

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 1, 1781.

from the JOURNAL of PARIS.

(Translation.)

A discourse pronounced in a particular society, and addressed to Paul Jones.

W E cannot better begin your eulogium, than by naming you. We may even say, that we have finished when we have named you.

Antient chivalry draws her origin from antient initiations, seeing Hercules, Theseus, and so many other heroes were initiated in the mysteries of Glaifis, before they entered on the labours which has rendered them so famous; the received with as much joy as preparation, him, amongst her worthies, and who had just accomplished some great adventure.

What then would she not have done for you? You, who cease not to combat, but after having been victorious; you, for whom every new enterprise is the signal of a new triumph! your actions are famous even amongst your enemies. AH Europe speaks of you with enthusiasm; and I am, at this moment; but the feeble echo of fame.

One of our most famous poets has said: "To conquer without danger, is to triumph without glory."

It was ours to say, heretofore, that nothing was wanting to yours. You have always combated; have always been victorious, with unequal force: you have proved that we may calculate means, but never courage; which prevails over all, which subdues all. You did not make preparations for your first exploits: you accomplished them, more daring in your work than Cæsar was in his, when he defied Neptune and the winds: you defied, also, Britain; she having dispatched against you a force which, with good reason, might appear to be sufficient to overwhelm you: What was the event? She sent a new force against you; the assailant was taken; and that which she employed, with a view to destroy you, served only to render you more formidable. From this moment your name became the terror of the British seas; your very appearance lowered terror on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the bravest British mariners, thought less of fighting you than of flying from you.

We never shall forget, victory shall consign to her most brilliant annals, that memorable action; when, going on board a vessel already worn by time, by long voyages, by so many other engagements, you fell with the impetuosity of an eagle on the Serapis; a vessel of the line, a new vessel, and of intrinsic force, sufficient to engage two such as yours. Pearson, considering in this visible superiority, and in the effect of his artillery, emboldened, without doubt, also, by his own courage, Pearson called out to you, imperiously, to strike; you answered only by new broadsides; your crew, partly slain, surrounded you no longer but in a weak manner; you became, at the same time, helm's-man, gunner, mariner, without ceasing for one moment to be captain. It was impossible to resist such efforts; the enemy amazed, astonished, yielded to you, they strike; and you, the conqueror, go on board their vessel at the very instant that the sea swallowed up your own.

This trait brings to our mind that of a hero, who, commanding a band of warriors, whose cloathings, campaigns had reduced to rags, and having to engage an enemy, whose exterior displayed all the liveries of luxury, spoke to them only these few words: "My friends, let us go and dress ourselves." A few moments afterwards, these troops were well clothed.

Shall I represent you, besieged in the Texel, by a whole squadron, which was fitted out solely for the purpose of taking you, and which, by so precious a capture, might hope to console England for all the losses which you have caused her to experience? This menacing preparation did not restrain you: you intrepidly left the harbour, and this barrier opened for you, or disappeared. It would seem, that the sails of your vessel have become the wings of Dedalus.—Nothing hinders you, nothing detains you. You divide the empire of the waves with the same rapidity, with which the messenger of the gods divides the empire of the air. The other day Spain complimented us, in receiving you. This day, France possesses you: France is about to speak of you to Spain, who believes, that perhaps, she may yet possess you.

How great is the happiness of those republics, the United States of America, who have peculiarly a right to reckon you their own. From their continent you first embarked upon the sea, to act against the enemy; under their auspices you first fought, and for their cause, which is now the cause of his majesty, have your victories been obtained. When America gives the catalogue of her worthies, a Washington, a Wayne, &c. she adds that of Paul Jones.

You have received in this capital those honours, that applause, which a nation, conscious to herself of courage, so readily decrees to a man of valour, and it is with equal joy, that she sees you return, this day, to her bosom; you return with titles of more than one kind: that of a brave warrior, would suffice you, but you join to it others; you courted Apollo, before you ranged yourself under the standard of Mars; you have demonstrated the falsity of an assertion thrown out by a celebrated writer, and against an art, to which he was indebted for all his glory. Agreeable to him, letters do not only corrupt the manners, but they also enervate courage. He did not remember, that the poet Tyrtæus resorted to the Spartans the courage they had lost, and after having enflamed them by his verse, he taught them to conquer by his example. He did not remember, that Alexander possessed all the knowledge of Aristotle, and carried the Iliad constantly with him. He did not remember, that Hannibal was a man of letters, that Scipio was the friend and the rival of Terence; that Cæsar was his own historian, and would have celebrated worthily all the heroes of antient Rome. He did not remember, that the conqueror of the Vatteline (for I omit a crowd of other examples, to come nearer to our own age); I say, he did not remember, that the conqueror of the Vatteline, who, in one day only, gained two battles, and dispersed two armies, the least of which was much more numerous than his own, has translated and commented on Cæsar. He did not remember, that the brave count de Hèlo, who, at the head of 1500 French, dared to attack 60,000 men, as well Prussians, as Austrians, and Saxons, strongly entrenched, and who perished voluntarily in this attack, is the author of the best Idillium, which is extant in our language. Secondly, He did not at that time remember, that the number of the literary productions of Frederick, equalled almost that of his victories. He could not foresee, that the courage of Conedic (I mention this name with confidence, valour esteems, and cherishes valour;) I say, he could not foresee, that Conedic, an amiable poet, would, one day, sustain with so much

glory and firmness, the honour of the French standard: finally, he could not foresee, that the intrepid Jones, after having signalised his genius and abilities in the peaceful cultivation of letters, would display with so much lustre his courage, and other talents in the terrible art of engagements. Enjoy then a double crown, so rightfully acquired and return, after the conclusion of a peace, which philosophy desires, a peace, of which humanity has need, return to enjoy amongst us your glory, and to brighten us by your labours. We shall not forget that you join to a genius, capable of suggesting great actions, a merit still more rare, that of achieving them.

L O N D O N, July 21.

Lord George Gordon is to be indicted next term for constructive treason, under the clause in the act "of levying war against the king." The counsel for the crown maintain, that to the establishment of such a charge, it is not necessary to prove that the prisoner made use of the arms, instruments, array and operations common in war; but in the language of Lord Loughborough that "numbers supplied the want of arms."

Intelligence from Lloyd's list.

June 13. The Diana, Webber, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, is taken by the Nymph, French frigate of 40 guns, coming from Cape François, who burnt the Diana, and carried the captain and crew into Brest.

The Achilles privateer of Folkestone, captain Yawkins, has sent into Portsmouth the De Vrow Anna, from Bayonne to Ferrol, with 1234 barrels of pork, 433 barrels of flour, and some wine, &c.

The George, Thomas, from London to Dublin, was taken off the Lizard the 29th ult. by the Black Prince privateer of Boston, and ransomed for 1000l. The privateer took captain Thomas as hostage, and the vessel is arrived in Fishguard road. Taken and ransomed by the duc d'Estillac.

The Swift of Peterhead, for 150 guineas; the Success of Kincardine, 300 ditto; the Charming Nelly of Sunderland, 150 ditto; the Elizabeth of Aberdeen, 115 ditto; the Swan of Campton, 300 ditto; the ransomers arrived at Dunkirk. Taken and ransomed by the Jackall.

The Elizabeth of Aberdeen, for 80 guineas.

June 16. The Hannah, Hinchinough, from Fyall to New-York, was taken the 29th of March by an American privateer, and sent for New-London.

The Bataver, from Amsterdam to Brest, is taken and sent into Plymouth, by the Lighthorse privateer.

La Fortune, from Cape François for Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. is taken and sent into Dartmouth by the Friendship privateer of that port, captain Abrahams.

The Hope, Potter, sailed from Liverpool for Africa in February last, and was taken by the French fleet and carried into Martinico.

The Elizabeth Gunfley, White, from London to Quebec, is retaken by the Mary and Greyhound privateers and sent into Mountbay.

Portsmouth, July, 7. The Sally and Rachel privateer, captain Hayes, of London, has taken and sent into Falmouth, the Emanuel, from Riga to Marseilles, with wheat, cordage, &c. She has also taken and sent into Weymouth, the Friendship, from Petersburg to Bourdeaux, of 250 tons, laden with hemp and iron.

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That the board of admiralty issue orders not to exchange any British sea officers or seamen, until the enemy have returned to some of their garrisons in America, such seamen as they have taken upon the American coast, and sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond sea; and that the board of admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of prisoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from congress or the commander in chief.

Published by order of congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

January 13, 1780.

CONGRESS, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered to the United States by brigadier-general Sumpter, of South-Carolina, at the head of a number of volunteer militia from that and the neighbouring States, particularly in the victory obtained over the enemy at the Hanging Rock, on the 6th of August—in the defeat of major Wemyss, and the corps of British infantry and dragoons under his command, at Broad-river, on the ninth day of November, in which the said major Wemyss was made prisoner—and in the repulse of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton and the British cavalry and infantry under his command, at Black-Rocks, Tyger-river, on the 18th day of November last: in each of which actions, the gallantry and military conduct of general Sumpter, and the courage and perseverance of his troops were highly conspicuous:

Resolved therefore, That the thanks of congress be presented to brigadier-general Sumpter, and the militia aforesaid, for such reiterated proofs of their patriotism, bravery and military conduct, which entitle them to the highest esteem and confidence of their country; and that the commanding officer of the southern department do forthwith cause the same to be issued in general orders, and transmitted to general Sumpter.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

Extract of a letter from Peterburg, Virginia, dated the 11th inst.

