. Mean while, I beg that if I could have had the pieces signed Publius were could not have inserted them but the character of the icion of any design, but the ase will see, that I am not olus has injured him—nor obliged to give up that au- to impartial justice, is a ready compliance with Mr. alternative, the publication is (G). I am his and the The PRINTER."

to the man (says Mr. Chase) whose reputation you have will not induce you to dis- to publish this letter, and honour to the public, that for as criminal, or excep- sally false, or grossly misre- if he will give his name) a calumniator."

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and calumniated his character? But surely the real name of that author was no more connected with the facts, on which Mr. Chase would have grounded his defence, and rested his reputation, than the fictitious name of Publius: the knowledge then of the person, who wrote the pieces signed Publius, was not necessary to Mr. Chase's vindication. If Mr. Chase sought a reparation for the injury done to his character, after he had evinced that it had been undeservedly injured, he might have sued Mr. Holt for a libel, if that printer had then refused to give up the author. Mr. Holt has indeed informed the public, that he would not in that case any longer conceal from Mr. Chase the author's name. "If (says he) it should hereafter appear that he (Mr. Chase) has been injured, or could derive any just advantage from that knowledge, I assure him, I have not the least interest in, or inclination to the concealment."

by the legislature; but the spirit of the times, and circumstances, may justify a temporary exclusion of that order of men from the public councils. If all merchants were men of known probity, and tried integrity, the exclusion would be improper; however as past occurrences have discovered that all are not to be trusted, it is prudent to exclude the latter, which cannot be done, but by a general law; for certainly in times, when an insatiable thirst of accumulating wealth, and of rising into opulence instantaneously, and not by the gradual progress of an unremitting industry, has taken place of a sober and well regulated spirit of trade, when occasions present themselves of making thousands by one bold, though publicly injurious stroke of speculation, mercantile men can more readily turn such occasions to their own emolument, than

just, and permitted to return to it, within a limited time, under certain conditions: by a law of the last session but one they were not to be considered absolutely as British subjects till after the first day of next March, since they might return to this state at any time before that day; and a law of the very last session secured to them the value of their estates, to be repaid by the public, if sold, provided they return by the time of the meeting, and are not found guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in the meaning of that law, 1781.

The property in Pennsylvania of persons forfeited by outlawry or on conviction of treason, sold beneath its value, and the money continuing to depreciate, the state got next to nothing by the sales, while the purchasers made very profitable bargains.

distrust of public characters, and in one instance publicly criminated gentlemen of known integrity, on light turmises, or false information, will not pretend to justify this doctrine. The public trustees should be quick sighted, and cautious; for although obscure reports, artfully calculated to injure the characters of individuals, deserve no notice, yet their duty obliges them not to overlook reports openly circulated, and strengthened by such circumstances, as might gain credit even with the most unsuspicious.

From the foregoing you will readily perceive the reason of my not imparting to you the instructions, I had drawn up, before they were submitted to the committee. I really suspected that you were prejudiced, and to notice, and censure you were so publicly rep have been imputed to p resentment; neither I deter me from a faithful and trust. Besides, a ce of the instructions proba fired by you into an in might have suspected th named) was rather struck.

As you have thought friendship, permit me, s menced, and how it has

A similarity of senti first gave rise to our acq grew into familiarity an own your public chara me decided and for a long had great merit in hel tion; you opposed pop zard, nay, with the l time; though your tale take the lead in a dem despise the precarious of that form of govern and courage enough to opposition of those, wh be more democratical.

Your first deviation (perhaps of rectitude, interest) was your ad volve of congress recom to make the continental in all cases. But to spe your conduct at the tim and to an impetuosity o vents you from exami tance of thought, to re ment in all cases of mor so much sagacity, as to less frauds since commi nor the intention to t temptation was too fir quel. When the injus law to remain in force, pretext for its passage opposed its repeal. A able advantages of th away more monies th it? but admit, that your payments; the fo your own concurrence, to persons unwilling t to them, and opposed t Will the commission o similar commissions in strumental in produci committed, especially and foresight of the point to your considera

You have asserted, th the repeal of the ten particular cases. Was cases provided for by to the senate, and was the senate? From the I alluded to, you seem to repealing law; yet, in to be reconciled with it them my sanction by a I foresaw the repeal co terms, during war, c ricty of contrary and stop the increasing evil ing a material point; wards justice, though time, I thought, pave and complete system of equity.

Thus, sir, you perceive, that although I quit you of a sinister intention, when you advised the resolve of congress recommending the tender law, yet I cannot carry my charity so far, as to believe you equally blameless in the subsequent part of your conduct, respecting that law. A deviation from rectitude in one instance, gives room to suspect a deviation in another, and makes the imputed breach of trust the more probable. What strengthened my suspicion still more was a report, at the time pretty current, that Mr. Wadsworth

the commissary-general had complained loudly in Annapolis of your proceeding: I heard this circumstance from several, but not expecting to be called upon three years after the transaction, I did not minute down the names of my informers.

