

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1782.

## TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

THE public may admire your profound capacity, but will feel no interest in your supposed discovery of the person, who addressed you under the signature *of Censor*; as this instantaneous flash of wisdom can throw no light on the subject of his accusation. Your political principles and public character are arraigned, the real name of your accuser can give no weight to the charge, or palliate your guilt. You can suffer no injury, nor derive any advantage from a knowledge of your adversary, or by imputing his strictures to personal resentment. The truth of the facts, alleged against you by *Censor*, only concern the public, on these facts you must be tried, and either acquitted or condemned, and, whatever your vanity may suggest, from this decision there will be no appeal.

If the character and conduct of those in public trust cannot be examined without the real name of the person, who institutes the enquiry, the liberty of the press will be of small benefit to society. A free discussion of public measures, and a liberal investigation of the conduct of public characters, has ever been found the best check over the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and if this censorial power is restrained, or discouraged in this free and infant republic, the strongest barrier against corruption and mal-conduct will be broken down, and our posterity will lament, if not execrate the folly and negligence of their ancestors. No country can be enslaved, where the freedom of the press is maintained in full health and vigour, and if it were possible for it to exist in a despotic government, it would alone form a counterpoise to the power of the prince. Hence it becomes the indispensable duty of every member of the community to guard, with a jealous care, this palladium of his civil, political, and religious rights; and he ought rather to submit to some degree of licentiousness in the exercise, than by lopping off this excrescence of liberty, endanger its existence. I would not be thought an advocate for personal malice or private slander. The press ought ever to be fast against the indulgence of so detestable a practice, a practice which cannot benefit the public, but may embitter, or destroy domestic felicity. Our laws afford ample means to punish any injury to the reputation of individuals, and the sanction of no name can shield the printer of a libel.

Your conjecture of the author of *Censor* may be just, and probably arose from a consciousness of having attacked his character, under an anonymous signature. I draw this inference from his remarks to a piece, signed *a Planter*, which he imputes to you. If he was the aggressor, and you can justify or explain his charges, against you, to the satisfaction of the public, he ought not to conceal his name. Your assertion, "that he gave orders to the printers not to give it up," is contrary to the fact. On your enquiring of one of them "whether he was at liberty to give up the author," he answered, "he was not." This reply you have either grossly misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented; as it was dictated by a sense of official duty, and not, as you have asserted, by any direction of *Censor*.

You, Sir, have confidently asserted, that the author of *Censor* was a culprit, and that the object of his address to you was to draw off the attention of the public from himself. This charitable suggestion may be a proof of your ingenuity, but the adoption of so flimsy a device, would have betrayed in him the extremity of folly, and imputed a want of understanding to his judges. If the charges exhibited by *Censor* against you, or a thousand others of the deepest dye, should be maintained, it could not wash out one stain from his character; and if you could prove him the greatest villain, or the blackest parricide, a CHAFFERS, or a CATALINE, it could not add one scruple to your reputation, or make you an honest man, or a patriot, or an ARISTIDES or a CHATHAM.

If *Censor* has made use of any illiberal or indecent language, it was certainly improper in him, though it will not follow, that it was inapplicable to you, or your conduct. As you reprobate his stile and manner of writing, it cannot be doubted, but that you will studiously avoid his defects, and render your writings the most perfect models of polite and polished literature; and though you may consider him as of the brute creation, you will forbear, in future, for your own sake, to address him by the appellation of "a monster let loose upon society."

"You are satisfied that your political principles have never been suspected by those, who know you." The greatest tory in the state may, with truth, make the same declaration: it is certainly equivocal. *Censor* asserts, that your acquaintance is chiefly among the disaffected; the Spanish proverb says "tell me his company, and I will tell you the man," and you may remember, that the English adage declares, "that a man is known by his companions." Your associates may have no doubt of your principles; because they may be satisfied that they are congenial with their own.

## PHILO-CENSOR.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1782.

## ORDERS.

THE operating force of the army having suffered great diminution by the number of soldiers made use of as servants by persons of different denominations, not immediately connected with the line.

The general, anxious to have the regiments in the most collected state, and as respectable as possible, at the opening of the ensuing campaign, Orders, That in future, no person belonging to the civil staff, be permitted to take a soldier as a servant; and that those gentlemen in that department, who now have such, return them to their respective regiments or corps, on or before the first day of April next; by which time he hopes they will be able to provide themselves otherwise without inconvenience.

Officers commanding corps are desired to pay particular attention to this order, and directed immediately to recal such of their men, as are absent without proper authority; especially those with officers who have retired from the service.

The general is astonished to find by the returns, that some of the absentees are accounted for in the manner last mentioned.

Commanding officers of regiments or corps are not, in future, to furnish servants or waggons from their corps, on any pretext whatever, without an express order from the commander in chief, or commanding officer of the army.

Officers actually belonging to regiments or corps, and serving with them, are to be allowed servants from their respective corps in the following proportions, viz.

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, and all corps serving on FOOT.

Colonel,	two without arms.
Lieut. colonel,	two each { one without arms,
Major,	} one with arms.
Captains,	
Subalterns,	one each, with arms.
Surgeons,	
Mates,	

## CAVALRY.

Colonel,	two each, without arms or public horses.
Lieut. colonel,	
Major,	
Captains,	one each, without arms or public horses.
Subalterns,	
Surgeons,	
Mates,	

And to each regimental waggon is to be allowed one waggoner without arms.

