

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 6, 1781.

L O N D O N, May 14.

From the London Evening Post.

WE are sorry to see that the people of Barbados are, in addition to their calamities, in a warm dispute with their governor and council. Whether the latter, without the concurrence of the assembly, had a legal right of not to establish the laws which are the subject of complaint, we pretend not to be competent judges. But allowing that they had the right, policy ought to have restrained them from putting it in execution. At the best they were unfortunate in timing their order; for it was issued and published but a few days before the island was torn to pieces by a tremendous hurricane, and if it would otherwise have been proper to continue it, yet we conceive it should have been recalled or suspended for some reasonable time in consequence of that general disaster. In the mean time it must be confessed, that the people of our islands, as well as our colonies, have been generally too much disposed to quarrel with and complain of their governors, and it must be allowed on the other hand, that many governors have not been less prone to invade the just rights and liberties of the people. It is to be hoped therefore, that due regard will be paid to the complaint, and the merits of the dispute brought to impartial investigation, that justice may be done in this, as we hope it will hereafter be in all similar cases. For, however necessary it may be to support the just authority of the king's governor, it is equally necessary not to countenance in any unwarrantable and unprecedented encroachments upon the liberties of the people.

It is well known that the Morning Post is quite a ministerial paper, which makes the above paragraph rather to be wondered at; but facts will always speak for themselves, and truths cannot be denied.

Six Dutch men of war and 14 transports, sailed from Helvoet on Sunday last. It is supposed their destination is for the West-Indies.

Some dispatches have been received from Lisbon, dated May 12, which contain an account of a large fleet of Spanish ships, under convey of 8 sail of the line and 4 frigates, passing that place May 3, but their destination was not known.

Extra of a letter from Paris, May 9.

By letters from Bern of the 4th inst. we learn, that a courier arrived there that night with the news, that the peasants of that canton, to the number of 10,000 men, had taken up arms: that they had seized upon Purne and Grovers, and had threatened Fribourgh. The magistracy of Bern being assembled immediately, sent 8000 militia, composed of infantry and dragoons, with a train of artillery to the assistance of that place.

By a letter from an officer on board the Union of war, we receive the melancholy intelligence, that while the British force was before Gibraltar, the Spanish army were so very successful in throwing shells into the town, that almost the whole place was levelled with the ground. The store houses of provisions were set fire to, and totally destroyed. A number of the inhabitants lost their lives in this dreadful conflagration, and so complete was the havoc and demolition, that the remaining inhabitants were forced out to encamp on the rock in the field. He writes that it is perfectly impossible to give any just description of the general terror and confusion, nor to estimate the loss that sustained. Had it not been for the succours sent in by the fleet, and which, by being detained in the garrison, escaped the ruin, the whole army and army must have perished from want.

A letter from Amsterdam by the Flanders mail contains the following article: "It seems determined that the states to fit out the largest fleet of men of war they ever had before. They have dispatched agents to all parts to get shipwrights, and no expense is spared to procure the best hands. Some English are come, who meet with great encouragement. An embargo is laid on all merchant ships, and the sailors taken out to man the men of war as fast as they can be got ready for sea; so that in a short time we shall have one of the most powerful fleets in Europe."

The French and Spaniards have taken within a short time, about 30 sail of British ships near the channel, 6 of which are stout privateers; this is a proof that we are not lords of the ocean.

If the Jamaica fleet are taken, as there is too much reason to apprehend, it will not only give an immediate blow to public credit, but will mount

the price of insurance almost to a prohibition on importation and exportation. A circumstance not to be thought of but with horror by a commercial nation.

May 31. Advices from the Hague say, that a fleet will soon sail from the Texel of 7 sail of the line, with 2000 land forces, who are certainly designed for the West-Indies, where the arms of France are to co-operate with them to regain St. Eustatia, and the settlements taken by the English.

PROVIDENCE, August 1.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Lanseborough, Massachusetts-bay, to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1781.

"We have just received advice from the Mohawk river, that a party of Indians and Tories, of about 200, came down, a few days since, to Conojahara, 60 miles above Albany; they were discovered by a party of a regiment of Albany militia, of 70 men; who by craft led them on to where the most of the troops lay in ambush in 3 divisions; the front fired upon them as they advanced; when the enemy, not knowing their numbers, turned to the right; when they were again fired upon; they then attempted to file to the left, where they were again repulsed; when they turned to the right about, and ran off in the greatest confusion, leaving behind them their killed and wounded, and 150 packs behind them; our people being so much inferior in numbers did not think it prudent to follow them. The number of slain and taken is variously reported. There has lately been a small scouting party of our militia, about half a dozen killed and taken near Chimney-point, opposite to Crown-point."

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Tuesday arrived here, sent in by the Ship Royal Louis, capt. Decature of this port, one of his tyrannic majesty's armed brigs called the Active, commanded by George Augustus Delanoe; this brig about the first of July was sent express from New-York to the West-Indies by the admiral for more naval assistance; the brig after touching at Barbados, found the British fleet at Antigua under the command of admiral Hood, Rodney having sailed for England, with his plunder, in the Gibraltar, accompanied by the Panther and Triumph. Letters by the Active say, that a fleet of 12 or 13 sail of British ships of the line were to sail to the relief of New-York on or about the 7th inst. and may be hourly looked for on this coast.

The brig Active, on the 7th of July, took up at sea in a boat, capt. Fisher and 7 hands, late of the brig James of this port, who on her passage to Havana, the 3d of July, over-set in a squall, when 8 or 9 of her people were drowned, the rest got into the boat, and were luckily taken up as mentioned above.

Besides the above brig, capt. Decature has taken the sloop Phoenix, of New-York, which was captured by a French frigate, retaken by the British sloop of war Swallow, an officer of which was conducting her to New-York, when capt. Decature altered her course for this port.

Aug. 25. By a gentleman who left the Texel about the 28th of May last, we learn that the Dutch are exerting every nerve in the marine department, and that about the middle of June they expected to send to sea a fleet of 40 sail of the line and 20 frigates. That the congress of ministers at Vienna was adjourned, England not being willing that the minister from the United States of America should have a seat there. He also informs, that a loan was opened in Holland; and filling fast, for these states, and that it was supposed from circumstances, &c. that the United Provinces would, in a short time after his sailing, formally acknowledge the independence of America.

The ship Marquis Fayette, from France for America, with cloathing, &c. was taken at Cape Clear by a 40 gun ship and two 74's, after an engagement of three hours with the 40 gun ship before the others came up.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of Aug. 25.

By a vessel which arrived on Monday evening in about 30 hours from the Chesapeake, we are informed that earl Cornwallis had left gen. O'Hara with the guards and some other corps at Portsmouth, and proceeding up the river, took post at York-town, which occasioned the marquis de la Fayette, to cross from Burwell's ferry to Williamsburg, about seven miles from York-town, so that should the marquis be disposed to hazard another

bout, we trust the noble earl will not disappoint him.

Last Thursday night 8 rebel whale-boats made their appearance at Flushing bay side, on Long-Island, when some of them landed a few men; but as they did not like the appearance of things, the country being very soon alarmed, they speedily embarked, and made the best of their way to the rebel shore. They carried away nothing, and said they only wanted a few prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, September 6.

Extra of a letter from general Gift to governor Lee, Baltimore, September 4, 1781.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that a cutter of 18 guns has this moment arrived here with dispatches from the count de Grasse for his Excellency general Washington.

Captain Arme de la Lune, commander of the cutter, informs, that the French fleet, consisting of 28 sail of the line, arrived in our bay the 26th ult. with 3000 land forces, which are landed, to form a junction with the marquis la Fayette; part of the fleet have blocked up the British vessels in York-river; they have taken the Loyalist of 22 guns in that river, and on their way to the Capes took a packet from Charles-town, with lord Rawdon on board, who is now a prisoner with the fleet, most part of which lay between the middle ground and cape Henry.

"I do myself the honour to enclose you a list of the fleet of our great and good ally now in the bay."

List of the count de Grasse's fleet now in the Chesapeake.

Ships of the line; one 110, three 84, nineteen 74, four 64, one 50. Frigates; two 44, two 32, one 18.

This intelligence is corroborated by letters from a gentleman of the marquis la Fayette's family to his Excellency our governor, with this further circumstance, that the fleet from Rhode-Island, under the command of Monsieur de Barras, was hourly expected to form a junction with the count de Grasse.

The citizens of Maryland and Virginia are called upon, by their patriotism, honour, and interest, to exert every nerve in providing supplies for the allied forces. Should their important designs fail, or their operations be impeded by the neglect or want of exertions in these states, it would reflect eternal disgrace in their character, and preclude any hopes of future succours.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 5, 1781.

"By major Gibbs, just from Philadelphia, we are informed, that a British fleet of 14 ships of the line arrived at the Hook on Wednesday last; that they failed again on Friday, supposed for our Bay, being joined by 6 ships of the line, which were at New York. This may be depended on."

Departed this life, on Friday the 24th ult. about 7 o'clock, A. M. in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. RACHAEL DARNALL, a lady whose transcendent virtues and great personal accomplishments placed her in the most exalted point of view, and justly entitled her to the love and admiration of all who knew her. She was open, affable, and engaging in conversation; in her friendship, warm, steady, and sincere; in her charity unbounded; constantly seeking for an opportunity to gratify the generous feelings of a benevolent heart; her relations and intimate friends feel the most poignant distress; the widow, the orphan, and all who groan under the weight of misfortunes, have just cause to bewail her departure.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county, at the court-house in said county, on Wednesday the 15th day of August, Anno Domini, 1781,

WALTER HANSON, Esq; in the chair,  
JOHN GWINN, clerk.

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary to support the credit of the paper money emitted at the last session of the general assembly.

