

[XXXVth Year.]

T H E

[1760.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, O C T O B E R 6, 1780.

N A P L E S, June 6.

Y accounts from Sicily we learn, that on the 19th of last month, mount Etna began to discharge a lava from a new mouth within three or four miles from its crater. The lava had divided into three branches, the largest of which was about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and had run about 14 miles and destroyed a fine wood and two villages. A second branch was towards Catania (from which it is only about 22 miles distant) and as it advanced in 24 hours, the inhabitants of that city, so often destroyed by eruptions of Etna, began to be alarmed. The earthquakes had not ceased, which makes it probable that the eruption of mount Etna will be still more considerable. The inhabitants of Messina have been forced to quit the town, and encamp in the neighbourhood.

ZURICH, June 2. A very affecting scene has been just exhibited here. Mr. J. H. Waler, formerly minister of a church in this city, was beheaded on the 27th ult. This learned man was adjudged guilty of treason, for having inserted in the "political correspondence of M. Schloffer, professor at Göttinguen," some pieces relative to the administration of this canton, with notes which have been declared treasonable against government, tending to sedition, &c. To this accusation was added another for having appropriated to himself a document of the 15th age belonging to the public archives, of great value, the secretary of the city, who had entrusted him with it, having in vain demanded the restitution.

LEGHORN, June 7. On Monday last arrived in our road the Wasp, an English privateer, and she brought in with her a ship from Bastia, under French colours, which she had taken, with seven French officers, including a colonel, on board; there were also found in the vessel 556 French silver crowns, which the captain of the privateer has generously restored to the commander of the ship, and also returned to the officers every thing belonging to them.

The Wasp, a few days before making the above mentioned capture, took a Genoese ship, laden with salt provisions and hemp, bound from this port for Marseilles, and carried her into Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, June 12. The chamber of commerce of this city hath, by order of the minister of the marine, caused the following ordinance to be published:

"The merchants and owners of privateers are to take notice, that they must enjoin the captains of their armed vessels, cruisers, and other ships, to conform themselves with the strictest attention to the regulations concerning neutral ships, and particularly to behave with the utmost circumspection towards Russian vessels, to give them as circumstances may require all the assistance in their power, not to intercept their navigation, though their cargoes may be destined for inimical ports, and not to seize any ships unless they have the strongest reasons for believing that they belong to the subjects of England, who disguise their flags and hoist those of some neutral powers to avoid being searched, or ships carrying contraband merchandises to the enemy, such as arms and ammunition."

PARIS, June 15. A merchant fleet under convoy of the frigates la Railleuse and la Ceres, the one of forty guns, and the other of thirty-two, is just sailed from Bourdeaux.

We still wait with impatience to hear from M. de Guichen, and flatter ourselves the first intelligence will be that he has taken St. Christopher, and perhaps Antigua, two islands of great importance to the English.

A letter from Cadix of the 23d of June advises, that the eight ships from Ferrol were arrived there, and were not to join the squadron commanded by M. de Beaulieu. That commodore cruises off the coasts, merely to favour the entrance of the Pier Rodriguez, with the ships under her convoy, expected at Cadix from New-England. According to the same letter, all the batteries were going to play upon the fortresses of Gibraltar, to make a diversion that will favour the flat bottomed boats destined to burn the

Panther man of war and a frigate, which could not get out of the port since admiral Rodney left them there.

BREST, June 17. The frigate la Cybele, of 36 guns, commanded by Monf. de Clugney, has received orders to sail on the 20th instant, with a convoy of 14 transports, laden with provisions and ammunition for the windward islands. A second convoy for the same destination is preparing with all possible expedition. This sufficiently shews, that the minister of our marine is determined to make the West-Indies the principal scene of war during this summer.

L O N D O N, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 18

"The archbishop of Paris has just gained a very considerable law suit, the object is upwards of 400,000 livres. He has presented that sum to M. Neckar, saying, that as no body understood better than him how to make establishments useful to the state, he begged he would dispose of that sum in such manner as he thought the most proper."

Several of the letters received from Charleston, South-Carolina, since its reduction, confirm the former accounts respecting the intended conflagration of the metropolis of this empire, and that a horrid plan of public desolation in England had been frequently spoken of as the principal object of the first intelligence from Europe.

July 4. We learn from Lisbon that a large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of that kingdom, and a peremptory answer has been at the same time demanded from the court of Portugal by the Spanish ministry there to the request made by the court of Madrid, that English ships of war of every denomination shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbour. A copy of the late Spanish declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the court of Portugal to our envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

On Saturday an express was received by Monf. Cavali, the Venetian resident, that a conspiracy, set on foot for the purpose of cutting off the doge, with the whole of the council, had been discovered through one of the conspirators, who had made a disclosure of the plot, but a few hours before it was to have taken place. His excellency's advices add, that many persons of note appear to have been concerned in the conspiracy, and that preparations were making for bringing them to trial. The massacre was to have been executed on the 12th inst.

His excellency count de Maltzan, minister plenipotentiary from the Prussian court, has received his letters of recall, and will soon return home.

Extract of a letter from Orkney, June 16.

"There are certain advices from Shetland, dated the 8th current, that six Dutch East-India ships had put into Brassa Sound the 29th ult. on their way from India, the officers of which assured the collector of the customs, and other gentlemen at Lerwick, that Manilla was taken by the British forces for certain. These ships, being joined by two Dutch men of war, have proceeded for Holland, leaving another ship of war on that station, which was spoke with near Fannite the 12th current."

The special commissions for trying rioters in Surrey, will be opened on Monday next at St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treason, against lord George Gordon will be presented to the grand jury.

B A S S E T E R R E, August 26.

On Thursday evening the wind shifting to the southward, and blowing very fresh it was productive of a very melancholy scene being presented to our view the next morning, there being no less than 10 or 12 vessels on shore at 8 o'clock. The wind still continuing in the same point until about 4 o'clock, P. M. and by that means encreasing the swell of the sea, the number of vessels on shore at that time amounted to 22, but since the wind has inclined a little to the westward, from which we have some flattering hopes that the dreadful havoc and devastation it has been making, may conclude here. We

are truly concerned to have it in our power to say, that one of his majesty's ships added greatly to this catastrophe, by being in the road 2 or 3 days prior to it, and endeavouring to impress all the sailors they could meet with, some they got, and the rest abandoned their vessels and fled from such oppression, by which means a number were lost through want of hands to get them under way. Such an untimely season for impressing we leave our readers to judge how far the tender feelings for fellow-creatures could actuate the minds of those who were the instigation of it.

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

As the public curiosity and anxiety must naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday last congress received a letter from gen. Greene enclosing one from col. Hamilton, one of gen. Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed; that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: that col. Andrie, gen. Clinton's principal aid and confidant, was apprehended in disguise in our camp: that West-point (where Arnold commanded) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up as last Monday night: that he had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success: that though it was not probable the post would now fall yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to gen. Greene (who commands the army in gen. Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from gen. Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the vice-president and the council of this state and the justices of the supreme court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and though no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement signed between him and his accomplices to share the profit of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an estimate of his estate, he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, though he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffic and public plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the commissaries, and sell it or store it, though at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family and himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French nation and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character opposed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices; nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatize the president and council of this state, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters.

The Romans thought far otherwise, or we should not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelias, and Anias, of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them we should have despised and banished from social intercourse every character, whether male or female, which could be so lost to virtue, decency, and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the consequence! Col. Andrie, under the mask of friendship and former acquaintance at meschanzas and balls, opens a correspondence in Augst 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubtless been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid issue we have described, and which but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence must have involved this country and our allies in great distress, and perhaps utter ruin.

The following are the reports of the manner of discovery, but we can only give them as such, viz.

That col. Andrie came up the river in a frigate, and then went on shore in disguise, supposed to meet Arnold, and finish their intended scheme; but it happened, that a British deserter crossed the river in the same boat, who knew Andrie notwithstanding his disguise. The deserter took no notice of him in the boat, but halted up to Arnold's quarters to give information; col. Hamilton fortunately was there on business, and was present when it was given; he, with some others, hastened immediately to the place, where Andrie was found, seized, and disowned himself; but, in the mean time, Arnold fearing his plot had failed, and goaded by a guilty conscience, fled to a boat at the river side, which conveyed him on board the frigate, where, for the present, he is out of reach of the punishment due to his crimes, though doubtless brooding over them, and where he will soon feel the stings of contempt which ever follows successful treachery, but whose keen sensations must be doubly quickened under shame and disappointment.

Andrie's fate is not yet known.

Extract of a letter from camp, Tapan, Sept. 26.