Field officers of regiments or corps may take one servant with them on furlough, but no other regimental officers to take one from their regiments on any account.

No officer or doctor to take a convalescent from the hospital for a servant, on pain of being tried by a court-martial.

The general and military staff, and officers not belonging to corps, are to be allowed servants in the following proportions, and when they are not otherwise provided, may take them from the army, viz.

Major-general, four,	
Brigadier-general, four,	
Colonel, two,	
Lieut. colonel,	without arms.
Major,	
Captain,	one each,
Aid de camp,	
Brigade-major,	

The servants carrying arms are to be exempt from guards and other camp duties, but are to appear under arms whenever the regiment parades, and are to mount guard with the officers on whom they wait.

The servants without arms are never to appear in rank and file, except at the inspection.

When a regiment marches and leaves its camp standing, one servant to each company is to be permitted to remain; but on the camp being struck, and the baggage loaded, they are to join their regiments.

EDW. HAND, brigadier and adjutant-general.

The printers in the several states are requested to publish the above.

General Greene has given new proofs of his military genius. A skilful and hardy manoeuvre which he recently put in practice, has induced the abandonment of all the British advanced posts, except that at the Quarter-house about five miles from Charles-town, on Charles-town neck; where the enemy are diligently employed in entrenching themselves. They still labour under the apprehension of a siege, and are making every preparation in consequence. We are credibly informed, however, that they have just detached 500 men to Savannah, which shews that gen. Greene's present position gives them jealousy in more points than one.

That the displeasure and vengeance of Heaven is generally marked in the misfortunes of those whose offences either escape, or do not come within the scourge of human laws, was remarkably exemplified in England within these few months past. William Hamilton, Esq; son of a baronet of good fortune in Leicestershire, was engaged to a young lady of the town of Leicester, whose fortune lay in Grenada. Upon the capture of that island, and consequent change of circumstances, at the instance of his mercenary father, he deserted her, and paid his addresses to a Miss Rollands, who received them; and went to the altar with him, when during the service the bridegroom fell dead on the spot. The unhappy fair, whose loss of fortune had lost her lover, died on the very same day, and exactly at the same time, as near as could be ascertained. The father who had been present at the unfinished ceremony, died in a few hours after, cursing himself with horrid imprecations, for having brought the sad catastrophe on himself, his son, and the injured lady. The populace, who attended the interment of the three deceased, were outrageous against Sir William and his son, pelting their coffins, and treating them with every mark of indignity. The lady was followed by pumbers, especially of the young of both sexes, shedding tears, and strewing her coffin with aromatics and flowers. What an awful lesson to the old; against avarice in the disposal of their children; and to the young, against infidelity to each other, where the affections have been honourably and fairly engaged!

Since our last arrived the ship *Flora*, capt. Lyle, in 30 days from Sweden. Capt. Lyle, on his passage, took the following prizes, viz. *Sloop Hawk*, capt. Murphey, from Corke, bound to New-York, laden with beef, pork, butter, &c. *Schooner Hope*, from St. John's to Dartmouth, in New-England, with 600 quintals of fish, &c. and a brig in the North Sea, which he burnt, after taking out her sails, &c. He also took up at sea 25 men, from the wreck of a brig, capt. Whitelwright, from Boston, bound to Grenada. The Dutch fleet were in the Texel when capt. Lyle left Gottenburgh.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the southern army, dated Round-O, December 9.

"On the first instant we arrived at Dorchester, but the enemy got intelligence of our approach the night before. Our advance under lieutenant-colonel Hampton, charged a party of the enemy on this side of the new bridge, killed 3 or 10, wounded 15 or 20 more, took several prisoners, and drove the remainder over the bridge, under cover of their fortifications. The enemy's whole horse came out immediately after this, but were driven back with so much precipitation, as prevented their shewing their face again. Their principal force lay at Goose creek, seven miles off, having left Monk's-corner upon our crossing the Congaree. That night they burnt their stores at Dorchester, and all their army retired to the Quarter-house, on Charles-town neck, leaving behind them, at Dorchester, two pieces of iron cannon. They are now very busily employed in fortifying at the Quarter-house, and in felling all the timber from thence to Charles-town. They have a post at Stone ferry, to cover John's island, on which they have a number of cattle.

"The enemy's post at Hansefort is evacuated, and all the cannon, stores and baggage at Blenheim



are removed to Savannah, and it is said the troops are to follow immediately, which will give us complete possession of all the country."

Annapolis, February 7, 1782.

**T**HE officers of the fifth Maryland regiment, and such of the other regiments of that line, who have had orders to remain in the state to prosecute the recruiting service, are required to report to this station as soon as circumstances may possibly admit after receiving this notice.

And all the soldiery of the Maryland line, now in the state, are required to rendezvous here immediately on receipt of this notice, except those who may be disabled from serving by loss of a limb, or wounds; who have had permission to remain at home till further orders. All soldiers not included in the above exception, who do not comply with this order in proper time, will be advertised and treated as deserters, when apprehended.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

**To be SOLD.**  
**A** BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, tacks, and all other conveniences belonging to it. Enquire of Thomas Graham, near the dock, Annapolis.

January 23, 1782.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Galloway, and Thomas Galloway, executrix and executor of capt. John Galloway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart, near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a gray horse, about 6 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 8, 1782.

**T**HE commissioners having been prevented from crossing the bay, so as to reach Chester-town in time to dispose of Kent manor, agreeable to advertisement, the sale is postponed until Saturday the 16th day of February next, when it will begin at Mr. Dunn's tavern, in Chester-town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,  
2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

January 26, 1782.