Resolved, That the said paper money ought to be taken and received at par with specie, agreeable to the association recommended by the general assembly; that Mess. Walter Hanson, John Digges, John Marshall, Hezekiah Dent, John Parnham, William Wilkinson, Joshua Sanders, Walter Hanson, Jennifer, Josias Hawkins, Gerard B. Caufin, Michael J. Stone, William Harrison, John Dent, Samuel Hanson, jun. Thomas Stone, and Samuel Hanson of Samuel, be, and are hereby appointed a committee to see that the said association is observed and kept, and that any two or more of the committee have power to



call a meeting of the committee upon information of any breach of the association, and that any person who shall wilfully violate his association, be by the said committee published as a person void of honour, and unfit to associate, or have any connection with freemen; and that the said committee, or a majority of them, shall be empowered and are hereby directed, strictly to enquire into the conduct of any person within this county, whether an associator or not, who shall either directly, or indirectly, contravene their resolves, and upon a full conviction shall hold such offender up to public view and contempt, in such manner as the committee, or a majority of them, may think proper.

*Resolved*, That the power of the said committee continue until the meeting of the next general assembly and no longer.

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

In COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

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

By order, **3** T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

**A FEW** copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, September 1, 1781.

ON the 24th inst. will commence the sale of a number of very valuable lots on Whetstone-point. One half of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, the other half to be paid in six weeks from the day of sale. The necessity of transmitting cash to our troops in the southern department, requires that half of each payment should be made in gold or silver, the other half will be received in any bills of credit current in the state, those of the last emission will be taken at par with specie, the other emissions at their passing value. If the first payment is not made agreeable to the terms of sale, it shall rest with the commissioners either to confirm or make void the purchase; should the first payment be made and the second not, the defaulters shall be liable to pay 10 per cent. interest. No conveyance or possession will be given until the whole is paid.

By order, **1** JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED, THE dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, and several lots in London-town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

**WILLIAM BROWN.**

THE following are a list of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 20 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 13333 dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 6663 dollars each, also 2 state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for £.100 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them.

**EDWARD LLOYD.**

Calvert county, Sept. 3, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

**GABRIEL CHILDS.**

August 3, 1781.

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

**BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.**

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

**CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.**

TAKEN up as a runaway, a negro fellow named DANIEL, who says he belongs to William Ball, in Richmond county, Virginia. He is a young fellow about 19 years of age, and says he deserted from the British. His master may have him on proving property, and paying charges to

**JOHN HALL, at the Head of Severn.**

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **2** JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **2** JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

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

**2** W 3

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **2** JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, August 30, 1781.

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

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

**MARY REYNOLDS.**

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

**NATHANIEL RAMSEY.**

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

**3** W

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick town, July 2, 1781.

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

**3** W JOHN HANSON.

FOR SALE,

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

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

**3** W REZIN HAMMOND.

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

**2** W 3



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1781.

BOSTON, August 23.

**M**ONDAY arrived in port, the letter of marque ship Fox, belonging to Falmouth, and brought in with her a large prize ship, loaded with rice, indigo, furs, &c. homeward bound, from Charles-town, South Carolina.

On Tuesday evening arrived in town, captain Samuel Tucker, and Dr. William Ramsey, of the Thoren cruiser, from the island of St. John's, which place they were carried into by capt. Sir William Young, of the Hynde British ship of war, from whom (as well as from governor Patterson, of that island) they confess to have experienced every mark of humanity and politeness, of which they entertain a grateful sense.

A ship from New-York bound to Penobscot with several refugee Tories was taken a few days ago by a small privateer from Newbury port, and is safe arrived.

Also two brigs from New-York, bound to Quebec, were captured by a privateer from Portsmouth. Wednesday last arrived here a cartel from New-England, with 390 prisoners, all in good health, having been used with more than common humanity and kindness. She was fitted out there with provisions, &c. for only 300, but the admiral kindly offered them to bring as many more as they pleased with that allowance; and in order to relieve their brethren from captivity, they agreed to be at short allowance, and took 90 more on board; notwithstanding which, they all arrived as above, not one sick among the whole. How reverse the treatment of our unhappy brethren at New-York! When will retaliation take place?

*Extract of a letter dated on board the Jersey (vulgarly called Hell) prison-ship, New-York, Aug. 10, 1781.*

"There is nothing but death or entering into the British service before me. Our ships company is reduced to a small number (by death and entering into the British service) of 19. There is a particular cartel arrived and brought 11 prisoners, and the names of 10 many as make up that number, sent from Bolton by somebody, and damn the villain that trades that way, tho' there are many such in Boston—that are making widows and fatherless children a curse on them all. The commissary told us, one and all to the number of 400 men, that the whole fault lays on Bolton, and we might all be exchanged, but they never cared about us; and he said the commissaries were damned rogues and scoundrels."

"I am not able to give you even the out-lines of my exile; but thus much I will inform you, that we bury 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 men in a day; we have 200 more sick and falling sick every day; the sickness is the yellow fever, small-pox, and in short every thing else that can be mentioned."

"I had almost forgot to tell you, that our morning's salutation is, 'Rebels! turn out your dead!'"

NEW-LONDON, August 24.

Tuesday arrived from a cruise, the brig Sampson, capt. Brooks. On Wednesday last night, off the island inlet, the Sampson, in company with the Hancock, sloop Randolph, and schooner Young (Cromwell), fell in with the Swallow, a British sloop of war, and a brig from Barbados, both of which they drove on Long-Island and burnt. The above vessel when she sailed from Barbados had sundry Americans on board, who, on the passage, rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, and were bound into some American port, but being met by the Swallow were retaken, after an engagement of more than two glasses.

Tuesday a flag returned here from New York, which brought from the hospital ship 51 American prisoners, two of which died on the passage, and the others are in a sickly and emaciated condition. Wednesday was sent into port by the ship Hunter, the privateer sloop Hibernia, of 10 guns and about 40 men. The above privateer is the same in which capt. Smedley from this port was taken, about a year ago.

Yesterday was sent into port by the Randolph, capt. Peck, a privateer brig from Salem. She had been captured by a British frigate, but previously threw over her guns.

The same day was sent in here by the Minerva of Philadelphia, a large brig from Corke.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

On Thursday the 30th of August, at one o'clock in the afternoon, his excellency the commander in chief of the American armies, accompanied by

the generals Rochambeau and Châtelux, with their respective suites arrived in this city. The general was received by the militia light horse in the suburbs, and escorted into the town; he stopped at the city tavern, and received the visits of several gentlemen; from thence he proceeded to the house of the superintendent of finance, where he now has his head-quarters. About 3 o'clock he went up to the state house, and paid his respects to congress. He then returned to the superintendent's, where his excellency the president of congress, with the generals before mentioned, general Knox, general Moultrie, and several other gentlemen, had the pleasure of dining with him. After dinner, some vessels belonging to this port, and then lying in the stream, fired salutes to the different toasts which were drank. In the evening the city was illuminated, and his excellency walked through some of the principal streets, attended by a numerous concourse of people, eagerly pressing to see their beloved general.

The Crescent British frigate, with her prize, a Dutch frigate, were lately taken and carried into l'Orient, by two French men of war. This we have from a gentleman who was at that port at the time of her arrival, and who saw the officers of the Crescent.

A report was yesterday circulated in the city, that a vessel had arrived in our river from Cadiz, which brought an account of the taking of Gibraltar, but mentioned no particulars.

*Extract of a letter from major-general Greene to the president of congress, dated Head-Quarters, High Hills of Santee, July 26, 1781.*

"In my letter of the 17th I informed your excellency of having detached general Sumpter to attack the enemy's lower posts. The troops were divided and moved down the several great roads. Lieut. col. Lee at Dorchester took all the wagon horses and waggon belonging to a convoy of provisions going up to lord Rawdon. Colonel Wade Hampton made a charge on a party of the enemy's horse at the Quarter-House, and took there and at Strawberry, upwards of 50 prisoners and several officers. On the appearance of our horse below the Quarter-House, the alarm guns were fired in town, and the gates shut. Col. Hampton with the other detachments, burnt four vessels loaded principally with valuable stores for the use of the British army. Gen. Sumpter when he got in the neighbourhood of Monk's-corner, which was on the 16th, found the garrison of Bigger's-church had been reinforced, this, together with his having detached largely, and those not having joined obliged him to move with caution. Col. Horry was ordered to reconnoitre the post and watch the motions of the enemy, while another party was sent to destroy Wadboon-bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat. The garrison consisted of upwards of 500 infantry, and between 100 and 150 cavalry. Part of the cavalry under col. Frazer, made a charge upon col. Horry and major Lacey, but were soon repulsed and drove back with great precipitation, with the loss of two officers and ten men killed. They again advanced with both horse and foot, and our people retired. This was late in the afternoon. Under the cover of this party the enemy evacuated the post, and fled towards Charles-town, and though they set the church on fire to destroy the stores, which were very great, their retreat was not discovered until 4 o'clock next day.

"The detachment having joined that night, lieut. col. Lee with the legion, and col. Hampton with the state cavalry pursued, and generals Sumpter and Marion with the rest of the troops followed. Unfortunately the bridge at Wadboon had not been destroyed effectually; the enemy soon repaired it and crossed. However the legion came up with their rear near Shoebrick's plantation, and took their rear guard and all their baggage; and was pushing on to charge their main body, when lieut. col. Lee was informed that the enemy had crossed Gumby-bridge, and were in a lane with their artillery. He sent forward to order the legion to halt, but before the order could reach the advanced corps captain Armistrong had passed the bridge; which the enemy were endeavouring to take up, and was charging their line. He drove them from their artillery, but the musquetry beginning a heavy fire obliged him to file off into the woods, not having advanced quite up to the line. He had two men and four horses killed, and major Mayhem, who was with the advance had his horse killed under him. Nothing can equal the gallantry of this troop, and

had the enemy been overtaken in any other position, the cavalry in all probability would have taken the whole party. Generals Sumpter and Marion came up about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and made the disposition for attacking the enemy, which was begun about five, and lasted until near eight. The firing was close and warm. But the enemy being advantageously posted in a range of houses where our cavalry could not act, and our artillery being left behind, they maintained their ground though every effort was made to dislodge them. The troops kept up a fire until the whole of their ammunition was consumed, when they were ordered to retire, our loss was about 10 or 12 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded. As the firing was not more than from 40 to 80 yards distance, and most of our people good marksmen, it is thought the enemy must have suffered considerably. The gallantry of the militia and state troops upon this occasion, would have done honour to veteran soldiers.