"Lost to every sentiment of honour, and disgraced by the inordinate thirst for gold, general Arnold has gone over to the enemy. He was to have surrendered the important post of West-point, and entrapped the commander in chief, who lodged at the post on the intended night of execution. The plot was providentially discovered, and the whole mystery unravelled, though as yet I am unacquainted with the particulars. The substantial facts are, that major Andrie, the British adjutant general, who had been with gen. Arnold, and had obtained a plan of the works and an exact state of them from him, on his return to make his report, about Tarry-town, was taken by three militia men, and delivered to col. Sheldon's regiment of horse: in the bottom of one of his boots were discovered letters and plans which unfolded the hellish scheme. It soon took wind, and was reported to gen. Arnold, and just before his Excellency arrived at the place, the general went on board a barge, pushed down the river, and made his escape to the Vulture sloop of war that lay opposite to Tallard's point. Tom Smith's brother was an accomplice, and is gone off likewise. Mrs. Arnold is at West-point, or Robinson's house, in a very distressed situation, and major Parkes is with her. The enemy's whole force, except a small garrison, had embarked yesterday, and the plan was to have been executed last night."

Extract of another letter from the same place, Sept. 27.

"Since writing you yesterday, I am informed that it was Joe, instead of Tom Smith, who acted as an accomplice in this horrid plot; he is taken, and with major Andrie I suppose WILL CRACE A GALLOWS this day. No other particulars have come to my knowledge. The commander in chief is still at West-point, providing for its security, and searching the treason to the bottom."

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 6.

John Hall, Nicholas Worthington, Nicholas Maccubbin, and William Brogden, Esquires, are elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county, to serve in the ensuing general assembly.

David Craufurd, Thomas Duckett, Alexander Howard Magruder, and Thomas Claggett, Esquires, are elected for Prince-George's county. And Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn, Esquires, for this city.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1780.

"Private letters from Camp say, that while Andrie was under the gallows, he informed those who were about him, that if his life was spared, he would unfold some things of vast moment to the people of America; in consequence of this, it is said, he was reprieved for three days and has

fully complied with his word; what is in truth and in fact the substance of his information is not now publicly known to congress; if Andrie's life is spared on this account, we shall have it to day from the general. As the reports go, females as well as males are engaged in the base purpose of destroying the liberties of their country; some of both sexes are in this town, and a few days, perhaps a few hours, will discover who they are. I believe this discovery will produce some effects in this city; many of the whigs are warm and exceedingly exasperated at the Tories and those who supported Mr. Arnold at the time he commanded here."

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

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

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

THO. SIM LEE.

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

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

WHEREAS the senate adjourned to the first Monday in November next, and the house of delegates to the third Monday in September last past, and subjects of the greatest consequence requiring the immediate attention and deliberation of the General Assembly; I have therefore thought it expedient that the General Assembly of this state should meet on Tuesday the seventeenth day of October instant, and do therefore, in virtue of the power with which I am invested by the constitution and form of government, hereby appoint the said seventeenth day of the current month for holding the General Assembly, of which the several sheriffs of this state are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at Annapolis this sixth day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

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

ALL officers belonging to the regiment extraordinary now lying at this city, are earnestly requested to join their regiment immediately. All soldiers of said regiment on furlough, are ordered to repair to their duty without delay, on pain of being deemed deserters.

ALEX. LAWSON SMITH,
lieut. col. com.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Tuesday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Creigh Mackubin, on South river, formerly the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses; the greatest part of the cattle and sheep are fat and fit for killing. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and the money will be expected before the things are taken away.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall of Henry, at the head of South-river, Anne-Arundel county, about the 15th of September, a dark brown horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, a hanging mane, long switch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1780.
To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to MARY REYNOLDS, next door to Mr. James Kinggold's.

Sept. 14, 1780.
For SALE,
A HEALTHY strong negro man, about thirty-five years of age; he is a good cartman and ploughman, and understands all sorts of plantation business, he has been several voyages to sea, and would make a good sailor. For terms apply to Messieurs Bailman and Neth, merchants, Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.
THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

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

September 6, 1780.
THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

TREASURY-OFFICE,
Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

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

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and long tail, and is branded on the near buttock I.G. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS LUCAS.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1761.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1780.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Smallwood, to his excellency the governor, dated Hillsborough, September 10, 1780.

"THE extraordinary exertions of that part of colonel Harrison's regiment attached to my command in the late action, demand the highest applause, and I should be wanting in justice, did I not acknowledge the gallantry of captain Singleton; captain-lieutenant Gaines, and lieutenant Molely, the officers who commanded my artillery. The conduct of captain Singleton in particular, during the action and on the retreat, was marked by that firmness and fortitude that justly excited my admiration, and will ever command my esteem."

Copy of Lord Cornwallis's letter to lieutenant-colonel Nisbet Balfour, commandant at Ninety-Six.

I have the happiness to inform you, that on Wednesday the 16th instant, I totally defeated general Gates's army; 1000 were killed and wounded, about 800 taken prisoners. We are in possession of 8 pieces of brass cannon (all they had in the field) all their ammunition waggons, a great number of arms, 130 baggage waggons; in short, there never was a more complete victory. I have written to lieutenant-colonel Turnbull, whom I have sent to join major Ferguson on Little River, to push on after general Sumpter to the Wax Saws, whole detachment is the only collected force of rebels in all the country. Colonel Tarleton is in pursuit of Sumpter. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded; chiefly of the 33d regiment and volunteers of Ireland. I have given orders that all the inhabitants of this province who have subscribed and have taken part in this revolt, should be punished with the greatest rigour; and also those who will not turn out, that they may be imprisoned and their whole property taken from them. I have ordered, in the most positive manner, that every militiaman who has borne arms with us, and afterwards joined the enemy, shall be immediately hanged. I desire you will take the most rigorous measures to punish the rebels in the district in which you command; and that you will obey in the strictest manner the directions I have given in this letter relative to the inhabitants of this country.

CORNWALLIS.

Examination of William Allman of colonel Stubblefield's regiment of the Virginia militia, who was wounded and taken in the action of the 16th ult. and escaped from the enemy.

SAYS, that he left Camden about eleven days ago, that Lord Cornwallis was then there; that there were then in garrison only the 23d, 33d, and 71st regular regiments, and about 500 militia (who all wear red rags in their hats for distinction) that the enemy's troops were uncommonly sickly, and the Tories remarkably so; that the prisoners taken in the action of the 16th ult. were sent in four divisions for Charles-town; the three first of 150 each, and the last of 130; that the first division consisted of all the continentalists, who were retaken by colonel Marian; that Lord Rawdon's corps, had been sent towards Ninety-Six, to recover that post, which colonel Vickers had taken; that a number of the legion went down towards Pedee to retake the prisoners from colonel Marian; that all the cannon but two, are sent to Charles-town, that the enemy declared they suffered exceedingly in the action with colonel Williams; that captain Campbell, an officer in high repute of the regulars, amongst others, was killed; they declared they would give no quarters; that the prisoners in Camden, were served only with one gill of meal, unfitted,

and seldom with any meat; that the wounded were very much neglected, and when they died, were suffered to lay until they stunk horribly, in the yard with the other prisoners, notwithstanding captain Dorley, and others, remonstrated against it, that the party at the Wax Saws, consists only of 400 men; are sent there to thrash wheat, and procure provisions; that colonel Tarleton, and colonel Turnbull are gone, as he the declarant supposes, towards Ninety-Six; that the enemy had no flour in Camden when he left it, and that the Indian meal was also very scarce; that general Rutherford was recovering fast, and that he and all our officers are ordered to Orangeburg; that the militia were all ordered into Camden the day before the declarant left it, to serve three months; that he is confident the enemy are very much in want of provisions, particularly of the bread kind.

WILLIAM ALLMAN.

Taken at Hillsborough the 10th of Sept. 1780.

Extract of a letter from colonel Marian to general Gates, dated White marsh, Bladen county, Sept. 15, 1780.

"On the 3d instant, I had advice that upwards of 200 Tories intended to attack me the next day. I immediately marched with 53 men, which was all I could get, on the 4th in the morning I surprised a party of 45 men, which I mistook for the main body of the enemy; I killed and wounded all but fifteen, which escaped. I then marched immediately to attack the main body, which I met about three miles, in full march towards me; I directly attacked them, and put them to flight (though they had 200 men) when they got into a swamp, impassable to all but Tories. I had one man wounded in the first action, 3 in the second, and two horses killed; and finding it impossible to come at them, I retreated to camp. The next day I was informed they all dispersed. On the 15th I was joined by about 60 men; I then threw up a small redoubt, to secure my camp from being surprised by the Tories, should they again collect. On the 17th I crossed Pedee and Lynch's creek, with 100 men (and left 50 to secure my camp and the river) to attack a party of regulars and militia, said to be 150, which were in Williamsburg township, burning all the houses of three men who had joined me. When I got to Indian town, captain James, who I had sent to reconnoitre the enemy, met me; he had taken a prisoner belonging to colonel Ferguson's rifle regiment, by whom I learned that there were 200 British, and a number of Tories, and that major Whims, with 200 more, was to join them that night. They were seen after dark on their march, and by an orderly book taken with an officer's baggage, with the above mentioned prisoner, I found their intention was to remove me, and proceed to the Cheraws. I also had intelligence that 200 men, part regulars, had arrived in George-town, from Santee, which obliged me to return to my camp, which I did that day. On the 18th I had intelligence that major Whims had crossed Lynch's creek, to come on my front, and those in George-town had crossed Black River and Whany, to fall on my rear; and that the Tories which I had lately dispersed were collecting on my right, which would completely surround me, and cut off my retreat: this obliged me to retreat to this place with 60 men, the rest left me to see after their families, who had their houses burnt. The enemy have burnt a number of houses on Black River, Lynch's creek and Waccamaw. I shall remain here until I hear from you, or have an opportunity of doing something.