**To be SOLD.**  
**A** LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and several valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the most valuable lot in the city to a man of real business, being so well adapted for the businesses of distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c. &c. the springs are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this house is 100 feet front, 3 story high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the state for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended, but may very well serve for two tenements. Any person inclining to purchase one or both the aforesaid premises may know the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet settled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and discharge the same, or close their accounts by passing notes or bonds for their balances, and those who are indebted by any written obligation, are desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest and renew their obligations to their humble servant

2 4w T. H.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

**To be sold, for specie or tobacco.**  
**T**HE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unquestionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.  
N. B. Tamerslane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

2 4

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 25, 1782.

**P**URSUANT to an act of the last general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick-town, on the 24th day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's creek hundred, called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Riddle.—A tract called Part of Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, containing 62 1/2 acres, late the property of James Somerville.—A tract called Wells's Invention, in Lower Kittowon hundred, containing 600 acres, late the property of Thomas Philipson.—A tract called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred, containing 130 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Discovery, containing 30 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladensburg, on the 6th of March, two lots situate in said town.—A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 429 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 92 acres. Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very valuable slaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very valuable and finely situated house and lot in said town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 13th of March, a house and lot late the property of James Jamison, or Jamison and company.—Also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and lot late the property of Henry Kiddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 3th day of March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingfisher, and a negro slave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron.—Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck, containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March, a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing 286 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing 86 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Hacket's Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 18th day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 26th day of March, a large and commodious dwelling house, with a good lot, a well chosen library of books, and a considerable quantity of household furniture. Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the commissioners, before the day of sale.

2 By order,  
JO. BAXTER, clk.

December 19, 1781.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Browne, jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Findlay, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate as soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

ROBERT BROWNE,  
executor of Priscilla Browne.

January 23, 1782.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Clarke, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be paid, by

2 JOSHUA CLARKE, executor  
of Joshua Clarke, deceased.

Annapolis, January 25, 1782.

**T**HE general assembly having by an act passed the last session, authorized the granting of warrants after the first of February next to secure escheat and vacant lands, those persons who are desirous of availing themselves of their applications made before the first of December 1781, will take notice, that they are to obtain their warrants on or before the first of July next. Any person having certificates on which there is money due, must pay it on or before the first of May next, or the land will be liable to be taken by any other person. Grants may be obtained on any certificate upon the parties complying with the directions in the act of assembly.

2 JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. C.

**T**HERE is at Mrs. Rachel Hammond's plantation, on the head of Severn, a gray black gelding, with a star and snip, about 13 1/2 hands high, about 6 years old, hanging mane, and switch tail, trots, paces, and canters, no perceivable brand. He is desired to be proved, charges paid, and taken away.

Also at Mr. Rezin Hammond's plantation, on Severn, a brindle cow and heifer, appear both to be marked with a crop, slit, and under cut in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. The owner is desired to prove them, pay charges, and take them away.

2 JOSHUA KIRBY.

**T**HERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as strays, three heifers and a young steer, they all appear to be rising three years old; the steer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The steer and two of the heifers are marked with a swallow-work in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

2 W. J.

Prince-George's county, January 15, 1782.

**C**AME to my plantation near the Woodyard, about the beginning of November last, the following cattle, viz. a black and white cow, has a star on her forehead, is marked with a swallow-fork on her right ear, a crop and under bit on her left, is supposed to be about 3 years old, and has lately calved. A dunish red and white ditto, has a white blaze running down her nose from her forehead, cropt on both ears, judged to be about 20 years old, and is now with calf. A red ditto, about 3 years old, has lately calved, has a white mark on her forehead in form of a heart, a fork, under bit and hole on the right, and a slit and under bit on the left. A red ditto, with a white face, about 3 years old, no perceivable marks, has lately calved. A black and white spotted heifer, about a year old, has a crop and hole on the right ear, and a crop and slit on the left. A dark brindle and white steer, has a bald face, is about 3 or 4 years old, and cropt on both ears. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

2 BENEDICT CALVERT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

**S**TRING 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, 359 acres; part of Mansell's Purchase, 1400 acres; The Schmitt, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor-Forest, 1236 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 400 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 Patapsco 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. Resurveyed, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Hog-creek, about 3 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

2 ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord

1782, may be had at the printing-office.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1782.