"We have for some weeks past expected our town to be reduced to ashes. The enemy have been within 12 miles of it, and some of their privateers within 5, but luckily for us they received a small check, which occasioned them to fall down to the fleet at Westover, on James river, and yesterday the whole of them went down, as we expected, to Portsmouth. They have burnt a number of valuable houses on James-river, and carried off a great many negroes. We have every reason to believe they intend to quarter in this state—should that be the case, there must be a total stop to all kind of business.

"General Arnold obliged the inhabitants of Richmond to turn out all their rum, sugar, &c. into the street, and then destroyed the whole, which makes me conclude every thing will take a rapid rise here.—We are all in the greatest confusion here, so that you'll excuse my not being more particular."

ANNAPOLIS, January 25.  
The following advertisements are taken from the Royal South-Carolina Gazette, of the 21st of November last.

IN consequence of the powers in me vested by the right honourable earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his lordship and the commandant of Charles-town; I do hereby make public to all whom it may concern, that I have given the necessary orders for the seizure of the estates, both real and personal, of those persons whose names are under-mentioned, excepting such property in Charles-town, as is secured to those who were in the town at the time of capitulation. And I do hereby strictly prohibit, all and every person or persons from attempting to conceal, remove, or in any way injure the said property, on pain of

being punished, as aiding and abetting rebellion.

JOHN CRUDEN.  
John Rutledge, Henry Laurens, Thomas Ferguson, Christopher Gadsden, William Moultrie, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard, Arthur Middleton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Francis Marion, John Harleston, Jun. Isaac Harleston, Isaac Motte, Nicholas Swift, John Lewis Gervais, Stephen Bull, Peter Horry, Hugh Morry, Thomas Hayward, William Clay Snipes.

Charles-town, 18th Nov. 1780.

WANTED,  
PERSONS properly qualified to act as overseers of estates in this province, such persons properly recommended, and of approved loyalty and integrity, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying to Mr. Cruden, No. 16, Bay-Continued.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to let on lease for one year, from the first of January next, all these valuable plantations, with all necessary buildings, &c. thereon, situated on Water-ter-river, four miles below Camden, now, or lately possessed by William Whitaker, James Whitaker, Joshua Denkins, &c. &c. Any person inclined to treat for the whole, or part, may send their proposals, or apply to me in Charles-town.—If not let by the fifteenth of December, they will be put up at public auction at Camden, and due notice given of the day of sale.

I am in want of an overseer for a plantation, most agreeably situated, and well known in the above neighbourhood, and will give extraordinary encouragement to a person, who is thoroughly qualified to take charge of it, but none need apply whose character will not bear the strictest scrutiny.

CHARLES OGILVIE,  
No. 10, Bay-Continued.  
January 20, 1781.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a female mare, about thirteen hands high, a star in her forehead, four white feet, decked, not branded, three years old last spring, is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

L. O. WOOD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1781.  
THE copartnership of Eastman and Neith being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have accounts to settle with the said partnership are desired to apply to Joseph Eastman.

JOS. EASTMAN,  
2 LEWIS NEITH.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.  
BROKE out yesterday evening and made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditty, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any goal, 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.

10 BENJ. CAWOOD, Jun. Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, 20th Nov. 1780.  
MADE his escape from the

Griffin, the 21st of Nov. 1780, a negro man who called himself

long; he is first tall and slender

Thomas (last), of Charles county, day or two before he went of

longed to a Mr. John (last), of

five years of age, five feet six

inches high, well made, had on a

striped country cloth jacket, and

striped, with a belt, an old

linen shirt and cotton long breeches

had a pair of leggings on when he

off, but I have reason to believe

them off the same night, his

articles are called with the trade.

Wishes to get him again, and

two hundred dollars reward, and

dollar for every mile if brought to

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Below are the names of  
B. Office certificates which were  
in Charles county, about the 21st of  
November, on board the Lumber  
Ship, by the privateer, James  
Phillips, from N. York, Jan. 20, 1781.  
dated the 20th of February, 1781.  
each 2000 dollars, payable to  
Coale, emitted by Thomas (last),  
continental loan officer, Philadelphia  
No. 6393 and 6394, dated March, 1781.  
500 dollars each, payable to Thomas  
Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas (last),  
continental loan officer, in  
his description of the above certificates  
is lodged in both the loan office, and  
be stopped, if presented for payment.

JOSEPH DOWSON

THERE is in my custody, a  
man, committed as a runaway  
the name of JACK, who says he belongs  
to Mr. Robert Knox, in Charles county  
near Maryland-Point, and that he is  
from a plantation in Virginia. His  
is desired to pay charges and take  
away.

T. HAWOOD, Sheriff.

ANNA ARNOLD county.

3X

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR  
REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from  
the subscriber, about a month ago,

dark bay horse, about 23 and a half  
high, 12 or 13 years old, has some  
spots, a hanging mane, a short switch  
shed before, and branded on the  
butterock something like A. Wherever  
give information where said horse may  
be, shall receive two hundred dollars  
and if brought home to the subscriber  
above reward, with all reasonable charges  
and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The said horse was purchased  
Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood  
of Pigeon-Point.

3X

HEREBY forewarn all persons  
hunting within any of my enclos-  
ures with either dog or gun.

3X ROBERT DAVIDGE.

PURSUANT to a commission  
us directed by the court of St. Mary's  
county, for the purpose of ascertaining  
the boundaries of Denby, Maryland's  
Aberdeen, and Kingston and White-  
hills, the property of Mr. John Denby  
of said county, we do hereby give notice  
to all persons whom it may concern, that  
we will meet on Denby the third 1st inst.  
in March next, for the purpose of ascer-  
taining and examining all evidences that may  
prejudice respecting their knowledge  
its boundaries, and after, proceed to  
other different tracts, and examine  
respect to them. Given under our hand  
this 10th day of January, 1781.

2 WILLIOMERVELL.

W. E. SMOOT.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office.

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The Chance, Robertson, from Jamaica to Georgia, under convoy of the Jamaica man of war, overfet in a violent gale of wind off Montego-bay. The people were saved by the boat belonging to the Amity hall, captain Tarbet.

The John, Rawson, from Memel, is arrived at Whitehaven, after being taken by the Princess (supposed Black Princess) off the Clyde, and ransomed for 1000l.

#### TRENTON, Jan. 17.

The public may depend upon the authenticity of the following brief account of the disorders that have lately taken place among the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, and which are now happily settled.

A discontent arose among them on the first of this month about the periods of their enlistments, which many of them contended were expired. Some invidious comparisons were also made between the large bounty given to enlist those whose times were confessedly out and the condition of those who were engaged during the war. Endeavours were used by the officers to quiet them, but without success. One officer was unfortunately killed; and a great part of the soldiers marched off from their encampment towards the Delaware. They were under the conduct of their sergeants; but general Wayne, with some other officers, determined to follow and keep with them at all events, though the general could not prevail upon them to stop till they came to Princeton. They marched through the country with great regularity and good conduct, and perhaps less damage than is common on the passing of troops. While they continued at Princeton a sergeant of the British army with one Ogden, an inhabitant of this state, for a guide, came to them, and made proposals from general Clinton. These they rejected with too much honour and indignation that they seized the messengers and delivered them to general Wayne, who put them under guard. Soon after this a committee of the council of Pennsylvania came to meet the soldiery, and a committee of congress came to this place. Their grievances were redressed, particularly by giving an interpretation favourable to the soldier of the enlistments which were for three years or during the war, declaring them to expire at the end of the three years. They marched from Princeton to this place on Tuesday the 9th. On Wednesday the 10th the two spies were tried, and executed next day at the cross roads near the upper ferry. Commissioners were appointed to hear and settle the claims of the soldiers, who are now going through them with all possible dispatch; and on Monday the committee of congress returned to Philadelphia.

Upon the whole, this affair, which at first appeared so alarming, has only served to give a new proof of the inflexible honour of the soldiery, and their inviolable attachment to American liberty; and will teach general Clinton that though he could bribe such a mean toad-eater as Arnold, it is not in his power to bribe an American soldier.

Lieutenant-colonel Klein, formerly in the service of the United States, was last week apprehended in the county of Monmouth on his way to New-York.

Last week ensign Fitz-Randolph, with ten or twelve privates of our militia, were surprised in Amboy by a party of the enemy, and carried to Staten-Island.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

Yesterday intelligence was received by council, that in October last the Ontario, a new ship of 20 guns, bound to Canada, was lost on the Lake, with colonel Bolton and 350 men of the 34th British regiment on board, who all perished.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, we had a most violent storm of wind, accompanied with snow; during the storm several vessels broke loose from the wharves, and drove over to the Jersey

shore, some of which it is feared will be lost.

#### ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.

By the house of delegates, Jan. 29, 1781.