Differing thus in our ideas of justice, impressed as I then was, and still am, with a belief, that you had been guilty of a breach of public trust, is it surprising that the good opinion, I once entertained of your public character and principles, changed into a very contrary sentiment?

Thus have I accounted for the commencement, and dissolution of our friendship. I am not con-

on the 15th ult. an American party came down to the quarter house, 6 miles from Charles-town, where they attacked and took several dragoons, and pursued the rest with a number of officers and others, who were on a frolic, to governor Gale within three miles of the enemy's works; that lord Rawdon lay so very ill at Charles-town that his life was despaired of, and that general Gold had the command.

A flag a few days ago fell in with the Carysfort frigate, on board of which was gen. Leslie, bound from Chesapeake for Charles-town, supposed to be the command there.

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SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1781.

ANNAPOLIS, August 23.

LETTERS from lord Cornwallis to lord G. Germaine, relative to the action of Guilford, and his operations from "the unfortunate affair of the 17th of January" to that engagement, have been reprinted in the Pennsylvania papers, and we sincerely wish we could give them entire to our readers, but their length, and a variety of other materials, obliges us to confine ourselves to some of the leading traits. To give a tolerable idea of the composition, it may be sufficient to observe, that like all the official information of British commanders since the present war, it is replete with false colourings, calculated to extol the fortitude and heroism of Britons, to diminish their losses, extenuate their cruelties and disgrace, and to inspire administration with delusive hopes of conquest, by exaggerating our losses, and endeavouring to lessen our military reputation. There was an era of the British history, when her generals would have sooner signed their own death warrants, than sanctioned a falsehood by their signature; but their conduct at this day proves, that the moment a nation engages in the base attempt of enslaving others, they lose all sense of public virtue or private honour; the patriot and the gentleman are banished by the reign of despotism!

We subjoin a list of the British loss in the action of Guilford, and their loss on their march through North-Carolina, but cannot believe it authentic. It is certain, that both the light troops of general Greene's army and colonels Lee's and Washington's horse, gain'd several considerable advantages over Tarleton, in which he lost many in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, but these his lordship by the magic of his pen, has converted into victories without bloodshed. Once in particular col. Lee took a lieutenant and 20 men of the British legion and killed several; of this no mention is made.

Return of the killed and wounded, on the march through North-Carolina in the various actions preceding that of Guilford.

One lieutenant-colonel, 11 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 sergeants, 79 rank and file wounded.

JAMES DESPARD, dep. adj. gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of lieutenant general Earl Cornwallis in the action of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

One lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 sergeants, 75 rank and file killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff officers, 15 sergeants, 3 drummers, 369 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file missing.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Royal artillery; lieutenant O'Hara killed. Brigade of guards; hon. lieutenant-colonel Stuart killed; brigadier-generals O'Hara and Howard, and captain Swanton, wounded; captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; captains Lord Dunglass and Maitland, en-

sign Stuart, and adjutant Colquhain, wounded. 1st foot; second lieutenant Robinson killed; capt. Peter wounded. 33d foot; ensign Talbot killed; lieutenant-colonel Webster (since dead), lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, ensigns Kelly, Gera, and Hughes, and adjutant Fox, wounded. 71st; ensign Grant killed. Regiment of Bose; captains Wilminsky (since dead), Eighenbrodt, lieutenants Schewener, and Gaise, ensign d'Irot (since dead), wounded. British legion; lieutenant colonel Marleton wounded.

J. DESPARD, dep. adj. gen.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Wheeler, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small light iron gray horse, 13 hands high, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 12 or 13 years old, has a blind brand on the near buttock which cannot be readily made out. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges. 10⁰/76

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of August next,

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 27, 28; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Talker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down, it agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September, 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order, 4 X JO. BAXTER, clk.

TAKEN up by Samuel Moss, on the 12th of August, mth. on Keely's point, near the mouth of Severn, a batteau, about 16 feet long, 5 feet and a half wide, has a ring-bolt in her head, and is rowed with four oars. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 1

A L. p rions having claims ag nlt the estate of William Williams, son of George, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to discharge the same immediately.

2 WILLIAM WELSH, } admrs.
JOHN HAMS, sen. }

Annopolis, June 18, 1781.
The office in this city for taking subscription to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan office.

6 THOMAS HANCOCK,
CHARLES WADSWORTH.

[See the supplement.]

[XXXVIIth Year.]

THE

[No. 1807.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 30, 1781.

To SAMUEL CHASE, Esquire.

(Concluded from our last.)

HERE I would close this address, but as I am glanced at in other parts of your publications, I cannot permit them to pass wholly unnoticed and uncensured.

