

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1782.

LONDON, September 9.

ALMOST all the neutral powers have instructed their ambassadors to forward pacific measures at the court of Versailles, except the emperor: this consummate politician foresees, that the Dutch will inevitably deprive him of great part of the trade now carrying on to Ostend, as soon as there is an end of the war; and therefore has given the strongest assurances to the French court, of his resolution to assist the arms of France, in case any other upon the continent shall openly declare in favour of Great-Britain.

Mr. Fitzherbert has not returned to Brussels, but continues at Paris at this time, under the character of a negotiator for Great-Britain.

A correspondent of the first information assures us, that soon after lord Shelburne came into office, expresses were forwarded to Berlin, on the subject of a defensive alliance, or such a friendly interference as might tend to terminate the war. And from the same authority we venture to inform the public, that some instructions were soon after sent to the Prussian minister at Paris, supposed to signify the wishes of that northern potentate, to be the means of a general reconciliation.

Sept. 10. The grand fleet had not sailed from Spithead yesterday forenoon; nor was lord Howe expected to make his departure before Friday.

No certain accounts have yet been received of the combined fleets of France and Spain making any movement towards Gibraltar.

A gentleman of good intelligence at the west end of the town assures us, that government has lately discovered a correspondence of a strange nature between some people lately in office and Dr. Franklin. These letters have all passed by the way of Ostend, and were directed to a merchant in that city.

It is calculated there are at this time near half a million of military men among the northern powers in Europe, all of whom are likely to be in the field in the course of the next year, if a general peace should not in the mean time take place between England and the other powers at war.

There were some very disagreeable circumstances in the last intelligence received from India, which were suppressed for prudential reasons: we sincerely hope the next dispatches will dispel the gloom, as our Asiatic settlements are now almost the only valuable stake that is worth contending for.

Sept. 14. Very serious apprehensions are entertained on many parts of the northern coast, of a visit from the Dutch in the absence of the grand fleet, as it has been long publicly talked of at Amsterdam, that an expedition would be undertaken against Hull as soon as the fleet sailed for Gibraltar.

Many people are under apprehensions for the success of lord Howe in his present expedition to Gibraltar, from the disparity of his fleet to the combined forces of our enemies. But when we reflect on the known intrepidity of the commander, the bravery of his men, and the magnitude of the object which they have in view, our fears for the event ought to vanish. Inequality of numbers, is not always inequality of strength. We ought never to forget that memorable engagement, when three English men of war, under the command of commodore Forrester, defeated a squadron of seven French men of war off Cape Francois, in October 1757.

It is not yet known what admiral takes the command of the detachment of lord Howe's fleet destined for the West-Indies; some speak of admiral Hughes, but the general opinion is, that this service is destined for that very able and gallant officer, admiral Alexander Hood.

A gentleman lately returned from Barbados declares, that since the action with the French fleet, there were more frigates and American armed ships cruising in the neighbourhood of the British islands than at any former period of the war.

The Dutch give out that they shall have 20 sail of the line ready to join their allies the next summer.

They write from Portsmouth, that several small vessels which had been purchased at that place, and cleared out for Ostend, put to sea with the grand fleet; these, beyond a doubt, were designed to convey intelligence to the enemy, particularly the Dutch, whose intentions, it is well known, were to put to sea as soon as lord Howe had cleared the Channel.

If the Jamaica fleet, which is shortly expected, should approach our coast before the return of lord Howe, there is great reason to apprehend they may fall into the hands of the Dutch, notwithstanding the very strong convoy which accompanies them to Europe.

It should seem that administration have reason to expect a very strenuous opposition to the attempt for the relief of Gibraltar; otherwise they would hardly send thither, for instance, a fleet, under five of the best admirals in the navy.

Sept. 16. We have it from the first authority, that the Spaniards have been repulsed in their first grand attempt upon Gibraltar, with very great slaughter.

The Lisbon letters which were brought by Friday's mail mention, that most people there were of opinion, a negotiation for peace would commence as soon as Gibraltar should either be relieved or taken.

The last intelligence from Brazil is at this time most particularly important; as we learn that Cordova's fleet has been terribly shattered in a variety of storms; and must, if all his ships should be able to make their port

in safety, be obliged to remain there for some months to come.

It is the general opinion of the loyalists, that Mr. Washington will come over to reside in France, as soon as a general peace is concluded.

Never did a fleet sail from port better equipped or more completely arranged for fighting than lord Howe's. We are well informed the most perfect unanimity prevailed amongst the officers and sailors, all of whom expressed the strongest wishes that an engagement might take place off Gibraltar, but we are assured from a quarter, whose information is generally well founded, that the enemy will not interpose to prevent the relief intended to be thrown in, the French being sick of close engagements since their last defeat in the West-Indies.

The grand fleet is in three divisions; the van is commanded by vice-admiral Barrington and rear admiral Hughes; the centre by admiral lord Howe and rear-admiral A. Hood; and the rear by vice admiral Milbank and commodore Hotham.

It is generally said that Russia has offered Great-Britain her whole naval force, if an invasion should be attempted by her enemies during the absence of her fleets.

By advices from Corsica, we have intelligence that the natives are very troublesome, and have given great disturbance to the French troops there. We are further informed, that several of the principal men in the island have been confined in the castle at Bastia, charged with a treasonable correspondence with Great-Britain, which had excited the indignation of the Corsicans so much, that they were privately buying up arms and ammunition, in order to make another effort towards regaining their ancient liberties.

By advices from Vienna, we learn, that it having been hinted to the emperor, that the French had an intention to make an attack upon Hanover, his imperial majesty made a public declaration, in the presence of the French ambassador, that if any attack was made upon the king of Great-Britain's German dominions, by any power whatever, he should consider it as a design to disturb the peace of the empire; and in order to counteract such intentions, would, upon the most early intelligence, order a body of 80,000 men, to march to the Hanoverian frontiers.

Sept. 24. Governor Franklin, whose steady loyalty has secured him the respect and esteem of government, arrived in the last packet from New-York. This gentleman, alarmed at the instructions sent to Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby respecting the independence of the colonies, and fearing that our ministry were not truly informed respecting the present distressed and disaffected state of the provinces, determined to visit England, and to lay the whole fully and faithfully before government. As lord Shelburne is now premier, we may expect the best consequences from governor Franklin's information.

Letters from Hungary advise, that some misunderstandings still subsist between the Porte and her imperial majesty, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 7th of this month, mention, that as soon as the wind shall shift into the eastern quarter, their fleet will sail directly for the British channel.

The Dutch fleet, after protecting their merchant ships to a certain latitude, will certainly insult our coast at least, if they do not attempt anything further.

Before the conclusion of the present year, England will augment her navy six ships of the line, which are now in the greatest state of forwardness at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.

A squadron of men of war is ordered to rendezvous in the Downs as fast as possible, for the purpose of looking after the Dutch fleet at the Meuse, which are hourly expected out, and are said to be bound down the Channel.

The Dutch fleet in the Meuse consists of four sail of the line; if these join the squadron at the Texel, it will amount to very little short of 20 sail of the line.

Sept. 25. Yesterday evening about 9 o'clock (and not before) arrived at his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, that great and deserved favourite of his country, the right honourable lord Rodney. His lordship set out from Bristol on Sunday morning, and arrived at his seat near Alesford, in Hampshire, the same evening. The fatigue of the journey obliged his lordship to remain at his country residence the whole of Monday; yesterday morning he set out for London, and arrived, we have the satisfaction to inform the public, in perfect health, about 9 o'clock.

It was reported yesterday evening, that Mr. Laurens and his son lay on Monday night at the George at Sittingbourn, in their way to London from France. Mr. Laurens is said to be invested with full powers from congress to treat with this country.

It is generally believed, that a congressional assembly of deputies from the different belligerent powers, will meet before the conclusion of the present year, to treat for a general pacification.

It is generally credited, that lord Howe has instructions to take a peep into Cadiz, after the relief of Gibraltar is accomplished. Should this be the case, it is to be hoped the Dona will not find his lordship quite so polite as they appeared to be when they intentionally paraded before Plymouth without firing a gun.

Several members of both houses who are attached to the Bedford party, have declared their determination of opposing any motion that may be brought into par-

liament, for acknowledging the unconditional independence of America.

The Danes are equipping a fleet of ships with all possible expedition; nine are already fit for sea, three more in a forward state of repair, and five are building on the stocks, some of which will be launched in the course of the present year.

We hear that a commission, empowering Sir Guy Carleton to treat separately with the colonies, went on Monday morning to the chancellor to have the great seal affixed to it.

It is said, that the fleet under the command of lord Howe was spoke with by a neutral ship on Wednesday last, within two days of Lisbon, all well.

It is confidently reported, that the last mails from France bring an account of an express being arrived there over land from India, with news that the soldiers carried to the coast of Coromandel by M. Suffrein, had joined Heider Ally, and had jointly attacked the entrenchments of Sir Eyre Coote, but were repulsed with incredible slaughter, and the loss of some artillery. It is added, however, that the English did not think proper to pursue them in their retreat.

Sept. 26. The resignation of the first lord of the admiralty is now spoke of as an event that will certainly take place in a short time, and that lord Rodney will succeed to that very important office.

If governor Franklin is properly attended to by the ministers, he can lay such a state of American politics open, as will induce our rulers to prosecute with vigour the American war, rather than pursue the pusillanimous system, seemingly adopted for withdrawing our armies, and granting independence to the thirteen united colonies.

A gentleman of the Smyrna offered to take an hundred guineas to return a thousand, if the combined fleet opposed lord Howe in his passage to Gibraltar.

It has been reported that a new plan has been adopted for carrying on the American war. It is said to be thus, that we are to withdraw our troops from the continent, at the request of the loyalists; that they are to be left with full liberty to recover their own rights; and that we are only to assist them with such shipping as may be deemed necessary, and to furnish ammunition and other implements of war. This, however odd it may appear at first sight, is thought by no means impracticable; there being 16,000 of those men already, and upwards of as many more ready to join them. General Arnold is talked of as the commander of the new army.

Last Friday a council was held, when it was determined to prepare a commission to be sent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby, giving them full powers to act towards concluding peace with America, on the footing of independence; or with separate provinces, or different bodies of men; which commission was sent to the lord chancellor, and returned last night to town, and will be forwarded to New-York with the utmost dispatch.

The proposition for granting independence to America in limine, previous to any treaty with France, was an act of the Rockingham administration. It is a question whether Mr. Fitzherbert has the same instructions with Mr. Grenville, as the great cause which was given for the splitting of the late administration, was a cabinet discussion relative to making this independence conditionally or unconditionally, the basis of a treaty.

We are assured that the loyalists are, by the above instructions, not to be given up to the power of congress, but if not reinstated in their former possessions, will be treated with as a separate body and supported in their pretensions, so that fresh obstacles may still arise to the much and long wished for accommodation.

There are 230 sail of merchant ships now upon the seas from Jamaica.

Advice is received from the north, that a fleet of Dutch men of war was hovering about those seas, and making soundings, which had greatly alarmed the people; for they apprehend they had some design to make a descent on some parts of the coast, and therefore the inhabitants have drove off their cattle into the interior parts of the country.

When all the ships which have sailed from the different French ports shall have arrived at Cadiz, the combined fleet will consist of 42 sail, among which there are four three deckers.

Sept. 27. An express was received by government, in the forenoon of yesterday, from Gibraltar. The contents are substantially as follow: That the governor had expected the grand attack, by sea and land, to commence on the 9th instant, and that he had made such preparations for receiving the enemy, as would, in all human probability, defeat their utmost endeavours to reduce the garrison by storm. These advices add, that the combined fleets, to the number of 30 sail of the line, had arrived in Gibraltar bay, and were moored head and stern, fully determined to oppose lord Howe's throwing succours into the fortress. A ship is arrived which spoke with the grand fleet on the 16th instant, in lat. 42. 14. all well, it is probable the fate of Gibraltar has been determined before this day.

Sept. 28. As the combined fleets were in Gibraltar bay when the last advices came away, an action of the most decisive nature to this country must have taken place before now. Lord Howe's instructions at sailing were, to give the enemy battle at all events, wherever he might meet them.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 21. The grand fleet under the command of lord Howe got under way this morning, for the purpose of relieving Gibraltar, and consists of 34 ships of the line, one 50, 8 frigates, and 3 fire-ships; the merchantmen and transports destined for Gibraltar and Oporto, the fleets destined for the two Indies, the Heart of Oak and the Four Friends, destined for Guernsey, got under way at the same time.

If the wind continues easterly, lord Howe may arrive at Gibraltar in twelve days, but as it has blown from that quarter for ten days past, it is not probable that it will continue there so long; indeed we may expect every day that it will shift to the southward or westward. The wind from either of these quarters will be contrary to the route of the fleet, and our navigators calculate in general, that if so large a fleet arrive at the Straits in three weeks from the time of their departure, it may be looked upon as a very fortunate passage.

The grand fleet is commanded by five admirals and one commodore; six regiments of infantry are on board to perform the service of marines, viz. the 2d, 25th, 50th, 61st, 62d, and a 6th, of which I do not recollect the number. It is proposed to reinforce the garrison with the 25th and 59th, and it is conjectured that the four others will be sent, with the ten ships of the line destined for the West-Indies, under the command of sir Alexander Hood. We see then that the grand fleet has actually failed, and is reduced to 34 ships of the line. A foreign paper gives the following list of the force they may naturally expect to meet on their passage: Spanish ships 27, besides 8 or 9 at the Straits, which make 36; French ships 13. If the French have dispatched from the ports of Toulon and Rochfort the four new ships of 74 guns which were there; they will have in their port 17 ships, which, joined with 36 Spanish, will form a fleet of 53 ships of the line. This situation of affairs will naturally attract the attention of the public, and, in our opinion, the issue of this expedition will be the most remarkable event of the war.