**TO SAMUEL CHASE, Esq;**  
I have attempted to make by you, under the signature of Censor, in the Maryland Gazette of the 20th of January last, to injure my character, would disappoint me in your malice and resentment even if I was silent. More positive assertions, reproaches and falsehoods, cannot afflict the man of unblemished character—a man of your character alone, is vulnerable—a man, without the virtue to resist the temptation of doing a dishonourable action, and without the sensibility to be ashamed of it.  
You profess to have known something of my conduct in public life, before I engaged in the politics of this State; and upon my first appearance in the house of delegates, you made the strongest professions of sincerity, and expressed the highest approbation of my conduct as a patriot—but finding that nothing could induce me to approve (or even to pass over in silence) the wicked schemes in which you was engaged, you let loose upon me all the scurrility of an envenomed tongue and a corrupted heart.  
If I have in any degree merited the esteem of my countrymen, by the small services I have rendered them upon former occasions, I should deservedly have forfeited the whole, if I suffered the general bad tendency of your measures to pass unnoticed.  
There is no man of spirit, who bears the rank of a gentleman, who has ever insinuated that my "political principles" have ever been suspected. You, however, have openly made the charge.  
I engaged in the opposition to the government of Pennsylvania, because the constitution was inconsistent with the principles of liberty. If in any instance I defeated the views of my friends, I have this consolation, that I acted on principle, and to the best of my judgment; and that I have not forfeited their esteem.  
The publication of the proceedings at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, where I was prevented from delivering my sentiments, does me the highest honour—"yet you have insinuated, that the popular prejudices was against me."  
Yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Philadelphia met in the State-house yard, in order to determine upon the mode of choosing a new committee, to carry into execution sundry resolutions entered into the day before, as also to consider other matters to be laid before them. During the proceedings, general Cadwalader, who had early, and who has uniformly distinguished himself in the service and defence of his country, offered several times to address his fellow-citizens, but was as often interrupted by a body of about 100 men, armed with clubs, who had marched in array, under their officers, with fife and drum, and placed themselves near the stage. General Robertson, the chairman of the meeting, and several members of the committee, exerted themselves in vain to preserve order. The question was put by the chairman, whether general Cadwalader should be allowed to speak? It was carried, as the chairman declared, in the affirmative by a majority of votes. Notwithstanding this majority, general Cadwalader was still interrupted, in the most disorderly manner, by the body of men who came upon the ground armed with clubs, as has been already mentioned. At length general Cadwalader was invited down from the stage, and was followed by a majority of the citizens present to the college yard, where, ROBERT MORRIS, Esq; being appointed chairman, they unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:  
1st. That the interruption given to John Cadwalader, Esq; in his attempt to address his fellow-citizens upon the subject of their common interest and happiness, was a violation of the LIBERTY OF SPEECH, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.  
2d. That we do protest against the said proceeding, and against all such of the proceedings of the committee, and of such of our fellow-citizens as remained with them in the State-house yard, as were carried to after we left them, and that we do not consider ourselves bound by them.  
3d. That we do heartily concur in using the most vigorous measures for stopping the depreciation of our paper money; and for this purpose, we agree to vote for a committee of two members on Monday next, and to support them in the execution of every measure for keeping down the price of goods, and appreciating the money.  
Several papers, relative to an attack made upon the character and office of the hon. Mr. Holker, counsel and agent general of the war of France for the United States, by the popular committee, published in Mr. Dunlop's paper of July 23, respecting some flour, being read, it was resolved.

"Several minutes" you say "induced me to offer myself a candidate for Kent county"—it was with reluctance I agreed to serve, when applied to by several gentlemen of the county—I publicly, at several meetings urged the propriety and justice of repealing the tender law, and expressed my sentiments against the confiscation and sale of British property, before the election. And from my being afterwards elected, without having (directly or indirectly) solicited a single vote, or being present at the election, it clearly appears that my constituents approved my sentiments. But you say "the greater part of those who first elected me were composed of the disaffected in Kent county; and the same influence has continued me in the delegation." You have hazarded a charge you know to be false—My constituents may answer for themselves.  
"Indecent language," you say, "and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate, would pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentiments I have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism and the safety of the State." I acknowledge I have not always been so eloquent as to give your dishonest intentions the mild epithets you wished. Could you (I mean could a man of honour) expect me to say you had honestly paid your debts, when you discharged many of them at a great depreciation under the sanction of an unjust law? Must I approve your integrity, when you acknowledged in my hearing that you kept the tender law in force to make bargains? and can I impute to any but dishonourable motives, your introducing a clause into a bill (which was rejected by the Senate) to suit a case of your own, relating to a contract for a large quantity of tobacco, made with a person in Philadelphia? Could any consideration induce a man of honour to pass over unnoticed the shameful job in which your partner was detected (as appears by the affidavit) of the sheriff of Frederick county, and in which no doubt you was concerned) to purchase up the convention money with old continental bills, dollar for dollar (when the exchange was fifty for one) at a time when a plan was laid by you to reduce the conventions bills according to the sums expressed in the bills?—And when this affidavit was read, would any person but yourself have dared to rise, and in your place defend the propriety and justice of so infamous a measure, and call it a fair mercantile advantage? There can be no doubt who your partner's friend was (alluded to in the affidavit) who advised him to get a sum of convention money.  
The speculation in which you acknowledge you have been engaged in the purchase of distressed soldiers certificates, is likewise, I suppose, a fair mercantile advantage. Were your motives for opposing the bill for the payment of officers and soldiers certificates to be imputed to honest intentions, as by your plan the officers and soldiers could not have obtained a single acre of the land proposed to be sold, though expressly declared by the former legislature to be intended for their immediate relief?  
Pierce—Honest men are the soft cushions, and which know a repose and fatten:  
Jaffer—I grieve, my friend, as much as you to live  
In such a wretched state as this of—  
Where—agree to spoil the public good  
And villains fatten on the brave man's labours.  
To the brave officers and soldiers, to the poor, to the widow, to the orphan, and to your fellow-citizens, you stand indebted for the losses they have sustained by the operation of the tender law. As a veteran surgeon you have distinguished yourself in the politics of Maryland; as the prince of speculators and monopolizers, you have by availing yourself of official knowledge, as a member of congress, extended your connections so far, as to endanger the obtaining the necessary supplies for the army and navy.  
If it not the duty of a representative of a free people to protest against the dangerous declarations made by you in the house of delegates, "that you would never again (during the war) look into the constitution, or take it as your rule in the formation of laws? Are we quietly to submit to a military government during the war, and the appointment of a dictator, which you recommended in the house of delegates? Can you conceive the people are such bubbles as to believe, that a military government, which has ever been the instrument made use of to deprive them of liberty, is now necessary to defend it? Are these the causes of those "indecent expressions and coarse and vulgar phrases" of which you so much complain? Numerous instances might be added, to prove the wicked and dangerous principles on which you have acted in the conduct of public affairs, but the catalogue I have inserted is sufficient. If I have at any time in debate expressed myself improperly, let the indignation that every honest man feels, when such occasions are given, plead my excuse to the house—to you no apology is due! This, however, I promise you, that whenever you cease to give occasion, I shall correct my language—determine thereupon to be honest in future! the remainder of your life spent in doing good will scarce compensate for the enormities of the past.  
JOHN CADWALADER.  
February 6, 1782.  
any of the money deposited in his hands by Mr. Dorsey, but returned it to him, and further saith not.  
Sworn to this 15th day of November 1780, before  
GEORGE SCOTT.  
[Veritas preferred.]  
B O S T O N, January 24.  
WE hear that the British fleet from New York, bound to the West Indies, left two capital ships, viz. the Royal Oak, and the Russell, the former arrived at St. Kitts, in so bad a condition that she was condemned as unfit for service, the latter was dross on the rocks at Antigua, and entirely lost. Admiral Graves in the London had sailed for Jamaica. At Antigua and St. Kitts they were under the greatest apprehensions of an invasion by an armament from Martinique. It is also said that at Jamaica they are in daily expectation of an attack from the Spaniards.  
All the West-India Islands, even the British, are found with the praises of general Boscawen, and the bravery and generosity of the French in the campaign.