You assert "the confiscation has taken place on the very principles contended for its justification." Be it so; the assertion however although true, does not contain the whole truth: for surely the withholding our bank stock (C), and the confiscation of the estates of several citizens of South-Carolina, altered the case, and rendered the measure necessary and just on the principle of retaliation, which before was only justifiable on the severest construction of the most rigid principles of the law of nature, and nations (D). When the first bill for the confiscation of British property was sent to the senate, a majority of that house was not convinced of its justice, and few, if any, at that time deemed it necessary. The senate requested that the consideration of the bill might be put off to another session, as the season of the year was far advanced, and the house very thin. The eagerness with which the bill was promoted by the delegates, the pretended inability to pay taxes so speciously enforced in their messages, the hastiness of the proposed sale of part of the property proposed to be confiscated in order to raise 5,250,000 dollars, and probably the knowledge of what had happened in a neighbouring state (E), induced a majority of the senate to be of opinion, that this property, if confiscated, would be greatly under value, and lead some to suspect (I answer for one at least) that a job was intended, and that some individuals might raise great fortunes to themselves, at the expence of the public. It will not be controverted, that the state, far from suffering by the confiscation not taking place, when first proposed, will be a great gainer by the delay; indeed, if the necessities of the public did not render an immediate sale necessary, it would be good economy to defer the sale, or postpone it altogether till after peace.

A word or two, Sir, if you please, on the confiscation money, for the calling in of which you have so roughly handled both branches of the legislature. I do not mean to go into a justification of the resolves of congress of the 18th of March, for taking out of circulation the continental bills of credit, although I think those resolves may be vindicated from the aspersions cast upon them by interested men, or the partizans of our enemy. It is

(C) *Extract from Lord North's speech, translated from the Courier de l'Europe of the 19th March, 1781.*

"I declare openly and publicly believe, that every individual interested in our funds, whether Frenchman, Spaniard, Hollander, or rebel, is inviolably preserved in the full possession of his property. I have named even rebels, and I can prove, that the fact has preceded the rebellion. When the rebellion broke out in America, the states of Maryland and Rhode-Island had pretty considerable sums in our funds; certainly, if a breach of national faith was ever justifiable, it would be in a case of this nature: it has not been violated; the rebel property has been regarded as sacred as that of our most valued friends."

(Indeed my lord) Surely you must be ignorant then of the solicitor-general's opinion, by which the trustees of the Bank stock belonging to the people of Maryland were allowed to protest the bills of exchange drawn on them by the governor and council, or by the treasurer of this state under their authority.

(D) It is also to be observed, that the confiscation, first proposed by the delegates, was general, and extended as well to the property of refugees, as to that of persons properly deemed British subjects. The two members of the legislature differed on this point; for by our laws the refugees were considered as subjects of the state, and permitted to return to it, within a limited time, and under certain conditions: by a law of the last session but one they were not to be considered absolutely as British subjects till after the first day of next March, since they might return to this state at any time after that day: and a law of the very last session secured to them the value of their estates, to be repaid to the public, if sold, provided they return by the time specified, and are not found guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in them, within the meaning of that law, &c.

The property in Pennsylvania of persons forfeited by outlawry or on conviction of treason, sold beneath its value, and the money continuing to circulate, the state got next to nothing by the sales, while the purchasers made very profitable bargains.

sufficient, for my present purpose, to assume as a fact, that the bills of credit issued by the convention, circulated at the same value with the bills of congress. Now, if it was right to adopt the resolves of congress with respect to *their money*, what reason was there for making a distinction between two currencies of equal value. Had a distinction been made, it would have opened a new field for speculation, and the incautious would have been taken in: even an expectation of such a distinction gave rise to a speculation of this nature, if credit is to be paid to the affidavits produced and read in the house of delegates. However, if the calling out of circulation the convention money, at the rate of one for forty, was wrong, although exactly at par with the continental currency, were you blameless in moving to include in the law the bills of credit emitted under the old government? These bills did not circulate and consequently did not increase or depreciate the money in circulation, and had been bottomed on a fund amply sufficient for their redemption. But having succeeded in destroying the fund, you acted consistently enough in attempting to draw in the bills of credit issued thereon; perhaps you had some expectation, that the holders of the bills would bring them into the treasury, in conformity to the law, and some fears too, that if not brought in, they might hereafter rise up in judgment against the bondsmen, and produce a renewal of cancelled loan-office bonds, an operation, which, I suspect, would not be very well relished by persons in your predicament. Here it may not be improper to observe, that you have ascribed, in one of your Censors, the depreciation of the continental bills of credit to the resolves of the 18th of March above mentioned, though in truth, the rapid depreciation of those bills occasioned the resolves. Amongst the variety of causes, assignable for that depreciation, the one, you mention, has no place; for every cause must precede its effect: but the depreciation preceded the resolves. It is foreign to my purpose to point out the causes; their effects were but too sensibly felt in every department, and in all public and private dealings. The resolves of congress were passed to remedy these inconveniences, by drawing out of circulation a paper currency, which administering constant opportunities of fraud, answered not, but perverted the purposes of money. Indeed, these paper circulations have of late years been so much abused, that nothing but the most evident necessity can justify any further emissions, or the continuance in circulation of the present. Among the many blessings to be expected from peace, one of the greatest will be the means it will administer to the several states of getting rid of their paper currencies, and introducing in their stead gold and silver, which not being subject to such fluctuations and uncertainty, are not so liable to be abused, to the great detriment of most, and to the utter ruin of many citizens.