Extract of a letter from Crofs creek, Sept. 16.

"By letters from Pedee we learn, that the heads of the Tories at, and near Pedee, have moved their effects to Camden; and that the British suffered greatly in the action of the 16th ultimo, as all accounts from Camden say. A youth directly from Wilmington to Crofs creek brings accounts; that some Spaniards were in Wilmington, who had been put on shore in Long bay by a British privateer; they say the combined fleet captured 100 fall of British merchantmen, and carried them to the Havannah; they also say, they saw the French fleet on this coast."

We hear from authority, that may be relied on, that the enemy sent three armed boats yesterday morning, to the house of Mr. George Turberville on Patowmack, carried off three negroes, his plate, and stripped the house of every thing they could lay their hands on, even the rings from Mrs. Turberville's fingers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

The following is ARNOLD's infamous LETTER to our great commander:

On board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780.

SIR,

"THE heart which is conscious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong; I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

"I have no favour to ask for myself, I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that the mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me, she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me as she may choose; from your excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

"I have to request that the enclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and she permitted to write to me.

"I have also to ask that my cloaths and baggage which are of little consequence may be sent to me, if required their value shall be paid in money.

I have the honour to be,

With great regard and esteem,

Your excellency's most obedient

Humble servant,

B. A. R. N. O. L. D."

His excellency

General Washington.

N. B. In justice to the gentlemen of my family, colonel Varrick and major Franks, I think myself in honour bound to declare, that they as well as Joshua Smith, Esq; (who I know is suspected) are totally ignorant of any transaction of mine, that they had reason to believe were injurious to the public.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth (New Jersey) to a gentleman in this city.

"On Sunday morning, the 9th instant, 72 men, composed of new levies, refugees and negroes, under the command of lieutenants Josiah Parker and William Hewler, about an hour before day, attacked the house of captain Joshua Huddy, of this county, in the following manner, viz. having the windows to pieces, and ordering the damned rebels to turn out—This awoke captain Huddy, who, having two loaded guns at hand, made use of them in a proper manner through the windows; and by the assistance of a girl, who carried his cartridges and rammed, he interchanged his firing up and down stairs, in such a manner, that the assailants took it for granted a small scouting party must be there; by this means he repulsed them, but on a consultation, they renewed the attack again, and fired the house, which induced him, on the entreaty of Mrs. Huddy and another woman, to capitulate on honourable terms, which were granted, and he delivered himself up a prisoner. On their entering the house, when they found none but himself had defended it, and their brave negro Tye, (one of Lord Dunmore's crew) wounded, it was with the greatest difficulty he was prevented from being murdered. They broke the honour they had pledged, by not leaving captain Huddy and his family a second change of cloaths; and, after near two hours spent in taking this one man, they made a shameful and silent retreat, loaded with disgrace. A short time after, six militiamen pursued and came up with them, who renewed the attack, and killed the

"If his lordship has managed his arithmetick as well for diminishing the number of his own killed and wounded as he has done for enlarging ours, we may well believe the candid acknowledgment of one of their officers to one of ours, 'that they had 700 killed and wounded, either mortally or so as to disable them in future.' By the best accounts received, our loss of regulars was only 350, of whom 150 have been since recovered; and of the militia it is impossible many could have been killed from circumstances well known.

refugee commander. After this they embarked in their boats, and passing the gut between Sandy-Hook and the main, ensign William Vincent, with 16 of the state regiment, Salem men, attacked them again. The first fire, captain Huddy, their prisoner, was wounded, but is like to do well. This threw them into such confusion, that they overfet their boats, four in number, and about twenty were killed and drowned.— This gave captain Huddy an opportunity of attempting to make his escape by swimming, which he with much difficulty accomplished. We had but one man slightly wounded. This account is taken from captain Huddy himself.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated Tappan, September 28, 1780.

"I doubt not you have heard, ere this reaches you, of the most cursed plot ever formed by man, for the seizing of the person of his excellency general Washington, with his family, on their return from the eastward, which would have taken place on the night of the 23rd inst. had it not been most providentially discovered by the taking of a person who turns out to be col. Andrie, adjutant-general to general Clinton; who, it seems, has been all through our camp, disguised in the habit of a servant, and acted, when in camp, as waitingman to one Joseph Smith, formerly of New-York, who lives near King's ferry. General Arnold was the principal agent in carrying on this diabolical scheme. I shall endeavour, from the information received, to give you the particulars, viz.

"On the 25th of this instant, colonel Andrie was stopped by three of the militia, at or near Tarry-town, upon which he produced general Arnold's pass, in the following words: permit the bearer to pass all guards and outposts of the continental army wheresoever posted. The pass being somewhat singular, the militia undertook to detain him, notwithstanding it was signed by general Arnold; when Andrie found he could not prevail on them to pass him, he then offered them 100 guineas, and it is said rose to 400 if they would dismiss him; this convinced them he was a person of consequence and a spy, upon which they pinioned him and conducted him to one of their officers, who ordered him to be stripped, and his boots being the first article taken off, they therein discovered a plan of the fortifications at West-Point and King's-ferry, and our encampment at this place; unfortunately for us just at the time they were searching Andrie, a gentleman passed by, who enquired who he was, and was answered by the militia that he was a spy, and adjutant-general of the British army; upon which the gentleman, pleased no doubt with the intelligence, rode off to West-point and acquainted general Arnold with the same, not suspecting him to be concerned in the affair.—Arnold apprehending the whole matter was discovered, immediately mounted his horse and rode to the water side, where his barge lay ready to receive him, and pushed off. Just at this instant, his excellency appeared in sight, and being made acquainted with the taking of Andrie, and Arnold's sudden flight, colonel Hamilton, one of his excellency's aids, was dispatched to King's ferry with all possible speed, in hopes of stopping him, but the barge rowed by eight stout fellows, had passed by before the colonel's arrival; and he had the mortification to see the greatest villain on earth go on board a vessel prepared for the reception of his excellency and family; on board of which vessel colonel Beverly Robinson was, with a sufficient number of picked men, for the purpose aforesaid.

"The plan was to have surprised his excellency and family, with the Marquis de la Fayette, in the dead time of the night, in the above mentioned Robinson's house, which was the quarters of Arnold, and where his excellency was to have lodged that night; and Robinson was pitched upon to execute it, as being best acquainted with the avenues leading thereto. Had they succeeded, the garrison at West-point was to be given up."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accord-

ly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the fifth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

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

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,

T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.
Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1780.

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

DAVID KERR.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Creigh Mackubin, on South river, formerly the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses; the greatest part of the cattle and sheep are fat and fit for killing. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and the money will be expected before the things are taken away.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

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

Signed per order of vestry,
SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1780.
To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,
THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to MARY REYNOLDS, next door to Mr. James Ringgold's.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.
THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

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

September 6, 1780.
THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chelster-town, on Chelster river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.
CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken prisoner with general Sumpter's party on the 18th of August last, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of those officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 16th and 18th of August last, that he will leave this place on the first day of November next, for Charleston, and that he will take with him whatever sum or sums of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gassaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unnecessary to make any representation of their distress, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the southern department, that they lost every thing except what they had on their backs.

THERE is at the plantation of John Mercer, on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as stray, a large brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THE subscribers request all persons, having claims against ELIE VALLETTE deceased, to make them known as soon as convenient to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis; and those indebted are desired to make payment.

ELIZ. VALLETTE, executrix,
THO. HARWOOD,
WILL. BROGDEN,
JOHN BROGDEN, } executors.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall Henry, at the head of South-river, Anne-Arundel county, about the 15th of September, a dark brown horse, about fourteen hands and half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, a hanging mane, long switch tail, but no perceptible brand. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, dated Sept. 1.

SINCE my last the savages have killed and scalped ten men, about 60 miles up the Monongohela; and captain Bird, with a few regulars and Canadians, and they report 700 savages, hath entirely broke up one of the Kentucky settlements, having made prisoners 400 men, women and children. But this broke may prove serviceable to us, as it will, I hope, it not finally stopped, give a check to the migrations to the Ohio, which is prodigious, and which must weaken the country below. The grasping hand of the covetous and avaricious monopolizer, not only of American money but of American lands, has in a manner put into the hands of our enemies. The former practice is now, I hope, effectually abolished, and I wish the latter was."

Extract of a letter from the Eastern shore of Maryland, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 30, 1780.

"Since writing the enclosed letter, we have received advice by Mr. Goldsborough, that the enemy have plundered the town of Vienna, and burnt a new brig; and on their way down called at colonel John Henry's and destroyed his house and furniture. All the colonel's family was in Somerset, except himself, who on the approach of the enemy, had retired to a house in the neighbourhood, where he had removed his plate and papers. This was a very fortunate circumstance for him, as they intended to take his life, had they found him at home. They took away one negro man from Mr. Henry, and another from Mr. Steele, a near neighbour."

Extract of a letter from camp, Tappan, Oct. 1.