4th. That the said papers are satisfactory, and that Mr. Holker has acted in a most unexceptionable manner, altogether becoming his rank and office under our great and illustrious ally, his Most Christian Majesty.  
5th. That Robert Morris, Esq; has fully acquitted himself, in his late publication, of all charges brought against him; and we do approve of his conduct in all the transactions mentioned in the report of the committee.  
6th. That the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Andrew Caldwell, James Wilson, Sharp Delaney, Whitehead Humphreys, Benjamin Ruff, major David Leno, and major Benjamin Byre, be a committee to publish an account of the above proceedings.  
After this the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Morris for his services as chairman, and to general Cadwalader for the laudable zeal and firmness he discovered in defending that great and inestimable privilege in a free country THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH. The whole was concluded and concluded with the greatest decorum.  
Signed by order, and in behalf of the above named committee.  
ANDREW CALDWELL, chairman.  
† "That the debtor of any creditor, or of his assignee, who is a nonresident, and who has not any attorney in fact residing in this State, and the executor and administrator of such debtor, should be enabled, by law, to pay the money due to such creditor or his assignee, to either of the treasurers, and that such payment should be deemed in law a payment to such creditor or assignee, and the treasurer's receipt sufficient evidence in law of the payment of the debt, and as such to be allowed in the courts of law and equity, and on the administration of the estates of deceased persons, and that the treasurer should retain the money in his hands liable to the attachment of creditors, and subject to the future direction of the general assembly."  
The deposition of Christopher Edelen, sheriff of Frederick county, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that some time during a late sitting of the assembly, Mr. Thomas Dorsey called on this deponent, and informed him that he had received a letter from a friend of his, desiring him to get a sum of convention money, and requested this deponent to exchange with him what convention money this deponent then had by him.—That Mr. Dorsey also lodged with this deponent (for the purpose of exchanging for convention money) about four thousand continental dollars; that soon after, this deponent understanding the assembly had passed a resolution to reduce the convention money according to its nominal value, and a general dissatisfaction prevailing among the people about Mr. Dorsey's exchanging continental money for convention, this deponent would not exchange



cure of St. Eustacia, and restoring it to its original splendour. This successful enterprise affords a fresh proof in favour of the national character of our allies. The British in those islands loudly complain of the behaviour of the commander of St. Eustacia, and of the heavy and increasing burdens upon their industry and trade.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Nov. 30, 1781.

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of the safe arrival at New York of the ship St. James, capt. Truxton. The Franklin, capt. Angus is taken and carried into Portland. We have just received the glorious news of the surrender of Cornwallis by a French frigate, the Surveillante, sent by account de Grasse, and arrived at Brest the 15th of November, after a passage of twenty-two days."

ANNAPOIS, February 14, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by open accounts, are requested to settle the same, by paying their respective balances, or give bond with security; and likewise all those indebted to the subscribers, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to pay up the interest thereon, and renew the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing value. We hope no person will slight this notice, and reasonable request as it will be very disagreeable to be under the necessity of compelling by law, which certainly will be the case if not properly attended to, before the 10th day of March next.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 15, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to make valid the will of Matthew Beard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

February 15, 1782.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 14th day of November 1781, a likely dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, 9 years old this spring, neither dock'd nor branded, she has a small star in her forehead, and a small streak of white on the inside of her right fore foot at the setting on of the hoof, she is much marked with the saddle on the back, and with the breast plate of a chair harness on her breast, she drags her hind feet when used. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or gives information to the owner, so that he may get her again, shall receive a reward of six dollars in specie.

RICHARD RAWLINGS.

January 23, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executors.  
ROBERT COUDEN, }

Annapolis, February 7, 1782.