"Lord Rawdon with part of the troops at Orangeburg, being on the move downwards, and position of our people ineligible, general Sumpter ordered them to retire towards Nelson's ferry. There were taken in the expedition in the different attacks, near 140 prisoners, 8 or 10 of which were officers, between one and two hundred horses, several waggons, one loaded with ammunition, and all the baggage of the 19th regiment, in which was found 750 guineas. The general has ordered the whole to be divided among his troops as a reward for their bravery. Part of the enemy are still at Orangeburg, and lord Rawdon has gone towards Charles-town."

By the ship Hope, captain Darby, arrived on Wednesday evening from l'Orient, we have the following advices, extracted from European prints.

LONDON, May 17.

The present alarming piece of intelligence respecting the St. Eustatia fleet, shews clearly the amazing assiduity and skill of the present first lord of the admiralty with a witness to it! as it is an absolute fact that he had certain advice of the French fleet being in that identical station for the purpose which they have effected ten days since.

It is confidently reported that the same squadron, with three more ships of the line, is absolutely going out, for the purpose of intercepting the Jamaica fleet that is coming home.

The capture of the ships sent from St. Eustatia, will probably put an end to some litigation between the proprietors and Sir George Rodney, and occasion other litigations with some underwriters, who are said to have insured the plunder.

The first lord of the admiralty thought it the shortest method of putting an end to the contention of the different parties, and therefore politically chose to let the French fleet take the bone of contention.

May 25. That there is a misunderstanding, and a dangerous one it must be, between our two commanders in North-America, is evident from the last dispatches. Crimination and exculpation alternately ring the change, and the great business of the nation seems but a secondary matter.

June 6. Advices were said to be received on Thursday last, at lord Hillsborough's office from governor Elliot at Gibraltar; the contents of which are, among other particulars, that the Spanish lines approach nearer to the rock every day, and that they persevere continually in bombarding the town with red hot balls, which have produced the greatest devastation, having several times set the place in conflagration, and destroyed by much the greater part of the houses in the town.

ANNAPOLIS, September 13.

On Friday last the 4th Maryland regiment, commanded by major Alexander Roxburgh, marched from this city to join the marquis la Fayette. This regiment is completed to its full complement, consisting of upwards of 600 rank and file; and it has been generally observed, that they are the best men enlisted in this state since the war. The short time in which the 3d and 4th regiments have been raised, and the excellence of the men, give an additional testimony of our increased ability to prosecute the war, to the perfect establishment of our sovereignty and independence.

Last night put into this harbour a fleet of transports from the Head of Elk, having on board the artillery, grenadiers, and light troops of the allied army, on their route to James-river.



In COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

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

By order, **T. JOHNSON**, jun. clk.

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

To be sold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at public vendue, on Thursday the 15th of October next, for tobacco or hard cash,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes, and a large quantity of very valuable household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and many other articles too tedious to mention; also stock of every sort. Those who purchase in tobacco may, if they chuse, have credit, upon their giving bond and security for the payment of it.

SARAH WATTS, executrix.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture near this place, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. a middle sized black horse, 8 or 9 years old, one of his hind feet white, has been used to the draught, paces a little, it is not certain whether he has any brand, if any it is I. H. The person bringing him to the subscriber, or giving information of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars specie reward.

SAMUEL HEPBURN.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Reynolds, in Montgomery county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 5 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock S, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, September 1, 1781.

ON the 24th inst. will commence the sale of a number of very valuable lots on Whetstone-point. One half of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, the other half to be paid in six weeks from the day of sale. The necessity of transmitting cash to our troops in the southern department, requires that half of each payment should be made in gold or silver, the other half will be received in any bills of credit current in the state, those of the last emission will be taken at par with specie, the other emissions at their passing value. If the first payment is not made agreeable to the terms of sale, it shall rest with the commissioners either to confirm or make void the purchase; should the first payment be made and the second not, the defaulters shall be liable to pay 10 per cent. interest. No conveyance or possession will be given until the whole is paid.

By order, **JOSEPH BAXTER**, clk.

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **JOSEPH BAXTER**, clk.

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **JOSEPH BAXTER**, clk.

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

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

By order of the commissioners, **JOSEPH BAXTER**, clk.

Montgomery county, July 16, 1781.

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

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

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

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

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

**JOHN MURDOCK**, county lieutenant.

Calvert county, Sept. 3, 1781.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardisty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

GABRIEL CHILDS.

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

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the war: part of Mansell's United Friendship, 339 acres; part of Mansell's Purchase, 1400 acres; The Settlement, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor-Forest, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called Forest-land; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patuxent river where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. Requisition, granted for 665 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Ball's creek, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near on Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

Charles county, August 14, 1781.

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

JAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

WILLIAM HOBKIRK.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends has a just title.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

TAKEN up as a runaway, a negro fellow named DANIEL, who says he belongs to William Ball, in Richmond county, Virginia. He is a young fellow about 19 years of age, and says he deserted from the British. His master may have him, on proving property, and paying charges to

JOHN HALL, at the Head of Severn.



(XXXVth Year.)

THE

[No. 1810.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 20, 1781.

## T R I E S T E, May 4.

HERE is a plan here on foot, to build about thirty vessels against next spring, in order to carry on a trade with all nations, and with the belligerent powers, under the Austrian flag; great advantages are expected from this trade.

COPENHAGEN, May 24. The frigate le Bornholm, of 36 guns, is lately arrived from the West-Indies, and captain Schionning, who commands her, was immediately put under arrest, and a commission is appointed to examine into his conduct when he met three English privateers, which took his convoy from him, consisting of ten merchant ships. It is said there are some circumstances which make much against the captain.

PARIS, May 28. The count de Roquefeuille, on the 24th instant, took the oaths before the king for the place of vice admiral, vacant by the death of the count d'Aubigny.

M. de la Motte Picquet put to sea on the 21st instant, with six ships of the line and two frigates; he has hoisted his flag on board the Terrible. His destination is not publicly known. He has the best excellent sailing ships in the whole fleet, the remainder of which is equipping with all dispatch, and it will probably be ready in a few weeks; public will assign the command of it to count d'Estaing. The vessels destined for the East-Indies are arrived from l'Orient at Brest. They write from Rochefort, that the new ships of war l'Argonaute and le Brave will be launched the 5th of next month.

## L O N D O N, June 9.

A letter from an officer under the command of Cornwallis, in Carolina, says, "We have paid very dear for the advantage lately gained over the rebels, as we have lost many of our best officers, and a great number of men; several of those that were wounded die daily, so that our army is much reduced. It was the most bloody battle that has been fought since the American war first broke out. Col. O'Hara was stabbed in many parts of his body by bayonets, by which you may suppose the action was very close and obstinate. Our general, in his meeting with success at first, thought he should soon have brought the rebels to submit, but he is now convinced that he was mistaken, and that an entire conquest will be a very difficult matter."

Great-Britain in all the extent of her services for above 400,000 men, but it is strongly suspected, that she has not in the world 300,000; so much is the public imposed upon.

It is reported, that the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with 20,000 additional forces, will be sent to North-America.

Thursday orders were given to all the officers who were in town, belonging to the grand fleet to repair immediately on board the respective ships at Portsmouth, as they are expected to receive orders for sailing in a few days.

All the private letters from Barbados, give a plausible account of the state of that island: the crops of the season has destroyed great part of the wheat crops, and burnt up the young canes, so that the wretched inhabitants, planters, must be reduced to the greatest distress. Plantations which used to make 3000 pots of sugar in a season, have made 500. This calamity following so close upon the heel of their former misfortunes, renders their situation truly miserable.

A private letter from Paris, says, "Eight ships of the line, the largest and best sailing vessels, are ordered immediately to Cadiz. M. d'Estaing goes with them, and it is very strongly reported he is to command the Spanish Squadron, as well as our own, and take upon him the principal management of the siege of Gibraltar by sea."

An expedition was on foot at the Havannah, so long ago as the month of March last, to go against Providence, the principal of the Bahama Islands; one thousand land forces and several ships of war were destined for that expedition. Government's next dispatches from Pensacola and the Bahama, it is expected, will bring very bad news from both places.

Colonel O'Hara, of the guards, who was killed in the engagement under Lord Cornwallis, had 16 wounds in his body given by bayonets. The distant situation of the several towns and rivers in North Carolina, divided too by fords and rivers, will make the conquest of that province take more time than that of South-Carolina. The latter, Charles-town was the key of the whole

country; but North-Carolina, has, in fact, no capital, it consisting of small towns detached at considerable distances from each other.

## B O S T O N, August 27.

We are informed, that before the arrival of col. Laurens at the court of Versailles, Dr. Franklin had obtained for the United States a loan of ten millions of livres; and that after the arrival of the colonel, who has executed his commission with great dispatch and an happy success, ten millions more were readily obtained. Part of this loan has happily arrived in a large quantity of military stores of all kinds, as well as in specie.

When colonel Laurens took leave of the king of France, his majesty presented him with his picture, richly set, and at the same time said to him, "Assure my friends, the United States, of the sincerity and warmth of my regard for them; and that I am still ready to afford them every aid that the circumstances of my kingdom will allow, and the events of the war may demand."