"You have had the particulars of traitor Arnold's conduct, before his getting on board the culture sloop of war, which lay near Stony-point; but his conduct, since he went into New-York, is a still greater proof of his villainy, (if traitor villainy was possible). At his arrival with the British, he had upwards of fifty of our nearest friends in New-York taken up, and put into dungeons and other places of confinement. But there is a providence attending the happy friends to their country, that puts it out of his power to injure them, other than imprisonment. Such was the precipitate flight he made, to save his neck from the halter, that he had no time to move off a single paper, or any other matter which can be a testimony against him. He would otherwise ruin in person and estate. General Robertson came up yesterday to my ferry, with a flag, which was soon discovered, it being of so trite a nature, viz. to inform his excellency general Washington, at the request of Sir Harry Clinton, to use lenity to the traitor Andrie—it had the effect to respite him for some hours, as the flag did not return till five o'clock, which was the hour fixed in general orders for his execution: this day at 12 o'clock it took place, by hanging him by the neck. Perhaps no person (on like occasion) ever suffered the ignominious death, that was more greeted by officers and soldiers of every rank in our army; or did I ever see any person meet his fate with more fortitude and equal conduct. When he was ordered to mount the waggon under the gallows, he replied, "he was ready to die, but without the mode to have been in some eligible way, preferring to be shot." He then opened his shirt collar, fixed the rope, tied his handkerchief over his eyes, he was called by the officer commanding the troops, if he wished to say any thing? He replied, "I have said all I had to say before, and have only to request the gentlemen present, to bear testimony that he met death as a brave man."

The flag mentioned to have come out with general Robertson, was received by general Greene and colonel Hamilton; and what is curious, Arnold sent his resignation, by desire,

He was dressed in full uniform; and after the traitor's servant demanded his clothing, which he refused. His body was buried near the gallows.

that general Washington should forward it to congress, with an insolent letter, intimating he never would serve congress any more nor needs they expect it. And moreover, that if major Andrie should be executed by order of general Washington, that he would strike a blow on some of his friends on the continent, that should sufficiently retaliate, for his loss to his prince, General Greene, when he read the letter, treated it with contempt, and threw it on the ground before general Robertson, which he might return to the traitor, if he thought proper. The hanging of major Andrie, one of the most eminent officers and polite men in the British army, and the second life of Clinton, shews we are not deterred by great menaces, but determined to extirpate our enemies one by one, until peace shall be restored to our country."

The following is an extract from general Greene's orders, the day after the infamous Arnold's flight in consequence of Andrie's detection.

Head-Quarters, Tappan, Sept. 26, 1780.

TREASON of the blackest dye was yesterday discovered. General Arnold who commanded at West-point, lost to every sentiment of honour of public and private obligation, was about to deliver up that important fort, into the hands of the enemy. Such an event must have given the American cause a deadly wound, if not a fatal stab. Happily the scheme was timely discovered, to prevent the fatal misfortune. The providential rain of circumstances which led to it, affords the most convincing proofs, that the liberties of America is the object of divine protection. At the same time the treason is to be regretted, the general cannot help congratulating the army on the happy discovery.

Our enemies despairing of carrying their point by force, are practising every bale art to effect it, by bribery and corruption, what they cannot accomplish in a manly way. Great honour is due to the American army, that this is the first instance of treason of this kind, where many were to be expected from the nature of the dispute; and nothing is so high an ornament to the characters of the American soldiers as their withstanding all the arts and seductions of an insidious enemy.

Arnold the traitor has made his escape to the enemy, but Mr. Andrie, adjutant-general to the British army, who came out as a spy to negotiate the business, is our prisoner.

His excellency the commander in chief has arrived at West-point, from Hartford, and is now doubtless taking proper steps, to unravel fully to hellish a plot.

An ACT to revive and continue for a further limited time, the act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this state, by sea, for a limited time.

WHEREAS an act, entitled "An act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this state, by sea, for a limited time, passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, anno domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty, is expired by its own limitation, and it being expedient to continue the same to a further time: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said act, and every clause, proviso and thing therein contained, save the clause limiting the continuance thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby continued for six months, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the general assembly.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.
Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty-second day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the general assembly.

ANNA POLIS, Oct. 20.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to serve in general assembly.

For St. Mary's county, Messieurs James Mills, Edmund Plowden, Philip Key, and John Mackall. Charles county, Messieurs Warren Deht, Gerard B. Caulin, Daniel Jenifer, and H. Boardman.

Calvert county, Messieurs Levin Mackall, Frisby Freeland, Charles Williamson, and Thomas Gantt.

Baltimore county, Messieurs Thomas Cockey Deye, John Stevenson, Charles Ridgely, and Rezin Hammond.

Baltimore town, Messieurs Mark Alexander and David M'Mechen.

Harford county, Messieurs John Taylor, James M'Comas, Benjamin B. Norris, and John Rumley.

Montgomery county, Messieurs Thomas Cramphin, William Bayly, Laurence O'Neal, and Charles Hungerford.

Frederick county, Messieurs Fielder Gaunt, Richard Potts, Normand Bruce, and John Hanston.

Washington county, Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, John Stull, Joseph Chapline, and James Chapline.

Caroline county, Messieurs Matthew Driver, Benfon Stainton, William Whitely, and William Hopper.

Talbot county, Messieurs James Hindman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Nicholas Martin, and Edward Lloyd.

Worcester county, Messieurs Henry Dennis, William Morris, Joseph Dashiell, and Isaac Houston.

Last Wednesday was received here by express the following important intelligence from the Southward.

Hillsborough, October 12, 1780.

Dear Sir,
ENCLOSED I send you the great and glorious news general Gates received this morning, communicated by the generals Sumner and Davidson—You may depend upon it—I have not time to say more, but that I am, truly and sincerely,

Your obliged friend and servant,

CHRIST. RICHMOND.

General Smallwood and colonel Morgan are gone to the army at the Yackin, &c. the latter with two hundred chosen men, out of the Maryland and Virginia troops, the other, escorted by about 100 light dragoons under colonel Washington, to take command of the whole.

C. R.

His Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq;
Governor of Maryland.

Camp, Rocky-river, October 10, 1780.

SIR,
I HAVE the pleasure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the West.—Ferguson the great Partisan was miscarried; this we are assured of by Mr. Tate, brigade major to general Sumpter's late command; the particulars from that gentleman's mouth are as follow:—That colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Swan, Williams, Brandon, &c. formed a conjunct body near Gilbert town, consisting of 3000 men; from this body were selected 1600 good horse, who immediately went in search of colonel Ferguson, who was making his way to Charlotte; our people overtook him well posted on King's mountain, and on the evening of the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, began the attack, which lasted 47 minutes. Colonel Ferguson fell in the action, besides 150 of his men; 810 were made prisoners including the British, 150 wounded; 1500 stand of arms fell into our hands; colonel Ferguson had about 1400 men; our people surrounded them, and they surrendered; we lost about 20 men, among whom is major Chronicle of Sinclair county; colonel Williams is mortally wounded; the number of our wounded cannot be ascertained. This blow will certainly affect the British very considerably. The designs of our conquering friends near King's mountain not clearly known; it is most probable they will secure their prisoners in or over the mountains, and proceed towards Charlotte. The brigade major who gives us this was in the action. The above is true; the blow is great, and I give you joy upon the occasion.

Signed, W. DAVIDSON.

His Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq;
Governor of Maryland.

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

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

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

THO. SIM LEE.
By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec. 3
GOD SAVE THE STATE.
Charles-county, William and Mary parish,
October 8, 1780.

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

122
H. H. is at the plantation of Florence, about, at the head of Severn, taken up as a stray a small black horse, appears to be about ten years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with something like a cross, and shed before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 100 Dollars

CAME to the plantation of Robert Ferguson, on Nanjemoy-creek in Charles-county, about two years ago, a small red bull, since cut, marked with a crop and slit in the right and an over and under bit in the left ear, has a white mottled face. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 100 Dollars

THERE is at the plantation of Patrick Macgill, near Elk-ridge landing, a red heifer, two years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear and an under bit in the right. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 100 Dollars

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SLITTING-MILL on Patapasco falls is now in complete order, and at work, where may be had nail rods of any size, equal, if not superior to any slit on the continent. The public will see the great utility this mill is to the State of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with slit iron at this mill, twelve hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore-town before she got to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,
4 X WHETCROFT and MEADON.

THE subscriber, having removed from his late residence in West Street to the Coffee House in this city, for the purpose of accommodation, and having provided himself with all necessary conveniences, hopes a continuance of the favours of his old customers. All gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may rely on meeting the closest attendance and genteel treatment, from their obedient humble servant,
2 JOHN BALL.