BOSTON, November 11.

The America, a 74 gun ship, was launched at Portsmouth on Tuesday last.

In a thunder storm last Thursday night, one of the French 74 gun ships at Portsmouth had her foremast cut away, which went through her deck, threw 2 of her guns overboard, killed 5 men, and wounded 13, several of them dangerously.

CHATHAM, November 20.

Since our last the British fleet have failed from New-York for the West-Indies. It is said their departure was hurried by an express vessel from Jamaica, which brought accounts that there were 17 fail of the line and 12,000 troops at Havanna; also, that 12 fail of the line and 10,000 troops were arrived at Martinico from Old France; and that from letters found on board of a privateer carried into Jamaica, the inhabitants were under direful apprehensions that an attack on that island was intended.

Captain Agill, who has been detained here some months, and was thought would be executed to expiate the murder of captain Huddy, is discharged by a resolve of congress. He set out from this last Sunday for London, via New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

The last advices from New York say, that on the arrival there of a vessel from Jamaica, the fleet, with troops on board, immediately failed, it was supposed for the West-Indies. It was thought that an attack upon Jamaica by the French and Spanish forces was again meditated, as the Spanish fleet at Havanna consisted of 17 fail of the line, and a large body of troops were getting ready for an expedition; these, it was said, were to be joined by a considerable force expected from Europe, and would together make up a very formidable armament. The evacuation of Charles-town was talked of at New-York, as an event which they daily expected to hear an account of, and of which no one doubted.

ANNAPOLIS, December 5.

RECEIPT, of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February last.

For the month of November, 1782, received 1024 dollars and 8 pence.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

On Wednesday the 18th of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be offered to public sale, at the plantation of the late John Leffrange Brogden,

SUNDRY likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Likewise will be offered to sale on that day, the noted running horse CHATHAM. The above effects will be sold for ready money, by

PHILIP BELT, } executors.
WATKINS, }

Corn hill-street, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782.

THE subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of buck and doe-skin breeches, gloves, and shamoy linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be supplied at as reasonable a price as they can purchase them in Baltimore-town; and as Mr. Charles Lansdale rides post from the said city to Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by sending their measures they may have them postage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N.B. The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he keeps tavern as well as private entertainment, and will make it his study to give due satisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printers hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

December 3, 1782.
WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD:

Annapolis, November 16, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of this present month, a NEGRO woman named Beck, about 38 years of age, stout and well made, and has a white lock in the fore part of her wool or hair; had on and took away with her, a white kersey jacket and two linsley petticoats striped with black and yellow, a calico jacket and skirt, and sundry other wearing apparel; half of a large blanket, and a pair of high-heeled shoes and no buckles; and as she is a cunning artful wench, she will endeavour to pass for a free woman, and make towards Calvert county, where she was bred. Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her so that I may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Annapolis.

THOMAS PRYSE.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Charlotte-hall school will attend at the Cool-springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and proposals, and agree and contract with any person who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

All persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the said school, are requested to pay forthwith their several subscriptions unto the treasurer, or to some one of the trustees.

Signed per order,

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a large bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a large star on her forehead, and is branded on the near side IS. Whoever secures the said mare, so that I may get her again, shall have five pounds reward, paid by me,

MORRIS MILES.

JOHN BAKER, TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house formerly in possession of Mr. Joseph Selby, where he intends to carry on his business, with the assistance of the public, in the best and most expeditious manner. Those ladies and gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost exertions, and most grateful acknowledgments, from the public's humble servant,

JOHN BAKER.

N.B. Cash or country produce will be taken in payment.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable belonging to the subscriber, an English made SADDLE, with a hog-skin seat, and a pair of holsters; there are two rings in the back part of the seat to tie a coat on with, and a slit in the fore part of the flaps to fasten the holsters on; had a new blue broad-cloth saddle-cloth bound with white.

Likewise taken from off another saddle, a pair of PLATED STIRRUPS, very flat on the runs.

The above reward will be given for the saddle, and three dollars for the stirrups, paid by me,

GEORGE MANN.

November 11, 1782.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, a NEGRO man named SAM, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, and about thirty years of age; had sundry sorts of good clothing, and I suspect he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as he is fluent with his tongue and very cunning; perhaps he will endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he is well acquainted there, or to Annapolis, or London-town, where he says he was born and his relations live. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have five pounds specie reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH WOOD.

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

November 18, 1782.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 10th of December next,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, formerly the property of William Reed, deceased. There are on the land very good apple and peach orchards, a very good dwelling house, tobacco house, kitchen, corn house, meat house, milk house, and other out houses. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and for the other half such credit will be given as may be agreed on on the day of sale.

NELSON REED.

Annapolis, November 7, 1782.

TO BE EXCHANGED, THE black state, continental state, and red, paper money, for specie; or the black and continental state for red paper money. For terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

For SALE, old Jamaica and Barbados spirit and rum; best loaf sugar; best Philadelphia made soap and candles, by the box; Anderson's pills; cordage; a likely 2 blooded mare, by Sweeper, rising 5 years old; by

J. W.

JOHN RANDALL, At his STORE on the DOCK, has for SALE, at the lowest prices, for cash or tobacco at cash prices, A GENTLE assortment of the following articles, viz.

Superfine & second clothes.	Fine and coarse linens and britanni.
Drab & other coarse clothes and flannels.	Writing paper.
Black velvet and corduroy.	Ink powder.
Fustians.	Indigo and fig blue.
Camlets.	Sewing threads and silk.
Black and white Italian gauzes and crapes.	Pins and needles.
Black lace.	Mens and womens white and coloured gloves.
Black feathers and powder-puffs.	Mens fine hats.
Mode and pelong.	Umbrellas.
Damask table-clothes.	Ribands.
Silk quilted petticoats.	Gilt and pearl buttons.
Mens English shoes.	Steel hat pins.
Mens silk, worsted, cotton, thread and yarn hote.	Clasp and pen-knives.
Womens cotton and worsted ditto.	Rafors.
Silk & worsted shoe shapes.	Scissars.
Violet, pompadore, dark & light ground chintzes & calicoes.	Small iron & brass padlocks.
Gauze, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs.	Frying-pans.
Cambricks.	Window glass, 20 by 8.

Annapolis, November 3, 1782.

THE subscribers, being very desirous to settle their affairs, to complete the same, propose to sell all the goods they have on hand, on the very lowest terms, for ready cash, or good tobacco notes on Patuxent river, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Plain English lutestring.	Flannels.
Marcellis quilting.	Blankets.
Plain lawn.	Serge denim.
Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs.	Worsted breeches patterns.
Furniture calico.	Mens worsted hote.
Assortments of calicoes.	Ditto yarn ditto.
Ditto of ribands.	Ditto brown thread.
Womens gloves and mitts.	Pen-knives.
Fine and coarse linens.	Scissars.
Striped and check ditto.	Knives and forks.
Silk handkerchiefs.	Pewter spoons.
White and check ditto.	Grubbing hoes.
Onabrigs & nuns threads.	Leiper's snuff and tobacco.
Table carpets.	Cotton and wool cards.
Buckkin breeches.	Pepper.
Mens felt hats.	Coffee.
Coarse clothes.	Cotton in feed.
Negro cotton.	White and brown sugars.
Swankin.	Rum.

Porter, by the gallon.

N.B. All persons indebted for dealings with them at Annapolis are desired to call and discharge the same.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tirvel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly for an act to dispose of part of the land, late the property of Mr. Charles Greenberry Ridgely, for the payment of his debts.

THERE is at the plantation of Sarah Rawlings, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a black mare, with a star on her forehead, snip on her nose, hanging mane and switch tail, has no perceivable brand, is about fourteen hands high, eight years old, and can trot and gallop. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

FOUND, near Annapolis, a certificate of the state of Pennsylvania to a private soldier, for the depreciation of his pay, dated at West-point, July 20, 1781. The owner may have it again, on describing the particulars and paying for this advertisement to the printers.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1782.

LONDON, September 27.

Commodore Elliot has left his station off the French coast, the French transports may now put to sea; but it is thought the fear of the equinoctial winds will keep them in harbour for some time to come.

We hear that government are determined in future to stop the sailing of all ships at the time the grand fleet puts to sea, that the enemy may not receive such early intelligence as they do at present.

It is generally agreed that lord Howe must have reached Gibraltar before now; we may, therefore, reasonably expect dispatches from his lordship, in the course of ten or twelve days at farthest.

A gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon says, accounts had been received there before he came away, of great preparations being making at Cadiz for the reception of the English fleet, in case they should attempt to bombard that town; that 8000 men had been drawn from different garrisons, and encamped near the place, and more were daily expected to reinforce them.

All thoughts of the Dutch visiting our coasts during the absence of lord Howe, are now deemed chimerical, as it is well known the Dutch feel themselves fully employed at this time to equip a fleet sufficient to protect their own trade.

The late proposals offered to congress by Sir Guy Carleton, and admiral Digby (which are evidently the terms of the Rockingham administration) have thrown the whole body of loyalists in America, and in England, into the utmost consternation. Many applications have already been made to people in administration by these unfortunate gentlemen, to know particularly what they and their friends in America are in future to expect.

Nothing can more thoroughly convince the inexhaustible resources of this country, than to take a retrospect of the encrease of its naval strength for these few years past; we having now a navy that is fully equal, if not superior, to the combined exertions of the house of Bourbon, Holland, and America.

The facility with which the king of Denmark has equipped and almost completed for sea, a formidable squadron of ships of war, has caused various speculations in Holland for these few weeks past.

If we seriously consider the inferiority of the French fleet now on the American coast, and the bad state of many of their ships since the glorious action of the 1st of April, little is to be apprehended for the safety of New-York, as Vaudreuil's squadron, instead of attempting an attack upon that place, must fly for safety from the British fleet.

The arrival of the homeward bound fleet from Jamaica is most anxiously looked for by the merchants, as no certain accounts have been received about them since the arrival of the Montague.

The arrival of the Baltic fleet has brought a supply of timber for the use of government, that will amply replenish our naval arsenals, and fully enable them to carry on business in the several dock-yards in a manner that must strike our enemies with terror and amazement.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from New-York, which were brought over in a letter of marque, arrived at the Clyde. They are dated the beginning of this month.

Lord Howe will stay at Gibraltar no longer than to debark the troops, and to unload the transports and store ships; as, besides the protection of our homeward bound fleets, and the interception of those of the enemy, the squadron has some secret object in view.

No distinction whatever is now observed in the secretaries of state offices; the present secretaries do the business equally in either department.

A commission under the royal sign manual has passed the great seal of the court of chancery, appointing Mr. Oswald, of Philpot lane, commissioner to treat for peace with the Thirteen United States of America.

The Spaniards, it is said, intend a second attempt on Jamaica.

A negotiation lies on the carpet between the courts of Great-Britain, Russia, and Denmark, whereby the latter are to sell to government 14 ships of the line, completely fitted for sea. The empress has likewise issued an edict, whereby she gives permission to the Cossacks to enter on board the ships as volunteers.

If it be true, as some intelligent people pretend to insinuate, that the loyal Americans, in the event of our abandoning the war in that country, are resolved to act for themselves, we may soon expect to see a new face of affairs in the colonies. The several provincial corps, which have been formed some years ago, and are as well disciplined as any regulars can be, amount alone to about 20,000 men. Besides these, there are at New-York no less than 10,000 refugees, most of whom would cheerfully take a part in such an attempt; and other parts of the continent abound with loyalists, who would repair to the standard of liberty, as soon as erected.

It is a lucky circumstance that the French fleet are now divided; part being with Vaudreuil in the Chesapeake, and the other at Boston with du Barras; it will be no difficult matter to prevent their joining.

A vessel is arrived at Morlaix with tobacco from Virginia, which left Cape Henry the 15th of August; as the wind down Chesapeake bay, the law 14 sail of French men of war of the line, and several frigates,

and other vessels who had taken shelter under their protection. This fleet was bound to Rhode-Island. The whole force that sailed from Cape François, was 23 sail of the line, one 50, eight frigates, &c. Seven of the ships that wanted masts went on to Boston, and there were appointed to an expedition northward, said to be against Newfoundland.

A very extensive trade, during the spring and summer, had been carried on from the French islands, St. Thomas's, Havannah, &c. into Chesapeake bay; and the crops of grain, tobacco, and fruit, being greater than had been known for many years, would afford the most ample returns, as well as the supplies to the French fleet then in the bay. Several ships, under imperial and Danish colours, have found their way to Virginia to procure cargoes of tobacco, which sold remarkably cheap, in exchange for European goods. The people in general to the southward looked upon the war as over; that New-York and Charles-town would be soon evacuated; that their independence would be avowed by England, and that the restrictions on admission of British manufactures would soon be taken off.

The dissolution of the present Irish parliament is to be declared by proclamation in March next, earl Temple having orders from the minister for that purpose.

An exchange of the English prisoners was expected when the last accounts came from Virginia, but it was imagined very few of the privates of the guards would return, numbers, in the length of time they had remained prisoners, having formed connections by marriage, and intending to settle in America, when opportunity admitted of it.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 27.