*Resolved*, That if any continental soldier passing through this state, or any such soldier, after his being discharged, and in passing through this state to his home shall be taken to sick or lame that he cannot travel, this state will pay the reasonable charge for supporting and taking care of him till he shall be able to proceed on his journey; and the auditor is to allow such reasonable account after its being proved, and by some justice of the peace certified to be reasonable, and that the person for whom such charge is incurred was within the description of this resolve; and the money paid on such accounts is to be charged to the United States.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Maryland Gazette, and also in the Baltimore journal.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hammond of Thomas, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in to

VACHEL HAMMOND.

N. B. Two salt pans to be sold by Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

PURSUANT to a commission to us directed by the court of St. Mary's county, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of Denby, Maiden's lot, Aberdeen, and Kingston and Wheatly's hills, the property of Mr. John Debutts of said county, we do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that we will meet on Denby the third Tuesday in March next, for the purpose aforesaid, and examine all evidences that may be produced respecting their knowledge of its boundaries, and after, proceed to the other different tracts, and examine with respect to them. Given under our hands, this ninth day of January, 1781.

WILL. SOMERVELL,  
W. B. SMOOT.

#### FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about a month ago, a dark bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has some saddle spots, a hanging mane, a short switch tail, stood before, and branded on the near buttock something like A. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, shall receive two hundred dollars, and if brought home to the subscriber the above reward, with all reasonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The said horse was purchased of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point.

J. P.

January 10, 1781.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, a star in her forehead, four white feet, docked, not branded, three years old last spring, is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

#### FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

#### 500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780. RAN away from the subscriber, the 1st of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow the border of her hair (or wool) the certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen dress, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a country made linsey woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth. 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; free; he went from Baltimore in a vessel 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 brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young; he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair of linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning; he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar forever more above thirty.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1781.

BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken in Chesapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq. continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq. continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be ripped, if presented for payment.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, Jan. 8, 1781.

THE copartnership of Eastman and Neth being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have accounts to settle with the said partnership are desired to apply to Joseph Eastman.

JOS. EASTMAN,  
LEWIS NETH.



[XXXVIth Year.]

THE

[No. 1778.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1781.

PARIS, Aug. 29.

*Extract of a letter from the Sieur de Tillard, lieutenant of his majesty's frigates, embarked on board the king's frigate la Nymphe, commanded by the chevalier du Romaine, captain of his majesty's ships of the line, to Monsr. de Sartine, minister and secretary of state for the marine department, dated Falmouth, the 27th of August.*

On the 10th instant, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, being in the west south-west about four leagues distant from Ouelly, we perceived a sail to the windward, which appeared to be in chase of us, and we soon after found her to be an English frigate. The chevalier du Romaine immediately made all necessary preparations for action, and backing his mainsail, he bid to, to wait for her. At a quarter before six we began to cannonade each other, being so near that their yards reached ours, which continued until a quarter past six, when we had the misfortune to lose our brave captain, who had received four musket-balls at different places. Soon after, the two frigates joined each other; the sieur Penandref de Kerautret, captain of the ship, gave orders to board the English frigate, and in consequence thereof made all our people abandon the battery. At half an hour after six o'clock, the sieur de Kerautret was killed on board the English frigate; and at the same time the sieur du Coue, captain of the ship, fell, and was killed between the two frigates.

"Being then on the fore-castle of the English frigate, I received a blow with a hatchet on the head, and a pistol shot in the shoulder, which threw me backward, but luckily I fell upon a gun. I immediately repaired upon the fore-castle of our frigate, and endeavoured to rally our people, when I received another ball, which totally deprived me of all my senses. The sieur de la Fond, an auxiliary officer, received a musket shot in his breast, and another shot took off his thumb, on the fore-castle; the wounds of this brave officer are very dangerous, and the surgeons despair of his life. The sieur Courton de la Villeholio, another auxiliary officer, received a blow with a pike on his thigh, which threw him between the two ships; and previous to that he had received a cut with a sword over the hand. The sieur Durefey, garde of the marines, received a musket ball thro' his knee. I cannot believe it is possible to show more courage, and to act with greater composure and presence of mind, amidst all dangers, than all these officers have done.

"The fire took twice in our frigate, and once it blew up one of our cartridge boxes.

"When I recovered my senses, and as soon as the sieur de la Villeholio and I had our wounds dressed, we desired to be carried upon deck again; but on our arrival there, we found to our great mortification, that the English had taken possession of the king's frigate.

"We had 35 men killed and 70 wounded; among the latter is also the sieur de Riamond, a volunteer. I am extremely sorry, that neither time nor my state of health will permit me to give you a more circumstantial account of this unfortunate affair.

"Captain Williams, who commands the English frigate the Flora, which took us, has landed us here yesterday, being the 16th instant.

"The English frigate the Flora, mounts 44 guns, viz. 29 eighteen pounders in her batteries, 24 nine pounders, and 4 howitzers upon her deck.

"Our frigate, la Nymphe, carried only 26 twelve pounders, and 6 six pounders; so that one of her broadsides sent only 174 pounds weight of iron, which makes a difference of 123 pounds weight in favour of the Flora."

LONDON, Oct. 10.

They write from Gibraltar, by way of Lisbon, that on the 11th of last month some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt on the west side of the coast of Morocco; Tangier has suffered greatly, 150 houses being damaged, and the ramparts shattered in different places.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, by which we are informed, that on the 25th ult. six sail of men of war, which were under French colours, passed by that place for the Straights.

FISH-KILL, Jan. 25.

We learn that general Parsons is just returned from a successful expedition to Morristown, where he surprised and took prisoners sixty or seventy Tories, and burnt a considerable number of huts. He also passed to Frog's neck, and destroyed some stores there. He lost one subaltern, and the enemy had one man killed.

On Arnold's arrival in New-York, the sagacious great ones supposed, that upon paying particular attention to the villain, they would lessen his crimes in the eyes of the world, and introduce him to the notice of their circle, without which they foresaw he must sink into obscurity and contempt; he was accordingly, in appearance, caressed by all in power, and general Robinson's house fixed upon for his home; whenever he chose to ride, the different aids in rotation attended him in his promenade; which gave rise to the following

ANECDOTE.

One morning, when it was general Robinson's aid's tour, he remonstrated with the general against it, and shewed evident marks of reluctance to go upon that piece of duty; the general desired to know the reasons, the aid honestly confessed, that "to be seen attending such a scoundrel through the streets, very much injured his feelings." To which old Jemmy, pulling up his breeches, replied, "hut! hut! man, and what think you of my feelings?"

CHATHAM, Jan. 24.

Last week a detachment of colonel Crow's regiment of militia went over to Staten-Island and completely surprised a picket of the British light infantry. They killed three, brought off two prisoners, and fifteen muskets.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.

James Slover, Asher Bisset, and Daniel Melvin were last week, by the court of quarter sessions for the county of Middlesex, condemned by virtue of an act of this state against trading with the enemy, to serve on board some of the galleys, frigates or ships in the service of the United States, and were accordingly carried under guard to Philadelphia, to have the said sentence executed.

As government is determined to execute the said act with the utmost vigour, it is hoped those villainous enemies to their country who have hitherto carried on that infamous traffic may profit by the above example, lest another punishment enjoined by the said act soon overtake them, and they appear with one ear less than their neighbours.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8.

On Friday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the first Monday in August, and the house of delegates to the first day of May next, after having enacted the following laws:

An act for the adjournment and continuance of several of the county courts within this state.

An act for the adjournment and continuance of the general court of the western shore, and the several county courts therein mentioned.

An act to make valid the proceedings of the deputy sheriff of Worcester county after the death of the late sheriff.

An act to empower the present sheriff of Worcester county to collect the balance of the five pound tax and county rate not collected by the late sheriff.

An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government and by the resolves of convention.

An act to enable the trustees for the poor of Frederick county to rent out the poor house and apply the rent towards the support of the poor of that county.

An act for the appointment of visitors for Queen-Anne county free school.

An act for the adjournment of Saint Mary's and Prince-George's county courts.

A supplement to the act for the relief of those who have and may suffer by the British army.

An act to enable the sheriffs of this state to take bail bonds in certain cases.

An act to extend the time and to enforce the collection of the taxes in several of the counties within this state, and for other purposes.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of John Needles of Talbot county, and Richard Clarke of St. Mary's county, collectors of the tax.

An act to prohibit the exportation of Indian corn, wheat, wheat flour, and flesh provisions, by land, for a limited time.

An act for the relief of William Merritt late collector of the assessment in Kent county.

An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

An act to establish the allowance of witnesses and fees to constables.

An act to establish the allowance of justices and jurymen.

An act to revive actions and process in the court of appeals.

An act to encourage the importation and manufacturing of salt within this state.

An act to prevent frauds and abuses in the collection of public taxes, and to extend the time of payment of the tobacco tax.

An act for emitting bills of credit to the value of five thousand four hundred pounds sterling for the convenience of change, and issuing them in exchange for the bills of equal value now in circulation.

An act to continue an act for the regulation of officers fees, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of certain non-jurors.

An act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one.

An act to authorize the county courts to impose an assessment to defray their county charges.



An act to embody a number of select militia, and for immediately putting this state in a proper posture of defence.