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

Whoever takes her up and brings her to Samuel Chate, Esq; at Annapolis, or gives notice of her to him so that she may be had, shall receive the above reward. 2

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1780.
To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to MARY REYNOLDS, next door to Mr. James King's old.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.
CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken prisoner with general Sumpter's party on the 15th of August last, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of those officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 15th and 18th of August last, that he will leave this place on the first day of November next, for Charleston, and that he will take with him whatever sum of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gassaway of Annapolis, for the unpaid officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unnecessary to make any representation of their affairs, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the Southern department, that they lost every thing except what they had on their backs. 3

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

September 6, 1780.
THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said State, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, or which all concerned are desired to take notice.
6 ELEAZER M'COMB.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this State, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.
Signed by order of the vestry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall, Henry, at the head of South-river, Anne-Arunder county, about the 15th of September last, a dark brown horse, about fourteen hands high, half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, a hanging mane, long switch tail, no perceivable brand. The owner is desirous to pay charges and take him away. 3 X w3

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.
THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard. 5 w8

Anne-Arunder county, Sept. 12, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this State, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arunder county, planter, deceased. 6 JOHN POLTON, MARY POLTON.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Creigh Mackubin, on South-river, for the selling plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, sheep, hogs, and sheep are fat and fit for killing. The sale begins at 10 o'clock, and the money will be expected before the things are taken away. 3 X JAMES MACKUBIN.

Wentworth church, Sept. 28, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this State, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expenses. Signed per order of vestry, 4 SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TREASURY-OFFICE, Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

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

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

RAN away this morning from the subscriber near the Brick Church, a negro man named CAESAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a lively black fellow, an imported negro, speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will peruse endeavour to get on board some vessel; his clothing on but jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. All matters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them. 3 X RALPH FORSTER.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 5, 1780.
ALL officers belonging to the regiment of extraordinary now lying at this city, earnestly requested to join their regiment immediately. All soldiers of said regiment on furlough, are ordered to repair to their duty without delay, on pain of being deemed deserters. 2 X ALEX. LAWSON SMITH, lieut. col. com.

CAME to the plantation of John Bayly, Cheshire, near Montgomery county county house, a stray bay mare, 13 hands and an inch high, 3 years old last spring, docked but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges. 2

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, OCTOBER 27, 1780.

following letter from a gentleman at camp, to his friend in Philadelphia, giving a particular and satisfactory account of a late important transaction, one that will be acceptable to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at ease to permit me to write to you sooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incidents, and by the tragic consequences, of Arnold's mission. My feelings were never put to so severe a trial. You will have heard the principal facts before this reaches you; but there are particulars, to which my situation gave me access, that cannot have come to your knowledge from public report, which I am persuaded you will find interesting.

From several circumstances, the project seems to have originated with Arnold himself, and to have been long premeditated. The first overture is traced back to some time in June last. It was conveyed in a letter to Colonel Robinson, the substance of which was, that the ingratitude he had experienced from his country, concurring with other causes, had entirely changed his principles; that he now only fought to restore himself to the favour of his prince by some signal proof of his repentance; and that he wished to enter into a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose. About that period he made a journey to Connecticut, on his return from which to Philadelphia he solicited the command of a point; alleging that the effects of his wound qualified him for the active duties of the post. The sacrifice of this important post was an atonement he intended to make. General Washington hesitated the less to gratify an officer who had frequently rendered eminent services, as he was convinced the post might be entrusted to one, who had given so many distinguished specimens of his bravery. The beginning of August he joined the army and received his application. The enemy, at this time, had embarked the greatest part of their force on an expedition to Rhode-Island, and our army was in motion, to compel them to relinquish the enterprise, or to attack New-York in a weakened state. The general offered Arnold the left wing of the army, which he declined, on pretext already mentioned; but not without the embarrassment. He certainly might have executed the duties of such a temporary command, and it was expected from his enterprising spirit that he would gladly have embraced so readily inviting an opportunity; but he did choose to be diverted a moment from his favourite object, probably from an apprehension that some different disposition might take place, which would exclude him. The extreme solicitude he discovered to get possession of the post had led to a suspicion of treachery, had been possible from his past conduct to have supposed him capable of it.

The correspondence, thus begun, was carried between Arnold and Major Andrie, adjutant general to the British army, in behalf of Sir Henry Clinton; under feigned signatures and a plausible disguise. In an intercepted letter of Arnold's, which lately fell into our hands, he proposes an interview "to settle the risks and terms of the copartnership;" and in the same metaphor, intimates an expected augmentation of the garrison, and speaks of it as the means of extending their traffic. It appears by another letter, that Andrie was to have met him on the lines, under the sanction of a flag, in character of Mr. John Anderlon. But some cause, not known, prevented this interview.

The 20th of last month, Robinson and Andrie went up the river in the Vulture sloop of war. Robinson sent a flag to Arnold with two letters, one to general Putnam, enclosed in another to him proposing an interview with Putnam, or in conference with Arnold, to adjust some private concerns. The one was evidently meant as a bait to the other, in case by accident the letters should have fallen under the inspection of a third person.

General Washington crossed the river in his sloop to Hartford the day these dispatches arrived. Arnold, conceiving he must have heard of the affair, thought it necessary, for the sake of appear-

ances, to submit the letters to him, and ask his opinion of the propriety of complying with the request. The general, with his usual caution, though without the least surmise of the design, dissuaded him from it, and advised him to reply to Robinson, that whatever related to his private affairs must be of a civil nature, and could only properly be addressed to the civil authorities. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the first link in the chain of events that led to the detection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a secret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture and bring Andrie ashore, with a pass for Mr. John Anderlon; Andrie came ashore accordingly, and was conducted within a picket of ours, to the house of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in close conference all that night and the day following. At daylight in the morning, the commanding officer at King's ferry, without the privity of Arnold, moved a couple pieces of cannon to a point opposite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote station. This event, or some lurking distrust, made the boatmen refuse to convey the two passengers back, and disconcerted Arnold so much, that by one of those strokes of infatuation, which often confound the schemes of men conscious of guilt, he insisted on Andrie's changing his uniform for a disguise, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andrie, who had been, undesignedly, brought within our posts in the first instance, remonstrated warmly against this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold persisting in declaring it impossible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his persuasion, and consented to change his dress and take the route he recommended. Smith furnished the disguise, and in the evening, passing King's ferry together, they proceeded to Crompond, where they stopped the remainder of the night, at the instance of a militia officer, to avoid being suspected by him. The next morning they resumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andrie a little beyond Pines-bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarry-town, when he was taken by three militia men, who rushed out of the woods and surrounded him.

At this critical period, his presence of mind forsook him—instead of producing his pass, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he asked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—distinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps. The militia replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he assured them he was a British officer, and pressed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent business. This contention removed all doubt, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his pass. He was instantly forced off to a place of greater security, where he was carefully searched, and in his stocking feet were found several papers of importance delivered to him by Arnold. Among these were a plan of the fortifications of West-point, a memorial from the engineer on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garrison, cannon and stores, copy of the minutes of a council of war, held by general Washington a few weeks before. The prisoner at first was inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while still on the way, he was countermanded and sent to Old Salem. The papers were enclosed in a letter to general Washington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leisure for another letter, through an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold, with an information of Anderlon's capture, to get to him an hour before general Washington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture, with such precipitate confusion, that he did not take with him a single paper useful to the enemy. On the first notice of the affair, he was pursued, but much too late to overtake him.

• A band of marauders, who receive no pay, but subsist by plunder.

A moment before his setting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain transactions had just come to light, which must for ever banish him from his country. She fell into a swoon at this declaration, and he left her to it to consult his own safety, till the servants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accusing every one who approached her, with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the most genuine and agonising affliction. Exhausted by the fatigue and tumult of her spirits, her frenzy subsided towards evening, and she sunk into all the sadness of distress. It was impossible not to have been touched with her situation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderness of a wife, or in the apprehensive fondness of a mother; and every appearance of suffering innocence, conspired to make her an object of sympathy to all who were present. She experienced the most delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andrie, without loss of time, was conducted to the head quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of general officers, to prevent all possibility of misrepresentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The board reported, that he ought to be considered as a spy, and, according to the laws and usages of nations, to suffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture was to write a letter to general Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous or interested purposes; asserting that he had been involuntarily an impostor: that, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a person, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only, that to whatever rigour policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be observed, due to a person, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonourable. His request was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which could even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confessed all the facts relating to himself; and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the board made their report. The members of it were not more impressed with the candour and modest firmness, mixed with a becoming sensibility which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behaviour towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman, who visited him after his trial, he said—he flattered himself he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

In one of the visits I made to him, (and I saw him several times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the general, for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foresee my fate (said he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life; yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one thing that disturbs my tranquillity. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kindness. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well, to bear the thought that he should reproach himself, or that others should reproach him, on a supposition that I had conceived myself obliged by his instructions to run the risk I

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

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

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

THO. SIM LEE.

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

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

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

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

Signed by order of the vestry,

HERE is at the plantation of Florence about, at the head of Severn, taken up as a stray a small black horse, appears to be about ten years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with something like a cross, and shoe before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 100 Dollars

CAME to the plantation of Robert Ferguson, on Nanjemoy-creek in Charles-county, about two years ago, a small red bull, since cut, marked with a crop and slit in the right and an over and under bit in the left ear, has a white mottled face. The owner is desirous to prove property and take her away. 100 Dollars

HERE is at the plantation of Patrick Macgill, near Elk-ridge landing, a red heifer, two years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear and an under bit in the right. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 100 Dollars

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SLITTING-MILL on Patapasco falls is now in complete order, and at work, where may be had nail rods of any size, equal, if not superior to any slit on the continent. The public will see the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with slit iron at this mill, twelve hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore-town before she got to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,

WHEATCROFT and M'FADON.