"In a conference with the duke de la Vauguyon, the French ambassador, held with the members of government, he said he should be very glad if they would, by their authority, put a stop to the many scandalous libels and prints which have been published against the prince stadtholder, who had been made very uneasy by them; and if they continued, it might even oblige his serene highness to show less zeal in the affairs of a people who so openly affront him; that the king, his master, was very well satisfied with the conduct of his serene highness, and would be much pleased to see an end put to the before mentioned infamous publications. The Prussian minister also spoke in the same assembly nearly in similar terms. These representations will, it is thought, have some effect, and government will no doubt endeavour to put a stop to the publications complained of; but in the mean time people are rather surprised at these ministers interfering in such a matter, and various are the conjectures on the subject."

DUBLIN, Sept. 21. His excellency the earl Temple ordered one English shilling to be paid to every private in the garrison that attended him on the morning of his arrival.

The following noblemen and gentlemen are made privy counsellors, earl of Charlemont and Mornington, Robert Stewart, Esq; George Ogle, Esq; James Cuffe, Esq; and Henry Grattan, Esq;

It was yesterday very confidently asserted, that a neutral vessel was arrived at Waterford from Leghorn, which passed through the Straits the 27th ult. at which time the master declares the Spanish flag was flying on the fortifications of Gibraltar.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the northern army.

"The following may be depended on as fact: a man by the name of John Cayenough, 91 years of age, is now a soldier in the New-York levies, and is possessed of all the activity and military spirit of a young soldier: his captain prefers him to any man for celerity of marching, and difficult enterprises, such as marching on the flanks in a rough country, carrying dispatches and the like. He personally gave me the following account of himself: that he was born in Ireland, in the year 1691, and was for some years of his minority a servant to an officer of the army; at seventeen enlisted a soldier, and became a footman to the duke of Marlborough for seven years; was at the siege of Carthage and Porto-Bello, afterwards seven years in the navy; was at the battle of Fontenoy, in Flanders, and with the duke of Cumberland against the rebels in Scotland; at the taking of Cape Breton, Quebec, the Havannah, &c. besides (while with Rogers) being repeatedly tomahawked, of which he shewed me a sufficient receipt. In 1768, was, at his own request, discharged, came to this continent and settled at Lebanon, near Salutory Spring, which he thinks tended to prolong his life and abilities. In 1775, went with the immortal Montgomery to Quebec, and bore all the fatigues of a winter campaign. In 1777, was with general Harkness in his bloody battle; afterwards one campaign at the White Plains, and is now a soldier for the present campaign."

BOSTON, November 11.

Accounts are received from Port-au-Prince, that the Scipion French man of war, of 74 guns, which was conveying a fleet from the West-Indies to France, fell in with the London, of 90 guns, admiral Graves, which was separated from the Jamaica fleet, and had a smart engagement with her. The French ship finding the London was rather weak of men, attempted to board her, and got ten or twelve men on board; but another large ship heaving in sight, she attended to the safety of her convoy, and quitted the combat.

PROVIDENCE, November 16.

Since our last the French army, commanded by his excellency count Rochambeau, arrived here from the westward.

On Wednesday arrived in the river a ship from Tortola, prize to a small galley belonging at the eastward. Her cargo consists of about 200 puncheons of rum, a quantity of brandy, &c.

The same evening arrived in the river a large sloop, captured by a galley from Connecticut. She was bound from Halifax for New-York.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Copy of an order of congress, relating captain Agill.

By the United States in Congress assembled,

November 7, 1782.

On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of August from the commander in chief, a report of a committee thereon, and motion of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge relative thereto, and also another letter of the 25th of October from the commander in chief, with a copy of a letter from the count de Vergennes, dated the 29th of July last, interceding for captain Agill,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed, and he is hereby directed to set captain Agill at liberty,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Copy of a letter from General Washington to captain Agill, covering the above resolves.

SIR, Head Quarters, Nov. 22.

IT affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit you the enclosed copy of an act of congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have so long been. Supposing you would wish to go into New-York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose.

Your letter of the 18th of October, came regularly to my hands. I beg you to believe that my not answering it sooner, did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation. I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my hands about a fortnight, to the same cause.

I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be received, I never was influenced through the whole of it by languinary motives, but by what I conceived a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion; and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

For three weeks past it has been currently reported in New-York that Gibraltar had surrendered to the combined forces of France and Spain. But yesterday three gentlemen arrived here from that place who left it on Wednesday last, when a vessel had arrived in seven weeks from London; and it was soon after given out that she brought an account that lord Howe had relieved Gibraltar, and in consequence the city of London was illuminated. Whether this was told to deceive our informants, a little time will ascertain. Other accounts from Jersey say, that the October packet arrived at the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and that it was reported in New-York that the bank of England had stopped payment. A few days will decide as to the truth of these reports.

It is reported that the packet with the October mail, arrived on Thursday last at New-York from England; that a second fleet, or rather division of transports, had also arrived there from Halifax; and that the Quebec fleet was taking in lumber when the commanding officer at that place received an express, and ordered them to proceed immediately for New-York, where, it appears by the late New-York papers, they have arrived.

The idea of the enemy's being about to leave New-York, is again revived, and indeed their late and present movements justify this opinion.

It is now positively asserted, that the last division of the British fleet sailed from New-York a few days ago.

No authentic accounts have yet been received of the evacuation of Charles Town, though it is an event which hath long been expected.

The additional number of transports which has lately arrived at New-York, from Halifax and Quebec, it is judged will be amply sufficient to take off the remainder of that garrison.

We learn from the State of Georgia, that some very shocking barbarities have lately been committed on the inhabitants by a number of the king's royal murderers, who secret themselves in the woods and swamps of that country; and fall out, when they find opportunity, on the unguarded peasants, and perpetrate their diabolical projects; projects which originate in the minds of, and can only be executed by, infernals.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12.

His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esq; is re-elected Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, for the ensuing year.

Utopia, December 7, 1782.

To EDMOND LUDLOW, Esq; in the Shades.

YOU have been misinformed with respect to the quantity of live lumber contained in our state. Not a man is to be found, who enters within the temple walls in a legislative capacity, but strives to forward the public business with the greatest dispatch and economy. There exists constantly, among the members, a diversity of opinions, respecting the propriety or impropriety of any measure proposed; this causes delay; but it is our misfortune, and not our fault. You know very well, that the long parliament, of which you were a member, did not always agree unanimously. It is true, that we are divided into two parties at present. Formerly we had three among us, but some late successes that we have had in repelling our invaders, hath extinguished one, or united them with one of the other parties now existing. They were called the true blues, the aristocratic blues, and the traitors. The traitors are no where now to be found except among our late invaders, where the worst of them fled for protection, the rest have joined the aristocrats, and, to use the vulgar language of this country, the present existing parties are known by the appellations of *seabeans* and *patridges*. The *patridges* (like the bird of that name) are strutting, dancing, fidgetting creatures. They are very proud of their fine feathers, always timid when danger is near; and because their ancestors were lucky enough (no matter by what means) to lay in a large stock of provisions for them, they look with contempt on the *seabeans*, and will not admit them into company if they can help it. In politics they act by mine and sap, and generally carry on their works in the dark, but sometimes attempt to spring them in daylight. They have always had a warm side for the traitors, and would wish to restore them to the privileges of free citizens. If they succeed, we shall no doubt have a complete aristocracy; or at last, be delivered up, or sold, to the Vandals, with whom we have been long at war. The *seabeans* are a set of rugged hardy fellows, timid at their first entering into action, but under the conduct of good leaders, will do anything for their country's good. They have supported the late war, fought our battles, and behaved like men, during the greatest dangers. In politics, as in war, they act by storm, by which means they often suffer considerably, and the *patridges* now and then spring a mine upon them unexpectedly; but the *seabeans* being the most numerous body, it is thought they will carry the day at last. The most remarkable character we have among us, is an old woman in breeches. This good lady, is said to understand Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the language of our great ally. She is a remarkable politician, and provided you flatter her sufficiently, and let her have her own way, you may pass with her for a very good citizen. But on the contrary,

"Offend her, and she knows not to forgive." She is an adept in chymistry, and has succeeded in the art of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers. This she bottles up for the use of courts, and calls it the "grand elixir of court favour." The good old lady, from an over zeal for the good people of this country, hath sometimes had the misfortune to throw cold water on the sacred fire of liberty; but as it has been generally believed that she erred from ignorance, and not by design, except with a view to secure the favour of the populace, for "vox populi, vox Dei," she still holds her place in the sanhedrim, and probably will continue to do so to the end of her days. She sometimes is taken in a little by the *patridges*, who make use of her grand elixir for that purpose, but it is to be hoped that they will not entirely gain her over to their party.

If you think proper to continue your correspondence, you shall probably hear from me again. In the mean time I remain your very humble servant,

U T O P I U S.

Green-hill, Charles county, November 30, 1782. On Wednesday the 1st of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, precisely at 12 o'clock, will be exposed to SALE, for tobacco of 1840, including 4 per cent. for cart, not inspected more than 8 months, and credit given in part for two or three years, if required; no interest for 6 months, provided the first payment be made in time; and should any of the purchasers incline to pay money, I will take it at the rate of two silver dollars per cent. if offered within 40 days from the time of sale; the following articles, to wit:

A NEAT and fashionable assortment of London PLATE, amongst which are a pair of candlesticks with snuffers and pan for ditto, a chased coffee-pot, tea-pot and cream-pot, a waiter, a punch ladle, a mahogany silver mounted case, containing a dozen silver handled knives and forks, a mahogany frame with three silver casters, a mustard spoon and two glass cruets; a silver mounted case with two canisters; a butter-boat two bottle-stands, &c. a quantity of neat London mahogany furniture, consisting of a spinet, tables (one of them for cards), chairs, looking glasses, &c. a very good theodolite, with a two perch chain; a pretty assortment of china and glass ware, with many other articles too tedious to mention. I have also some furniture of an inferior kind to dispose of.

3w 1 SAMUEL HANSON.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Drane, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock supposed to be an R. The owner may have her again on moving property and paying charges. 100/100

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tivrel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money. 6

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 2, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Allen's-fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on the 25th of November last, a MULATTO man named Daniel Cain, but calls himself Thomas or James Proctor, 19 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is well made though somewhat slender, middling fair face and a remarkable small short nose, wears his own short black hair; on the inside of one of his legs (I think the left) is a small scar just below his knee, occasioned by the kick of a horse; on examination, on his back, perhaps may be seen the scars or marks of some stripes he received some time ago (not for his goodnefs); he intends to pass as a free man, and is either going to camp or to sea; he was sold to me by Charles county court until the age of 31 years; had on when he went away, a new pair of breeches and jacket of mixed country cloth, cuffs and collar to the jacket of the same, a new pair of white yarn stockings, new shoes with strings, cotton shirts, and a new straw hat; he may likely change his dress, as he is an artful fellow and a notorious liar. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid runaway, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Middleton, at Pomonoke, taken up as a stray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder WL connected, and on the near buttock with something like the letter M, though very imperfect; he is shod before, paces pretty fast, has a very small tail, a few white hairs in his rhead, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again on moving property and paying charges.

On Wednesday the 18th of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be offered to public sale, at the plantation of the late John Leffrange Brogden,

SUNDRY likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Likewise will be offered to sale on that day, the noted running horse CHATHAM. The above effects will be sold for ready money, by

2X HUMPHRY BELT, } executors.
T. WARK Ns,

Corn-hill street, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782. THE subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of buck and doe skin breeches, gloves, and shamoy linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be supplied at as reasonable a price as they can purchase them in Baltimore town; and as Mr. Charles Landale rides post from the said city to Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by lending their measures they may have them postage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he keeps tavern as well as private entertainment, and will make it his study to give due satisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom. J. B.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 16, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of this present month, a NEGRO woman named Beck, about 38 years of age, stout and well made, and has a white lock in the fore part of her wool or hair; had on and took away with her a white kersey jacket and two lincey petticoats striped with black and yellow, a calico jacket and skirt, and lundry other wearing apparel; half of a large blanket, and a pair of high-heeled shoes and no buckles; and as she is a cunning artful wench, she will endeavour to pass for a free woman, and make towards Calvert county, where she was bred. Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her so that I may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Annapolis.

2X THOMAS PRYSE.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Charlotte-hall school will attend at the Cool-springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and proposals, and agree and contract with any person who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

All persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the said school, are requested to pay forthwith their several subscriptions unto the treasurer, or to some one of the trustees. Signed per order,

6w 5 HENRY TUBMAN, register.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable belonging to the subscriber, an English made SADDLE, with a hog-skin seat, and a pair of holsters; there are two rings in the back part of the seat to tie a coat on with, and a slit in the fore part of the flaps to fasten the holsters on; had a new blue broad-cloth saddle-cloth bound with white.

Likewise taken from off another saddle, a pair of PLATED STIRRUPS, very flat on the rims.

The above reward will be given for the saddle, and three dollars for the stirrups, paid by me, GEORGE MANN.

December 3, 1782.

WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work. 2

ONE HUNDRED SPANISH DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Montgomery county, the 6th day of February last, a NEGRO MAN, named CESAR, about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, and well made; of a yellow complexion; he is an artful designing fellow, and I expect he will endeavour to impose himself on strangers as a free man, and probably may have got a pass as such. He understands something of the carpenters and coopers business. I apprehend his design was, when he ran away, to join, as a recruit, either the enemy or the American army. Had on, when he went away, a cotton jacket and breeches, tow linen shirt, coarse shoes and stockings, and a tolerable good hat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to me, at West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall, if taken up and secured in this state, receive fifty dollars, and if out of the state of Maryland the above reward, paid by

3X RICHARD COWMAN.