You censure the majority of the senate for not repealing the law excluding traders from congress, and impute their conduct to their hatred of an individual. Is it not astonishing that you, who complain so bitterly of having unworthy motives ascribed to your conduct, although circumstances strongly justify the imputation, should impute to others to mean a motive, as their hatred of you? No senator, I am confident, was influenced in voting, by such a principle. I hope, I shall be credited by those, who know me best, when I assert, that I did not give my negative to that bill through hatred to you, (for you really are not an object of my resentment) but because I apprehended a possibility of your being elected a delegate to congress, in which station, I feared, you might injure the public. Merchants are useful members of the community, and as such ought to be countenanced and encouraged by the legislature; but the spirit of the times and circumstances, may justify a temporary exclusion of that order of men from the public councils. If all merchants were men of known probity, and tried integrity, the exclusion would be improper; however as past occurrences have discovered that all are not to be trusted, it is prudent to exclude the latter, which cannot be done, but by a general law; for certainly in times, when an insatiable thirst of accumulating wealth, and of rising into opulence instantaneously, and not by the gradual progress of an unremitting industry, has taken place of a sober and well regulated spirit of trade, when occasions present themselves of making thousands by one bold, though publicly injurious stroke of speculation, mercantile men can more readily turn such occasions to their own emolument, than

others not engaged in trade. Thus the facility, and strong inducement of assuming the trust, are with me arguments for not administering the opportunity, and consequently for a temporary exclusion of merchants from the great representative council of North-America.

This address you may, Sir, as usual impute to anger, or hatred; it flows from neither of those passions, but from a desire to vindicate my own character from the false, bad, and illiberal motives you have attributed to my public conduct. If I have not paid you, as many compliments, as you have paid yourself in the last Censor, consider, that I have not viewed your character through the medium of your self-love, and that I have learnt from reading, reflexion, and some experience of the ways of men, to distinguish between declamation, and argument, confident assertions, and proofs, and the pretences to, and the effects of genuine patriotism (F).

CH. CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

July 16, 1781.

(F) As Mr. Holt's letter to Mr. Chase, referred to in the preceding part of this address to that gentleman, may not be known but to very few persons in this state, I have republished the whole of it.

"The foregoing letter (Mr. Chase's to Mr. Holt) was received the 13th instant, while I was absent on a journey to New-England, otherwise I should sooner have given it a place in my paper. For the author (and every other person on a similar occasion) may be assured of my hearty disposition to give him all the opportunity, he could wish, to vindicate himself from any charge, exhibited against him, in my paper. I cannot however at present, agree with Mr. Chase in opinion, that the name of the author of the piece signed Publius, is at all necessary to his vindication, which may be as well effected without, as with it. The charge is plainly expressed, and if Mr. Chase proves it to be groundless, and unjust, his character will be perfectly cleared without his being acquainted with the name of his accuser. But if it should hereafter appear, that he has been injured, or could derive any just advantage from that knowledge, I assure him, I have not the least interest in, or inclination to the concealment. At present however, I hold myself obliged to it, by the duties of the business I profess, for if the names of writers, without their consent, should be given, without any apparent necessity, or good reason, it would be a great restraint upon the freedom of the press, and prevent many important public advantages of it. Mean while, I beg leave to assure Mr. Chase, that if I could have had the least suspicion, that the piece signed Publius were malicious, or untrue, I would not have inserted them for any person on earth; but the character of the writer, set him above suspicion of any design, but the public good. Hence Mr. Chase will see, that I am not at present sensible, that Publius has injured him—nor on that account think myself obliged to give up that author's name; but my regard to impartial justice, is a sufficient inducement to my ready compliance with Mr. Chase's desire, in his other alternative, the publication of the foregoing letter to me (G). I am his and the public's humble servant, The PRINTER."

(G) "If a sense of justice to the man (says Mr. Chase in his letter to Mr. Holt) whose reputation you have been instrumental to injure, will not induce you to disclose the writer, I request you to publish this letter, and I pledge my veracity and honour to the public, that every fact alleged by the author as criminal, or exceptionable in me, is either wholly false, or grossly misrepresented; and I undertake (if he will give his name) to prove him a slanderer and a calumniator."