THE subscriber, having removed from his late residence in West Street to the Coffee House, for the purpose of accommodation, and having provided himself with all the conveniences, hopes a continuance of the favours of his customers. All gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may rely on meeting the most attentive and genteel treatment, from their obedient humble servant,

JOHN BALL.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1780.

To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to

MARY KEYNOLDS, next door to Mr. James Aing-old.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken prisoner with general Sumpter's party on the 15th of August last, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of those officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 15th and 18th of August last, that he will leave it in place on the first day of November next, for Charleston, and that he will take with him whatever sum of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gassaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unnecessary to make any representation of their officers, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the Southern department, that they lost every thing except what they had on their backs.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenbury's point, Oct. 2, 1780.

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

DAVID KERR.

September 6, 1780.

THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot 10, 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

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

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

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall, Arundel county, about the 15th of September, a dark brown horse, about fourteen hands high, half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, a hanging mane, long switch tail, no perceivable brand. The owner is desirous to pay charges and take him away. 30 Dollars

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

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

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 22, 1780.

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

JOHN POLTON,

MARY POLTON.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Greigh Mackubin, on South river, formerly the wedding plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses; the greatest part of the cattle and sheep are fat and fit for killing. The sale begins at 10 o'clock, and the money will be paid before the things are taken away.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Wentworth church, Sept. 28, 1780.

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

Signed per order of the vestry,

SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TREASURY-OFFICE,

Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

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

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

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro man named CAESAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a lively black fellow, an imported negro, he speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; his clothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt to be known of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handomly rewarded for his trouble. All matters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.

RALPH FORSTER.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 5, 1780.

ALL officers belonging to the regiment of extraordinary now lying at this city, are earnestly requested to join their regiment immediately. All soldiers of said regiment on duty, are ordered to repair to their duty without delay, on pain of being deemed deserters.

ALEX. LAWSON SMITH,

lieut. col. com.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, OCTOBER 27, 1786.

following letter from a gentleman at camp, to a friend in Philadelphia, giving a particular and satisfactory account of a late important transaction, our must not will be acceptable to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at ease to permit me to write to you sooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incidents, by the tragic consequences, of Arnold's treason. My feelings were never put to so severe a trial. You will have heard the principal before this reaches you; but there are particulars, to which my situation gave me access, that cannot have come to your knowledge from the report, which I am persuaded you will find interesting.

From several circumstances, the project seems to have originated with Arnold himself, and to have been long premeditated. The first overture is traced back to some time in June last. It was conveyed in a letter to Colonel Robinson, the substance of which was, that the ingratitude he experienced from his country, concurring with other causes, had entirely changed his principles; that he now only sought to restore himself to the favour of his prince by some signal proof of his repentance: and that he wished to enter into a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose. About that period he made a journey to Connecticut, on his return from which Philadelphia he solicited the command of a post; alleging that the effects of his wound qualified him for the active duties of the post. The sacrifice of this important post was an atonement he intended to make. General Washington hesitated the less to gratify an officer who had frequently rendered eminent services, as he was convinced the post might be trusted to one, who had given so many distinguished specimens of his bravery. The beginning of August he joined the army and received his application. The enemy, at this time, had embarked the greatest part of their force on an expedition to Rhode-Island, and our army was in motion, to compel them to relinquish the enterprise, or to attack New-York in a weakened state. The general offered Arnold the left wing of the army, which he declined, on pretext already mentioned; but not without some embarrassment. He certainly might have excused the duties of such a temporary command, and it was expected from his enterprising spirit that he would gladly have embraced so readily inviting an opportunity; but he did choose to be diverted a moment from his familiar object, probably from an apprehension that some different disposition might take place, which would exclude him. The extreme solicitude he discovered to get possession of the post had led to a suspicion of treachery, had been possible from his past conduct to have supposed him capable of it.

The correspondence, thus begun, was carried on between Arnold and Major Andrie, adjutant general to the British army, in behalf of Sir Henry Clinton, under feigned signatures and a plausible disguise. In an intercepted letter of Arnold's, which lately fell into our hands, he proposes an interview "to settle the risks and terms of the copartnership;" and in the same letter, by metaphor, intimates an expected augmentation of the garrison, and speaks of it as the means of extending their traffic. It appears by another letter, that Andrie was to have met him on the lines, under the sanction of a flag, in charge of Mr. John Anderson. But some cause, not known, prevented this interview.

The 20th of last month, Robinson and Andrie set up the river in the Vulture sloop of war. Robinson sent a flag to Arnold with two letters, one to general Putnam, enclosed in another to him, proposing an interview with Putnam, or in his absence with Arnold, to adjust some private business. The one was evidently meant as a decoy to the other, in case by accident the letters should have fallen under the inspection of a third person.

General Washington crossed the river in his sloop to Hartford the day these dispatches arrived. Arnold, conceiving he must have heard of the report, thought it necessary, for the sake of appearance,

to submit the letters to him, and ask his opinion of the propriety of complying with the request. The general, with his usual caution, though without the least surmise of the design, dissuaded him from it, and advised him to reply to Robinson, that whatever related to his private affairs must be of a civil nature, and could not properly be addressed to the civil authorities. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the first link in the chain of events that led to the defection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a secret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture and bring Andrie ashore, with a pass for Mr. John Anderson: Andrie came ashore accordingly, and was conducted within a picket of ours, to the house of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in close conference all that night and the day following. At daylight in the morning, the commanding officer at King's ferry, without the privacy or Arnold, moved a couple pieces of cannon to a point opposite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote station. This event, or some lurking distrust, made the boatmen refuse to convey the two passengers back, and disconcerted Arnold so much, that by one of those strokes of insatiation, which often confound the schemes of men conscious of guilt, he insisted on Andrie's changing his uniform for a disguise, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andrie, who had been, undesignedly, brought within our posts in the first instance, remonstrated warmly against this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold persisting in declaring it impossible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his persuasion, and consented to change his dress and take the route he recommended. Smith furnished the disguise, and in the evening, passing King's ferry together, they proceeded to Crompond, where they stopped the remainder of the night, at the instance of a militia officer, to avoid being suspected by him. The next morning they resumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andrie a little beyond Pines-bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarry-town, when he was taken by three militia men, who rushed out of the woods and surrounded him.

At this critical period, his presence of mind forsook him—instead of producing his pass, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he asked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—distinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps. The militia replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he assured them he was a British officer, and pressed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent business. This confession removed all doubt, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his pass. He was instantly forced off to a place of greater security, where he was carefully searched, and in his stocking feet were found several papers of importance delivered to him by Arnold. Among these were a plan of the fortifications of West-point, a memorial from the engineer on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garrison, cannon and stores, copy of the minutes of a council of war, held by general Washington a few weeks before. The prisoner at first was inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while still on the way, he was countermanded and sent to Old Salem. The papers were enclosed in a letter to general Washington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leisure for another letter, through an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold, with an information of Anderson's capture, to get to him an hour before general Washington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture, with such precipitate confusion, that he did not take with him a single paper useful to the enemy. On the first notice of the affair, he was pursued, but much too late to overtake him.

• A band of marauders, who receive no pay, but subsist by plunder.

A moment before his setting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain transactions had just come to light, which must for ever banish him from his country. She fell into a swoon at this declaration, and he left her to it to consult his own safety, till the servants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accusing every one who approached her, with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the most genuine and agonising affliction. Exhausted by the fatigue and tumult of her spirits, her frenzy subsided towards evening, and she sunk into all the sadness of distress. It was impossible not to have been touched with her situation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderness of a wife, or in the apprehensive fondness of a mother; and every appearance of suffering innocence, conspired to make her an object of sympathy to all who were present. She experienced the most delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andrie, without loss of time, was conducted to the head quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of general officers, to prevent all possibility of misrepresentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The board reported, that he ought to be considered as a spy, and, according to the laws and usages of nations, to suffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture was to write a letter to general Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous or interested purposes; asserting that he had been involuntarily an impostor: that, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a person, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only, that to whatever rigour policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be observed, due to a person, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonourable. His request was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which could even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confessed all the facts relating to himself; and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the board made their report. The members of it were not more impressed with the candour and modest firmness, mixed with a becoming sensibility which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behaviour towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman, who visited him after his trial, he said—he flattered himself he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

In one of the visits I made to him, (and I saw him several times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the general, for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foresee my fate (said he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life; yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one thing that disturbs my tranquillity. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kindness. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well, to bear the thought that he should reproach himself, or that others should reproach him, on a supposition that I had conceived myself obliged by his instructions to run the risk I

did, I would not for the world leave a sting in his mind that should embitter his future days." He could scarce finish the sentence, bursting into tears in spite of his efforts to suppress them, and with difficulty collected himself enough afterwards to add, "I wish to be permitted to assure him I did not act under this impression, but submitted to a necessity imposed upon me, as contrary to my own inclination as to his orders." His request was readily complied with, and he wrote the letter annexed, with which, I dare say, you will be as much pleased as I am, both for the diction and sentiment.