JOHN RANDALL,

At his STORE on the DOCK, has for SALE, At the lowest prices, for cash or tobacco at cash prices,

A GENTEEL assortment of the following articles, viz.

Superfine & second clothes.	Fine and coarse linens and
Drab & other coarse clothes	brianniis.
and flannels.	Writing paper.
Black velvet and corduroy.	Ink powder.
Fustians.	Indigo and fig blue.
Camlets.	Sewing threads and silk.
Black and white Italian	Pins and needles.
gauzes and crapes.	Mens and womens white
Black lace.	and coloured gloves.
Black feathers and powder-puffs.	Mens fine hats.
Mode and pelong.	Umbrellas.
Damask table clothes.	Ribands.
Silk quilted petticoats.	Gilt and pearl buttons.
Mens English shoes.	Steel hat pins.
Mens silk, worsted, cotton,	Clasp and pen-knives.
thread and yarn hosi.	Rafors.
Womens cotton and worsted ditto.	Sciffars.
Silk & worsted shoe shapes.	Small iron & brass padlocks.
Violet, pompadore, dark	Frying-pans.
& light ground chintzes	Window glass, 10 by 8.
& calicoes.	Coffee and chocolate.
Gauze silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs.	Hyton and bohea tea.
Cambricks.	Loaf and brown sugar.
	Apple brandy, spirit, rum,
	old French brandy, by
	the quarter cask or gallon.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

JOHN BAKER,

TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house formerly in possession of Mr. Joseph Selby, where he intends to carry on his business, with the assistance of the public, in the best and most expeditious manner. Those ladies and gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost exertions, and most grateful acknowledgments, from the public's humble servant,

3X JOHN BAKER.

N. B. Cash or country produce will be taken in payment.

November 11, 1782.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, a NEGRO man named SAM, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, and about thirty years of age; had sundry sorts of good cloathing, and I suspect he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as he is fluent with his tongue and very cunning; perhaps he will endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he is well acquainted there, or to Annapolis, or London-town, where he says he was born and his relations live. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that his matter may get him again, shall have five pounds specie reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH WOOD.

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

4X

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782. NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1782.

LONDON, October 4.

Y advices from Constantinople we learn, that great jealousies are entertained of a certain ambassador respecting the late dreadful conflagration in that city; and it is strongly suspected, that a distribution of gold among the factious there has brought matters to the present alarming crisis. The populace are in the utmost confusion, being in general of opinion, that the sublime Porte has been duped by the most intriguing nation in Europe, more famous for extending their empire by politics than war. In order to appease the public, the grand seignior has secured the above mentioned ambassador in the castle of the Seven Towers.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, September 7.

"We are assured that above 6000 acres of land are sown in Scotland with tobacco, which if it pays the duty of 1/3 per lb. will bring in 600,000l. Above 1000 acres of the above is on the banks of the Tweed."

"We are well informed that the Scots intend to apply next session, for a repeal of the duty on Scotch tobacco."

Oct. 5. His holiness the pope is so very passionate that he often forgets himself; like Junius the second, he is apt to kick and cane his attendants for the most trifling offence: during his stay at Vienna, he picked a quarrel with the count Cambray, the prime minister, and ordered him a slap in the face before a numerous company, which occasioned a great deal of scandal.

The Dutch have suffered irreparable damage, in as much as their herring fisheries having been interrupted, that lucrative branch of trade has slipped through their fingers, and going to take another course. The Danes and Swedes have now got those orders for pickled herrings, which, before the war, were nearly engrossed by the Dutch. The Swedes in particular have turned their thoughts to the salting of herrings; and in the city of Gottenburgh alone, there were this year cured 19,000 tons of herrings; 3700 tons were smoked, and 20,000 tons were spoiled produced 2845 tons of oil.

Oct. 6. A packet has been received at the honourable T. Townshend's office, containing advices that the combined forces commenced their attack on Gibraltar on the 13th ult. about 9 o'clock in the evening, but general Elliot had prudently waited till the floating batteries came within reach, when he began a powerful and incessant fire with red hot balls, which did such execution as to oblige them to retreat with precipitation to Algeiras. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been very great, from the number of troops that were embarked, 1500 of whom are said to have perished in this long expected attack upon our brave garrison.

Oct. 7. Tuesday next both houses of parliament will be further prorogued until Tuesday the 26th of November.

It is rather extraordinary that the Ville de Paris, a French three decker, after being in five engagements, should be the only ship that did not suffer materially in the storm on the 17th of September, and is a convincing proof that the French do not always equip their ships so badly as they did the Pegate, of 74 guns, which was fitted out for an East-India voyage, yet when taken by admiral Barrington was not deemed fit for a time of emergency, for a summer's cruise in the Channel, though when taken she suffered very little, notwithstanding about 40 of her crew were killed by the raging fire of the Foudroyant.

The last letters from Leghorn announce the confirmation of the maritime cities of Italy, in consequence of the appearance of a Turkish fleet of great force circumnavigating the coasts of the Adriatic. Some politicians think their destination is against Venice, (the consul of that republic having lately chagrined the Porte) but others, and with great probability, imagine that an attack upon Corsica is intended, some very dark intrigues having been discovered, in which the French ambassador was suspected to be a principal personage, to the intended detriment of the grand signior.

The reason of delaying the meeting of parliament until the latter end of November, is, that there may be less time for declamation, the real business of the nation being the great object of the present premier. Tididity was the rock on which lord North was wrecked, and therefore the new cabinet are determined not to be frightened from their duty by any patriotic storm whatsoever.

In the upper house of parliament the ministry are strong, his grace of Richmond, his grace of Grafton, lord Shelburne, besides several auxiliaries, compose a political phalanx of great strength. But in the lower house they will be beat hollow: Mr. T. Townshend and Mr. Pitt, are by no means equal to Messrs. Fox, Burke, and co.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the Hague says, a report prevailed, that the Danish ambassador had ordered all his tradesmen bills to be paid off, and it was thought he would soon return home. However, it is added, that he has once more requested a final answer, whether a restitution will be made for the late insults offered to the Danish flag, but no reply has yet been given.

Letters from Dublin say, that in consequence of the declarations made on the part of government by earl Temple, the business of Ireland is likely to go on with

amity to Great-Britain. The seamen come in with alacrity, the fencibles are to be abolished, and a bill of rights is to take place.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. C.) September 7.

By accounts from the country we learn, that Mr. John Laurens, a lieutenant-colonel in the rebel army, and son of Mr. Henry Laurens, now in London, was lately killed near Combakee river, in attempting to impede the operations of a detachment of his majesty's troops.

When we contemplate the character of this young gentleman, we have only to lament his great error on his outlet in life, in espousing a public cause which was to be sustained by taking up arms against his sovereign. Setting aside this single deviation from the path of rectitude, we know no one trait of his history which can tarnish his reputation as a man of honour, or affect his character as a gentleman. His generosity of temper and liberality of opinion were as extensive as his abilities; as a soldier he fought for glory, and as a citizen he pursued what he thought to be the true interests of his country; he constantly condemned every oppressive measure adopted against the loyalists, and always contended, that a steady and disinterested adherence to political tenets, though in opposition to his own, ought to render their possessor an object of esteem rather than of persecution. His humanity can be no better illustrated than by mentioning what we are well assured was the case, that he highly reprobated the refusal of Matthews, the rebel governor, to the proposal from this garrison, respecting the purchase of a quantity of rice; on this generous principle, that it was cruel to withhold from those persons whom the assembly of the province had banished, the provisions which were necessary for the support, in a foreign country, of the slaves they were to carry with them.

While we were thus marking the death of an enemy, who was dangerous to our cause from his abilities, we hope we shall stand excused for paying tribute, at the same time, to the moral excellencies of his character. Happy would it be for the distressed families of those persons who are to leave this garrison with his majesty's troops, that another Laurens could be found!

Sept. 10. Last Saturday arrived the armed schooner John, captain Lucas, from New-York, after a passage of 24 days. In her came passengers, lieutenant-colonel Mulgrave, major Coffin, John Cruzen, Esq; Dr. Spence, and sundry other gentlemen.

Charles town, 9th September, 1782.

THOSE persons who have given in their names to the quarter-master general's office, to go to Florida, are advertised that vessels will be prepared for them in the course of this week. All other persons intending to go there, and who have not yet given in their names, are requested to do it before Thursday next, after which day none can be received.

On Saturday next, they will be informed of the time and place of embarkation, by calling at the quarter-master-general's office.

Sept. 12. The editor of this paper finds himself under the necessity of discontinuing its publication, but cannot take leave of his indulgent readers without returning his warmest acknowledgments for the kind reception given his endeavours to gratify their curiosity, or add to their amusement. He assures them, that he is deeply impressed with a sense of their favours which neither change of place, or alteration of circumstances, can ever possibly eradicate. However gloomy the prospect may at present appear to those who have so long and strenuously contributed their best endeavours to support the royal cause at the risk of their lives, and expence of every thing that was dear—he still hopes, that ere long, a ray of light will illumine their western regions, and that their views and expectations will yet be happily terminated.

S A L E M, November 21.

The following extracts of letters, which passed between his excellency general Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, are said to be genuine.

Extract of a letter from his excellency general Washington, to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, September 8, 1782.

"I cannot help remarking that your excellency has several times lately taken occasion to mention that all hostilities stand suspended on your part. I must confess that to me this expression wants explanation: I can have no conception of a suspension of hostilities, but that which arises from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations. That your excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial suspension, may be admitted: but whether this has been owing to political or other motives, is not for me to decide: it is, however, a well known fact, that at the same time the British cruisers on our coast have been more than usually alert; and while Americans are admitted to understand their real interest, it will be difficult for them, when a suspension of hostilities is spoken of, to separate the idea of its extending to sea as well as land."

"I cannot ascribe the inroads of savages upon our northwestern frontiers to the causes from whence your

• We are informed from the best authority, that this is totally false; colonel Laurens having been one of the first who proposed the confiscation of the property of the disaffected.

excellency supposes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the commander in chief in Canada; for by prisoners and deserters, it is apparent, that those ravaging parties are composed of white troops, under the command of officers regularly commissioned, as well as savages; and it would be a solecism to suppose that such parties could be out without the knowledge of their commander in chief."

Extract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, to his excellency general Washington, dated New York, September 12, 1782.

"Partial though our suspension of hostilities may be called, I thought it sufficient to have prevented those cruelties in the Jerseys (I vowed) which I have had occasion to mention more than once. But if war was the choice, I never expected this suspension should operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practised by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with your excellency, that mutual agreement is necessary for a suspension of hostilities; and in without this mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I must at the same time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to discern the object we contend for, I disapprove of all hostilities, both by land and sea, as they only tend to multiply the miseries of individuals, when the public can reap no advantage by success."

"As to the savages, I have the best assurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were sent out, and that messengers were dispatched to recall those who had gone forth before that time; and I have particular assurances of disapprobation of all that happened to your party on the line of Sandusky, except so far as was necessary for self defence."

Captain Thorndike, in a brig from Beverly, bound to the West-Indies, was taken in our bay last week, by a small privateer from Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. It has been reported, that she has also taken several other vessels.

BOSTON, November 19.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place she left the 26th ult. By this vessel we have received intelligence, that lord Howe with the British fleet having appeared in sight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to urue to him, when they immediately stood for the coast of Barbary, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, stood for, and (as the account says) effectually relieved that fortress. One Spanish ship of 74 guns, it is said, was taken. We must wait a late arrival for the particulars of this event.

It is with great regret that we inform our readers, that the ship Argo, captain Levitt, from France, was lost on Moon Island on Thursday night in the snow storm. All the crew were saved, and a small part of the cargo.

[Another Boston paper of the same date says]

Last Tuesday arrived here a brig from Cadiz, in 28 days; by her we learn that the siege of Gibraltar was raised, but we beg our readers would suspend their judgment till we receive it more particularly.

NEW-LONDON, November 29.

We hear, that a few days since the dead body of a man was found drove ashore near Pine Neck, north shore of Long-Island, and that near the same place a number of dead sheep, &c. were found drove ashore, having their legs tied. From the above circumstance it is judged, that some boat from the main, in the next trade, is lost, together with the people on board. As this is not the first instance of people losing their lives in this pernicious trade, it is hoped others will take warning, lest they meet with the same judgment.

FISH-KILL, December 5.

The enemy, we learn, are fortifying at Huntington. They have pitched on a burying yard for their purpose, and have dug up graves and grave-stones, to the great grief of the people there, who, when they remonstrated against the proceeding, received nothing but abuse in return.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Last night arrived his majesty's sloop Savage, in 12 days from Penopscot, the garrison of which port were all well, after having been reinforced from Halifax, where the Magnificent's leak had been discovered, the ship thoroughly repaired, and the Caton was hove down and near ready. On the passage, in Boston bay, the Savage retook a brig transport, with lumber, bound from Quebec for Europe, that had been made prize of by a Boston privateer; the brig is arrived here with the Montague transport ship, with lumber from Penopscot.

On Monday evening came up a brigantine, in nineteen days from Montserrat, by which we are informed, that a British fleet, said to consist of men of war and transports with troops (reported to be that for the West-Indies, conveyed by the grand British fleet under lord Howe, mentioned in our last paper) had arrived at Barbados; and, by the same channel we are told, that no French fleet had yet reached the West-Indies.

CHATHAM, December 4.

Defection, for some weeks past, has been very frequent, particularly from the 40th regiment and the new levies.

There are a number of transports gathering at New-York, but for what purpose time will determine.