We have an account that may be relied on from the West-Indies, that a French frigate in those seas meeting with an English one, a smart engagement ensued, when the latter sunk in so sudden a manner, that no assistance could be given to the men, all of whom perished.

We have the best information from France, that the credit of the United States of America stands high in Europe.

## N E W - Y O R K, September 5.

By accounts from the Chesapeake, dated the 31st ult. the arrival of a French fleet or squadrons, consisting of 23 sail, including frigates and inferior vessels, were arrived at Lyn-Haven bay, in Virginia, from whence a 64 and two frigates were dispatched up York river, and had taken a station off York-town. Every preparation was making by our noble general to defend the important posts his lordship there possesses; and as a very formidable and truly well appointed squadron of the British line, commanded by admiral Graves, is, through much exertion, supposed to be now in the vicinity of our combined enemies, we may conclude the present to be the most interesting and critical era since the commencement of the American rebellion; for an expected action at sea, is likely to become decisive of the inadmissible idol, independence. We have, at present, the satisfaction to perceive a great part of the French navy in a more peculiar, and perhaps a more dangerous position, than they were ever yet reduced to. Granting that the French West-India and Rhode-Island fleets should have both reached the Chesapeake before admiral Graves, we trust the following state, as accurate as we can present it, of the British navy, when arrived in the bay, may inspire every true Briton with a firm confidence in its fair pretensions to brilliant success.

## A list of the British fleet, commanded by Thomas Graves, Esq; rear-admiral of the red.

London	98	R. ad. Graves, c. D. Graves.
Barfleur	90	R. ad. Hood, capt. Hood.
Princessa	70	R. ad. Drake, c. Knatchbull.
Bedford	74	Capt. Thomas Graves.
Royal Oak	74	Ardesioif.
Invincible	74	Saxton.
Alcide	74	Thomson.
Alfred	74	Bayne.
Ajax	74	Charrington.
Resolution	74	Ld. Robert Mannors.
Centaur	74	Inglefield.
Montague	74	Bowen.
'Terrible	74	Hon. capt. Finch.
Shrewsbury	74	M. Robinson.
Monarch	74	Reynolds.
Europe	64	Child.
America	64	Thomson.
Belliqueaux	64	Brine.
Intrepid	64	Molloy.
Adamant	50	Johnston.
Chatham	50	Douglafs.
Assurance	44	Swinney.
La Nymphe	} 44	Ford.
18 pound. on one deck		
La Fortunee	} 44	Christian.
12 pound. on one deck		
Richmond	32	Hudson.
Orpheus	32	Colpoys.
Iris	32	Dawson.
Sybil	28	Rodney.

Pegasus	28	Stanhope.
Carysfoot	28	Peacock.
Solebay	28	Everett.
Medea	28	Duncan.
Amphitrite	28	Biggs.
Salamander	28	Bowater.
Fire-ship	8	
Jane sloop		Knight.

All the above line of battle ships, except the Europe, are coppered.

## Extra of a letter from Virginia, dated York, Aug. 31.

"I now inform you, that we are blocked up by a French fleet of 23 sail; one 64 and 3 frigates lay in sight of us. We are making all the preparations we can to give them a warm reception."

Yesterday came up two victuals, part of the fleet committed to the protection of his majesty's frigate Pegasus, and dispatched by rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to New-York. The Pegasus and her convoy, on the passage fell in with a French Squadron of 8 line of battle ships, supposed to be M. Barras. It was apprehended the whole, consisting of 6 victuallers and a vessel with the 40th regiment's cloathing, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, until happily these two effected a late arrival in our harbour.

## C H A T A M, September 5.

We are happy to announce to the public, the entire exchange of all our prisoners at New-York and Long-Island, most of whom have come out, and the rest may be momentarily expected. They received, while in captivity, one pound of flesh, two pounds of bread, (which was often very bad) and a pint of rice, per man, for three days. Seldom does British munificence extend farther.

## P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 11.

## Extra of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, August 17.

"Future ages will celebrate the name of that illustrious hero, who, by his activity and superior military talents, has, for more than eight months past, so often baffled the enemy, always superior in numbers and every thing else, except valour and military abilities. The Carolinians will never forget general Greene, and this state in particular, will always acknowledge, that it is to his abilities and perseverance we owe our present promising condition; and he has inspired our people with a spirit and confidence that rises greatly above every opposition and distress. Our civil government has now acquired a better tone."

"Major Burnett and colonel Morris, two of the general's aid de camps, have gone to the northward, I presume on business of great importance; those two young gentlemen are an honour to their profession, and their names ought never to be forgotten. Indeed all that little army have done and suffered more, in defence of this country, than can be expressed."

## Extra of a letter from an officer at Elizabeth-town, to his friend in this city, dated September 4.

"Let me congratulate you that you can once more with propriety, wear your side-arms. Your exchange took place yesterday. I have seen Mr. Loring's certificate annexed to a list of general exchanges in which you are included."

"Brigadier-general Irvine and all the colonels are exchanged, and in short every officer on Long-Island, except a few, who will be shortly released, as a proposal for this purpose is now on foot."

Yesterday arrived a prize sloop, from New-York bound to Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Holker privateer of this port.

## A N N A P O L I S, September 20.

On Monday last, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met at the stad house in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, George Plater, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Smith, James M'Henry, Daniel Carroll, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Richard Barnes, and Benedict Edward Hall, Esquires. For the eastern shore, Matthew Tilghman, John Henry, Robert Goldsborough, William Hindman, Josiah Polk, and Edward Lloyd, Esquires.

We have it from the best authority, that the count de Grasse is returned to his former station at Cape Henry, having driven the British fleet from the coast, formed a junction with the Squadron of the count de Barras, and captured two British frigates.



About four thousand French troops, with a train of artillery, marched into this city on Tuesday last from the northward, and will embark this evening or to-morrow morning for Virginia; they are to be conveyed by the Komulus, Gentile, and some other frigates of our illustrious ally, now at anchor off this harbour.

In COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

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

By order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corlica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixed, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

September 16, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called DICK UNGLE; he is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a sensible artful fellow, very compliant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 30 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

By order, RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Tyler Baldwin, about 3 miles from Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small mare about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, a small star on her forehead, short switch tail, long mane, and no brand, shod before, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a red and white cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slip in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

To be sold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at public vendue, on Thursday the 18th of October next, for tobacco or hard cash,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes, and a large quantity of very valuable household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and many other articles too tedious to mention; also stock of every sort. Those who purchase in tobacco may, if they chuse, have credit, upon their giving bond and security for the payment of it.

By order, SARAH WATTS, executrix.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 17, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of assembly will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, the ground rents of a considerable number of lots in Frederick-town, also several tracts containing about 7000 acres of very valuable land lying contiguous to the said town, most of which is improved, late the property of Daniel Dulany son of Daniel. Three well situated lots in the said town, on which are erected two handsome and commodious brick dwelling houses, with other improvements. Also two tracts of valuable land, containing about 1200 acres, within a few miles of the said town, late the property of the rev. Henry Addison. A tract containing about 300 acres of good land in Frederick county, called Partnership, late the property of John Buchanan. The whole will be laid out into small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit in pursuance of an act of the last session of assembly, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

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

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

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Calvert county, Sept. 3, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

3

GABRIEL CHILDS.

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

5 2w

Prince-George's county, July 15, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named BOB, who says he belongs to Joseph Matling in St. Mary's county. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his cloaths are so indifferent a description is not necessary. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

By order, THOMAS WILLIAMS, sheriff.

Annapolis, August 30, 1781.

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

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

3 X MARY REYNOLDS.

THE following are a list of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 25th of March 1781, viz. 10 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 1333 dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 6663 dollars each, also 2 state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for £. 100 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them.

2 EDWARD LLOYD.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

3 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

TAKEN up as a runaway, a negro fellow named DANIEL, who says he belongs to William Ball, in Richmond county, Virginia. He is a young fellow about 19 years of age, and says he deterred from the British. His master may have him, on proving property, and paying charges to JOHN HALL, at the Head of Severn.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, September 2, 1781.

ON the 24th inst. will commence the sale of a number of very valuable lots on Whetstone point. One half of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, the other half to be paid in six weeks from the day of sale. The necessity of transmitting cash to our troops in the southern department, requires that half of each payment should be made in gold or silver, the other half will be received in any bills of credit current in the state, those of the last emission will be taken at par with specie, the other emissions at their passing value. If the first payment is not made agreeable to the terms of sale, I shall rest with the commissioners either to confirm or make void the purchase; should the first payment be made and the second not, the defaulters shall be liable to pay 10 per cent. interest. No conveyance or possession will be given until the whole is paid.

By order, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the last session of assembly, will be sold at public auction on the premises the 25th day of October next, the three following tracts of land lying in Montgomery county, viz. Part of Friendship, 400 acres, being part of the tract on which col. John Murdock lived near George-town; Conclusion, containing about 1200 acres at the mouth of Seneca; and a tract called Accord, alias Concord, containing about 60 acres, and about six miles distant from the foregoing tract. The above lands are valuable for their situation, soil, and timber, and will be laid off and sold in small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, or the purchaser to give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the purchase money on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit emitted pursuant to an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale will commence on the tract adjoining col. Murdock's.

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Reynolds, in Montgomery county, near Blandburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare about 5 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock 8, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2 w 3

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.



[XXXVIIth YEAR.]