An act to enable naval officers to grant registers for vessels.

An act to explain and to enforce the acts therein mentioned.

An act to regulate auctions.

An act to authorise the lieutenants of the militia to appoint field days, and to direct the payment and mode of recovery of militia fines in specie or the value.

An act to explain that part of the act for sinking the quota required by congress of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, which relates to the duty imposed on ordinary licences.

An act to draught the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment extraordinary into the battalions of the quota of this state, and to recal the commissioned officers of the said regiment.

An act for the defence of the bay.

An act to continue the act prohibiting the export of grain, wheat flour, and flesh provisions, by land, and to permit the exportation of wheat flour and Indian corn by sea, under certain restrictions.

An act to continue the act therein mentioned.

An act to naturalize the sons of the late major general the baron de Kalb.

An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A supplement to the act for the regulation of the staple of tobacco.

An act to empower the delegates of this state in congress to subscribe and ratify the articles of confederation.

An act to compel the payment of the taxes in Somerset county.

An act for the building a gaol for the safe keeping of the disaffected and prisoners of war.

An act to procure recruits.

A supplement to the act to procure recruits.

An act to seize, confiscate, and appropriate all British property within this state.

An act relating to the treble tax imposed on nonjurors and absentees.

An act for the relief of Thomas Beall of Washington county.

A supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one.

An act to appoint commissioners to preserve confiscated British property.

An act to secure disaffected persons.

An act to procure a loan, and for the sale of escheat lands and the confiscated British property therein mentioned.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

On Sunday evening arrived here, major Edward Giles of the extra battalion of this state, on his way to congress, with dispatches from major general Greene, by whom we are favoured with the following important intelligence:

General Greene being well assured of the enemy's intentions of bending their whole force against him, and that their superiority of numbers must oblige him to retreat, detached brigadier-general Morgan with 320 light infantry, 30 light horse and about 100 Virginia militia, to take post in South Carolina, so as to be able to collect the well affected militia of that state, to intercept the enemies supplies, to harass their flanks and rear, should they move forward, and, if possible, to turn their front.

General Morgan marched from Charlotte on the 20th of December, and on the 25th took post at Grindal's ford on Pacolet.

On the 12th of January the general received certain intelligence that the enemy's whole army was in motion, and were moving forward with an evident intention of dislodging him.

On the 14th their design became indisputable. Lord Cornwallis had advanced up the Broad-river to Lee's Old Place, distant from Wimbisborough about twenty miles, and not more than thirty miles from our encampment. Lieutenant-colonel Tarlton had crossed the Tyger, and was pushing for our right; these movements subjected us at this post to the operations of both parties, whilst our force was by no means equal to either. This determined the general to change his position, and on the 16th in the evening he took post at the Cowpens, distant from his former encampment about 20 miles.

This movement inspired Tarlton with a contempt of our force, and induced him to pursue into a country, where we could better improve any advantages we might obtain, and better provide for our security should we be unfortunate. On the evening of the 16th Tarlton occupied the ground we had left in the morning, and on the 17th, about sun-rise, commenced his attack.

We had received intimation of his advance before day-light, and had made the necessary dispositions. The light infantry, commanded by lieutenant-col. Howard, and the Virginia militia, under major Triplett, were formed in a line to extend a front. The 3d regiment of light dragoons, under the command of lieutenant-col. Washington, were posted in their rear, so as not to be injured by the fire, and to be ready to charge, should occasion offer. The corps of volunteer riflemen were appointed to guard the flanks.

The enemy formed in line of battle about 400 yards in front of our advanced corps; the first battalion of the 7th regiment was opposed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the infantry of the legion to our center: on their flanks were two light companies of 100 men each. In their front moved two pieces of artillery. Col. Tarlton with the cavalry of his legion in their rear. They pushed forward with great impetuosity, and shouted as they advanced. Our riflemen advanced on our flanks, gave them a galling fire and retreated, as directed, to the line, when the enemy engaged our infantry, they received a severe and well directed fire, but the superiority of their numbers enabled them to gain our flanks, which obliged the infantry to retreat, which they did in good order, and took a new position about 60 paces and then advanced, and gave the enemy a heavy fire which threw them into confusion. Col. Howard observing this, gave orders to charge bayonets, which was done with such address, that they fled with the utmost precipitation, and abandoned their artillery.

Lieut. col. Washington discovering that Tarlton was galling our riflemen on our left flank, charged him, and obliged him to join in the general flight. We pursued them upwards of twenty miles. Twenty-nine commissioned officers and 702 privates, including 200 wounded, were made prisoners; 10 officers and 100 privates killed; 2 brass field pieces, 35 baggage waggons, a travelling forge, 800 stand of arms, 2 standards, all their music, 70 negroes, and 100 cavalry horses fell into our hands.

Our loss was not more than 10 privates killed and 3 officers and 65 privates wounded.

Tarlton had 1150 chosen British troops. Morgan only 400 regulars and about 500 militia.

Major Giles acted as aid to general Morgan.

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## TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.

Treasury office of the United States, Philadelphia January 23, 1781.

HEREAS William Sowersby,

keeper of a livery stable in the city, did on the 29th of November last,

as he says, receive from John Hopkinson Esq; commissioner of the continental loan office for the state of Virginia, a package,

the cover whereof was gray paper, and the contents to him unknown; which

package appears, by a letter from the loan officer aforesaid, to have contained

bills of exchange, drawn on the American ministers in Europe, to wit, eight

of exchange, containing four bills to

set, drawn on the honourable Benjamin Franklin, at the court of Versailles, and

eight sets of exchange of four bills to

set, drawn on the honourable John Jay at the court of Madrid. The aforesaid

William Sowersby further says, That at Bush-town in the state of Maryland, on

his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December last, he

hath seen the package, which were the bills aforesaid, and that he hath not since heard of them.

The above reward will be given for the bills aforesaid, if delivered at the board of treasury in this city, and reasonable

charges paid. 6w

JOHN L. CLARKSON, sec. pro. tem.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and

made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed

to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of

July last, by the name of GEORGE

the property of John Nelson, (I have been

since informed of Frederick county) he is

a small fellow, and appears to be young

he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good

English, and appears to be very artful and

cunning; had on and took with him when

he made his escape, an old white linen

shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair of

linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro

man named PETER, the property of

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my

custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning

he is much stricken in years, and talks

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 hun-

dred and fifty continental dollars for each

or either of them, and all reasonable

charges paid, and is brought home to me

one dollar for every mile above thirty.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate

of John Hammond of Thomas, late

of Baltimore county, deceased, are re-

quested to make immediate payment; and

those who have claims against said estate

are desired to bring them in to

VACHEL HAMMOND.

N. B. Two salt pans to be sold by

Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

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[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1779.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1781.

## L O N D O N.

THE number of ships built by three belligerent powers from the peace in 1762 to the present time, are on a moderate calculation: England 114, France 73, Spain 27. No vessels under the fifth rate are included in this list.

Two vessels are now fitting out in the West-India trade, and experiment; they are to have two ports to each gun, which they are to fight under cover; the Americans practise this with success, and if it is found useful in our service, it is intended to be adopted generally.

The inconveniences that would arise from permitting any circumstances to lead for extenuation of a crime so very dangerous to the service, as mutinies in the navy, are very obvious: the sailors are a body, the most useful people which this, as a maritime and commercial state know; but if there was to be any relaxation in the discipline, British sailors would no longer carry away the palm from those of every other country on the globe.

If it be true that decisive success against the French in the West-Indies, was prevented by the disobedience and perverseness of some of Sir George Rodney's officers, it is to be hoped an exemplary punishment will be inflicted on the delinquents, since discipline is the life and soul of military service; and from late public events, discipline in the navy seems to have been most fatally relaxed.

Though it is the occasional cant of ministers to plume themselves on appeasing the Irish, and bringing them to a satisfied acquiescence on the friendship of England, the reverse is notoriously the case, as appears from the general spirit and declaration of the associated corps, as well as from their periodical writers. The following is a proof of the opinion of the latter in a letter to the people, speaking of the absolute necessity for an independence in the Irish parliament.

"Instead of being allied, or inseparably united to the interest of an old empire, entering under a decay of nature, and hurried on by her vices, we should enjoy in our own renewed constitution all the soundness, virtue and vigour of youth; that worst of all corruptions introduced by the worst of all tyrannies, that of the corrupt parliament of a superior and degenerated nation, would be removed. The interest of the governors and of the people, now so opposite, would be reconciled. We should be our own masters, and the nation would be more free to indulge her. Public spirit would shake off the despair of centuries; public virtue would have an object, and be at once the spring, the effect, and the cement of government."

"As this once glorious empire has been brought so rapidly from the high elevation to which it was raised, to the very brink of destruction; is it wise, is it prudent to imagine, the same identical councils and measures, if pursued, can extricate the thought is absurd, the wish would be folly."