To EDMOND LUDLOW, Esq; in the Shades.

YOU have been misinformed with respect to the quantity of live lumber contained in our state. Not a man is to be found, who enters within the temple walls in a legislative capacity, but strives to forward the public business with the greatest dispatch and economy. There exists constantly, among the members, a diversity of opinions, respecting the propriety or impropriety of any measure proposed; this causes delay; but it is our misfortune, and not our fault. You know very well, that the long parliament, of which you were a member, did not always agree unanimously. It is true, that we are divided into two parties at present. Formerly we had three among us, but some late successes that we have had in repelling our invaders, hath extinguished one, or united them with one of the other parties now existing. They were called the true blues, the aristocratic blues, and the traitors. The traitors are no where now to be found except among our late invaders, where the worst of them fled for protection, the rest have joined the aristocrats, and, to use the vulgar language of this country, the present existing parties are known by the appellations of *seabeans* and *patridges*. The *patridges* (like the bird of that name) are strutting, dancing, sisseting creatures. They are very proud of their fine feathers, always timid when danger is near; and because their ancestors were lucky enough (no matter by what means) to lay in a large stock of provisions for them, they look with contempt on the *seabeans*; and will not admit them into company if they can help it. In politics they act by night and day, and generally carry on their works in the dark, but sometimes attempt to spring them in daylight. They have always had a warm side for the traitors, and would wish to restore them to the privileges of free citizens. If they succeed, we shall no doubt have a complete aristocracy; or at last, be delivered up, or sold, to the Vandals, with whom we have been long at war. The *seabeans* are a set of rugged hardy fellows, timid at their first entering into action, but under the conduct of good leaders, will do any thing for their country's good. They have supported the late war, fought our battles, and behaved like men, during the greatest dangers. In politics, as in war, they act by storm, by which means they often suffer considerably, and the *patridges* now and then spring a mine upon them unexpectedly; but the *seabeans* being the most numerous body, it is thought they will carry the day at last. The most remarkable character we have among us, is an old woman in breeches. This good lady, is said to understand Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the language of our great ally. She is a remarkable politician, and provided you flatter her sufficiently, and let her have her own way, you may pass with her for a very good citizen. But on the contrary,

"Offend her, and she knows not to forgive."
She is an adept in chymistry, and has succeeded in the art of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers. This she bottles up for the use of courts, and calls it the "grand elixir of court favour." The good old lady, from an over zeal for the good people of this country, hath sometimes had the misfortune to throw cold water on the sacred fire of liberty; but as it has been generally believed that she erred from ignorance, and not by design, except with a view to secure the favour of the populace, for "vox populi, vox Dei," she still holds her place in the sanhedrim, and probably will continue to do so to the end of her days. She sometimes is taken in a little by the *patridges*, who make use of her grand elixir for that purpose, but it is to be hoped that they will not entirely gain her over to their party.

If you think proper to continue your correspondence, you shall probably hear from me again. In the mean time I remain your very humble servant,

U T O P I U S.

Green-hill, Charles county, November 30, 1782.
On Wednesday the 1st of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, precisely at 12 o'clock, will be exposed to SALE, for tobacco of 1840, including 4 per cent. for cart, not inspected more than 3 months, and credit given in part for two or three years, if required; no interest for 6 months, provided the first payment be made in time; and should any of the purchasers incline to pay money, I will take it at the rate of two silver dollars per cent. if offered within 40 days from the time of sale; the following articles, to wit:

A NEAT and valuable assortment of London PLATE, amongst which are a pair of candlesticks with snuffers and pan for ditto, a chased coffee-pot, tea-pot and cream-pot, a waiter, a punch ladle, a mahogany silver mounted case, containing a dozen silver handled knives and forks, a mahogany frame with three silver casters, a mustard spoon and two glass cruets; a silver mounted case with two canisters; a butter-boat two bottle-stands, &c. a quantity of neat London mahogany furniture, consisting of a spinet, tables (one of them for cards), chairs, looking glasses, &c. a very good theodolite, with a two perch chain; a pretty assortment of china and glass ware, with many other articles too tedious to mention. I have also some furniture of an inferior kind to dispose of.

SAMUEL HANSON.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Drane, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock supposed to be an N. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tirvel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 2, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Allen's freddy, in Charles county, Maryland, on the 25th of November last, a MULATTO man named Daniel Cain, but calls himself Thomas or James Proctor, 19 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is well made though somewhat slender, middling flat face and a remarkable small short nose, wears his own short black hair; on the inside of one of his legs (I think the left) is a small scar just below his knee, occasioned by the kick of a horse; on examination, on his back, perhaps may be seen the scars or marks of some stripes he received some time ago (not for his goodness); he intends to pass as a free man, and is either going to camp or to sea; he was sold to me by Charles county court until the age of 31 years; had on when he went away, a new pair of breeches and jacket of mixed country cloth, cuffs and collar to the jacket of the same, a new pair of white yarn stockings, new shoes with strings, cotton shirts, and a new straw hat; he may likely change his dress, as he is an artful fellow and a notorious liar. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid runaway, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Middleton, at Pomonkey, taken up as a stray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder WL connected, and on the near buttock with something like the letter M, though very imperfect; he is shod before paces pretty fast, has a very small tail, a few white hairs in his rhead, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

On Wednesday the 18th of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be offered to public sale, at the plantation of the late John Leffrange Brogden,

SUNDRY likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Likewise will be offered to sale on that day, the noted running horse CHATHAM. The above effects will be sold for ready money, by

2X HUMPHRY BELT, } executors.
T. WATKINS, }

Corn-hill street, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782.

THE subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of buck and doe skin breeches, gloves, and shamoy linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be supplied at as reasonable a price as they can purchase them in Baltimore-town; and as Mr. Charles Lansdale rides post from the said city to Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by sending their measures they may have them postage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he keeps tavern as well as private entertainment; and will make it his study to give due satisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

2

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 16, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of this present month, a NEGRO woman named Beck, about 38 years of age, stout and well made, and has a white lock in the fore part of her wool or hair; had on and took away with her, a white kersey jacket and two linsy petticoats striped with black and yellow, a calico jacket and skirt, and sundry other wearing apparel; half of a large blanket, and a pair of high-heeled shoes and no buckles; and as she is a cunning artful wench, she will endeavour to pass for a free woman, and snake towards Calvert county, where she was bred. Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her so that I may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Annapolis.

2X THOMAS PRYSE.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Charlotte-hall school will attend at the Cool-springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and proposals, and agree and contract with any person who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

All persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the said school, are requested to pay forthwith their several subscriptions unto the treasurer, or to some one of the trustees.

Signed per order,

6w HENRY TUBMAN, register.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable belonging to the subscriber, an English made SADDLE, with a hog-skin seat, and a pair of holsters; there are two rings in the back part of the seat to tie a coat on with, and a slit in the fore part of the flaps to fasten the holsters on; had a new blue broad-cloth saddle-cloth bound with white.

Likewise taken from off another saddle, a pair of PLATED STIRRUPS, very flat on the rims.

The above reward will be given for the saddle, and three dollars for the stirrups, paid by me,

2X GEORGE MANN.

December 3, 1782.

WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

ONE HUNDRED SPANISH DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Montgomery county, the 6th day of February last, a NEGRO MAN, named CASSAR, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, and made of a yellow complexion, he is an artful cunning fellow, and I expect he will endeavour to impose himself on strangers as a free man, and probably may have got a pass as such. He understands something of the carpenter's and cooper's business. I apprehend his design was, when he ran away, to join, as a recruit, either the enemy or the American army. Had on, when he went away, a cotton jacket and breeches, tow linen shirt, coarse shoes and stockings, and a tolerable good hat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to me, at West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall, if taken up and secured in this state, receive fifty dollars, and if out of the state of Maryland the above reward, paid by

2X RICHARD COWMAN.

JOHN RANDALL.

At his STORE on the DOCK, has for SALE, at the lowest prices, for cash or tobacco at cash price,

A GENTEEL assortment of the following articles, viz.

Superfine & second clothes.	Fine and coarse linen and
Drab & other coarse clothes	brillians.
Black and white Italian	Writing paper.
gauzes and crapes.	Ink powder.
Black velvet and corduroy.	Indigo and fig blue.
Fustians.	Sewing threads and Gilt.
Camlets.	Pins and needles.
Black and white Italian	Mens and womens white
gauzes and crapes.	and coloured gloves.
Black lace.	Mens fine hats.
Black feathers and powder-puffs.	Umbrellas.
Mode and pelong.	Ribands.
Damask table-clothes.	Gilt and pearl buttons.
Silk quilted petticoats.	Steel hat pins.
Mens English shoes.	Clasp and pen-knives.
Mens silk, worsted, cotton,	Rafors.
thread and yarn hofe.	Scissors.
Womens cotton and worsted ditto.	Small iron & brass padlocks.
Silk & worsted shoe shapers.	Frying-pans.
Violet, pompadore, dark	Window glass, 10 by 8.
& light ground chintzes	Coffee and chocolate.
& calicoes.	Hyson and bohea tea.
Gauze silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs.	Loaf and brown sugar.
Cambicks.	Apple brandy, spirit, rum,
	old French brandy, or
	the quarter cask or gallon.

Office of Finance, November 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant," which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

2X ROBERT MORRIS.

JOHN BAKER,

TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house formerly in possession of Mr. Joseph Selby, where he intends to carry on his business, with the assistance of the public, in the best and most expeditious manner. Those ladies and gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost exertions, and most grateful acknowledgments, from the public's humble servant,

2X JOHN BAKER.

N. B. Cash or country produce will be taken in payment.

November 11, 1782.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, a NEGRO man named SAM, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, and about thirty years of age; had sundry sorts of good cloathing, and I suspect he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as he is fluent with his tongue and very cunning; perhaps he will endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he is well acquainted there, or to Annapolis, or London-town, where he says he was born and his relations live. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have five pounds specie reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH WOOD.

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

2X Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 19, 1782.

L O N D O N, October 4.

Y advices from Constantinople we learn, that great jealousies are entertained of a certain ambassador respecting the late dreadful conflagration in that city; and it is strongly suspected, that a distribution of gold among the factions there has brought matters to the present alarming crisis. The populace are in the utmost confusion, being in general of opinion, that the sublime Porte has been duped by the most intriguing nation in Europe, more famous for extending their empire by politics than war. In order to appease the public, the grand seignior has secured the above mentioned ambassador in the castle of the Seven Towers.

Extra of a letter from Newcastle, September 7.

We are assured that above 6000 acres of land are sown in Scotland with tobacco, which if it pays the duty of 1/3 per lb. will bring in 600,000l. Above 1000 acres of the above is on the banks of the Tweed. We are well informed that the Scots intend to apply next session, for a repeal of the duty on Scotch tobacco.

His holiness the pope is so very passionate that he often forgets himself; like Junius the second, he is a kick and cane his attendants for the most trifling offence: during his stay at Vienna, he picked a quarrel with the count Cayutha, the prime minister, and ordered him a slap in the face before a numerous company, which occasioned a great deal of scandal.

The Dutch have suffered irreparable damage, in as much as their herring fisheries having been interrupted, at lucrative branch of trade has slipped through their fingers, and going to take another course. The Danes and Swedes have now got those orders for pickled herrings, which, before the war, were nearly engrossed by the Dutch. The Swedes in particular have turned their thoughts to the salting of herrings; and in the city of Gottenburgh alone, there were this year cured 19,000 tons of herrings; 3700 tons were smoked, and the whole that were spoiled produced 2845 tons of oil.

A packet has been received at the honourable Mr. Townshend's office, containing advices that the combined forces commenced their attack on Gibraltar on the 13th ult. about 9 o'clock in the evening, but general Elliot had prudently waited till the floating batteries came within reach, when he began a powerful and incessant fire with red hot balls, which did such execution as to oblige them to retreat with precipitation to Algeiras. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been very great, from the number of troops that were embarked, 1500 of whom are said to have perished in this long expected attack upon our brave garrison.

Tuesday next both houses of parliament will be further prorogued until Tuesday the 16th of November.

It is rather extraordinary that the Ville de Paris, a French three decker, after being in five engagements, should be the only ship that did not suffer materially in the storm on the 17th of September, and is a convincing proof that the French do not always equip their ships so badly as they did the Pegase, of 74 guns, which was fitted out for an East-India voyage, yet when taken by admiral Barrington was not deemed fit at a time of emergency, for a summer's cruise in the Channel, though when taken she suffered very little, notwithstanding about 40 of her crew were killed by the raking fire of the Foudroyant.

The last letters from Leghorn announce the conformation of the maritime cities of Italy, in consequence of the appearance of a Turkish fleet of great force circling the coasts of the Adriatic. Some politicians think their destination is against Venice, (the capital of that republic having lately chagrined the Porte) but others, and with great probability, imagine that an attack upon Corsica is intended, some very dark intrigues having been discovered, in which the French ambassador was suspected to be a principal personage, to the intended detriment of the grand signior.

The reason of delaying the meeting of parliament until the latter end of November, is, that there may be time for declamation, the real business of the nation being the great object of the present premier. Timidity was the rock on which lord North was wrecked, and therefore the new cabinet are determined not to be frightened from their duty by any patriotic storm whatsoever.

In the upper house of parliament the ministry are strong, his grace of Richmond, his grace of Grafton, lord Shelburne, besides several auxiliaries, compose a political phalanx of great strength. But in the lower house they will be beat hollow: Mr. T. Townshend and Mr. Pitt, are by no means equal to Messrs. Fox, Burke, and Co.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the Hague says, a report prevailed, that the Danish ambassador had ordered all his trade bills to be paid off, and it was thought he would soon return home. However, it is added, that he has once more requested a final answer, whether a constitution will be made for the late insults offered to the Danish flag, but no reply has yet been given.