If Mr. Chase had proved to the satisfaction of the public, "that every fact alleged by Publius against him as criminal, or exceptionable, was either wholly false, or grossly misrepresented," would it not have followed as a consequence, that Publius had slandered and calumniated his character? But surely the real name of that author was no more connected with the facts, on which Mr. Chase would have grounded his defence, and rested his reputation, than the fictitious name of Publius: the knowledge then of the person, who wrote the pieces signed Publius, was not necessary to Mr. Chase's vindication. If Mr. Chase sought a reparation for the injury done to his character, after he had evinced that it had been undeservedly injured, he might have sued Mr. Holt for a libel, if that printer had then refused to give up the author. Mr. Holt has indeed informed the public, that he would not in that case any longer conceal from Mr. Chase the author's name. "If (says he) it should hereafter appear that he (Mr. Chase) has been injured, or could derive any just advantage from that knowledge, I assure him, I have not the least interest in, or inclination to the concealment."

TO THE
PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT having been publicly reported, since June last, that Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, intended to accuse me of certain matters injurious to my honour and character, as a delegate to congress and member of the house of delegates, and that his charges were to be published in your paper, I request you to insert this next after his publication. The good opinion of the honest and virtuous part of the community, I wish to preserve; the envy and malice of Mr. Carroll, and his party I despise. His friendship I never desire to regain. No one will ever be benefited by it. I broke off my connection with him because he opposed the test act; and became the advocate of the disaffected, Tories, and refugees; because he opposed the confiscation of British property, and insolently and falsely imputed my maintaining the propriety of the measure to base and interested motives; because he changed his political conduct, and published principles destructive of the freedom and independence of America; because in, and out of congress he betrayed an unmanly fear of our success in the war; because he possesses an inherent hereditary mean spirit and avarice of soul incapable of friendship to individuals or love to the public; and because of his perfidious conduct, and violated friendship to me. Men of honour and candour will suspend their judgment, and form no opinion of my conduct, before they hear, and consider my answer, which shall be given in a little time: the capture of enemies is beneath my notice. I know not the charges Mr. Carroll intends to make against me; I understand he has signed his name. For this, the only generous action of his life, he is entitled to my thanks. Conscious of the rectitude of my actions, I pledge myself to the public that every charge is false, misrepresented, or exaggerated, and that I never was guilty of any act forbid by the municipal, or moral law, or intentionally or consequentially injurious to my country. I only require a fair and candid hearing. I rejoice to have found an accuser, and I will prove him a slanderer and calumniator.

Aug. 10, 1781.

SAMUEL CHASE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene, dated Head-Quarters, on the High Hills of Santee, July 17.

THE late reinforcement which arrived in Charles-town amounted to a little more than 2000 men, and had orders only just to call there, but were not expected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the regiments mutinied a few days since at Dorchester; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: it is said to have arisen from the nature of the service the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as settlers, not as soldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in these parts, where they leave the country. The Tories are all ordered down below Orangeburg, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far less number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our side are increasing: in Georgia a considerable body are collected, and in readiness to defend the state.

Aug. 21 Letters received by the Elthim, Job Pray, master, in a passage of 21 days from Cape Francois, bring the following interesting intelligence:

That count de Grasse had sailed from thence with a large squadron for the Havanna, where he was to be joined by eleven sail of Spanish ships of the line, besides frigates, and was to take on board 7000 land troops, which, when added to the French troops already embarked, would amount to 15,000. That the reduction of St. Augustine, Savannah and Charles-town, formed the immediate objects of this grand armament; and, at the beginning of October, would be in readiness to commence their operations, in concert with the arms of the United States, for the dispossessing the British of the posts they hold in the city of New York and the bay of Chesapeake. The vessel which has brought the above important news sailed under convoy of the French fleet for three days, and saw them all well, standing for Cuba. There can be no doubt but these great and generous exertions of our beloved ally will excite an universal ardor throughout the federal union, and that the only point of emulation will be, who shall catch the glory of contributing most, in the course of the campaign, to the establishment of these rising, extensive, and independent republics.

ANNAPOLIS, August 30.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on the 28th inst. the 3d Maryland regiment, commanded by lieu. col. Peter Adams, marched from

this city to join the Southern army. This regiment has been raised within these few months, but from the unwearied vigilance of the officers, has all the appearance of a veteran corps; it consists of upwards of 400 men, enlisted for three years and the war, and are well equipped for the field. The mutual good offices which have passed between the citizens and the officers of this regiment, whilst stationed at this place, has rendered their departure much regretted. The ardor that spread through their ranks, on the prospect of taking the field, and their military appearance, inspired every beholder with a pleasing confidence, that they would render essential services, and be an honour to their country.

There are now at this station upwards of 600 men, who, tho' originally for nine months, promise ere long to be enlisted for three years and the war; many have already enlisted for those terms, and others entering every day. If there is public virtue enough remaining to support the credit of our new emission, we may flatter ourselves to see our line complete by the winter. The recruiting service is now under the direction of major-general Smallwood, whose distinguished services in the field, are equalled by his unremitted attention to this important business.

Monday next is the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of electors of the senate for this city, Baltimore-town, and the several counties of this state.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank and observation in general Greene's army, to his friend in this city, dated High Hills of Santee, July 20 1781.