There is not, in the world, a more generally admitted fact, than the extreme and lavish waste of the public treasure in England, which has risen in the present year to a height hardly credible, if the most authentic vouchers, and parliamentary proofs were not every moment in view before the eyes of all mankind. We shall not speak of the extravagance of ministers, because it may be, and we believe is, greatly for their interest, but the con-

duct of a sovereign who permits it must be perfectly unaccountable, as it is to the full as much against his interest as that of his people. What is the interest of a king, shown in by the most able ones; wealth, power, armies, navies, victories, &c. and can any man of common sense imagine that there might not have been saved in the four last years expenditure, a sum of ten or twelve millions! would not this have given us 20 sail of the line more last year? would it not have conquered a rebellious colony? This public and extravagant waste of treasure, therefore, gives a deeper wound to the royal interests than to any other in the state. As to securing a majority in parliament, other ministers have always done it, when the national expences were not half so great, so that pretence is only proving the present men to be greater bunglers than all their predecessors. If all these circumstances, and an hundred others which might be added, are considered, it will certainly be expected by the world; by his reputation; by the kings, his brethren in the world; by all mankind, that his majesty should be as ready to detect his ministers in their corrupt extravagances as his people can be; to meet them half way; to examine into the fact, with that efficient scrutiny so fully in his power, but not in theirs; and by so doing he will probably double his real power, regain the advantages of the war, and be the sovereign of his people's minds, as well as their persons.

An artist, of great eminence in the ordnance branch, has made great improvements on a piece on the construction of a howitzer, formed with a double bore, in such a manner, that it carries two grenades, which, when chained together, have been found to be of the greatest utility, much more so than any thing hitherto invented for the destruction of not only rigging, but, when properly directed, has an equal effect on the decks of the enemy's ships, as when fired from the tops; or any commanding height. It answers in proportion to its size the purpose of a grenade and chain shot.

## B O S T O N, Jan. 25.

Last week arrived at Salem, capt. Forrester from Cape François, but last from the Havannah in 11 days, and informs that he left the first mentioned port the 15th of December; that 2 or 3 days before he left it, a brigantine arrived there from Marseilles, which brought with it the combined fleets, consisting of 72 sail of the line, was pursuing his operations against Gibraltar; that he had completely cut off all supplies by sea; that he attacked a certain battery on the dock with 4 or 5 ships, battered the walls down, which killed a great many men in the fort, the ships receiving little or no damage; that the British refused to receive any prisoners in Gibraltar; that a company of British troops, that was on some but post, deserted to a man to the Spaniards; that the garrison of Gibraltar requested supplies from the Turks, who told them, that they would sell them as much as they wanted, if they would send for it, but they would not carry it to them. The above in part was confirmed, by a captain of a ship from Corunna, which he saw in Havanna. Capt. Forrester sailed from Cape François in company with three 74 and one 64, two frigates, and two tenders, and arrived at Havanna the 28th of December, in company with the above ships: three Spanish ships of 74, with some frigates, and 20 gun ships were

masted, and two of 74 and 1 frigate dismantled.

Extra of a letter from Guadalupe, Dec. 2.

"A few days ago arrived at Martinique, from Old France, 60 merchantmen and transports, under convoy of 3 ships of the line, and 4 frigates. The king's ships had 4000 troops on board, which were not admitted to land; the governor ordered them to proceed directly to the Havannah, there to join the fleet which went from Cape François. The Spanish fleet are now preparing to go on some private expedition. Most of the English fleet on these seas are either drove on shore, dismantled, or foundered, in the late hurricane."

A letter from l'Orient of the 8th of November mentions, that the British fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portsmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

## P R O V I D E N C E, Jan. 17.

A sloop, laden with wheat, was captured on Sunday last near Long-Island, by two whale-boats, and carried into New-London.

We learn that large quantities of English goods, brought from Long-Island by the enemy's emissaries, have been lately seized in Connecticut, as also considerable quantities of provisions, which were supposed to be destined for the enemy; and that a person from New-York, by the name of Goldsmith, is apprehended and secured in gaol. It is hoped that decisive measures will be taken to put a stop to this dangerous species of illicit trade.

## T R E N T O N, Jan. 31.

On Saturday evening the 20th instant, about 150 privates of the New-Jersey brigade, which were quartered at Pompton, left their huts, and, under conduct of some of their sergeants, marched towards Chatham. The proceedings of the legislature, at their last sitting, constituting commissioners, to enquire into the claims of such soldiers of the brigade, as conceived themselves entitled to a discharge, on account of the expiration of their enlistments, had not then been communicated to these. The commissioners went to Chatham on Monday, and having read and explained to them the resolutions of the legislature, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in consideration of their being unacquainted with the measures taken in their behalf, and of their acknowledgments of the offence, granted their request for a general pardon. The commissioners having appointed a time for settling their claims, they returned to the orders of their officers. A small part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part disapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honour however of these brave men we mention it with pleasure, that when they left their quarters, they adopted a solemn resolution to put to death any one who should attempt or even propose to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every tory who should presume to say a word, tending to induce any of them so to do.

## A N N A P O L I S, Feb. 15.

The king of Great-Britain's SPEECH at the opening of the new parliament, Nov. 2, 1780.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in parliament at a

of the Spain the essentially, humans to put further, with of a geal points powers; entary merical; more er post er lord extrao obtained undera to our diately re rea almost mvelis the to his tunity ble) to of the ch are alliance his ill- guage riding es, w 50, n p by, i at it natic of the mouth elency jesty's aid on in the cardies bels in

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time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

The present arduous situation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmost, to support the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gratify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the last parliament put into my hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their highest character in any æra, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion. It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace, by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies, that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever; and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I see and feel with great anxiety and concern, that the various services of the war, must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I desire you to grant me such supplies only, as your own security and lasting welfare, and the exigency of affairs, will be found to require.

*My lords and gentlemen,*

I repose an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this parliament, conscious that during the whole course of my reign, it hath been the constant object of my care, and the wish of my heart, to promote the true interests and happiness of all my subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state.

Baltimore-town, Feb. 6, 1781.

On Wednesday the 7th of March next, will be offered for sale, by the subscriber, who will attend for that purpose at Mr. Daniel Grant's tavern,

**A NUMBER** of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the most advantageous situations in this town. Also several excellent FARMS in the counties of Baltimore and Harford. A long credit will be given the purchasers. The particulars relative to these estates will be published in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

H. D. GOUGH.

**BY** the death of the reverend Mr. Arthur Hambleton, Port-tobacco parish in Charles county is become vacant; any minister of the church of England, who will apply to the vestry of said parish, and can come well recommended, the vestry will be ready, on behalf of said parish, to treat with such minister making such application; the salary to be allowed is thirty thousand pounds weight of transfer tobacco per annum, on subscription, clear of the charge of collection.

Per order,

JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

Calvert county, Jan. 26, 1781.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, near Hunting-town, a bay horse with a switch tail, branded under the mane thus, S. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again shall receive one hundred pounds, paid by

3w RICHARD TURNER.

N. B. The person who stole the horse is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale complexion, gray eyes, short white hair; he has also a down look and is a little round shouldered; he passed sometimes by the name of Benj. Sea, and sometimes by the name of Benj. Everit.

**ANY** person capable of keeping school and well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to colonel Richard Harwood, Thomas Noble Stockett, Joseph Watkins, or Robert John Smith, near South-river church.

**FIVE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.**

Near South-river ferry, Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 7, 1781.

**ON** Wednesday morning, near the break of day, were stolen out of the subscriber's house, one fiddle, one pair of new osnabrig trousers, one pair of cotton stockings, one striped lawn apron, and one coarse fan-tail hat. The same thief took a curb bridle out of my kitchen, and went to the quarter of Mr. Charles Stuart, son of Dr. George Stuart, which plantation joins mine, and took out of his stable a dark iron-gray gelding, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand that can be remembered, his tail hand-docked, has a very large belly, trots and gallops, is a very good working horse, and but young. The above articles were stolen by a lad named Thomas Hammond, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, thin long visage, speaks slow and rather foolish: had on a black and white country cloth waistcoat and breeches, kersey wove, an osnabrig shirt, and it is likely he may have the trousers and stockings on, as he had no stockings but them, he had on likewise a new pair of black leather shoes. The above named Thomas Hammond said he lived three years with major Henry Ridgely on Elk-ridge, and after that with captain Thomas Richardson of Prince-George's county, and from thence was brought down to Annapolis to take the place of a soldier that had a fore leg, but the colonel would not pass him on account of his being knock-kneed; this is what he told me at the time I hired him. His father is a white man and his mother a mulatto, who lives at Linganore, which place it is likely he will go to. Whoever stops and secures the horse and other articles aforesaid, so that the owners may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome reward for securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by

JAMES STEUART, JACOB LUSBY.