THE

[No. 1811.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE folly, wickedness and ingratitude of mankind, can only be discovered by experience, and a commerce with the world. If any one aspires to the notice of the public, and becomes conspicuous; or endeavours to obtain any office of honour, power or profit, he must encounter the opposition of interest, or the malignity of envy. Many require no other provocation to animosity, than a superiority in virtue, wisdom, wealth or power. Even the gifts of nature, or the accomplishments of art, attract envy and create hatred. From the gravity of the world, and the fickle disposition of the public, it is a very easy task to raise a popular prejudice and clamour against any man, and the actions are often imputed to base or interested motives. The inconstant populace implicitly yield their belief to every report, which envy or hatred suggests, or folly scatters. The most improbable calumnies, disseminated by malice, the indolent believe, without any examination into the truth; and the characters of patriots and heroes have often been blasted by artifice, or overborne by clamour: they have inclination and very few have leisure to enquire into the truth. The experience of ages has let its seal to the truth of these observations. Time of civil dissention, suspicions will arise, and the private enemy and public foe will take advantage of that passion, to create distrust, or to destroy the reputation, of those honoured with the public confidence. I have felt the force of malice and envy, and experienced the injustice and ingratitude of my native country, but I have this consolation, that I have not deserved it, and that I have only merited the fate of the wisest and best of men. As one of the first wishes of my soul is to obtain, and preserve the society and approbation of the virtuous few, I readily appear before the bar of the public, to answer the several acts of misconduct alleged against me by Mr. Carroll; his motives for accusing my accuser may be the subject of future enquiry. I have always asserted the principle, that every person delegated to a public trust is answerable for his conduct to those by whom he is entrusted; the members of our legislature to the people, the delegates of congress to the general assembly; and I extend my views beyond the approbation or the rewards of men, and esteem myself accountable to an omniscient and unerring judge, not only for my private actions, but my public conduct. In the assembly I was always ready and desirous to render an account of my public trust; general slander, and the authors of them, I ever did and shall continue, having learned that the best way to overcome calumny is steadily to persevere in such conduct as my mind and judgment approved, and to reject and condemn any consequences which might happen. Having established certain principles of conduct, I have constantly endeavoured inflexibly to regulate my conduct by them; and never desiring to hold any office in the state, I would not yield to popular opinions, or flatter or temporise to obtain a promotion, which ought only to be given to virtue, industry, and ability.

With Mr. Carroll had been explicit in his charges against me, and had pointedly asserted the particulars of my public conduct, which he thought exceptionable, and injurious to the public; instead of relying on general reports, or reciting some of the assertions of an anonymous writer in the New-York Journal. Mr. Carroll expressly alleges, or indirectly insinuates, that I have been guilty of a breach of public trust as a delegate to congress in three particulars. 1st, That to avail myself of the extraordinary demand for flour for the army, which the wants of the French fleet produced, and which I knew by being a member of congress, I formed connections for monopolizing that article, and raising the price on the public. 2d, That by my intrigues and studied delays, I produced the determination of a committee of congress, on the proposals made by the commissary-general, for procuring the necessary supplies for the public use, to give my agents time to complete purchases of wheat and flour. 3d, That I engaged to Mr. Dorsey (my partner) a resolution of congress, which was to be secret, "of an intended purchase of flour by congress," or, as Mr. Laurens expressed it, "respecting the exportation of flour to the eastern states."

To the charge, and the facts alleged to support it, I plead not guilty, and for trial I submit to the candid judgment of the virtuous and sensible part

of the community, whose opinion I shall ever respect. To support the first instance of a violation of my trust, Mr. Carroll urges several circumstances as satisfactory proofs, though he is pleased to assert, "that it is not incumbent on him to prove facts charged by common report." That at the latter end of July, or beginning of August, 1778, several persons began to purchase rye, wheat and flour, and that most of the first purchasers were agents for my partner Mr. Dorsey, who about that time purchased a considerable quantity of wheat and flour; that in consequence of so many purchasers, wheat rose from ten shillings (the price in August) to twelve and six-pence and fifteen shillings, and by the 20th of September to twenty shillings; and before the 1st of February 1779 to sixty shillings; and that I, hearing the complaints of the commissary-general and the clamour raised, sold to him, or his deputy, at double the price, the wheat and flour purchased by my partner; and concludes, that if I made purchases of wheat and flour in the months of July and August 1778, that such purchase was a breach of my public trust.

To maintain the truth of the second fact Mr. Carroll observes, that I might have called upon the committee of congress, or the commissary-general, to vouch that I had not by my intrigues or studied delays protracted the determination of the committee, to give my agents time to complete their purchases.

To establish the third fact Mr. Carroll asserts, that a member of congress complained in congress, that the secret "respecting the purchase of flour" had been betrayed by the delegates of this state; that Messieurs Plater and Forbes declared they had not divulged the secret, and that I remained silent; that afterwards, out of congress, I mentioned to some member of congress, that I could account for the divulging of the secret, that Mr. William Smith had opened a letter from me to the governor and council, by which he came to the knowledge of the intended purchase, and that thus it had transpired, and that when taxed with this piece of ingenuity, I denied I had ever invented it; and as corroborating evidence that the reports circulated were true, Mr. Carroll alleges, that I remained three years under the imputation of a breach of trust, and that my silence, during that time, ought to be deemed a confirmation of my guilt.

I have thus selected and drawn into one view the facts charged, that my answer may be compared, and a proper judgment formed on the subject. If Mr. Carroll had been precise and clear in his narrative, it would have saved me trouble, and if I have omitted anything I hope it will not be imputed to design.

All the above circumstances adduced by Mr. Carroll to maintain his suspicions of any breach of my delegated trust, except the single fact that my partners, in August and September 1778, purchased a quantity of wheat and flour, is not true, either in manner or substance. Before I enter on a justification of my conduct, I would observe, that in the month of June 1778, I entered into a co-partnership of trade with Messieurs John and Thomas Dorsey, gentlemen of fortune and reputable and unblemished characters, the first of whom had been brought up to commerce from his infancy, and had for many years been concerned in the tobacco trade. The object of our company was, as our constant practice since has manifested, an open foreign commerce, and not, as falsely propagated, a speculating scheme of purchasing up the necessities of life to enhance the price. I would also premise, that at the time I engaged in trade, it was not esteemed by any one improper or dishonourable for a member of congress to carry on commerce foreign or domestic. I also lay it down as uncontroversial, that the purchase, by our company, of wheat and flour, in the summer and fall of 1778, was justifiable and proper, unless (as asserted by Mr. Carroll) with an intention to avail ourselves of the wants of the army for that article, or with design to raise the price on the public; and that if the laws of this state did not prohibit the purchasing of those articles, and they were procured for a lawful and honourable commercial view, that nothing criminal or exceptionable can be alleged against my conduct.

On an accurate and true state of facts and dates alone can a proper judgment be formed. By my advice Mr. Dorsey, in the months of August and September 1778, contracted for the purchase of several quantities of wheat and flour, and procured in the whole not exceeding 7000 bushels of wheat,

at an average price of fifteen shillings per bushel; and about 400 barrels of flour, which cost from forty shillings to four pounds per barrel. On the 24th of October, Mr. Dorsey sold and transferred contracts to Colonel Blaine, deputy commissary-general for wheat at twenty-two and six pence per bushel, and flour from three pounds two and six-pence to five pounds ten shillings per barrel, and received no money till the 30th of October. Colonel Blaine received only 2039½ bushels of wheat, and 413 barrels of flour, because the sellers broke their contracts. It now remains to consider the propriety of this purchase at that time.

At June session 1777, the general assembly by law declared the buying any merchandise, &c. except grain or lumber, coming to market, to be forestalling, and that if any person purchased certain enumerated articles, not mentioning grain or flour, to sell again in this or any of the adjoining states, he should be deemed an engrosser. The act was to continue in force for one year, and until the end of the next session after the expiration thereof, and therefore remained in force until November 1778. On the 9th of June 1778, congress laid a general embargo on all provisions until the 15th of November, which was enforced by an act passed by our legislature at June session. About the 10th of July count d'Estaing arrived on the coast, and on the 21st he sailed from the Hook for Rhode Island, which he left a day or two before the storm, which happened about the 10th of August, and returned about the 10th, and went from Rhode Island to Boston, where he remained till December or January. On the 19th of August congress resolved to apply to count d'Estaing to purchase prize vessels. On a letter of the 21st of July from the council of the Massachusetts-bay, informing of the scarcity of flour in that state, owing in great measure to the convention troops, congress resolved, on the 24th, that the transportation of flour to the eastern states, by sea, was wise and necessary, and directed the commissary-general to procure in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, 20,000 barrels of flour, to be transported by water, to be laid up in magazines in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and on the 27th congress ordered a cargo of flour to be shipped from this state in the ship Chale. On the 2d of September, congress recommended to Pennsylvania and the states southward thereof, to permit the exportation of flour, wheat, &c. to the eastern states, for the consumption of the people of those states, but confined the exportation to vessels recommended by the executives of the eastern states. On the 14th of September, a letter from Colonel Wadsworth, at Baltimore, of the 6th, was referred to Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Duer, Mr. K. H. Lee, and Mr. Marchant; and on the 2d of October the committee made their report; and on the same day congress resolved to recommend to the legislatures (or where vested with sufficient authority to the executives) of the states from New York to Virginia inclusive, to authorise any magistrate to issue his warrant to seize any extraordinary quantity of grain or flour, purchased and in possession of any individual, for the public use, paying such prices as the legislature of the state should think proper, not exceeding six dollars per hundred for flour, and in proportion for grain, found in the hands of engrossers; and as individuals had purchased grain and flour with a view of exporting the same, after the 15th of November, congress continued the embargo until the last of January 1779, subject to the exception of the 2d of September of exporting flour and wheat to the eastern states, and extended the permission to vessels belonging to the middle and southern states, as well as those of the eastern states, and also recommended to the legislatures of the several states to pass laws for the seizure and forfeiture of all grain and flour purchased up or engrossed. There was no debate or opposition to this resolve, except whether congress should, of its own authority, lay the embargo, on which question I was in the affirmative; and as large quantities of rum, cloathing, &c. had been purchased up in Boston and other places in the eastern states, I proposed to insert those articles as liable to seizure, which was agreed to be proper, but as it might cause some delay, I waved the amendment, and it was postponed, and never afterwards taken up. From the mere fact, that my partner purchased wheat and flour in August and September 1778, it is inferred, that it was done to take advantage of the demand for flour by the army, occasioned by the supplies required for the fleet of our ally, the knowledge of which I obtained