THE officers of the fifth Maryland regiment, and such of the other regiments of that line, who have had orders to remain in the state to prosecute the recruiting service, are required to repair to this station as soon as circumstances may possibly admit after receiving this notice.

And all the soldiery of the Maryland line, now in the state, are required to rendezvous here immediately on receipt of this notice, except those who may be disabled from serving by loss of a limb, or wounds, who have had permission to remain at home till further orders. All soldiers not included in the above exception, who do not comply with this order in proper time, will be advertised and treated as deserters, when apprehended.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

Annapolis, January 23, 1782.

THE general assembly having by an act passed the last session, authorized the granting of warrants after the first of February next to secure escheat and vacant lands; those persons who are desirous of availing themselves of their applications made before the first of December 1781, will take notice, that they are to obtain their warrants on or before the first of July next. Any person having certificates on which there is money due, must pay it on or before the first of May next, or the land will be liable to be taken by any other person. Grants may be obtained on any certificate upon the parties complying with the directions in the act of assembly.

JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. E.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 23, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the last general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the date, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick town, on the 14th day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's Creek, between called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Middle. A tract called Part of Brook's Discovery, in Tawney town hundred, containing 40 acres, late the property of James Somerville. A tract called Wells' Invention, in Lower Kittow hundred, containing 400 acres, late the property of Thomas Phillips. A tract called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred, containing 130 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Discovery, containing 40 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladenburg, on the 14th of March, two lots situate in this town. A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 450 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 25 acres. Chance, containing 15 acres. A number of very valuable slaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenson.

At George town, on the 14th of March, a very valuable and finely situated house and lot in said town, late the property of Duolan and son.

At Port Tobacco, on the 14th of March, a house and lot late the property of James Jamison, or Jamison and company. Also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court house, on the 15th day of March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingston, and a negro slave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron. Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey Neck, containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 15th of March, a tract of land called Enalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 150 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 15th of March, a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing 286 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing 80 acres. Limerick, containing 50 acres. Hacket's Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 15th day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March, a large and commodious dwelling house, with a good lot, a well chosen library of books, and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the commissioners, before the day of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart, near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a gray horse, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 1 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

To be SOLD, (YXX)

A BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, and all other complements belonging to it. Enquire of Thomas Graham, near the dock, Annapolis.

January 23, 1782.

It is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Galloway, and Thomas Galloway, executrix and executor of the last will and testament of William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have any claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in regularly proved, that they may be paid, by

MARGARET WOODWARD, executrix.

FREDERICK SPRIGG, executor.

Port Tobacco, Charles county, January 23, 1782.

LANDS for sale.

PART of Pointon-manoor, containing upwards of 200 acres; also one other part of the above said Pointon-manoor, at present undivided, supposed to contain near 100 acres, adjoining the above part, the whole lying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the soil well adapted for planting or farming. The sale to be on the premises on Wednesday, the 30th day of February next. Any person inclined to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land.

ROBERT DOYNE.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 23, 1782.

THE commissioners having been prevented from crossing the bay, so as to reach Chertown in time to dispose of Lees manory, agreeable to advertisement, the sale is postponed until Saturday the 16th day of February next, when it will begin at Mr. Dunn's tavern, in Chertown, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and several valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the most valuable lot in the city to a man of real business, being so well adapted for the business of distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c. the springs are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this house is 200 feet long, 3 story high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the state for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended, but may very well serve for two tenements. Any person inclining to purchase one or both the aforesaid premises may know the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet settled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and discharge the same, or close their accounts by passing notes or bonds for their balances, and those who are indebted by any written obligation, are desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest and renew their obligations to their humble servant

T. H.

January 23, 1782.

THERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as strays, three heifers and a young steer, they all appear to be rising three years old, the steer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The steer and two of the heifers are marked with a swallow-fork in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Clarke, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts regularly proved as they may be paid, by

JOSHUA CLARKE, executor.

of Joshua Clarke, deceased.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1782.

## TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

YOUR address to Samuel Chase, Esq., under the presumption of his being the author of *Chase*, cannot exculpate yourself, or affect his reputation. The charges made against you by *Chase* are false, pointed, and unambiguous, general allegations of your innocence will not be received as evidence, even by the easy faith of your friends; and a man can be vulnerable beyond example, to be wounded by mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods, although enforced by the irresistible rhetoric of Billingsgate, in which you appear to have been schooled from your earliest infancy.

The part of your address, which seems to be a history, shall be first considered, and every atom, unless it have weight in your favour thrown into the scales. The merits or demerits of the constitution of Pennsylvania, are foreign to the subject, and it is of little consequence, whether the popular prejudice was against you or not; for although you should prove that form of government to be repugnant to the principles of liberty, and destructive to the people's happiness, it does not follow that your opposition flowed from sinister motives, or that your views were free from early imbecility. The history of Great-Britain affords instances of ministers, inveighing against men and measures, and warmly advocating the cause of their fellow-citizens, whilst yet, but the moment they got the administration into their hands, instead of fighting for their country, they lived for themselves, and the people only changed their oppressors. Should I admit that you had reached the summit of popular applause, it will not operate in your favour; charges, which strike at your reputation as a patriot and a man of honour, or will it be conclusive testimony, that your conduct towards the distressed, is not entitled you to the resentment of every virtuous man in the State. You speak of "services rendered your countrymen on former occasions." It is to be lamented, that your extreme delicacy prevented your being more explicit, for if by your countrymen you mean the citizens of Maryland, they are not sufficient to recall to their remembrance, any services you have rendered them on former occasions; your recent opposition to the constitution of British and refugee property, and endeavours to restore them their beloved friends, the *res pious* persons *Rushier* and *Addis*, the indefatigable patriot *Robert Alexander*, the virtuous trio of *Dunlop*, and the brave *Anthony Stewart*, are benefits for which esteem would be too poor a reward, and to which nothing less than statues erected to your honour, can do ample justice. If Pennsylvanians meant by your countrymen, 'tis strange, 'tis passing strange, that you have removed so far from the field influence their gratitude must have shed upon your virtues. If you claim citizenship with America, it is probable the field was the theatre of your services, and certain I am, if you have not been honoured with the laurel, you have done more—you have merited it; the desert of your military exploits speaks loud, and they deserve with characters of brass a fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time and rusture of oblivion."