**THERE** are at the plantation of Richard Haynes, near the fork of Patuxent bridge, five stray cattle, viz. One small black cow, both her ears about half cut off, with a small slit in each; one red steer, with a white face and white belly, marked as the aforesaid cow; one brindle and pied steer, marked as above; one black steer and a small red bull with a white face, neither of them marked. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property by paying the charges.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of John Hammond of Thomas, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in to

3x VACHEL HAMMOND. N. B. Two salt-pans to be sold by Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

Allen's-fresh, Feb. 5, 1781.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, the 4th inst. a mulatto lad named Daniel Cain, about seventeen years of age, well grown, his dress an over and under jacket and breeches of white yarn, cloth shoes and white yarn stockings, an imported fan-tail hat marked on the lining H G; he rode off a bay horse, well made, natural pacer, about fourteen hands and a half high, and hath a remarkable short tail, and I believe a star on his forehead, his brand if any forgot, a man's saddle which lately hath been seated with hog-skin, a blue fringe bounding and a leather girth. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid runaway, horse and saddle, so that I get them again, shall receive 250 continental dollars, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

**500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.**

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

**RAN** away from the subscriber, the 4th 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 dress, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket; a new country made linsley woolley jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprize, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. 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 goal in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and be brought home reasonable charges, paid by

15 DAVID KERR.

**BELOW** are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 25th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Frimner, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

6x JOSEPH DOWSON.

**CAME** to the subscriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, a star in her forehead, four white feet, docked, not branded, three years old last spring, is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

3x CHARLES CARROLL.

**FOR SALE,** A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to Colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 22, 1781.

RICHMOND, February 10.

The following is a copy of a letter sent on board at Martin's hundred, dated on board the frigate *Charlesown*, off Hog-Island, January 5, 1781.

S I R, I am, Sir, your humble servant, and without orders, two boats landed from one of the troop's vessels this morning, which we intercepted as soon as our boats could reach them, as our intention was not to distress in the least; but at the same time, expect to be supplied with some stock, and fresh beef immediately, otherwise we shall be under the necessity of landing our forces and destroying the houses; and you will be ready with the beef at the water side, within one hour after the receipt of this. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

THOMAS EDWARDS.

To the commanding officer or inhabitants on shore.

We are told that a fleet of the enemy's ships have entered Cape Fear river; that some of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off. They are supposed to be a reinforcement to Lord Cornwallis, under the command of general Prevost. Since our last, we learn that 14 merchantmen belonging to this state and Baltimore, arrived, and have put into the harbour on the eastern shore.

FISH-KILL, February 1.

The public may rely on the authenticity of the following anecdote.

In the late excursion which general Parson's made to Morrisania, major Oliver Lawrence, being detached with a reconnoitering party, under the command of col. Grey, accidentally met with col. James De Lancey, who taking the major for one of his officers, abruptly accosted him with "D--n you, what are you doing there—don't you see the rebels just on your back." Major Lawrence, in order to decoy him, replied, "My dear colonel—pray give me your assistance—my men are in the greatest confusion, and I can't rally them." Upon which De Lancey innocently rode up, till he came within a few rods of the major; when, unfortunately, one of the major's party, having G. W. on his cap, rising from behind a stone fence, where they were concealed, discovered to the colonel his mistake—upon which he immediately wheeled about—put spurs to his horse—and referring the danger of a broken neck, to the fire of his enemy, leapt down a rocky precipice—exclaiming, when he perceived his error—"D--n you Oliver Lawrence—I know you."

CHATHAM, January 21.

Last week the enemy hung, at Bergen-point, one Ball, an inhabitant of Rahway, who was suspected of being a spy. A letter from New-York mentions, that there is a homeward bound fleet, upwards of two hundred sail, which it is expected will leave there this week, under convoy of the *Brilliant* of 32 guns, and the *Clinton* of 30, in which a number of his majesty's desponding subjects are to take their departure.

Last Friday general Robertson, with between two and three thousand troops, came from New-York to Staten-Island. It is supposed he has it in contemplation to make an incursion into this state, as some of their dirty productions, to poison the minds of the soldiery, were found last day morning at this place. We

would recommend it to Sir Harry to silence the clamorous hirelings of Hesse, to whom he is fifteen months in arrears, before he makes overtures to our soldiery.

During the holidays, an attempt was made by some people in New-York, and some from Long-Island, to seize the person of Sir Henry Clinton, and to bring him off a prisoner to us, but it unfortunately miscarried, and his headquarters are now secured by two field pieces. Several are confined, on suspicion, in order to investigate this matter. We give it as a fact to our readers.

TRENTON, February 7.

We hear from New-York that a fleet of sixty sail, under convoy of four frigates and a forty gun ship, (the French Indian man taken by Rodney) failed last week from that place for Europe, on board of which is shipped most of their hard cash.

Previous to the sailing of the above fleet, there was a very hot pretis in New-York, in which they took white and black without distinction, to the number of about five hundred persons.

They have received an account at New-York, that one of Graves's fleet, a 74, was cast away in the late violent snow storm, on Brimston's reef, and that all on board perished.

The refugees within the British lines have been so elated with the prospect of peace, at the expence of the liberties of the United States, in consequence of some late events, that numbers of them purchased merchandise in order to set up shopkeeping in this state, and went so far as to fix upon their respective places of abode. Poor deluded wretches!

Extract of a letter from Holland to a gentleman in this state, dated Sept. 20, 1780.

"The same causes which have hindered this republic from openly connecting itself with America, and from protecting its own commerce, still continue in a great degree. She has hitherto suffered herself to be insulted, ill treated, and pillaged with impunity by the English. But the grand point with respect to America which we have gained is, that the English party have not succeeded in their endeavours to engage her in this contest in favour of your enemies; and as to her own commerce, though she has not had enterprise sufficient to protect it alone, she will have prudence enough to appear among the foremost in the fleets forming by the confederated maritime powers.

"I felicitate you on the glory which your troops and militia have gained in repulsing the British incendiaries from the village of Springfield. You will have learned, before the receipt of this letter, of the capture of the English *Eagle* and *West-Indian* fleets by the combined fleets of France and Spain, between Cape St. Vincent and Madeira. A very important stroke in its consequences; for there were 5 ships for the East-Indies, 12 for admiral Rodney, 13 for Jamaica, and 28 for New-York and Charles-town, with troops, money, ammunition and provisions, the loss of which must derange the operations of the enemy on all sides.

"We think it unfortunate for America that Mr. Laurens has met with so many delays in executing the commission congress had given him for this country; however, the good work shall not be entirely stopped on that account. I have lately received letters of thanks from the ministers of the United States of America, both in France and Spain, in consequence of my acceptance of bills in the absence of this gentleman, and shall esteem myself always happy when I can promote the interest of so glorious a cause as that in which America is engaged."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

Thursday last came into port the prize brigantine *Chance*, late commanded by Alex Wiley. She was taken on her intended voyage from Lisbon to Charles-town, by the privateer brigantine *Ariel*, capt. Lawler. Her cargo consists of 150 pipes of wine, 90 boxes of lemons, raisins, figs, &c. &c.

Sunday morning arrived here the brigantine *Virginia*, captain Mitchell, in 40 days from Cadiz. By this vessel we learn, that the siege of Gibraltar is still continued with the greatest spirit; that a Spanish fleet lay in Cadiz Bay at single anchor, ready to co-operate with the other forces on any emergency; and that another fleet was cruising off Gibraltar, to intercept any supplies destined for the relief of that port; that all assistance from the Moors, on the coast of Barbary, to our enemies, in the way of provisions, &c. had been denied them, and the most favourable countenance shown to the besiegers, who, it was thought, must succeed, ere long, in their arduous undertaking.

Feb. 14. By a gentleman just arrived from Virginia, we are informed, that the *Cherokee*, having taken up the hatchet, were proceeding to the frontiers of Virginia and North-Carolina; that colonel Campbell, with the Washington county militia, and about 500 North-Carolina militia, had marched up to the Indian settlements, killed 30 Indians, took about 30 prisoners, and destroyed 23 of their towns, together with their corn, &c. This account was from an officer on the expedition, to the governor of Virginia, which arrived just before the gentleman came away.

Yesterday's post brought the following authentic intelligence from Rhode-Island, to one of the delegates in congress for that state, viz. That in the storm on the 22d of January, the *Culloden*, of 74 guns, was entirely lost, four miles west of Montack-point, and her whole crew perished, except seventeen: that two sixty-fours rode out the gale off Gull-Island, but had lost their masts, bowsprits, and threw their guns overboard: that the *London*, of 90 guns, drifted from her anchors under Watch-hill, with the loss of her masts, &c. and had not been heard of the 5th instant; and that 70 fathom of her cable had been taken up and carried into Connecticut.

ANNAPOLIS, February 22.

We are informed, that the *Ariel*, captain John Paul Jones, is arrived at Philadelphia; that the second division of the French fleet, and a strong reinforcement for the West-Indies, sailed early in December last.

Extract of a letter from Rappahannock, (Hobb's-hole) on Rappahannock river, Virginia, dated the 5th instant.

"On Saturday last, we are informed, the enemy took, in the mouth of Rappahannock, the snow *Hero*, capt. Benton, bound to Baltimore, and the schooner —, capt. Allen, belonging to that port, with 99 hogheads of tobacco on board. Several British frigates are still hovering about the mouth of our river."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated the 10th instant.

"Yesterday advice was received here of a fleet and body of troops, amounting from 3 to 4000 men, being arrived at Cape Fear, North-Carolina. It is said



time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

The present arduous situation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmost, to support the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gratify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the last parliament put into my hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their highest character in any era, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion. It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace, by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies, that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever; and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

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Baltimore-town, Feb. 6, 1781.

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**FIVE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.**

Near South-river ferry, Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 7, 1781.