obtained by being acquainted with the information given to congress, and that I made the purchase to benefit myself, by raising the price on the public. There never was an inference more false and unjust. My advice to purchase flour and wheat did not flow from any motive injurious to the public, or to benefit myself by its wants, or from any knowledge acquired as a member of congress, but from facts publicly known to every merchant in America. I will truly relate the facts and the reasons for the purchase. In the beginning of July 1778, it was well known in Philadelphia and Baltimore, that not only flour, but wheat, was high in Boston, from these circumstances, that the Massachusetts state very seldom raises more grain than feeds her own inhabitants; the usual supply from New-York was applied to the support of our army; and the quantity necessary for the convention troops was very considerable. In the latter end of July the price of flour at Boston was 30 dollars per barrel, and wheat 9 dollars per bushel, and on the 1st of September flour was 40 dollars per barrel. It was notorious that count d'Estaing, during the time he lay off the Hook (from the 10th to the 1st of July) took many prizes, and being superior to the British fleet, it was expected that his cruises would meet with equal success off Rhode Island. Within four or five days after the arrival of count d'Estaing, I proposed to send a vessel with bread, flour, and other provisions, and vegetables, to his fleet, then off the Hook; and on the 4th of August I proposed to Mr. Dorsey to buy a quantity of flour to send to count d'Estaing to exchange for prizes, and to send an agent to the count at Rhode Island to buy of him prizes and their cargoes, payable in flour, bread, or tobacco. This scheme was not of my invention; not only private persons, but congress, wished to purchase prizes of the count, as appears by their resolve of the 19th of August, and the proposal to pay in flour was advantageous to this state, and most acceptable to the count, whose fleet would require two thirds as much flour as the American army. About the middle of August it was the general expectation, that the embargo would be taken off, and it was universally believed that a convoy would be obtained from our bay to Rhode Island and Boston immediately after the resolve of congress of the 2d of September, to permit the export of flour or wheat to the eastern states, in vessels recommended by the executive of either of those states. I wrote to Boston to obtain a recommendation from the council of the Massachusetts-bay, and for this purpose I advised Mr. Dorsey to purchase flour, and not, as asserted, because congress had directed a quantity to be bought in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The agents for, and the persons recommended by, the eastern states, began to purchase early in September, and it seems strange to me that strangers could purchase and export, and that it should be criminal in a native. Is it now thought criminal to buy flour to send to the French fleet? Mr. Carroll may object, that my veracity and honour is not sufficient evidence. That the purchase was proposed in July, and on the 4th of August, and for the purpose of exporting to the French fleet, and to Boston, as I have stated, can be proved by original letters, and copies of writings (the originals of which are in possession of two gentlemen of the first character in America) and open to the perusal of any gentleman, and by my friend Mr. Paca, to whom I communicated every particular.

As to the second fact, that by my intrigues I protracted the determination of the committee on colonel Wadsworth's proposals to procure supplies, to give time to my agents to complete their purchases, I can only say, that of all the most infamous lies circulated since the creation, it is the most base, and void of any the least foundation. I conceive this charge relates to the report of the committee to whom colonel Wadsworth's letter of the 6th of September was referred on the 14th, and who made their report on the 2d of October. I do solemnly declare that I never had any thing to say to the business, and to the best of my memory I never conferred with any of the committee on the subject referred to them. I can with confidence appeal to the committee, whether I in any manner delayed their determination. I voted for their report; and the motive assigned to give time to my agents to purchase was unnecessary, as time sufficient had elapsed from the 4th of August to the 2d of October, and no resolution of congress could prevent any purchase, which only could be done by the legislature.

As to the third fact, that I divulged to Mr. Dorsey a resolution of congress, which I was bound in honour, and by the duty of my station, to keep secret. I wish Mr. Carroll had explicitly pointed out the resolution he meant. It remains uncertain whether he means the resolve of the 24th of August, directing a purchase of flour; or the resolve of the 2d of September, permitting the exportation of flour to the eastern states. Mr. Marchant complained that the first had been divulged; Mr. Lau-

rents the latter. The charge in either case is false, and the circumstances alluded to by Mr. Carroll misunderstood, or misrepresented. When any resolution passes congress, which is intended to be secret, the opinion of congress is taken, and it determined to be kept secret, it is so noted by the secretary in the margin of the journal opposite the resolve. I do not recollect, or believe, that either of the above resolves were ordered to be kept secret. As far as I can trust my memory, no such order passed. I should not have contented to it in either case, because our farmers, from the beginning of the war, had sold their wheat at a very low price, and because the privilege of transporting flour or wheat to the eastern states ought to have been extended to the citizens of this state. If no injunction to secrecy was imposed, the suspicion and charge is idle; and if it was a secret, I never divulged it to any one; to my partner it was unnecessary, as long before either resolve, we had determined to purchase. The declaration of Mr. Marchant, my silence, and the story about Mr. William Smith, are stated as circumstantial evidence, that I did disclose some secret of congress. I will relate the fact truly, by which the misunderstanding, or the misrepresentation, will be readily discovered. On the morning of the 11th of September, on my going to congress, I found several of the members in conversation respecting colonel Wadsworth's letter of the 6th, from Baltimore, in which he mentioned, that the mills in the neighbourhood had been engaged by some merchants, and that his orders to purchase a quantity of flour was known, before he got down. I remember particularly, that the secretary of congress was present; but I do not recollect that any man spoke of the resolution as secret, but of the imprudence of making it public. I well remember, that I said that I did not know whether I had wrote on the subject to any one, but if I had, that it was to colonel Lloyd, one of the council and as I had that morning received a letter from him complaining of, and much offended with Mr. William Smith for opening, and showing in public, a letter from me to him, I said it was probable, that I had mentioned the resolve to colonel Lloyd, that it had become public from that circumstance. I shewed colonel Lloyd's letter, but I never said, or insinuated, any thing against the character of Mr. Smith, nor was I offended with him, because, from the confidential intimacy which had long subsisted between us, I had frequently endorsed my letters, to Annapolis, to be opened by him. On my return home, I applied to colonel Lloyd, and on perusing my letter, I found not a word in it relative to the intended purchase of flour. Mr. Smith, from the misconception of some persons, was offended with me, and when he called on me, I explained the matter, as I have now related. I shall only observe, that nothing but folly in the extreme, as well as the height of injustice, could have induced me to charge Mr. Smith with the mean conduct of opening my letter, a matter so easy of detection. But "I was silent when Mr. Marchant mentioned in congress that the secret had been betrayed by the delegates of Maryland." I do not remember such assertion. What fell from Mr. Marchant was after congress met, and I cannot believe he spoke of divulging a secret, when there was none. I recollect Mr. Plater and Mr. Forbes declared, that they had not mentioned the order for the purchase; Mr. Henry and myself were present, and I said nothing, because I was doubtful whether I had not mentioned the matter in my letter to colonel Lloyd, and because there was no obligation to secrecy. If congress had entertained the least suspicion of my being capable of betraying their secrets, can it be accounted for, that they afterwards appointed me to confer with the minister of France, on a matter of very great consequence, and of the utmost privacy.

The last circumstance urged by Mr. Carroll is, that I remained three years under the imputation of a breach of my public trust, and that my silence for that space of time is a sufficient confirmation that I was guilty. I am amazed Mr. Carroll should assert a fact so contradictory to the truth, and against his own knowledge of the fact. On my return from congress (October 9, 1778) I was informed of many reports injurious to my character. On the 12th of November, the day before the choice of delegates to congress, I was called, with my colleagues, Messieurs Stone, Plater, and Carroll my accuser, before the house of delegates, to give them an account of the state of public affairs in Europe and America. I took the opportunity to express my hearty approbation of such enquiry, and my desire that the house could be informed of the conduct of their delegates, that they might know their merit or demerit; that reports had been propagated to the injury of my character, and that I was ready and desirous to give every information in my power, and to answer any questions, any member should propose. The house were silent, and no questions were asked. I then proposed to attend again, that gentlemen might prepare their questions. On the next day the ballots were taken to determine who should be left out of congress, and though twenty-

four votes (one of which only was of the senate) were against my dismission, I was discarded without a hearing, though requested in a public manner. In the first week of December I went to Philadelphia, and on the 12th a committee of both houses reported the instructions, which contained insinuations highly injurious to my conduct and honour as a delegate to congress, and which were rejected by the house of delegates. On my arrival in Philadelphia, the New-York Journals, of the 16th of November and the preceding week, were put into my hands; the first letter I never saw, and the second I have mislaid; on the 10th I wrote to Mr. Holt the printer, "that the publication was false and malicious libel, requesting the name of the author, and pledging my veracity and honour to the public, that every fact alleged, as criminal or exceptionable, was either wholly false, or grossly misrepresented." In July 1779 I was chosen a delegate for the city of Annapolis, and after the election I publicly addressed a considerable number of the citizens, and stated to them all the reports and facts alleged by Mr. Carroll (with many more which had circulated) and explained them to the people in the same manner as I have now done. At various times in the house of delegates I spoke of the slanders, and challenged any one to appear and support them.

Mr. Carroll asserts, that the purchase of wheat and flour by my partners was the cause of the rise of the prices of those articles. In August 1777 the price of wheat was ten shillings; the depreciation in that month, and September and October was four for one. No man is more capable, or quicker discern between the nominal, and the real price of any article, than Mr. Carroll. The price of ten shillings continental, was only two shillings and six-pence real money; twelve and six-pence three and a penny half-penny; fifteen shillings, three and nine-pence; and twenty shillings, five shillings. What other causes combined with the depreciation to raise the price of wheat and flour? About the middle of August it was discovered, that the fly had greatly injured the wheat on the eastern, and on the lower parts of the western shore. The storm in the beginning of September broke down, or greatly damaged, all the mills near Baltimore, and all over the state. The great floods of rain in the same month damaged the wheat in stacks, and ruined the crop of corn. With what can our country be in the price he attributed to my purchase of 7000 bushels of wheat and 400 barrels of flour?