The motives which induced you to offer yourself a candidate for Kent county, are so immaterial, that I will even admit, that *Chase* had no share in your resolutions; that you received the laurels of your friends with *modest* eyes, and took your seat in the legislature with as much *modest* reluctance, as the *disinterested* Gloucester mounted the British throne. It is your conduct in public station, it is your abuse of this delegated trust, that is the great object of public enquiry. Unless you can justify the one and disprove the other, it will avail you but little, to appeal to the purity of your intentions. If a man abuses a public trust through ignorance, a people, who have any regard for their safety, will not again entrust him; but if he injures his country through design, he merits the heaviest punishment.

The greatest part of those who first elected you, were composed of the distressed in Kent county; and the same influence has continued you in the delegation. In this assertion you say *Chase* "has heaped a charge he knew to be false"—the information on which this charge is grounded is not of a nature to be easily discredited, and until you produce something more than "mere assertions" is invalid; it, there are some people who will be so credulous enough to believe it true. Mankind are generally fond of their own resemblance, and it is

not unnatural or improper to judge of the *craftiness* by the complexion of their *representations*. If this rule was to be applied in the present instance, it would be a more general reflection on the integrity and understanding of *Chase*, who elected you, than *Censor's* declaration implies. He admits that some of your constituents were good men and good whigs, for good men and good whigs may be over-reached, and made the instruments of knaves and Tories. You "have left your constituents to answer for themselves," and very politically too, for you will find it a Herculean labour to answer for your own conduct.

Your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate, would pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentiments you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism and the safety of the State. *Here* like a true Jesuit, you have only applied that part of the proposition, which suited your purpose. You have accounted very *strongly* "for your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate." Scarcely thought heaped on the *blackest* criminal retains its native deformity, and is only calculated for the meridian of Grubbs-street. The "general bad tendency of Mr. Chase's measures" cannot apologize for Mr. Cadwalader's attacking him with the weapons of an off-hand wench. You are as silent as the grave "as to the sentiments you have delivered incompatible with patriotism, and the safety of the State." As despicable an opinion as I have of your understanding, I cannot believe you are so stupid as to imagine, that *referring* to treat *Chase* and *Censor's* other charges with silent contempt, will be admitted by the public before whom you are arraigned, as testimony of your innocence. I rather suppose you have reserved this discussion for another address. If this is your intention, and you wish to have a favourable hearing "instead of mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods," adduce at least the *shadow* of arguments, and the *phantom* of facts; shake off the evil habit of foul language, and for ever prefer *decency* of style.

You have adopted a practice, which you a few weeks ago, declared to be common to *culprits*; "to take off the public attention from yourself, you have let loose (upon the man who you suppose to be your accuser) all the scurrility of an envenomed pen and a corrupted heart." You have revived charges which could not be supported by men of abilities, and the most material of which, has been declared *untrue*, by the unanimous voice of the House of delegates—I say unanimous, because for obvious reasons the votes of yourself and colleague were nullities. You have coined others which none but a man of *exquisite* impudence would dare to avow, because no other would hazard the infamy of being detected in a falsehood. Your charge relative to the purchase of distressed soldiers certificates, is grossly misrepresented; it is true, that Mr. Chase acknowledged he had purchased a few certificates from soldiers, and his purchase was fair and equitable, and made at their earnest solicitation; and not from a prospect of "mercantile advantage"—for *this* he gave money dollar for dollar, which had funds for its redemption equal to those pledged for the certificates. Many were offered him for one half of their nominal value, but he refused to purchase, advising the possessors to keep them, for it was reasonable to suppose the assembly would interpose in their favour; to get rid of their importunities, he frequently gave them money to relieve their immediate wants. This, Sir, is not mere assertion; if necessary, it can be proved by the testimony of several gentlemen of undoubted veracity. I would call on you to blush for your malicious insinuation, did I not know, that to appeal to your sensibility, is "to blow blocks with a vapor."

Your attempt to excite the resentment of the officers and soldiers against Mr. Chase, and to interest their passions in your favour, does you some credit as a politician, but reflects the highest imputation on your candour and veracity. Instead of "fattening on the brave man's labour," the suffering soldiery have experienced from him repeated acts of generosity, and offices of humanity; his house has always been open to the officers of the army, and in him they have had an advocate through the whole course of his public life. I could quote your example to apologize for praising

\* The reader will see the discussion of these charges in Mr. Chase's dispute with Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, published in the Maryland Gazette in September and October last.

myself, but I want no apology for doing justice to the character of a friend, and vindicating the reputation of a good citizen from the unjust aspersions of *flatterers* and *calumniators*.