When his sentence was announced to him, he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy, if it were possible, to be indulged with a professional death. He made a second application by letter, in concise but persuasive terms. It was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the custom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both cases to evade an answer, to spare him the sensations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was lead out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind. Arrived at the fatal spot, he asked, with some emotion, "must I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate (said he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himself, he added "It will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the cart performed the last offices to himself, with a composure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, "Nothing but to request you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumstances that attended him, in the midst of his enemies, he died universally esteemed and universally regretted.

There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andrie. To an excellent understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleasing person. 'Tis said he possessed a pretty taste for the fine arts, and had himself attained some proficiency in poetry, music and painting. His knowledge appeared without ostentation, and embellished by a diffidence that rarely accompanies to many talents and accomplishments, which left you to suppose more than appeared. His sentiments were elevated and inspired esteem, they had a softness that conciliated affection. His elocution was handsome, his address easy, polite and insinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his general, and was making a rapid progress in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, flushed with new hopes from the execution of a project the most beneficial to his party that could be devised, he is at once precipitated from the summit of prosperity; sees all the expectations of his ambition blasted, and himself ruined.

The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I saw of him myself and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never seen in so favourable a light, as through the medium of adversity. The clouds that surround him are so many shades that set off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities that, in prosperous times, serve as so many spots in his virtues, and gives a tone of humanity that makes his worth more amiable. His spectators, who enjoy a happier lot, are less prone to detract from it through envy; and are more disposed by compassion, to give him the credit he deserves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I speak not of Andrie's conduct in this affair as a philosopher, but as a man of the world. The authorized maxims and practices of war are the satire of human nature. They countenance almost every species of seduction as well as violence; and the general that can make most traitors in the army of his adversary, is frequently most applauded. On this scale we acquit Andrie; while we could not but condemn him if we were to examine his conduct by the sober rules of philosophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemish in his fame, that he once intended to prostitute a flag; about this a man of nice honour ought to have had a scruple; but the temptation was great; let his misfortunes cast a veil over his error.

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, feebly attempting to prove, that Andrie came out under the protection of a flag, with a passport from a general officer in

actual service, and consequently could not be justly detained. Clinton sent a deputation composed of lieutenant-general Robertson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith; to represent, as he said, the true state of major Andrie's case. General Greene met Robinson, and had a conversation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andrie's release as a personal favour to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power in exchange. Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea, which was used. The fact was, That, besides the time, manner and object of the interview, change of dress, and other circumstances, there was not a single formality customary with flags; and the passport was not to major Andrie, but to Mr. Anderson. But had there, on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuse of language to say, the sanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his trust ought to be obligatory. So unjullifiable a purpose would not only destroy its validity but make it an aggravation.

Andrie himself has answered the argument, by ridiculing and exploding the idea in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakness to urge it. There was in truth, no way of saving him: Arnold or he must have been the victim, the former was out of our power.

It was by some suspected, Arnold had taken his measures in such a manner, that, if the interview had been discovered, in the act, it might have been in his power to sacrifice Andrie to his own security. This turn of double treachery made them imagine Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andrie, and a gentleman took occasion to suggest this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be proposed by him. He declined it: the moment he had been capable of so much frailty, I should have ceased to esteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his desertion, is only equalled by his meanness since. Besides the folly of writing to Sir Henry Clinton, assuring him that Andrie had acted under a passport from him, and according to his directions, while commanding-officer at a post, and that, therefore, he did not doubt, he would be immediately sent in; he had the effrontery to write to general Washington to the same purpose, with the addition of a menace or retaliation, if the sentence should be carried into execution. He has since acted the farce of tending in his resignation. This man is in every sense detestable. Added to the scene of knavery and prostitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the late seizure of his papers has unfolded; the history of his command at West-point is a history of little as well as great villainies. He practised every dirty art of speculation, and even stooped to connections with the flatterers of the garrison to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captors of Andrie forms a striking contrast: he tempted their integrity with the offer of his watch, his horse, and any sum of money they should name. They rejected his offers with indignation; and the gold that could reduce a man high in the esteem and confidence of his country, who had the remembrance of past exploits, the motives of present reputation and future glory to prop his integrity, had no charms for these simple peasants, leaning only on their virtue and a sense of duty. While Arnold is handed down with execration to future times, posterity will repeat with reverence the names of VANWERT, FUALDING and WILLIAMS.

Answer to traitor Arnold's address, in the Pennsylvania Journal of October 18, 1780.

TO BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Esteemed friend,

I HAVE just seen thy friendly "address to the inhabitants of America." Thou seemest kindly anxious to assign thy reasons for joining the "king's arms." I profess myself to be one of America, whom thou prettily and modestly termest, "want abilities or opportunities to detect the artifices by which we are, or rather have been duped."

In short, I am one of those sort of men, whom thou esteemest, by reverting the maxim, "more fool than knave." I therefore, as is my manner, will speak to thee freely; and as thou callest aloud for "candour and justice," I trust sooner or later thou wilt at least receive the latter.

Thy country friends, Benedict, I do assure thee, art not well pleased at thy miscarriage, though they still think, that thy plan was imitatively infamous; nor do they approve of thy conduct in giving the cause for thy going in, as thereby thou unfoldest a trope, which amounts to nothing less than a monstrous hyperbole, or in the plainness of diction—a barefaced lie; and

which in the end will uncurtain the serious reasons and well mixed opinions, that country adherents have from time to time called their complicated villainy.

Why, Benedict, didst thou say a word of the "French, or French faith," or any kind of faith? As such a word dropped, callous as art, must remind thee of thy unparalleled rise the crimson glow upon thy accursed face, and whisper perfidy even to "protestant ears."

I really wish, Benedict, thou hadst used a less "disguise," and more confidence, for by, instead of the juvenile blood of the infant Andrie resting only upon thy midnight dream, thou wouldst at this moment have been deep in the inmost recesses of hell with the intended murder of thousands adding testimony to thy cruciated soul.

Since thy escape from the yet impending judgment which still awaits thee, I have been contemplating the celebrated villains of old—Nero, Caligula, and the fictitious Calaban; and allow, Benedict, that thou hast proved the most transcendent rascal, that ever disgraced the annals of time; and though I regard a monster in the shape of man, has not been committed by heaven to execute his bloody purposes his good intentions we conjecture will not be requited with British honour. Nay, would a contrary conduct even impeach the guilt, name of Clinton?

Thy friends are extremely happy to find thy reception was "honourable," and that thou intendest to "re-unite to the British empire."

Such worthy characters, Benedict, we know, have long upheld the royal cause, and have only to lament, that thy injured country cannot witness her internal villains to join motley crew.

Thine in haste,
BENJAMIN BROADBENT.

P.S. "To thy disadvantage it is circulated that when Sir Harry introduced thee to thy former soldiers, several of them left the room. Thou wilt contradict this report we doubt not, as it may discourage such of thy friends who meant to join thee as opportunity served."

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Elk-Ridge, October 25, 1780.

THE case of a certain elderly gentleman in the neighbourhood where I live, hath somewhat in it so singular and affecting, that I cannot bear requesting the favour of you to communicate some particulars of it to your readers, have made it my business to obtain the best information concerning the cause and progress of his disorder. As I am a near neighbour to poor, unfortunate gentleman, I have had frequent opportunities of seeing, and conversing with those who attend, or visit him; from whom I have received a most exact and circumstantial account of his deplorable case. Indeed I have sometimes seen him myself, when he has walked or rode out for the benefit of the air, but I confess, I never saw him in the unhappy condition I hear he is often in: I mean in one of the fits, with which, I understand, he is frequently seized, to the total deprivation of his senses and faculties. When I first heard of his situation and was made acquainted with the symptoms which attended it, I imagined, from the remarkable similarity between them, and those which are occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, that poor gentleman might, some time in his life, have met with that terrible accident; but upon a diligent enquiry into the matter, I have not been able to discover, that he ever complained of anything of the kind. Indeed I have since been convinced, that that could not be the occasion, it, from a circumstance, which puts the matter beyond a doubt. It is remarked, that those who have experienced that dreadful calamity, do conceive a most invincible aversion to all kinds of quids, particularly to water. This antipathy hath not as yet, that ever I heard, been discovered in him, which is a satisfactory proof that his disorder originates from some other cause. It was once hinted to me, and I am now of that opinion, though I thought it at first a very foolish one, that there is some mischievous, occult quality in the continental currency, which affects his senses and understanding in so extraordinary a manner; for it hath been observed, that these have constantly sympathized with it in the stages of its decline. It is well known to every one, that the decay of our money, since from its existence, hath proceeded by very perceptible degrees, till it arrived at its present wretched state. Those who have had an opportunity of noticing the origin and course of the unfortunate gentleman's distemper, all agree, that he began to be affected much about the same period. This was at first discovered by sudden starts in his sleep, and slight contractions in