**ON** Wednesday morning, near the break of day, were stolen out of the subscriber's house, one fiddle, one pair of new osnabrig trousers, one pair of cotton stockings, one striped lawn apron, and one coarse fan-tail hat. The same thief took a curb bridle out of my kitchen, and went to the quarter of Mr. Charles Steuart, son of Dr. George Steuart, which plantation joins mine, and took out of his stable a dark iron-gray gelding, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand that can be remembered, his tail hand-docked, has a very large belly, trots and gallops, is a very good working horse, and but young. The above articles were stolen by a lad named Thomas Hammond, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, thin long visage, speaks slow and rather foolish: had on a black and white country cloth waistcoat and breeches, kersey wove, an osnabrig shirt, and it is likely he may have the trousers and stockings on, as he had no stockings but them, he had on likewise a new pair of black leather shoes. The above named Thomas Hammond said he lived three years with major Henry Ridgely on Elk-ridge, and after that with captain Thomas Richardson of Prince-George's county, and from thence was brought down to Annapolis to take the place of a soldier that had a fore leg, but the colonel would not pass him on account of his being knock-kneed; this is what he told me at the time I hired him. His father is a white man and his mother a mulatto, who lives at Linganore, which place it is likely he will go to. Whoever stops and secures the horse and other articles aforesaid, so that the owners may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and so in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome reward for securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by

JAMES STEUART, DAVID LUSBY.

**THERE** are at the plantation of Richard Haynes, near the fork of Patuxent bridge, five stray cattle, viz. One small black cow, both her ears about half cut off, with a small slit in each; one red steer, with a white face and white belly, marked as the aforesaid cow; one brindle and pied steer, marked as above; one black steer and a small red bull with a white face, neither of them marked. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property, by paying

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of John Hammond of Thomas, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in to

3x VACHEL HAMMOND. N. B. Two salt-pans to be sold by Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

Allen's-fresh, Feb. 5, 1781.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, the 4th inst. a mulatto lad named Daniel Cain, about seventeen years of age, well grown, his dress an over and under jacket and breeches of white yarn, cloth shoes and white yarn stockings, an imported fan-tail hat marked on the lining H G; he rode off a bay horse, well made, natural pacer, about fourteen hands and a half high, and hath a remarkable short tail, and I believe a star on his forehead, his brand if any forgot, a man's saddle which lately hath been seated with hog-skin, a blue fringe housing and a leather girth. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid runaway, horse and saddle, so that I get them again, shall receive 250 continental dollars, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

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 dress, a callico 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 goal in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and I brought home reasonable charges, paid by

15 DAVID KERR.

**BELOW** are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 25th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Grimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

6x JOSEPH DOWSON.

**CAME** to the subscriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a sorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, a star in her forehead, four white feet, docked, not branded, three years old last spring, is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

3x CHARLES CARROLL.

**FOR SALE,** A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.



MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 22, 1781.

RICHMOND, February 10.

The following is a copy of a letter sent on board at Martin's hundred, dated on board the frigate *Charlestown*, off Hog-Island, January 5, 1781.

S. I. R.

E. & Y. unprecedentedly, and  
 without orders, two boats  
 landed from one of the troop's  
 vessels this morning, which  
 we intercepted as soon as we  
 reached them, as our intention  
 was not to distress in the least; but at the  
 same time, expect to be supplied with  
 some stock, and fresh beef immediately,  
 otherwise we shall be under the necessity  
 of landing our forces and destroying the  
 houses; and you will be ready with the  
 beef at the water side, within one hour  
 after the receipt of this. I am, Sir, your  
 humble servant.

To the commanding officer or  
or inhabitants on shore.

We are told that a fleet of the enemy's ships have entered Cape Fear river; that 10 of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off. They are supposed to be a reinforcement to Lord Cornwallis, under the command of general Prevost.

Since our last, we learn that 14 merchantmen belonging to this State and Baltimore, arrived, and have put into the ports on the eastern shore.

FISH-KILL, February 1.

The public may rely on the authenticity of the following anecdote.

In the late excursion which general Purson's made to Morrissania, major Oliver Lawrence, being detached with a reconnoitering party, under the command of col. Grey, accidentally met with colonel James De Lancey, who taking the major for one of his officers, abruptly accosted him with "D--n you, what are you doing there—don't you see the rebels just on your back." Major Lawrence, in order to decoy him, replied, "My dear colonel—pray give me your assistance—they are in the greatest confusion, and I can't rally them." Upon which De Lancey innocently rode up, till he came within a few rods of the major; when, unfortunately, one of the major's party, having G. W. on his cap, rising from behind a stone fence, where they were secreted, discovered to the colonel his mistake—upon which he immediately wheeled about—put spurs to his horse—and transferring the danger of a broken neck, to the fire of his enemy, leapt down a rocky precipice—exclaiming, when he last perceived his error—"D--n you Oliver Lawrence—I know you."

CHATHAM, January 11.

Last week the enemy hung, at Bergen-  
point, one Ball, an inhabitant of Rah-  
way, who was suspected of being a spy.

A letter from New-York mentions, That there is a homeward bound fleet of upwards of two hundred sail, which it is expected will leave there this week, under convoy of the Brilliant of 32 guns, and the Clinton of 30, in which a number of his majesty's desponding subjects are to take their departure."

last Friday general Robertson, with between two and three thousand troops, came from New York to Staten Island. It is supposed he has it in contemplation to make an incursion into this state, as some of their dirty productions, to poison the minds of the soldiery, were found last Sunday morning at this place. We

would recommend it to Sir Harry to finance the clamorous hirelings of Hesse, to whom he is fifteen months in arrear, before he makes overtures to our soldiery.

TRENTON, February 7.

We hear from New-York that a fleet of sixty sail, under convoy of four frigates and a forty gun ship, (the French Indian-man taken by Rodney) sailed last week from that place for Europe, on board of which is shipped most of their hard cash.

Previous to the sailing of the above fleet, there was a very hot press in New-York, in which they took white and black without distinction, to the number of about five hundred persons.

They have received an account at New-York, that one of Graves's fleet, a 74, was cast away in the late violent snow storm, on Brinton's reef, and that all on board perished.

The refugees within the British lines have been so elated with the prospect of peace, at the expense of the liberties of the United States, in consequence of some late events, that numbers of them purchased merchandise in order to set up shopkeeping in this state, and went so far as to fix upon their respective places of abode. Poor deluded wretches!

*Extract of a letter from Holland to a gentleman in this State, dated Sept. 20, 1780.*

"The same causes which have hindered this republic from openly connecting itself with America, and from protecting its own commerce, still continue in a great degree. She has hitherto suffered herself to be insulted, ill treated, and pillaged with impunity by the English. But the grand point with respect to America which we have gained is, that the English party have not succeeded in their endeavours to engage her in this contest in favour of your enemies; and as to her own commerce, though she has not had enterprise sufficient to protect it alone, she will have prudence enough to appear among the foremost in the fleets forming by the confederated maritime powers.

"I felicitate you on the glory which your troops and militia have gained in repulsing the British incendiaries from the village of Springfield. You will have learned, before the receipt of this letter, of the capture of the English East and West-Indian fleets by the combined fleets of France and Spain, between Cape St. Vincent and Madeira. A very important stroke in its consequences; for there were 5 ships for the East-Indies, 18 for admiral Rodney, 13 for Jamaica, and 28 for New-York and Charles-town, with troops, money, ammunition and provisions, the loss of which must derange the operations of the enemy on all sides.

"We think it unfortunate for America that Mr. Laurens has met with so many delays in executing the commission congress had given him for this country; however, the good work shall not be entirely stopped on that account. I have lately received letters of thanks from the ministers of the United States of America, both in France and Spain, in consequence of my acceptance of bills in the absence of this gentleman, and shall ef-

term myself always happy when I can promote the interest of so glorious a cause as that in which America is engaged."

**PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.** Thursday last came into port the prize brigantine Chance, late commanded by Alex Wiley. She was taken on her intended voyage from Lisbon to Charleston, by the privateer brigantine Ariel, capt. Lawler. Her cargo consists of 150 pipes of wine, 90 boxes of lemons, raisins, figs, &c. &c.

Sunday morning arrived here the brigantine Virginia, captain Mitchell, in 40 days from Cadiz. By this vessel we learn that the siege of Gibraltar is still continued with the greatest spirit; that a Spanish fleet lay in Cadiz bay at single anchor, ready to co-operate with the other forces on any emergency; and that another fleet was cruising off Gibraltar, to intercept any supplies destined for the relief of that port; that all assistance from the Moors, on the coast of Barbary, to our enemies, in the way of provisions, &c. had been denied them, and the most favourable countenance shewn to the besiegers, who, it was thought, must succeed, e'er long, in their arduous undertaking.

Feb. 14. By a gentleman just arrived from Virginia, we are informed, that the Cherokee, having taken up the hatchets, were proceeding to the frontiers of Virginia and North-Carolina; that colonel Campbell, with the Washington county militia, and about 500 North-Carolina militia, had marched up to the Indian settlements, killed 30 Indians, took about 30 prisoners, and destroyed 23 of their towns, together with their corn, &c. This account was from an officer on the expedition, to the governor of Virginia, which arrived just before the gentleman came away.