Mr. Carroll asserts, that he gave credit to the reports, circulated in 1778, and therefore advised the instructions. I cannot credit this assertion. Mr. Carroll either did not believe the stories circulated, or he is guilty of an untruth. On my return from Philadelphia, at Christmas 1778, the intended instructions were put into my hands. I thought my mind glowed with resentment against those members of the assembly who had treated me with so much injustice, I was silent, and would not gratify enemies so far as even to complain. I prepared a publication respecting Mr. Carroll's conduct, but was informed, that he being acquainted with it, solemnly declared, that he did not intend or aim at instructions at me, and therefore I laid it aside.

I fear I have tired the patience of my readers, and therefore refer remarking on other parts of Mr. Carroll's address, to the next week.

SAMUEL CHASE

Annapolis, Sept. 24 1781.

LONDON, June 28.

CAPTAIN Williams, of his majesty's frigate Flora, sent an express this morning to the Admiralty, with an account of his being arrived at Portsmouth with the ship under his command. He further informs the lords of the admiralty, that being on a cruise the 20th instant, with his majesty's ship Crescent of 28 guns, captain Hope, they in with two Dutch frigates, of nearly the same force, which they engaged very close for the quarters of an hour, when the Flora's antagonist struck to her; but they had the chagrin to see, at the same time, the Crescent strike her colour, the other Dutch ship, her masts having just been felled. Captain Williams, having secured his prize followed and retook the Crescent; her antagonist then making off. The next day two large French frigates met them, now in no situation for further resistance, but a hopeless one, who retook the Dutch ship, and were in chase of the Crescent when they parted company. Captain Hope had all his men killed, and above 60 wounded, some of them dangerously. The Flora is a good deal damaged, both in hull and rigging.

Advices were received from Petersburg on Monday evening, by which we learn, that admiral Grieg had taken the command of a squadron of sail of the line, and hoisted his flag on board Jezekil of 74 guns, and will sail in a very short time. The advices add, that though his destination remains to the public a secret, it is generally thought to be for England.

Tuesday a commission passed the great seal, pointing Robert Digby, Esq; rear-admiral of



the senate  
ed without  
c manner  
o Philadel  
both house  
ned infina  
t and ho  
which were  
my arriva  
als, of the  
week, we  
er law, and  
I wrote to  
ation was  
he name of  
and honou  
as crimina  
le, or grob  
chofen a de  
ier the elec  
e number o  
e reports an  
many mon  
them to th  
ve now don  
gates I spok  
e to appear

red, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of North-America; and a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his majesty's subjects in America. We are informed, that rear-admiral Graves is to succeed Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica station. Prince William Henry set out for Portsmouth, to embark for North-America with admiral Digby on the 29th.

*Extract of a letter from Ostend, June 13.*

"At half past eleven o'clock this day, our port was declared free. To give a description of the day in every countenance, is impossible; it would be a longer description. We shall have a general illumination this evening. Our merchants will display their works on this occasion, as will our consul, and many more."

It is now certain that commodore Johnstone's destination is for the cape of Good Hope.

**B O S T O N, September 3.**

Saturday morning last there was a severe engagement just at the entrance of this harbour, between an English frigate said to be the Assurance of 44 guns and 10 caronades, from Halifax, and the French frigate Magicienne of 31 guns, coming from Piscataqua, convoy to a mail ship; when after near an hour's conflict the Magicienne was obliged to strike to superior force. How many were killed on board either ship, we have not yet heard. The Briton was seen from the eminences and tops of houses in town, to have lost her mizen-mast, and to be otherwise greatly damaged. The Atreia and Sagetarie frigates are gone in quest of them; and we hope in our next to give an account of their being overtaken before they reach our port, as both the British ship and her prize were much shattered, the latter being in tow last Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday arrived the mail ship above mentioned.

**N E W - H A V E N, September 6.**

On Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's vessels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed sloops, came to off West Haven, and landed 150 men, who having secured the cemeteries and guard, 11 in all, they surrounded several houses, where they fixed guards in such a manner, that not the least alarm was given, nor was the invasion generally known to the parish though compact till near sunrise; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horses and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor missed their cows till they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town, till too late to afford any assistance, the enemy having effected their designs, and got on board the vessels. They took off four of the inhabitants, besides the horse, and about 30 head of cattle and horses. In the afternoon of the same day, as the above vessels were beating to westward, off Stratford, about a league from the shore, the brig coming to anchor, and having no way ahead, a sudden blow of the sea heeled her down, and the hatches being open, she suddenly sunk, by which accident three of the prisoners were unfortunately drowned, viz. Dea. Painter, aged about 80, and two young men, named Smith and Johnston; the enemy's loss is said to be only 6 or 7; the other vessels with their coming immediately to their assistance. The brig is said to have had on board 19 head of cattle which being to leeward, was the cause of her sinking.

Three of the prisoners are returned; viz. Mr. Kimberly, capt. Catlin and another; capt. Catlin, on account of his advanced age, is discharged, the two others are on parole.

**H A R T F O R D, September 11.**

*Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia, dated New-London, Friday, 9 o'clock, September 7.*

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, I received intelligence that the enemy were landing at New-London under my command to march to New-London for its defence. I arrived here, but it was too late to afford any great assistance in repelling the enemy, as they landed at 6 o'clock; and it was too late before I received advice of their arrival, before the regiment could possibly get down, they were embarking.

The enemy were under the command of the famous general Arnold, and by the best accounts consisted of from 1500 to 2000 men. They have taken the greatest part of the towns of New-London and Groton, near the water. The garrison at Trumbull evacuated the fort and went over to Griswold, where colonel Ledyard made a noble defence, repulsed the enemy two or three times, but at last was obliged to surrender the fort to superior force. The enemy, after colonel Ledyard surrendered, murdered him and a number of others; they left 73 of our men dead, and between 40 and 50 wounded in the fort; they also carried about 40 prisoners, among which last number is colonel Ledyard, Esq; They evacuated the fort at ten o'clock in the evening, they blew up the

magazines in both forts, but did very little other damage to either of them.

"The enemy this morning were at the harbour's mouth on board their shipping, and came to sail about 8 o'clock; they are still just beyond the light-house, as the wind is against them. Their shipping consists of about 30 sail, 2 of which appear to be of 20 guns each.

"We cannot ascertain the loss the enemy sustained, but by the best accounts imagine it must be as large as ours if not larger. We have taken on this side a few prisoners, among which is an ensign, mortally wounded.

"The loss sustained in this town, in goods, provisions, stores, shipping, &c. is very great. A considerable number of vessels made their escape up Norwich river."

Another letter, dated fort Griswold, Groton, September 7, 10 o'clock, A. M. says, "That the enemy landed at New-London and Groton early yesterday morning, and soon took possession of the works on New London side the river; and about one in the afternoon took possession of fort Griswold, in Groton, by storm, after a most severe and spirited resistance from our troops. About 75 of our men found dead in the fort, officers included, among whom is the worthy and brave lieutenant-colonel Ledyard, with several other officers of distinguished merit. Captain Sharpley of fort Trumbull is also dangerously wounded.

"The enemy embarked on board their ships at about 11 o'clock last night, after burning most of the houses and other buildings on Groton bank, and many in New-London, among which are the court house, church, &c."

The 31st of August last the forge at Colebrook, by some accident, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 13.**

We hear that all the militia of this state, east of the Suquehanha, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for actual service, and in consequence of a requisition of congress, a great proportion will immediately take the field, and rendezvous on or in the neighbourhood of the Delaware.

*Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Aug. 27.*

"The ad of this month they felt in Jamaica a very violent hurricane. Fifty sail being in the harbour were lost entirely. Some others perished upon the coasts of the island. Sixty odd sail have been totally destroyed.

"A small fleet of Dutch men of war cruising off the Baltic, has taken thirty sail of British vessels, loaded with hemp, masts, spars and naval stores. They have felt this loss in England severely, towards the equipping of their fleets."

By captain Ahmead, from Cape Francois, we learn, that the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which sailed some time in June, after being out 21 days had returned to that island, and that on the 2d of August they had a violent hurricane at Jamaica, in which between 50 and 60 sail of the above fleet were drove ashore, and many of them lost. This account was brought to Cape Francois, from Jamaica by a flag of truce.

A gentleman arrived in town on Tuesday from Danbury, in Connecticut, says, that as he crossed the North river, a person of character from Seabrook informed him, that the infamous Arnold had burnt New-London on Thursday last.

*Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette's army, dated Williamsburg, Sept. 7, 1781.*

"Now I have rejoiced and congratulated with you, on the arrival of count de Grasse, let me make you acquainted with major-general the marquis de St. Simon, and the French army. You have seen the British troops and the troops of other nations; but you have not seen troops so universally well made, so robust, or of such an appearance, as those general St. Simon has brought to our assistance. These are all under the command of our general. They now encamp nearly on the ground the British occupied before they evacuated James town. I do not pretend to know the secrets of our commander, or I would tell you what is to be done: I pretend however to see a great general in the marquis de St. Simon; an affectionate politeness in his officers towards ours, and a general impatience in the French army, to complete the gordian knot, in which our second Fabius, Fayette, has been entangling his lordship; some of its cords already press him, and I believe, if there were hopes of succeeding, he would attempt to cut it. But notwithstanding his lordship is, perhaps, the first officer in the British service, he may not be possessed of the sword of Alcides.