Letters from Dublin say, that in consequence of the declarations made on the part of government by earl Temple, the business of Ireland is likely to go on with

amity to Great-Britain. The seamen come in with alacrity, the fencibles are to be abolished, and a bill of rights is to take place.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. C.) September 7.

By accounts from the country we learn, that Mr. John Laurens, a lieutenant-colonel in the rebel army, and son of Mr. Henry Laurens, now in London, was lately killed near Combakee river, in attempting to impede the operations of a detachment of his majesty's troops.

When we contemplate the character of this young gentleman, we have only to lament his great error on his outset in life, in espousing a public cause which was to be sustained by taking up arms against his sovereign. Setting aside this single deviation from the path of rectitude, we know no one trait of his history which can tarnish his reputation as a man of honour, or affect his character as a gentleman. His generosity of temper and liberality of opinion, were as extensive as his abilities; as a soldier he fought for glory, and as a citizen he pursued what he thought to be the true interests of his country; he constantly condemned every oppressive measure adopted against the loyalists, and always contended, that a steady and disinterested adherence to political tenets, though in opposition to his own, ought to render their possessor an object of esteem rather than of persecution. His humanity can be no better illustrated than by mentioning what we are well assured was the case, that he highly reprobated the refusal of Matthews, the rebel governor, to the proposal from this garrison, respecting the purchase of a quantity of rice; on this generous principle, that it was cruel to withhold from those persons whom the assembly of the province had banished, the provisions which were necessary for the support, in a foreign country, of the slaves they were to carry with them.

While we were thus marking the death of an enemy, who was dangerous to our cause from his abilities, we hope we shall stand excused for paying tribute, at the same time, to the moral excellencies of his character. Happy would it be for the distressed families of those persons who are to leave this garrison with his majesty's troops, that another Laurens could be found!

Sept. 10. Last Saturday arrived the armed schooner John, captain Lucas, from New-York, after a passage of 24 days. In her came passengers, lieutenant-colonel Mulgrave, major Coffin, John Cruden, Esq; Dr. Spence, and sundry other gentlemen.

Charles town, 9th September, 1782.

THOSE persons who have given in their names to the quarter-master-general's office, to go to Florida, are advertised that vessels will be prepared for them in the course of this week. All other persons intending to go there, and who have not yet given in their names, are requested to do it before Thursday next, after which day none can be received.

On Saturday next, they will be informed of the time and place of embarkation, by calling at the quarter-master-general's office.

Sept. 12. The editor of this paper finds himself under the necessity of discontinuing its publication, but cannot take leave of his indulgent readers without returning his warmest acknowledgments for the kind reception given his endeavours to gratify their curiosity, or add to their amusement. He assures them, that he is deeply impressed with a sense of their favours which neither change of place, or alteration of circumstances, can ever possibly eradicate. However gloomy the prospect may at present appear to those who have so long and strenuously contributed their best endeavours to support the royal cause at the risk of their lives, and expence of every thing that was dear—he still hopes, that ere long, a ray of light will illumine these western regions, and that their views and expectations will yet be happily terminated.

S A L E M, November 11.

The following extracts of letters, which passed between his excellency general Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, are said to be genuine.

Extra of a letter from his excellency general Washington, to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, September 8, 1782.

"I cannot help remarking that your excellency has several times lately taken occasion to mention that all hostilities stand suspended on your part. I must confess that to me this expression wants explanation: I can have no conception of a suspension of hostilities, but that which arises from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations. That your excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial suspension, may be admitted; but whether this has been owing to political or other motives, is not for me to decide: it is, however, a well known fact, that at the same time the British cruisers on our coast have been more than usually alert; and while Americans are admitted to understand their real interest, it will be difficult for them, when a suspension of hostilities is spoken of, to separate the idea of its extending to sea as well as land.

"I cannot ascribe the inroads of savages upon our northwestern frontiers to the causes from whence your

"We are informed from the best authority, that this is totally false; colonel Laurens having been one of the first who proposed the confiscation of the property of the disaffected.

excellency supposes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the commander in chief in Canada; for by prisoners and deserters, it is apparent, that those ravaging parties are composed of white troops, under the command of officers regularly commissioned, as well as savages; and it would be a solecism to suppose that such parties could be out without the knowledge of their commander in chief."

Extra of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, to his excellency general Washington, dated New-York, September 12, 1782.

"Partial though our suspension of hostilities may be called, I thought it sufficient to have prevented those cruelties in the Jerseys (avowed) which I have had occasion to mention more than once. But if war was the choice, I never expected this suspension should operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practised by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with your excellency, that mutual agreement is necessary for a suspension of hostilities; and that without this mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I must at the same time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to discern the object we contend for, I disapprove of all hostilities, both by land and sea, as they only tend to multiply the miseries of individuals, when the public can reap no advantage by success.

"As to the savages, I have the best assurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were sent out, and that messengers were dispatched to recall those who had gone forth before that time; and I have particular assurances of disapprobation of all that happened to your party on the fire of Sandusky, except so far as was necessary for self defence."

Captain Thorndike, in a brig from Beverly, bound to the West-Indies, was taken in our bay last week, by a small privateer from Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. It has been reported, that she has also taken several other vessels.

B O S T O N, November 19.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place she left the 26th ult. By this vessel we have received intelligence, that lord Howe with the British fleet having appeared in sight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to pursue them, when they immediately stood for the coast of Barbary, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, stood for, and (as the account says) effectually relieved that fortress. One Spanish ship of 74 guns, it is said, was taken. We must wait a later arrival for the particulars of this event.

It is with great regret that we inform our readers, that the ship Argo, captain Levit, from France, was lost on Moon Island on Thursday night in the snow storm. All the crew were saved, and a small part of the cargo.

[Another Boston paper of the same date says]

Last Tuesday arrived here a brig from Cadiz, in 23 days; by her we learn that the siege of Gibraltar was raised, but we beg our readers would suspend their judgment till we receive it more particularly.

NEW-LONDON, November 29.

We hear, that a few days since the dead body of a man was found drove ashore near Pine Neck, north shore of Long-Island, and that near the same place a number of dead sheep, &c. were found drove ashore, having their legs tied. From the above circumstance it is judged, that some boat from the main, in the illicit trade, is lost, together with the people on board. As this is not the first instance of people losing their lives in this pernicious trade, it is hoped others will take warning, lest they meet with the same judgment.

F I S H - K I L L, December 5.

The enemy, we learn, are fortifying at Huntington. They have pitched on a burying yard for their purpose, and have dug up graves and grave-stones, to the great grief of the people there, who, when they remonstrated against the proceeding, received nothing but abuse in return.

N E W - Y O R K, December 4.

Last night arrived his majesty's sloop Savage, in 12 days from Penopscot, the garrison of which port were all well, after having been reinforced from Halifax, where the Magnificent's leak had been discovered, the ship thoroughly repaired, and the Caton was hove down and near ready. On the passage, in Boston bay, the Savage retook a brig transport, with lumber, bound from Quebec for Europe, that had been made prize of by a Boston privateer; the brig is arrived here with the Montague transport ship, with lumber from Penopscot.

On Monday evening came up a brigantine, in nineteen days from Montserrat, by which we are informed, that a British fleet, said to consist of men of war and transports with troops (reported to be that for the West-Indies, conveyed by the grand British fleet under lord Howe, mentioned in our last paper) had arrived at Barbados; and, by the same channel we are told, that no French fleet had yet reached the West-Indies.

C H A T H A M, December 4.

Defection, for some weeks past, has been very frequent, particularly from the 40th regiment and the new levies.

There are a number of transports gathering at New-York, but for what purpose time will determine.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.
Extra of a letter, dated Uxbridge, near Charles-town,
South-Carolina, October 5, 1782.

"To write news I have none scarce worth communicating, except that the fleet of transports from Jamaica are arrived, and which, with the fleet arrived a few days before, make upwards of 90 sail: they have threatened to carry away the 1500 negroes they have collected; but if they do, our government is determined to confiscate every marriage settlement of their friends, and all the debts due to Great-Britain by the good citizens of this state. Every preparation is making by them for a speedy evacuation, and orders are issued to the troops to be ready to embark on the 10th of this month, but I imagine they cannot go before the third division of transports from Quebec arrives: indeed I look for to enter Charles town the 25th or 26th at farthest. The Tories are in a most cruel plight; they are ill used by the British and despised by the honest Americans. Enclosed I also send you one of their orders for the poor devils of loyalists, in order to shew you how they are to be disposed of.

"This day they have evacuated their works on James Island, and the refugees are on board the transports.

"Our army, under that gallant major-general Greene, has been very sickly, but is now tolerably healthy, and few deaths have happened among them."

(C O P Y.)

Charles-town, September 29, 1782.

THOSE persons who have given in their names to the Q. M. G. D. to go with the army are informed, that the commander in chief will not permit the troops to be incumbered with followers; but they will be accommodated with passages for themselves and families, either to Eu ope, Nova-Scotia, East-Florida, St. Lucia, or Jamaica, as may suit their convenience.

It is recommended to them to decide as soon as possible, as the embarkation for East-Florida will commence to-morrow morning.

JOHN MCKINNON, D. Q. M. G.

Dec. 14. The brig —, capt. Allen, is arrived in our river from St. Thomas's, after a passage of 18 days. She brings an account of the arrival at that island of a Danish vessel from Lisbon, in a short passage. This last spoke another from the gut of Gibraltar, which informed, that that fortress had been relieved by Lord Howe; and that he saw the combined and British fleets engaged for several hours, and were still engaging when he came off.

Extra of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 11.

"I feel for America, as we find the British newspapers breathe a revengeful spirit against it, by all accounts their headstrong spirit seems to determine them to drive every thing to destruction, rather than let you have your independence."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at l'Orient, dated October 24, 1782, brought by the ship Congress, captain Geddes, arrived at Baltimore.

"With respect to peace, I can scarcely convey you my own ideas; Mr. Fitzherbert is still at Paris. However, when I reflect on the revolution in the ministry since the death of the marquis of Rockingham, on the advantages the neutral powers are experiencing from the trade on the coasts of the European powers at war, on the disposition of France, and on the variety of interests there is to confute and reconcile before it can take place, I am of opinion, on the whole, it is at a greater distance than many people expect. I believe Great-Britain would willingly acknowledge the independence of America, but for the alliance with France; offensive and defensive are words they cannot digest.

"The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet has suffered exceedingly by a gale of wind, on the 17th of September, and since that by capture. Two of the convoy, viz. the *Ramilles* and *Centaur*, each of 74 guns, went down; great part of the crew of the former are at present in this place, that of the latter, we are informed by the prisoners, went on board the *Ville de Paris*, which was dismantled. Several of the merchantmen also foundered. Three New-England privateers have brought seven into this port, and five or six days ago, captain Barry arrived with four, besides a number I have heard of being in different ports of France. Above five thousand hogheads out of the fleet in l'Orient—a good sample of Jamaica sugars."

Other accounts say, that admiral Graves, who was on board one of the above ships, saved himself, with his captain and some others, by getting on board one of the merchant ships, that has since been captured and carried into France.

ANNAPOLIS, December 19.

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Congress, captain Geddes, from Port l'Orient; brig Nesbit, captain James, schooner Paragon, captain Jones, and schooner Plunket, captain Campbell, from the Havana.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions, that five French frigates, which were sent on a secret expedition, had returned to France, after having effected the entire demolition of the Hudson's-bay company's factories and possessions, and carried off pelts, &c. to an immense value.

To the honourable the GENERAL SANHEDRIM of CALIFORNIA,

The memorial, instructions, and advice, of Oeconomy, senior, Oeconomy, junior, and Oeconomy, youngest, in behalf of themselves and all the oeconomists in this State, most respectfully and pertinently sheweth,

THAT you are our servants, and therefore bound to obey us, and do every thing that we order you to do, in your power.

That we are informed, one branch of your honourable body hath begun the great work of oeconomy, so much desired by all of us, but as we look upon the system not yet complete, we beg leave to suggest, order, and direct, some further alterations in the plan, by which it may be fully competent to the grand work.

In order to which, we direct and instruct you to move for, and pass a bill to abolish the grand executive council of this state, and every other civil office dependent thereon. We are aware of the objection that may be made to this proposal, to wit, that such a law would be repugnant to our constitution and form of government, but that being only a dead letter, and the necessity of the times requiring the greatest oeconomy, we have no doubt but such a bill will and ought to pass.

But as we do not mean to leave the state entirely without an executive, we instruct and command you to appoint a perpetual dictator, and a perpetual accountant-general, with full powers, who, provided you make a proper choice, will undoubtedly be competent to all the public business within this state, except that of legislation, and perhaps in a few years may be competent to that also.

For your dictator, we recommend your present financier during his natural life, to be succeeded by the next man in the state, who can come nearest to him in the arts of dissimulation and prevarication.

For your accountant we recommend a very honourable gentleman, the initials of whose name and title, if arithmetically taken, will make out the two hundredth of the one hundredth part of a man.

That these officers be empowered to call to their assistance all the members of the upper house, and as many of the negative men in the lower house as may be deemed necessary, who shall be obliged to serve the state gratis, under the penalty of three hundred pounds specie for every neglect or refusal.