particularly in the tendons of his fingers, symptoms have kept continually encreasing, and they are now grown to such a height, that the unhappy gentleman, when the fit is on him, is in the most deplorable condition imaginable. His eyes seem ready to start from his head; his whole body is convulsed, and feels the most excruciating pangs; he foams at the mouth, raves, and utters in the most shocking terms. In this terrible condition he continues till his strength is entirely exhausted, and his tongue can no longer utter a word, when he is carried off to his bed, where he remains for some hours, before he is slowly recovered to go about again. In his moments of lucidity he fancies himself the friend and patron of widows and orphans; by which strange delusion it evidently appears, that his understanding is disordered full as much as his body. Every imaginable remedy hath been tried, to relieve him from this dreadful situation, but all have proved ineffectual, till mere accident discovered one, which gave him immediate and complete relief. A gentleman who, happened to be present, when he was seized in the manner above related, observing that he was almost suffocated by the pressure of his collar, in the hurry of getting his hands out of his pocket, to free him from the obstruction to his respiration, by accident drew out of his purse, which contained some guineas, and other gold; the sound of these, as they fell on the floor, did the business effectually; the patient instantly recovered, his countenance cleared up, and his members performed their functions in a composed and orderly manner. His physician was immediately informed of the whole affair, and in consequence of it, I understand has given orders to have a small hollow machine procured, which is to enclose some pieces of gold, that whenever there is an appearance of a return of his fit, this instrument may be ready at hand to be shaken at one of his ears; from the constitution and temper of his patient, he has reason to believe this remedy will ever prove effectual. But to make the cure as sure and permanent as possible, he has also given orders, that no continental money shall ever be brought into his sight, or even the name of it mentioned in his presence; by this means his spirits will be more easily and composed, and of consequence he will be less liable to such dreadful strokes of palsy. If the above remedies should fail of the expected success, it is more than probable, that the poor gentleman will for the rest of his days, be doomed to the cold bath, thin diet, and confinement.—As these facts are curious, and known to very few, I have thought proper to request you to give them a place in your paper. Perhaps some person, who has a turn to inquiries of this sort, may be induced by this to search into the cause of so strange an effect, and thereby the world may be benefited with a new and useful discovery. For my own part I confess I am totally at a loss how to account for it, but this difficulty you will perhaps say is easily accounted for in

toryism, and drive it from our C— and our country.

A WHIG.

L O N D O N, May 20.
G E O R G E R.

An additional instruction to ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against the French king, or the king of Spain, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within (L. S.) any of their countries, territories or dominions or against any other enemies, or rebellious subjects of the crown of Great-Britain: Given at our court of St. James's the 19th day of April, in the twentieth year of our reign.

WHEREAS, by order in council bearing date the 7th of this instant, April 1780, the several treaties, whereby peculiar privileges are granted to the subjects of the states general of the United provinces respecting their trade and navigation in time of war, are suspended, and the subjects of the states general are to be considered upon the same footing with the subjects of other neutral states not privileged by treaty, until our pleasure to the contrary be formally signified. The commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, are hereby authorised and required to seize and detain all such ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the states general as they shall meet, having any goods belonging to his majesty's enemy's on board, or goods which are deemed contraband by the general law of nations.

By his majesty's command,
S T O R M O N T.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 17.

Yesterday arrived the brig Fanny, captain Tanner, from St. Eustatia, by which we have the important intelligence contained in the following extract:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged just now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the Southampton frigate coming out express, but was in company with the East and West-India fleets, consisting of fifty-four sail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet which he supposes was Spanish, to the southward of Cape Finestre, who captured all the East-Indiamen and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only escaping, to his knowledge."

Colonel Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, (who so greatly distinguished himself in several actions previous to the capture of general Burgoyne's army at Saratoga,) has joined the southern army, and is promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

It is said that a party of the enemy's cavalry have penetrated to Charlotte in North-Carolina, where they had a skirmish with a party of militia, who were worsted.

The public must have been some time since apprized of an expedition undertaken by a considerable British force at Jamaica against the Spanish settlements on the main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid success, (particularly in taking a strong fortress called St. Juan) so as even to threaten almost the total subjugation of the country: but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their success was followed by a train of evils which not only prevented them from pursuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from resisting the Spanish forces, who in turn made an easy conquest of St. Juan.

A N N A P O L I S, Oct. 27.

A sufficient number of delegates to compose a house not yet attending, and matters of the greatest importance requiring a meeting of the general assembly, expresses are sent to the absent members requesting their immediate attendance.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to serve in general assembly:

For Cecil county, Messieurs John Ward, Peter Lawton, Archibald Job, and Timothy Kirk.

For Kent county, Messieurs William Stevenson, junior, Peregrine Lethbrury, J. L. Wilmer, and J. Cadwallader.

For Queen-Anne's county, Messieurs William Bruff, James Kent, Robert Wright, and Samuel Earle.

For Dorchester county, Messieurs John Henry, T. F. Eccleston, Guiltavus Scott, and David Sullivan.

For Somerset county, Messieurs John Winder, Thomas Maddux, Henry Jackson, and John Done.

By a gentleman from Richmond we learn, that the enemy have landed at Portsmouth; their force is said to be seven or eight ships of the line,

fifty transports, and between three and four thousand men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, dated August 16.

"On the 9th instant, at three in the morning, the squadron under the command of admiral Cordova, consisting of 36 ships (22 Spanish and 14 French) of the line, and some frigates, cruising 70 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a fleet of between 50 and 70 sail of English merchantmen and transports, under convoy of the Ramilies and two frigates, destined for Madeira and Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of stores, provisions, and dry goods, and 1000 Highland troops. Three of these vessels, prizes to a French frigate of the squadron, have already arrived here, and by the prize master and prisoners we learn, that most of the others had struck before they were out of fight, particularly 3 Indiamen, in which were embarked the troops, and that the rest being closely pursued, they think very few or none have been able to escape, except possibly the ships of war, which being fast sailers, and abandoning the convoy as soon as they discovered their danger, made off with all the sail they could. Some of the swiftest French frigates were dispatched after them, but with what success is yet doubtful. Governor Dalling was on board the fleet with all his family, but we do not know what vessel, most probably the Ramilies; his coach and six horses are in one of the prizes now in this bay; we look for others every moment. The little squadron under the orders of M. Barcelo, stationed off Gibraltar, has also within these few days past taken five or six ships, attempting to get into that place with provisions, where they are much wanted, and chased a sloop of war on shore on the coast of Barbary. Thirty sail of French merchantmen, which left St. Domingo in June, escorted by two frigates, have all safe arrived here; in short every thing seems to go well at present except with you, where I hope a favourite turn may also soon take place."

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

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

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

T H O. S I M L E E.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,

T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

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

(S E E N). C A W O O D, jun. sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watfons, on the 15th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a large twitch tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot lock trimmed, the other three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watfons or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.

A P L A I N P L A N T E R.

Bladenburg, October 23.

WHEN treasons and conspiracies are daily detected and exposed to view, when traitors dare mark themselves in our C—, and audaciously hint, that the spring of their actions is the perversion of the liberties and independence of America; to be silent is to partake in the guilt, and severity will look back with detestation on our misdeeds, and execrate the remembrance of an act, whose pusillanimity prevented their embracing the most favourable opportunity of retreating, securing, and handing down to them unimpaired, the inalienable rights of freemen, and common privileges of mankind. The time has not yet elapsed, the fleeting moment pierced with the cries of expiring whigging, hovers over us, and entreats an early embrace; and shall Americans sully that virtue, and patriotism, which so eminently distinguished them in baffling the infernal machinations of tyranny and oppression, by agonising in the woe of disaffection? No, the dreary fields, and ruined mansions, of the once opulent farmer, the widow's tears bewailing the loss of her tender and indulgent partner, the piercing cries of hellet's infancy torn from the arms of ease and independency to intelligence and want, reprobate the thought, and loudly call for reparation and revenge. Let us then no longer amuse ourselves with hopes of reconciliation, and the many advantages which would result from it, nor lament our misfortune as not having done it at an earlier and more eligible season, when the benefit arising from it to the state, would have been far greater: those who oppose the measure must see its expediency, and can only use it as a shield to protect from the demands of justice the property of their nonjuror and tory friends; but level our resentment at

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

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

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

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

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

DAVID KERR.

September 6, 1780.

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

ELEAZER M'COMB.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

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

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

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1780.

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

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, he then called himself DOVER, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 15th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he says he is about 23 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkable black, and speaks good English, his apparel very bad, he has a small nick in the left part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Anne Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 19th section whereof is as follows:—*And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty, enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order

I. GASSAWAY, Clk.

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

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

Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1780.

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

JOHN BALL.

Westminster church, Sept. 23, 1780.

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

Signed per order of vestry,

SAMUEL JACOBS, register.

TREASURY OFFICE.

Annapolis, Sept. 23, 1780.

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

Charles-county, William and Mary parish.

October 8, 1780.

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

Signed by order of the vestry,

F. HARRIS, reg.

THESE is at the plantation of Florence

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

CAME to the plantation of Robert Foy

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

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber

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

WILLIAM WATSON.

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

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro named CESAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a lively black fellow, an imported negro, speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; has nothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. All matters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.

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

RALPH FORSTER.