Our parties below have had several very successful skirmishes with detachments of the enemy. The cavalry of the legion and colonel Hampton's South Carolina State regiment of light dragoons, have been almost to the gates of Charles town. They took a number of officers and other prisoners, at what is called, the Quarter-house, about five miles from town, from whence, it is said, colonel Balfour narrowly escaped. At Dorchester lieu. col. Lee took three or four waggons, and 40 or 50 horses, within sight of the post, but unluckily their loading was fairly stored, except one with ammunition, and the garrison reinforced a few hours before.

On Monday night last, at the approach of general Sumpter, the enemy evacuated Biggers church, near Monk's corner, which was fortified and garrisoned by the 90th regiment, commanded by colonel Coates. They burnt the church and a great quantity of stores; but our people got in time enough to save a few no. heads of rum from the flames. The next morning they were eagerly pursued by the legion (which is active upon all occasions) and overtaken at Quincy bridge on the road to Charles-town. Our cavalry charged the moment they came up with them. Their rear guard, consisting of a captain's command, threw down their arms without firing a shot; but the main body having got over the bridge, and posted some artillery on the causeway, lieu. col. Lee gave orders to halt; but these orders not being communicated to capt. Armstrong, who led the van, that gallant officer precipitately passed the bridge, though much broken, and drove the enemy from one of their field pieces; but finding only a part of his troop had followed him, and that the situation was unfavourable for cavalry, he fired off and passed at a ford without loss. Generals Sumpter and Marion being advised of these circumstances, marched on to support the legion, but did not arrive till the enemy recovered of the confusion into which the first onset of the cavalry had thrown them, and had taken such a position, that by throwing their troops into farm houses and behind fences, it was impracticable for our troops to dislodge them, and night put an end to the contest.

Lord Rawdon left Orangeburg a few days since, with a considerable detachment, and a great number of waggons, and marched to Charles-town. By intercepted letters, this manœuvre is explained. His lordship wanted a convoy to town, from whence he goes immediately to Europe; col. Balfour will command the army, and Gold will be commandant of the city. The waggons are intended to bring salt, rum, and other stores, to supply the place of those which we have obliged them to destroy and taken from them. They presume to talk of returning to Congaree, but I think it rather a threat than a resolution. Our loss in the several rencounters which we have had below is very inconsiderable. The enemy is said to have lost about 100 killed and wounded, besides 7 commissioned officers and 130 con-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners, and a considerable quantity of officers baggage, in which was found not a contemptible sum in guineas, &c.

Saturday, August 18, 1781.

A considerable number of respectable inhabitants of Prince-George's county, assembled at the court-house in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of

adopting such measures as might be deemed proper and necessary for supporting the credit and value of the paper emission of the general assembly at their last session;

DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq; in the chair. And the meeting impressed with a due sense of the many and recent dangers and mischiefs attending a depreciating currency, as well with respect to the common cause, as the private welfare and happiness of the friends and supporters of the independence of America, and esteeming it indispensably necessary, and being determined to the utmost of their power, in aid of the legislature, to establish and maintain the credit and value of the said paper emission, against the pernicious arts of designing and inconsiderate men.

Resolved unanimously, That the inhabitants of this county ought, and the members of this meeting will, sign the subscription and association paper, agreeably to the recommendation of the legislature. That the inhabitants of this county ought, and the members of this meeting will, take and receive the bills of the said emission at par with specie in all dealings and transactions past and future, until they shall be otherwise ordered or directed by the legislature, or some future meeting of the county.

That the inhabitants of this county ought not, and the members of this meeting, or any of them will not, ask, demand, take, or receive a greater price in the bills of the said emission than in specie for any goods, merchandise, or produce, or with hold their goods or commodities from sale under an apprehension that payment of the price thereof may be made in bills of the said emission at par with specie.

That the inhabitants of this county ought not, and the members of this meeting will not, have any dealings or transactions, or enter into any contract for the sale, purchase, or loan of any good merchandise, or commodities of any nature or kind whatsoever, with any person residing in this state or any agent, factor, or attorney, unless such person, agent, factor, or attorney, hath subscribed or will subscribe the association recommended by the legislature, and hath agreed, and is willing to receive and take the bills of the said emission at par with specie in all dealings and transactions, who shall withhold their goods, merchandise, commodities from sale under the apprehension mentioned in the above third resolve.

That if any inhabitant or associator of this county, or any other person within this county, shall be guilty of the public welfare shall be daring enough to violate his faith and honour, by wilfully depreciating the said bills of credit, or shall evade, violate, or attempt to contravene any these resolutions, such person ought to be held to the public odium, and deemed unworthy of the society of his fellow citizens.