"The light infantry are advanced to Williamsburg, the Pennsylvanians lay near this place, and it is the talk of the camp, that the French troops will take their position to-morrow in its vicinity. The French ships lay in James river, to prevent a retreat, in York river, and at the capes.

"You are a soldier as well as a philosopher, and will experience our feelings on the present occasion.

We have a brave army to contend against, furnished in provisions; with all the necessaries for a gallant resistance, and in number fully sufficient for the defence of their post; but we shall do very well, for to the common motives of our profession will be joined an emulation arising from fighting by the side of our allies.

"The enemy are entrenching at York with great industry. Every thing is landed from their shipping, and dispositions made for their destruction.

"Apropos, yesterday evening, a patrol of 9 or 10 militia, fell in with a patrol of col. Tarleton's legion, of an equal number, and commanded by a lieutenant, the whole of which the militia captured; it is a trifle, but it is a trifle that was very prettily done."

*Extract of a letter from Boston, dated September 7.*

"The frigate l'Engageante, commanded by the marquis Kergarion, anchored this instant in our port, after 34 days passage. The frigate brought the sum of £. 500,000 for M. de Barras's squadron. Nothing intertelling happened in Europe at the time of this frigates departure. The naval armament under the command of M. de Guichen had arrived in 15 days at Cadiz, to join 33 Spanish ships of the line, and were ready to sail for Gibraltar; to batter that place with cannon and mortars."

*Extract of a letter from North-Carolina.*

"Among the many advantages derived from the vigorous operations and address of our dear general Greene, and his heroic army, I shall only detail a few of the most conspicuous.

"He has gained a great deal of ground, exchanged or released all our prisoners in Charles-town, released all the southern militia amounting to more than 1500, including our great and patriotic friends at St. Augustine, and we still have a large balance of prisoners in our favour.

"It is true Virginia has suffered considerably, but not so much as might have been expected. We are much indebted to the truly gallant and military conduct of general la Fayette.

"I am highly pleased with the spirit of our legislature and the decisive measures pursued by governor Burke, which cannot fail of producing the happiest effects. But at the same time it is a mortifying consideration, that although our struggle ought to be a common cause, and this state ravaged and weakened from various causes, yet we have more troops in the field than states who abound in men, money and commerce."

**I n C O U N C I L, August 16, 1781.**

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

Ordered, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

**Charles county, September 12, 1781.**

**A** GREABLE to law will be sold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if not sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander, of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

ts BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

**Annapolis, September 25, 1781.**

**C** O M M I T T E D to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK: he is much pitted with the small-pox, and says he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

10276 THOMAS HARWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**Calvert county, September 19, 1781.**

**T** A K E N up in August last, on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a small boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w EASON EDMONDS.

**A** FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.



THE following are a list of the certificates for-  
cing taken from me by a number of armed  
men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz.  
to the State of Maryland certificates, dated November  
6, 1778, numbered 678 to 637 inclusive for 1333½  
acres each, and 4 other State of Maryland cer-  
tificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638  
to 641 inclusive for 666½ acres each, also 2 State  
of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John  
Lotto, No. 12 and 35, for £ 100 currency each.  
The public are cautioned against the receiving or  
taking an assignment, as payment will not be made  
on them. 3 6w

EDWARD LLOYD.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next  
general assembly of this State, setting forth  
his claim, and praying to be put into possession of  
the part of Calverton Manor in Charles county,  
which is inclosed in the lines of a tract of land  
called Calverton Creek, to which he apprehends he  
has a just title. 4

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, September  
1, 1781.

ON the 14th inst. will commence the sale of a  
number of very valuable lots on Wharfedon-  
point. One half of the purchase money to be paid  
in ten days, the other half to be paid in six weeks  
from the day of sale. The necessity of transmitting  
cash to our troops in the Southern department, re-  
quires that half of each payment should be made in  
gold or silver, the other half will be received in any  
bill of exchange current in the State, those of the last  
exchange will be taken at par with specie the other  
exchange at their passing value. If the first pay-  
ment is not made agreeable to the terms of sale, it  
shall be null and void, the commissioners either to confirm  
or make void the purchase; should the first pay-  
ment be made and the second not, the defaulters  
shall be liable to pay 10 per cent. interest. No con-  
veyance or possession will be given until the whole  
is paid. 4X By order,

JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates Annapolis, August  
27, 1781.

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

By order of the commissioners,  
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application  
is intended to be made to the next general  
assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen  
of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special  
election, in order to take the sense of the county  
where the court of justice ought to be fixed, and that  
the election be held two days where the court-  
house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk,  
and two days at Charles-town, and that proper  
judges be appointed to hold the election. 2 w 8

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

To be sold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at  
public vendue, on Thursday the 18th of October  
next, for tobacco or hard cash,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes,  
and a large quantity of very valuable house-  
hold furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs,  
looking-glasses, and many other articles too tedious  
to mention; also stock of every sort. Those who  
purchase in tobacco may, if they chuse, have cred-  
it, upon their giving bond and security for the  
payment of it. 4w

SARAH WATTS, executrix.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, surveyed  
in January 1775, and certificate returned for  
845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of  
Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the  
war: part of Mansell's United Friendship, 359 acres:  
part of Mansell's Purchase, 1400 acres: The Scheme,  
74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other.  
Part of Windsor Forest, 1136 acres; this tract lies  
about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts  
are called Forest-land; a considerable part of them  
is very good soil; each tract is very well watered,  
and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good  
meadow ground. There is little timber on the  
above tracts, except on the main western fork of  
the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapasco river,  
where enough may be procured to build tobacco  
houses: these lands lie near the great main road  
from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between  
15 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neigh-  
bourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. Resolu-  
tion, granted for 667 acres of which about one half  
is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Bush-  
creek, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one  
Solomon Turner's. In all about 4147 acres. A  
reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the  
tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or  
less, according to the quality and situation. The  
title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with  
security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or  
bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie;  
will be taken in payment, and the lands immedi-  
ately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 14

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Whee-  
ler, in Prince-George's county, taken up as  
a stray, a small light iron gray horse, 13 hands  
high, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 12 or  
13 years old, has a blind brand on the near buttock  
which cannot be readily made out. The owner  
may have him again on proving his property and  
paying charges. 3X w 3

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture near  
this place, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. a  
middle sized black horse, 8 or 9 years old, one of his  
hind feet white, has been used to the draught,  
paces a little, it is not certain whether he has any  
brand if any it is I. H. The person bringing him  
to the subscriber, or giving information of him so  
that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars  
specie reward. 3w

SAMUEL HEPBURN.

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

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

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says  
she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls  
herself BETT, appears to be about 25 years old,  
country born; appears to have lost her senses, she  
often mentions the names of persons who live in  
Charles county, from which I have reason to be-  
lieve she belongs to some person in that county.  
The owners are desired to pay charges and take  
them away from 4X

ZACHARIAH FORREST, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob,  
in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray,  
a red and white cow, appears to be old, marked  
with a crop in the right ear and an under slip in  
the left. The owner may have her again on  
proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county in-  
tend to preter a petition to the general assem-  
bly of the State of Maryland, for an act of assembly  
to dispose of the old court-house and other public  
property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quan-  
tity of land at the head of Torfca creek, whereon  
the public buildings for the use of the county may  
be erected, at such time and particular place as by  
the judgment of the general assembly shall be ap-  
pointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for  
holding the courts of election, and the county and  
orphans courts, at the dwelling house now occupied  
by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing  
the clerk and other public officers, to attend there  
until public buildings can be erected for the ac-  
commodation of the public, at the place directed  
and ascertained by the general assembly. 2 w 8

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants  
of Washington county, do hereby give no-  
tice, that they intend petitioning the next general  
assembly for a division of the said county into two.

September 16, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plan-  
tation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a  
man slave called DICK UNGLE; he is about 20  
years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well  
made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a  
sensible artful fellow, very complaisant, and can  
give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is  
not certainly known; he has followed the water  
and will probably endeavour to escape that way.  
Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so  
that his master may get him again, or will deliver  
him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 10  
dollars of the last emission as a reward. 5w 2

RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Tyler Bahl  
wyn, about 3 miles from Annapolis, taken  
up as a stray, a small mare about 12 and a half  
13 hands high, a small star on her forehead, short  
switch tail, long mane, and no brand, shod before  
trots and gallops. The owner may have her again  
on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

THERE is at the plantation of John Perrie  
living at the mouth of Swanston's creek, in  
Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray,  
light sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with  
small blaze in her face, a split in her near fore foot  
and on her near side close by the shoulder has a large  
white saddle spot, she has no perceivable brand  
appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, trots, pace  
and gallops. The owner may have her again on  
proving property and paying charges. 3X

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hun-  
near Patapasco lower ferry, in Anne-Arundel  
county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse about  
14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, trots and  
gallops, has a remarkable large white spot on his  
right side, two white hind feet, and a blaze in his  
face, is shod before and not branded. The owner  
is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and  
take him away. 3X w 3

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscrip-  
tion to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the local  
office. 10X THOMAS HARWOOD,  
CHARLES WALLACE.

Calvert county, Sept. 3, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscrib-  
er intends to petition the general assembly  
Maryland, at their next session, to make over  
him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near  
Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph H.  
GABRIEL CHILDS

NOTICE is hereby given, that a peti-  
tion will be preferred to the next general assem-  
bly of this State, for an act to pass, making the rep-  
resenting and keeping the causeway that leads through  
comeke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worces-  
ter county, a public charge upon the said county  
general. 6 8w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles R.  
nolds, in Montgomery county, near El-  
densburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare  
about 5 years old, 13 and an half hands high,  
branded on the near buttock S, trots and gallops.  
The owner may have her again on proving prop-  
erty and paying charges. 3X w 3

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED.  
THE dwelling house where the subscriber  
lives, and several lots in London town.  
terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. 2

WILLIAM BROWN