Yesterday's post brought the following authentic intelligence from Rhode-Island, to one of the delegates in congress for that state, viz. 'that in the storm on the 22d of January, the Culloden, of 74 guns, was entirely lost, four miles west of Montack-point, and her whole crew perished, except seventeen: that two sixty-fours rode out the gale off Gull-island, but had lost their masts, bowsprits, and threw their guns overboard: that the London, of 90 guns, drifted from her anchors under Watch-hill, with the loss of her masts, &c. and had not been heard of the first instant; and that 70 fathom of her cable had been taken up and carried into Connecticut.

ANNAPOLIS, February 22.

We are informed, that the Ariel, captain John Paul Jones, is arrived at Philadelphia; that the second division of the French fleet, and a strong reinforcement for the West-Indies, sailed early in December last.

*Extract of a letter from Rappahannock,  
(Hobb's-hole) on Rappahannock river,  
Virginia, dated the 5th instant.*

"On Saturday last, we are informed, the enemy took, in the mouth of Rappahannock, the snow Hero, capt. Benton, bound to Baltimore, and the schooner \_\_\_\_\_, capt. Allen, belonging to that port, with 99 hogheads of tobacco on board. Several British frigates are still hovering about the mouth of our river."

Extra of a letter from Richmond, dated  
the 10th instant.

"Yesterday advice was received here of a fleet and body of troops, amounting from 3 to 4000 men, being arrived at Cape Fear, North-Carolina. It is said



they are directly from England, or Ireland, under general Prevost."

Another letter, from Virginia, mentions, that the troops which lately arrived at Cape Fear, consist of but 400, from Charles-town, under command of colonel Craig.

A gentleman from Richmond, advises, that col. Marian, and major Lee, at the head of detachments from the Southern American army, had surprised and taken George-town, a British post sixty miles northward of Charles-town, South-Carolina, where they killed a number of the enemy, and captured about 200, with a considerable quantity of stores and baggage, the heaviest part of which they destroyed. That after performing this service, with admirable address and gallantry, the brave officers above mentioned retired with their troops, &c. to a more defensible position.

Five British ships of the line, part of admiral Rodney's fleet, and 3000 troops, it is said, left St. Lucia, on the first of December last on an expedition against St. Vincent's, where the French had a garrison of 1000 men, who, apprised of the intended attack, were making vigorous preparation to give the assailants a warm reception.

A letter from St. Eustatius, dated the 5th ult. advises, that "the British fleet and army had made an attack on St. Vincent's, and been repulsed with considerable loss; and that admiral Rodney made the best of his way to St. Lucia, where he remained in a disagreeable situation."

By the HOUSE DELEGATES, Feb. 2, 1781.

WHEREAS this state is indebted on certificates, and otherwise for loans, goods, and provisions furnished on credit, services performed, and provisions taken for the public use, which have not been paid for agreeable to the intention of the legislature, or expectation of the creditors, this general assembly, desirous of doing justice to all, Resolves, That they will, at the next session, liquidate and ascertain all just claims that may then be unsatisfied against this state, and if they shall not have means within their power to make immediate satisfaction, will reduce them to a real standard, according to the value at the time the payment ought to have been made, and will allow interest from such time; and to enable the legislature to do the justice intended, those who have certificates given by any person, except the treasurer, are requested to send copies thereof to the auditor general, who is to make a list thereof, and lay the same, with the copies he may receive, before the general assembly.

By the senate, Feb. 2, 1781: Read and assented to.

By order, J. MACCUBBIN, clk.

True extract from the proceedings of the house of delegates.

F. GREEN, clk.

ANY person capable of keeping school and well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to colonel Richard Harwood, Thomas Noble Stockett, Joseph Watkins, or Robert John Smith, near South-river church.

Baltimore-town, Feb. 6, 1781.

On Wednesday the 7th of March next, will be offered for sale, by the subscriber, who will attend for that purpose at Mr. Daniel Grant's tavern,

A NUMBER of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the most advantageous situations in this town. Also several excellent FARMS in the counties of Baltimore and Harford. A long credit will be given the purchasers. The particulars relative to these estates will be published in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

H. D. GOUGH.

Anne-Arundel county, February 14, 1781.

BY an act of assembly, entitled, An act to raise the supplies for the year 1781, amongst other things it is enacted, "That every person having, at the time of the publication of this act, any wheat or wheat flour for sale, or beyond what may be sufficient for the common and ordinary consumption of himself and his family till the first day of August next, or any beef or pork for sale, or beyond what may be sufficient for the common and ordinary consumption of himself and his family till the first day of November next, is hereby obliged to pay off the first part of his tax in the county where he shall have such supplies, or so much of the first part of his tax as the said surplus shall amount to, in the same, or some of the same specific articles; and any contract made by any person for the sale or delivery of wheat, where the delivery shall not have been actually and bona fide made before such publication, shall be void as to the quantity only which shall be paid in discharge of the said first part of his tax; and that every person shall, on or before the 10th day of April next, pay to the collector of the county, or his deputy, in the district where his property was assessed, the sum of fifteen shillings, the said first part of his assessment imposed by this act, rating Spanish dollars at 7/8 each, on every hundred pounds of property, and so pro rata, in such of the following articles as he may be entitled to pay, that is to say; good fresh merchantable pork, delivered before the first day of March next, well fattened on corn, and each hog exceeding ninety pounds weight, at £. 3 per cwt. good beef on the hoof, adding the fifth quarter to the weight of net beef, at 45/ per cwt. good merchantable barrelled pork, containing at least 220 lb. of net pork, at £. 8 10 per barrel; good merchantable wheat, weighing not less than 58 lb. per bushel, at 7/8 per bushel; good sweet fresh wheat flour, the bran and shorts well separated from it, and packed in strong seasoned barrels, at 18/9 for each short hundred weight, with allowance of 3/ for the barrel and nails; transier tobacco inspected since the 15th day of September last, at 17/6 per cwt. crop tobacco, inspected since the 15th of September last, in hog-heads weighing not less than 950 net, at 20/ per cwt. without any further allowance for casks; Spanish dollars (to such as have none of the above specific articles) at 7/6 each; other silver or gold, or new bills of credit of the emission of this state, or of the continental emission in this state at the respective comparative passing value at the time of payment." The commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, in pursuance of said act, have appointed Mr. Chrysal's in the city of Annapolis, for the delivery of all dead meat which may be paid in the same county in discharge of taxes. They have also appointed the following mills for the delivery and receipt of wheat and wheat flour to be paid as aforesaid, viz. Mr. Ellicott's upper mill, Mr. Jacob Waters's, Mr. John Brice's, Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, and Mr. Thomas Tizzard's.

EDWARD GAITHER, jun. commissary of provisions for said county.

Calvert county, Jan. 16, 1781.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Hunting-town, a bay horse with a switch tail, branded under the mane thus, S. Whoever secures the said horse so that the owner may have him again shall receive one hundred pounds, paid by

3W RICHARD TURNER.

N. B. The person who stole the horse is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale complexion, gray eyes, short white hair; he has also a down look and is a little round shouldered; he passed sometimes by the name of Benj. Sea, and sometimes by the name of Benj. Everit.

R. T.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.

Treasury office of the United States Philadelphia January 23, 1781.

WHEREAS William Sowersby, keeper of a lively stable in the city, did on the 29th of November last, as he says, receive from John Hopkinson Esq; commissioner of the continental office for the state of Virginia, a package the cover whereof was gray paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the loan officer aforesaid, to have contained bills of exchange, drawn on the American ministers in Europe, to wit, eight bills of exchange, containing four bills to let, drawn on the honourable Benjamin Franklin, at the court of Versailles, and eight sets of exchange of four bills to let, drawn on the honourable John Jay at the court of Madrid. The aforesaid William Sowersby further says, That Bush-town in the state of Maryland, on the 25th day of December last, he had his saddle-bags with the package, which were the bills aforesaid, and that he hath not since heard of them.

The above reward will be given for the bills aforesaid, if delivered at the board of treasury in this city, and reasonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, sec. pro. tre.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young; he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair of linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to 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 forevery mile above thirty.

13 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

Allen's-fresh, Feb. 5, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a mulatto lad named Daniel Cain, about seventeen years of age, well grown, his dress an over and under jacket and breeches of white yarn, cloth shoes and white yarn stockings, an imported fan-tail hat marked on the lining H G; he rode off a bay horse, well made, natural pacer, about fourteen hands and a half high, and hath a remarkable short tail, and I believe a star on his forehead, his brand if any forgot, a man's saddle which lately hath been seated with hog skin, a blue fringe housing and a leather girt. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid runaway, horse and saddle, so that get them again, shall receive 150 continental dollars, paid by

2 BENJ. PHILPOTT.

THERE are at the plantation of Richard Haynes, near the fork of Potuxent bridge, five stray cattle, viz. One small black cow, both her ears about cut off, with a small slit in each; one steer, with a white face and white belly marked as the aforesaid cow; one brind and pied steer, marked as above; one black steer and a small red-bull with white face, neither of them marked. The owner or owners may have them again proving property and paying charges.