Resolved also, That Dr. Richard Smith, Humphrey Belt, Walter Bowie, Jeremiah Magruder, John Macgill, George Lee, George Digges, Abraham Boyd, Thomas Owen Williams, John Bond, Samuel Bond, Henry Rozer, Thomas H. Bond, John Addison, John Frazer Bowie, Kinade Johnson, Levin Covington, Benjamin Wallis, Thomas Gantt, junior, Thomas Harwood, Leonard Harwood, William Bowie, Robert Bowie, Allen Bond, Leonard Bond, junior, William Beanes, John Hawkins, John Read Magruder, William Beanes, and Clement Hill, junior, gentlemen, any three or more of them be a committee to perintend the execution, and to examine into breaches of these resolves, and publish and make known every transgression thereof, and to call a due observance of the said resolves according to their true meaning, spirit, and intention; and the said committee, or any seven or more of them be empowered to call a meeting of the county any matters relating to these resolutions when they may judge it expedient.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DAVID CRAWFORD

IN COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

THE measures pursuing by this state, for filling up the regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry and preparing them immediately to take the field, make the demands for the new emission of money very considerable; but as the money to defray expences of the campaign, cannot issue until subscriptions and securities are lodged with treasurer, the Governor and Council earnestly request all those gentlemen who are authorized to receive subscriptions, to exert themselves in completing that business, and to make returns of the subscriptions already received to the treasurer of the state without loss of time.

By order, T. JOHNSON, Secy.

[For advertisements see the Supplement]

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 30, 1781.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgers, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Calm, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at Capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the last session of assembly, will be sold at public auction on the premises the 25th day of October next, the three following tracts of land lying in Montgomery county, viz. Part of Friendship, 400 acres, being part of the tract on which col. John Murdock lives, near George-town; Conclusion, containing about 1800 acres at the mouth of Seneca; and a tract called Accord, alias Concord, containing about 600 acres, and about six miles distant from the foregoing tract. The above lands are valuable for their situation, soil, and timber, and will be laid off and sold in small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, or the purchaser to give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the purchase money on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit emitted pursuant to an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale will commence on the tract adjoining col. Murdock's.

By order of the commissioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of September next,

THE ropewalks, late the property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Worthington; most conveniently situated on Fell's-point. The purchase money to be paid, or secured to be paid, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit, emitted in this state, at the real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of assembly will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, the ground rents of a considerable number of lots in Frederick-town, also several tracts containing about 7000 acres of very valuable land lying contiguous to the said town, most of which is improved, late the property of Daniel Dulany son of Daniel. Three well situated lots in the said town, on which are erected two handsome and commodious brick dwelling houses, with other improvements. Also two tracts of valuable land, containing about 1100 acres, within a few miles of the said town, late the property of the rev. Henry Addison. A tract containing about 300 acres of good land in Frederick county, called Partnership, late the property of John Buchanan. The whole will be laid out into small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit in pursuance of an act of the last session of assembly, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order of the commissioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, August 30, 1781.

To be rented by the year, or leased for a number of years,

THE large and commodious house, formerly the dwelling house of William Reynolds, late of this city, well calculated for a tavern or private gentleman's family, as there is every convenience for either. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

10th 7/6 MARY KEYNOLDS.

Charles county, August 14, 1781.

IHAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is ABRAHAM, and belongs to a certain William Ball, in Richmond county of Virginia, and says he was taken away from one of his master's quarters by a parcel of men that belonged to a barge commanded by one capt. Shaddick, and from thence they carried him to the Head of Elk, and on his apprehending they intended to sell him he made his escape from them with an intent to get home to his master; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be about 25 years of age, and very sensible, he has a large scar on his nose; had on and brought with him a blue cloth cap, one blue cloth coat, a striped linen ditto, an old dyed fustian ditto, a sailor's jacket, one brown cloth ditto without sleeves, one new osnabrig shirt, one old ditto, one striped linen ditto, one pair of striped linen trousers, two pair of old country cloth breeches, one pair of corded dimetty ditto, two pair of yarn hose, a pair of shoes, a pair of copper shoe-buckles, a flannel blanket, and an old knapsack. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore-town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repairs and keeping the causeway that leads through Potomoke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county in general.

2 sw
Annapolis, June 18, 1781.
THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

THOMAS HARWOOD,
CHARLES WALLACE.

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Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited
estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.
Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at
public auction, on the 11th day of September
next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore
county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand
acres of valuable land, lying near to Balti-
more-town, late the property of the Principio com-
pany; on which are erected two convenient fur-
naces, and two grist mills. The land will be
chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient
farms. That part on which the furnaces are erect-
ed, will be first sold, in order that any person or
persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view
to carry on the iron-works, may have an oppor-
tunity of securing such other parts of the land as
they may think necessary. At the same time will
be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind be-
longing to the said works; among which are about
one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and
sizes; sundry of which are excellent tradesmen,
such as founders, colliers, blacksmiths, &c. The
money to be paid down, if agreeable to the pur-
chasers; if not, they may give bond with security,
to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of
September 1782, another third on the first of Sep-
tember 1783, and the remaining third on the first
of September 1784, with interest, in gold and silver,
or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in pur-
suance of an act of the last session, at their actual
value at the time of payment.

By order **4X** JO. BAXTER, clk.