I thus equipt and empowered, we are confident these two officers may do all your drudgery, and as the gentlemen recommended are of our family, we make no doubt but they will do your business for small salaries, whereby your civil list will be reduced to a mere trifle, provided an old woman in breeches can be found to lend a helping hand.

The premises being considered, may it please your honours, we conceive that you cannot doubt of the utility, convenience, and necessity, of the plan herein recommended, and therefore hope, the same may be passed into a law, and we will pray, &c.

December 15th, 1782.

ON Thursday the 9th day of January next, will be presented, to the highest bidder, the well known ferry opposite to Alexandria, commonly called Clifford's-ferry, with the houses, and thirty-nine acres of very valuable land.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

December 2, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel Alexander How rd Magruder, late of Prince George's county, deceased, for either former or late dealings with him at his store or otherwise, are requested immediately to settle the same. Those indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, must renew them and pay the interest due thereon; and those indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment, or give their bonds for the same, without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at the deceased's late store-house by Mr. Henry Truman Compton, who will have the books and papers in his care, and has sufficient authority from us to settle and collect the balances due thereon. All persons also who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

JANE MAGRUDER, administratrix,
WILLIAM MAGRUDER, administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, to pass a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cecil counties, and calling the same Smallwood county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 2, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Allen's, fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on the 25th of November last, a MULATTO man named Daniel Cain, but calls himself Thomas or James Proctor, 19 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is well made though somewhat slender, middling flat face and a remarkable small short nose, wears his down short black hair; on the inside of one of his legs (I think the left) is a small scar just below his knee, occasioned by the kick of a horse; on examination, on his back, perhaps may be seen the scars or marks of some stripes he received some time ago (not for his goodness); he intends to pass as a free man, and is either going to camp or to sea; he was told to me by Charles county court until the age of 31 years; had on when he went away, a new pair of breeches and jacket of mixed country cloth, cuffs and collar to the jacket of the same, a new pair of white yarn stockings, new shoes with straws, cotton shirts, and a new straw hat; he may likely change his dress, as he is an artful fellow and a notorious liar. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid runaway, and secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Middleton, at Pomonkey, taken up as a stray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder WL connected, and on the near buttock with something like the letter M, though very imperfect; he is shod before, paces pretty fast, has a very small tail, a few white hairs in his forehead, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printers, heretof, a lad who can read and write well.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant." The notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander McAllen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur McAllen.

December 3, 1782.

Corn-hill street, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782.
THE subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of buck and doe skin breeches, gloves, and flannel linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be supplied at as reasonable a price as they can purchase them in Baltimore town; and as Mr. Charles Landisale rides post from the said city to Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by sending their measures they may have them postage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he keeps tavern as well as private entertainment, and will make it his study to give due satisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Charlotte-hall school will attend at the Cock Springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and proposals, and agree and contract with any person who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

All persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the said school, are requested to pay forthwith their several subscriptions unto the treasurer, or to some one of the trustees.

Signed per order,

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

Green-hill, Charles county, November 30, 1782.

On Wednesday the 1st of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, precisely at 12 o'clock, will be exposed to SALE, for tobacco of 1840, including 4 per cent. for cash, not inspected more than 8 months, and credit given in part for two or three years, if required; no interest for 6 months, provided the first payment be made in time; and should any of the purchasers incline to pay money, I will take it at the rate of two silver dollars per cent. if offered within 40 days from the time of sale; the following articles, to wit:

A NEAT and fashionable assortment of London PLATE, amongst which are a pair of candlesticks with snuffers and pan for ditto, a chafed coffee pot, tea-pot and cream pot, a waiter, a punch ladle, a mahogany silver mounted case, containing a dozen silver handled knives and forks, a mahogany frame with three silver casters, a mustard spoon and two glass cruets; a silver mounted case with two canisters; a butter-boat two bottle-stands, &c. a quantity of neat London mahogany furniture, consisting of a spinet, tables (one of them for cards), chairs, looking-glasses, &c. a very good theodolite, with a two perch chain; a pretty assortment of china and glass ware, with many other articles too tedious to mention. I have also some furniture of an inferior kind to dispose of.

3w 2 SAMUEL HANSON.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tirvel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

December 3, 1782.

WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Drane, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne's, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock supposed to be an R. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a large bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a large star on her forehead, and is branded on the near side IS. Whoever secures the said mare, so that I may get her again, shall have five pounds reward, paid by me.

MORRIS MILES.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1782.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.

WE may attribute the terrible fire that happened in this city, to the malefactors, who have set fire to six different places. From the quarters of Giamaji, to the castle of the Seven Towers are all reduced to ashes. We may reckon, among the other great number of houses and palaces which have been the prey of the flames, that of the emperor Constantine the great, the patriarchal church, the quarters of Soliman, where was the magnificent mosque, so named; the street of the penians; almost all the quarters of the Jews and Christians; likewise the synagogues and churches of the nations; many magnificent palaces and dwellings belonging to the members of the divan, and to other persons of distinction. In the seraglio even they have been in the greatest confusion; and as the flames approached, by degrees, his highness was upon the point of departing to Pera, to the palace of the ambassador Austria. It is computed, that above two thirds of the unhappy city exist no longer. About 5000 people have lost their lives. Many have been devoured by the flames; others have drowned themselves; others rushed into the mosques built of stone, where they met a terrible death; for these edifices formed a kind of heated oven by the flames. Since that horrid hour have been discovered often, combustible kindled the misfortune; which makes the inhabitants of Pera, who tremble for their safety, to keep a strict guard. The populace are extremely distressed. The Turks cry out against the infidels; all are very much excited against the government; they bellow forth threats against the grand seignior, who they are incapable of reigning; which gives a prospect of a general revolt; perhaps an entire revolution throughout the empire.

VIENNA, August 21. The emperor was on the point of setting out for Paris, when he heard of the death of the emperor of Austria and Barrieth, the last of his house, who is dead in the 46th year of age. This news, which seems to draw the attention of the imperial cabinet, at first suspended his majesty's journey. The dominions of the deceased emperor, we send to the king of Prussia, who by the emperor's will was his nephew.

The malefactors condemned to labour on the public works, were heretofore confined in the fortresses or long houses. The great design of shame was not attended to. It is now ordered, that chained together two and two, they be employed in cleaning the streets of the city; that for the first three days they be exhibited in their usual dresses, but afterwards both men and women shall have their heads shaved, and be clothed in coarse linen frocks. This punishment has been inflicted on some of these evil-doers, taken out of the place of correction, in this city, and it makes a dreadful impression on these wretches. They cry out, grinding their teeth and in the accent of despair, that they would rather be dead.

WARSAW, Sept. 7. Every thing is in the greatest confusion in the Crimea. The czar had much ado to save his life; but nineteen Russian regiments are on their march to re-establish him on his throne, which will be the easier done, as the court of Constantinople do not seem to interest itself in supporting the rebels.

HAAGUE, August 25. M. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, had an audience on Thursday last, with the deputies of the States General, in the chamber of Treves. His excellency was received at his coming, and accompanied at his departure, on the stairs, by Messrs. Van der Sandt and Treffens, members for Holland and Groningen, in the assembly of their high mightinesses. The city of Leyden has proposed to the States of Holland to examine the department of the marine.

Sept. 25. The reports that the passage boats between Dover and Calais had been stopped, prove to be groundless.

We are assured, that the treaty of commerce with the United States of America will be signed on Thursday next, and that this week a final resolution will be taken in the assembly of Holland, upon the proposition of the city of Leyden.

LONDON, October 4.

The morning chronicle of this day says, that by accident received yesterday, we learn that Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby have both asked leave to return home, in consequence of the last orders received, concerning their orders received first.

It is said that Mr. Flood will take no post in Ireland under government, till the king shall assent to a bill declaring the rights of the kingdom.

Mr. Fox has declared, since he last advices from Ireland, that that kingdom is more irreparably lost from Great-Britain, than North-America itself.

News has come, no body knows how, that the French have taken all our factories in Hudson's bay. The trade thither, since 1670, has been in the hands of a company; it consists at this day of nine members and a secretary. They fit out four ships yearly, manned by 150 sailors. The annual export scarcely exceeds 20,000 l. sterling; but on the return 2,000 l. duties are paid.

The Canada of 74 guns, is arrived from Jamaica at Portsmouth much damaged, in a gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland. By this ship we find divers

others of the fleet were greatly injured: the Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, has come off with the loss only of her main-mast; the Ramilies of 74, lost her main-top mast and fore-mast; the Glorieux of 74, her bowprit and mizen; the Centaur of 74, her bowprit and mizen-mast; the Canada of 74, her bowprit, mizen-mast, main-top and fore-mast; the Caton of 64, sprung a leak, and went for New-York with the Pallas of 32 guns. The convoy was dispersed, and several frigates are failed to the westward, to pick up the stragglers. From 40 per cent. upwards has been offered on many of these ships.

Oct. 2. We daily hear of damages received by the Jamaica convoy; some sunk, others dismantled, by those which arrive in the several ports of this kingdom. The Withywood, Edwards, was abandoned by the crew long after the storm; she made water very fast. The names of at least ten others which were dismantled, have come to hand.

DUBLIN, September 23.

The lord lieutenant has prorogued the parliament till the 23d of September next. The anniversary of the coronation of their majesties was yesterday observed here as usual.

The merchants corps of this city, at a general meeting at the royal exchange on the 20th instant; captain Arthur Standley in the chair:

Resolved unanimously, That the principle of our association is the defence of the king and kingdom, against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and that we consider the volunteer army as fully equal to both these purposes.

Resolved unanimously, That the levy of new regiments, under the name of fencibles, appears to us improper and in no sort necessary, but involves a well known ignominious distrust of the volunteers of Ireland, mischievous to the raising of the militia, and contrary to the plan of economy and saving, which we have been told was adopted in this kingdom.

Resolved, That we look on the adviser of this measure as an enemy to this country, and as a traitor to his king; because, that notwithstanding our well known force, he has given the enemy an idea that we were not able to defend ourselves without these fencibles.

Resolved, That we shall consider every member of a volunteer corps, who shall accept of a command, or who enters a fencible regiment, as unworthy of the name of an Irishman, and as sacrificing the real interests of his country to his mercenary views.

The resolves of the meetings held at Ballinacorney, by the deputies of thirty corps of volunteers; those of the volunteers of Carlow; those of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Armagh, &c. &c. run nearly in the same tenor.

At a meeting of deputies of fifteen corps at Lisburn, take notice that they are informed, that certain regiments are raising, to be named fencibles, who receive arms and ammunition from government, and who, after some time, are to receive pay: that every officer of Ulster, who takes a commission, or any soldier who enters one of these regiments, be regarded as an infamous deserter of his country's cause, and as such shall be expelled from the association. This measure is big with the most fatal consequences to Ireland, tending to disunite the volunteers and abate their courage; to seduce the members of parliament and turn them from their duty by corruption, &c. In short, this scheme, whether the offspring of ignorance or policy, leads to a mercenary army (which the experience of ages demonstrates to be destructive to the liberties of mankind) instead of an army of independent citizens. They declare that they will never do duty with any of these fencibles in any shape.

A letter from Francis Dobbs, one of these fencibles, directed to the meeting at Dungannon, being read, it was resolved, that such a man as he deserved no answer from the volunteers of Ulster; and that he might easily get the opinion they entertained of him and all such as he was.

SALEM, November 29.

Last Monday a cartel arrived here in 13 days from Quebec, with 133 prisoners. Another cartel failed from thence about the same time for Philadelphia with near 100 prisoners.

On Wednesday last captain Stephen Clay of the ship Iris, belonging to this port, arrived in 30 days from Cadiz, by whom we learn, that the important siege of Gibraltar has terminated unsuccessfully on the side of the combined forces of France and Spain. The British fleet, said to consist of 32 sail of the line, with 17 transports, on or about the 17th ult. arrived at Gibraltar, effectually succoured the garrison, and sailed again in a day or two afterwards on their return to England. The combined fleet, which lay at Algeiras, did not put out so speedily as was necessary to overtake the enemy. The siege was raised on the 13th, and all thoughts of renewing it were entirely relinquished.

On Thursday the 21st inst. the letter of marque ship Argo, mounting 18 carriage guns, and commanded by captain Trevett, was stranded near Old York harbour. She was from Nantes, with a cargo of dry goods, tea, brandy, nails, salt, iron, salt, &c. which, at the lowest computation, would have produced fifty thousand pounds sterling. The ship was running in for the harbour, under her top sail, with the wind at north-east, and full of snow; but unfortunately falling about her length to leeward, ran on a point of rocks, and was

instantly bilged; the long boat being hoisted out, was immediately staved; and the lanyards being cut, the masts went overboard, whilst the sea made a breach over the ship. In this situation were the crew and passengers, 74 in number, when the stern, being hove round by the sea, enabled some to swim to the shore, and by means of ropes to save the rest.

BOSTON, December 3.

By a vessel arrived at a neighbouring port from Martinico, which left that island the eighth of November, we have the very pleasing account, that on the 6th of that month the marquis de Bouille arrived there with a number of ships of the line, and 12,000 troops. This event has diffused great joy through the dominions of our illustrious ally in that quarter.

Tuesday arrived here (cloathed with the laurels of York-town) the first division of the French army, and yesterday arrived the second; the third are expected this day, and to-morrow the fourth.

Extra of a letter, dated London, September 27.

"We are informed, that Charles-town is soon to be evacuated; such times as the present, it behoves people in business to act with great caution; if a peace should not be concluded in the course of a few months, we are of opinion the war will continue several years; before three months are at an end, we shall be better able to judge.