LAND FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, returned for
in January 1775, and certificate returned for
245 acres, examined and passed, by the name of
Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the
war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres:
part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*,
74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other.
Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies
about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts
are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them
is very good soil; each tract is very well watered
and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good
meadow ground. There is little timber on the
above tracts, except on the main western fork of the
western, or Delaware, falls of Patuxent river,
where enough may be procured to build tobacco
houses: these lands lie near the great main road
from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between
25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neigh-
bourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolu-
tion*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half
is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bu-
crack*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one
Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A
reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the
tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or
less, according to the quality and situation. The
title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with
security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or
bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie;
will be taken in payment, and the lands immedi-
ately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. **12**

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick town, July 2, 1781.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fre-
derick-town Maryland, on the first instant,
a negro man named **NED BARNES**, a likely
sensible fellow, a shoemaker, about 35 years of
age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried
with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among
which are a new light blue cloth coat and waistcoat,
a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of
neat shoes with silver buckles; it is probable he
may have a pass and intends to join the British
troops; it is suspected he went off on a likely roan
horse. The above reward will be paid to any per-
son bringing home or securing him in any goal;
it is requested he may be searched and the money
about him secured. **3W**

2 JOHN HANSON.

August 3, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near
Annapolis, on the 25th of July, a negro man
named **JACOB**, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 21
years old, a likely well made fellow, very black;
had on a castor hat, blue cloth jacket, tow linen
shirt, and white woollen overalls. Whoever takes
up the said negro, and brings him home to his
master, shall receive, if under 10 miles from home
fifteen shillings, if above, twenty shillings, and if
out of the county, forty shillings, paid by

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Montgomery county, July 16, 1781.

DESERTED, the three following recruits
belonging to this county, viz.

WILLIAM MADLEY, born in this state, about
17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, smooth
faced, light coloured hair and well made; he lived
with one John Williams, near Mr. Robert Owens,
and it is believed that he has either been secreted
or conveyed away by his mother, who also lives
with the said Williams.

THOMAS KELLY, an Irishman, a hatter by trade,
30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, marked
with the small pox, and has a very remarkable
squint, more particularly with his right eye.

JAMES MACKANALLY, an Irishman, 27 or 28
years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is a well
made man, has dark coloured hair not tied behind,
and speaks much on the Irish accent. These two
Irishmen left George-town together, about the 2d
or 3d of this instant.

The legal reward will be allowed the person or
persons who will deliver the said deserters, or either
of them to any officer of this state in the continen-
tal service, or to

2 JOHN MURDOCK, county lieutenant.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, July 25, 1781.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near
Thomas Gantt's, jun. a dark bay horse, near
14 hands high, 9 years old, a star in his forehead,
some saddle spots, a few gray hairs on his rump,
near his tail, trots and gallops, switch tail, and
hanging mane. Whoever secures the said horse
until notice can be given, shall receive the above
reward, and reasonable charges if brought home,
paid by **2** WILLIAM HOBKIRK.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFI-
CERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of
the state of Maryland, in the service of the United
States, who have claims for their pay in their own
right, or as representatives of those who have fallen
or died in the service, that it will be necessary to
produce their accounts supported by vouchers or
proof by their own oath, of the time they were in
the service, and the rank they held, between the
first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July
1780, also of all sums of money received on account
of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with
the date of each sum received, and likewise of what
cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are
accountable.

10X W. WILKINS, commissioner.

St. Mary's county, July 16, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways,
a negro man who says his name is **JAMES**,
and that he belongs to Joseph Howard, who lives
about 10 miles from Snowden's iron works, appears
to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, born
in Africa, but speaks plain, has a small hole in the
lower part of each ear, his left arm is much shorter
than the right; had on and with him, one white
and one tow linen shirt, two jackets of country
kersey wove cloth, one pair of tow trousers, a pair
of shoes, and an old castor hat; he brought with
him a small dark bay mare about 12 hands high, 3
years old, a short tail with white hairs about the
top, a few white hairs in her forehead, no brand;
he says he stole the mare from a man living about
10 miles from his master, the mare is lame and her
back so bruised that I am apprehensive she will die.

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says
she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls
herself **BETT**, appears to be about 25 years old,
country born, appears to have lost her senses, she
often mentions the names of persons who live in
Charles county, from which I have reason to be-
lieve she belongs to some person in that county.
The owners are desired to pay charges and take
them away from

3 ZACHARIAH FORREST, sheriff.

TAKEN up by Samuel Moss, on the 12th of
August, inst. on Keely's-point, near the
mouth of Severn, a batteau, about 16 feet long, 5
feet and a half wide, has a ring-bolt in her head,
and is rowed with four oars. The owner may
have her again on proving property and paying
charges. **3X** w 3

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
William Iiams, son of George, are desired to
bring them in legally proved; and those who are
indebted to said estate are requested to discharge the
same immediately.

3X WILLIAM WELSH, } admsr.
JOHN IAMS, sen. }