WORCESTER, November 29.

On Friday morning last, five hundred horses, said to belong to two gentlemen in Hartford, passed through this town; they were on their return to the owners, having been employed in the service of the French troops for several months past.

NEWPORT, November 30.

Last Wednesday evening arrived here a small schooner, prize to the privateer schooner Kochambean, captain Keed, of this port; and this morning arrived an armed galley, of 8 carriage guns, and had 38 men, captured by the above privateer, off the Hook, after a close engagement of one day, during which, captain Keed lost a prize master, Mr. Benjamin Cornell of this town. The galley had her captain and one other officer killed, and several wounded.

The captain of the aforesaid galley, is said to be the noted Davenport, who has committed to many depredations in the Jerseys; the other person who was killed is one Bentley, late of this state, who deserted from Colonel Greene's regiment, and gave the enemy intelligence of his situation, by which that brave but unfortunate officer, with major Flag, were cruelly massacred.

PROVIDENCE, November 30.

Extra of a letter from Boston, dated November 27.

"A brig arrived here last evening from Cadiz, after a passage of 29 days. She brings an account of the relief of Gibraltar by lord Howe, who effected it with 32 ships of the line only, having evaded the vigilance of the commanders of the combined fleet, by his manoeuvres. When he arrived off Gibraltar, he defied the combined fleet, consisting of 32 sail, and finding it impossible to oppose to great a force, pushed up the straits, with the other fleet close at his heels, and by his manoeuvres led them on near the Barnary shore, where leaving them in a strong current which sets up, he took the levant wind, and in the morning lay down the straits, and completely relieved the garrison taking at the same time one ship of the line, some say six, and destroying all the gun-boats; after which he sailed for England."

FISH-KILL, December 12.

We hear that the remaining part of the garrison of Charles town is arrived at New York, consisting chiefly of Hessian troops and loyalist refugees; the latter of which are dispersed in Queen's county, where they are to linger out a dreary winter of cold and hunger.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

Extra of a letter from on board the ship Commerce, captain Truxton, of this port, dated St. Thomas, November 19, 1782.

"We had nothing particular on the voyage, except a smart engagement with a brig mounting 14 four pounders, and a copper bottom schooner, mounting 14 six pounders. The schooner behaved the most brave, sustaining the greatest part of our fire, and of course was most damaged: she had fourteen men killed and wounded, among the latter the captain, since dead. The brig had three men killed and four wounded. Accounts from Tortola say, that the crews of both the above vessels acknowledged themselves to be our prizes, but another brig, called the Quaker, mounting 20 nine pounders, and the Amazon frigate, heaving in sight, obliged us to abandon them.

"All our fleet arrived safe, from whom, and the Americans on shore, captain Truxton and his crew receive the greatest applause, it being the first drubbing those pickeroons have met with. You will be astonished when I tell you we had but one killed and three or four wounded.

"My information of this you may depend on, as it is verbatim from the captain of the schooner to his agent here.

"I constantly expected to see the schooner sink, she having her fore-mast wounded in three places, and main-mast in four; her boom shot away, and scarcely a rag of canvas left."

Dec. 27. Accounts from New-Jersey inform us, that a few days ago twenty-five fail of vessels arrived at New-York, said to be from Charles-town, with the remainder of the garrison of that place.

The privateer brig Holker, captain Quillen, of this port, has taken, after a severe engagement, a very valuable ship from Liverpool, and carried her into Martinique.

Extract of a letter from John Barry, Esq; commander of the United States frigate Alliance, dated l'Orizet, October 18, 1782.

"A few hours after I sailed from New-London, I retook a brigantine and sent her in there; proceeded as fast as possible off Bermuda; in my way I took a schooner from that place for Halifax; after cruising off there for twelve or fifteen days, I retook a sloop from New-London and sent her for Cape Francois. Finding the prizes I had taken of little value, either to myself or country, and in all likelihood should be obliged to return into port soon for want of men, was determined to alter my cruising ground; I therefore thought it best to run off the banks of Newfoundland. In my way thither I fell in with a whaling brigantine with a pair from admiral Digby; I man'd her and sent her for Boston. A few days after, off the banks of Newfoundland, I took a brigantine from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with sugar and rum, and sent her for Boston; by this vessel I found the Jamaica fleet were to the eastward of us; I then carried a press of sail for four days; the fifth day I took two ships that had parted from the fleet, after manning them, and fresh gale westwardly, I thought best to order them for France; a day or two after I took a snow and a ship belonging to the same fleet.

"Being short of water, and a number of prisoners on board, the westwardly winds still blowing fresh, and in expectation of falling in with some more of them, I thought it best to proceed to France, with a determined view to get those I had already taken in safe, and after landing the prisoners to put out immediately; but meeting with blowing weather and a high sea, I lost the rails of the head, and was in great danger of losing the head; which accident obliged me to put in here, where I arrived yesterday with the above four prizes. After repairing the damages and getting what the ship may want, I shall put to sea on a cruise. I have likewise to inform you, that the Kamilies, admiral Graves's ship, foundered, but all the crew saved, several of which were on board the prizes I took. We have likewise an account that another ship of the line was lost and the crew saved; the merchant ships suffered very much; there are a few vessels of the same fleet in here, taken by American cruisers belonging to Salem. There are about 1200 hogheads of sugar and 400 hogheads of rum in the four prizes, besides some coffee and logwood."

From the Paris Gazette, of the 8th of October, we have the following extract from the Madrid Gazette, of September 24.

"The 13th instant, at seven in the morning, the ten floating batteries took their respective positions, in four and a half fathom water, and at the distance of about 120 toises, they began their fire at the enemy's works, and seemingly with good effect, which was seconded by the batteries on shore, in order to divide the attention of the enemy as much as possible, the gun boats and bomb-boats were ordered to place themselves in the most convenient manner, to annoy the enemy, but the extreme violence of the wind, and the great swell, prevented them executing their orders, which allowed the enemy time to direct their whole fire of bombs, grenades, grape shot, and above all red hot balls (forty-two pounders) on the ten floating batteries; the constant firing of those balls, in spite of all necessary precautions, set the batteries on fire in the day-time, which were extinguished by the pumps, &c. but in the latter part of the night the prince of Nassau's battery caught fire, and afterwards Don B. Moreno's, which were quitted after throwing over the powder, to prevent their damaging the other batteries; the other eight were soon in a similar situation, owing to the enemy's firing on a fixed and visible object without danger to themselves.

"The duke of Crillon and Don Cordova, informed of this event, sent off boats, &c. to take the men from the batteries, which were executed with unheard of valour, in the midst of the most terrible fire of grape shot from the enemy's batteries; but in spite of all their activity, some of the batteries were sunk, and the crews were obliged to save themselves by swimming, and were mostly taken up by the boats. As soon as the English perceived that the batteries were silenced, they sent out their gun boats, &c. and took several of our boats which were employed in the above service, and took the remainder of the sailors and soldiers which had not as yet been withdrawn from the batteries. All the floating batteries soon after blew up, except three which were entirely consumed.

The following is the list of the batteries, &c.

The Postora,	24 guns, Don B. Moreno, adm.
The Talla Pierra,	23 ditto, Prince of Nassau.
The Paula,	23 ditto.
The Rutaiu,	21 ditto.
The St. Christoval,	19 ditto.
The Prince Carlos,	18 ditto.
The St. Juan,	9 ditto.
The Paula Segunda,	9 ditto.
The St. Anna,	9 ditto.
The Dolores,	7 ditto.

The killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, are as follow:

Spanish army, 38 killed, 93 slightly wounded, 98 dangerously wounded, 159 prisoners, 92 missing.
Marines, 41 killed, 102 dangerously wounded, 100 slightly wounded, 281 prisoners, 94 missing.
French corps, 45 killed, 34 wounded, 11 prisoners, 31 missing.
Total; killed 124, wounded 427, prisoners 481, missing 197."

ANNAPOLIS, December 26.

"Mors janua vitæ."

"On the 11th instant departed this life Mrs. ANNE BROOKES, the amiable consort of John Smith Brookes, Esq; at his seat near Upper Marlborough, after a tedious illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude.

She, who in virtue's paths so humbly trod,
Who lov'd her neighbour, and who fear'd her God;
With whose perfections truth may justly blend
The daughter, wife, the sister, and the friend;
Who like a christian bore the scourge of fate,
Nor did she wish to live a longer date;
By faith supported, with departing breath,
She look'd serene, and seem'd to smile at death;
And o'er whole dust, while anguish drops a tear,
Religion bids us not to wish her here."

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of plantation men and women, two house wenches, a woman cook, and a number of small boys and girls; to be sold for ready money, or short credit upon bond with good security, by

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH.

On Monday the tenth day of February next, will be sold at public sale, at Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county,

THE noted high bred running horse CHATHAM, the property of the late John Leffrange Brogden. HUMPHRY BELT, THOMAS WATKINS, } executors, WILLIAM BROGDEN, legatee.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Dick, deceased, for either former or late dealings with him, at his store at Annapolis, London-town, or otherwise, are requested immediately to settle the same; those indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, must renew them, and pay the interest due thereon; and those indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment or give their bonds for the same without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at Annapolis every Friday, and at London-town every other day in the week. All persons having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } executors.

December 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that a certain John B. Howard did, on the 7th of November, 1782, give a bond unto us the subscribers to convey, by a lawful deed of conveyance, in trust, on or before the 10th day of December, 1782, all the lands devised to him by his father, Henry Howard, viz. Pleasant Ridge, Windsor, Safe-guard, and all the lands he had of Levin Lawrence, as also all the said John B. Howard's personal estate, excepting a mare and colt, free and clear from all incumbrances by debts or otherwise; he having made a reserve of 490 acres of land, purchased by him of colonel John Dorsey, for the specific purpose of paying his debts, after which the remainder to go to his said John B. Howard's own private use, as a competency; the other part of his estate to be conveyed in trust, to be for the use and benefit of his wife and children, as is mentioned in the bond: A separation between him and his wife having taken place, on the 21st instant, December, 1782, a demand was made by us to have a deed executed agreeable to the tenor of the bond, which the said John B. Howard refused executing; if the said John B. Howard shall tell to any person or persons the 490 acres of land reserved, the debts due from him are first to be paid, as no part of the estate to be conveyed in trust is to be liable, and agreeable to the tenor of the bond he cannot tell any part of the personal estate.

STEPHEN BOONE,
JOHN DORSEY.

Green-hill, Charles county, November 30, 1782.

On Wednesday the 1st of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, precisely at 12 o'clock, will be exposed to SALE, for tobacco of 1840, including 4 per cent. for cask, not inspected more than 8 months, and credit given in part for two or three years, if required; no interest for 6 months, provided the first payment be made in time; and should any of the purchasers incline to pay money, I will take it at the rate of two silver dollars per cent. if offered within 40 days from the time of sale; the following articles, to wit:

A NEAT and fashionable assortment of London PLATE, amongst which are a pair of candlesticks with snuffers and pan for ditto, a chafed coffee-pot, tea-pot and cream-pot, a waiter, a punch ladle, a mahogany silver mounted case, containing a dozen silver handled knives and forks, a mahogany frame with three silver casters, a mustard spoon and two glass cruets; a silver mounted case with two canisters; a butter-boat two bottle-stands, &c. a quantity of neat London mahogany furniture, consisting of a spinet, tables (one of them for cards), chairs, looking-glasses, &c. a very good theodolite, with a two perch chain; a pretty assortment of china and glass ware, with many other articles too tedious to mention. I have also some furniture of an inferior kind to dispose of.

SAMUEL HANSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

December 2, 1782.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel Alexander Howard Magruder, late of Prince George's county, deceased, for either former or late dealings with him at his store or otherwise, are requested immediately to settle the same. Those indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, must renew them and pay the interest due thereon; and those indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment, or give their bonds for the same, without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at the deceased's late store-house by Mr. Henry Truman Compton, who will have the books and papers in his care, and has sufficient authority from us to settle and collect the balances due thereon. All persons also who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

JANE MAGRUDER, administratrix,
WILLIAM MAGRUDER, administrator.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 2, 1782.
RAN away from the subscriber, living at Allen's fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of November last, a MULATTO man named Daniel Cain, but calls himself Thomas or James Proctor, 29 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is well made though somewhat slender, middling flat face and a remarkable small short nose, wears his own short black hair; on the inside of one of his legs (I think the left) is a small scar just below his knee, occasioned by the kick of a horse; on examination, on his back, perhaps may be seen the scars or marks of some stripes he received some time ago (not for his goodness); he intends to pass as a free man, and is either going to camp or to sea; he was sold to me by Charles county court until the age of 31 years; had on when he went away, a new pair of breeches and jacket of mixed country cloth, cuffs and collar to the jacket of the same, a new pair of white yarn stockings, new shoes with string cotton shirts, and a new straw hat; he may likely change his dress, as he is an artful fellow and a notorious liar. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid runaway, and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Middleton, at Pomonkey, taken up as a stray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder WL connected, and on the near buttock with something like the letter M, though very imperfect; he is shod before, paces pretty fast, has a very small tail, a few white hairs in his forehead, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, to pass a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cecil counties, and calling the same Smallwood county.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant," which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

December 3, 1782.
WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tirvel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Drane, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock supposed to be an R. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

December 9, 1782.
ON Thursday the 9th day of January next, will be rented, to the highest bidder, the well known ferry opposite to Alexandria, commonly called Clifford's ferry, with the houses, and thirty-nine acres of very valuable land.

THOMAS H. HANSON.