You ask Mr. Chase, if "his motives for opposing the bill for the payment of officers and soldiers certificates were to be imputed to honest intentions?" Whatever insinuation you mean to convey by this question, must fall to the ground, since the fact is, that Mr. Chase did not oppose the bill, nor did he propose any plan which would defeat the intentions of the former legislature, or rob the officers and soldiers of their right. He wished for and endeavoured to obtain an amendment in the act, which was thought just and expedient by a great part of the house, but when it was put to its passage he gave it his *assent*, because he considered a *less* provision better than none; an expedient which your *modest* obstinacy has frequently obliged him to adopt. Yes, Sir, *here* *unparagoned* imputed his measures to unworthy and interested motives, but was he *wild* enough to be driven by your censures and abuse from the duty he owes his country, he would be contemptible indeed, and richly deserve all the *harsh* epithets their ingenious malice can invent. In bringing this matter with the officers certificates before the public, I conceive you had some objects in view. To misrepresent Mr. Chase's conduct on this occasion and to render him odious to the officers and soldiers, and to influence the *prejudice* of your own proceedings, and to ingratiate yourself with the army. The first is defeated by the *falsity* of the charge, and the other must fail of success with *deeds*, who give it a moment's reflection. They will recollect that you gave this measure your concurrence, at a time when defeat "lay heavy on your soul," and as it was natural for a *dreadful* politician, you should at this crisis to prevent your sinking under the public odium, the officers and soldiers will be *less* bound to their gratitude, should they resort to your opposition to the constitution of the refugees and British property, for had you succeeded in *that*, the State could have found no funds to secure the payment of their certificates, nor devised any mode to have paid their depreciation. You have been so long accustomed to *blunder*, that you would have violated your second nature, had you not *assented* on this subject.

You have *justly* declared, "you would not profane the tombs of the dead to raise up alms to the living," and the reason is obvious; *pauperism* does not feel the disapprobation of your soul. But you feel no remorse for disturbing the silence of a post to gratify your revenge; and I believe (for the sake of human nature I hope I am mistaken) I believe you would not hesitate to unpeople the red public of the grave, to accomplish a favourite plan or to destroy the man you hate.

PHILO-CENSOR.

RICHMOND, February 3.

OUR latest and best accounts from the Southward, contradict the arrival of a reinforcement at Charles-town. A provision fleet had arrived, but brought few or no men. Gen. Greene still maintained his position at Round O, while his light parties often insulted the enemy, almost at the gates of Charles-town.

It is said that Lord Dunmore, feeling no prospect of being soon re-established in his government, has returned to Europe, and taken with him Col. Balfour, the late commandant at Charles-town, who has never been perfectly at ease since the execution of Col. Haynes, and seems unwilling to trust himself to the risk of retaliation.

A report prevails, that St. Kitts is taken by Count de Grasse—This intelligence comes from the Southward, and as all our accounts agree that the French fleet had lately put to sea from Martinico, we hope there is some foundation for the report. It is said that the general opinion in the *West-India* Indies when the fleet sailed, was, that Antigua was their object; the loss of either of these islands, however, will be severely felt by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

A correspondent observes, that from the artifices of the enemy in New-York, designing without doubt to lull us into security and relaxation, rumours of a speech of his majesty of Britain to his parliament in November last, which represents him as quite pally struck with the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, are industriously circulated among us, but that he must be an idiot, or quite unread



ture of St. Eustatia, and restoring it to its original property. His successful enterprise affords a fresh proof in favour of the national character of our allies. The British in those islands loudly complain of the behaviour of the commander of St. Eustatia, and of the heavy and increasing burdens upon their industry and trade.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated Nov. 20, 1781.  
"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of the safe arrival, at Lorient, of the ship St. James, capt. Truxton. The Franklin, capt. Angus is taken and carried into Portland. We have just received the glorious news of the surrender of Cornwallis by a French frigate, the Surveillante, sent by count de Grasse, and arrived at Brest the 15th of November, after a passage of twenty-two days."

Annapolis, February 14, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by open accounts, are requested to settle the same, by paying their respective balances, or give bond with security; and likewise all those indebted as aforesaid, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to pay up the interest thereon, and renew the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing value. We hope no person will slight this notice, and reasonable request as it will be very disagreeable to be under the necessity of compelling by law, which certainly will be the case if not properly attended to, before the 10th day of March next.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 12, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to make valid the will of Matthew Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

February 11, 1782.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 14th day of November 1781, a likely dark bay mare about 13½ hands high, 9 years old this spring, neither dock'd nor branded, she has a small star in her forehead, and a small streak of white on the inside of her right fore foot at the setting on of the hoof, she is much marked with the saddle on the back, and with the breast plate of a chair harness on her breast, she drags her hind feet when used. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or gives information to the owner, so that he may get her again, shall receive a reward of six dollars in specie.

RICHARD RAWLINGS.

January 23, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

3 ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executors.  
ROBERT COUDEN, }

Annapolis, February 7, 1782.

THE officers of the fifth Maryland regiment, and such of the other regiments of that line, who have had orders to remain in the state to prosecute the recruiting service, are required to repair to this station as soon as circumstances may possibly admit after receiving this notice.

And all the soldiery of the Maryland line, now in the state, are required to rendezvous here immediately on receipt of this notice, except those who may be disabled from serving by loss of a limb, or wounds, who have had permission to remain at home till further orders. All soldiery not included in the above exception, who do not comply with this order in proper time, will be advertised and treated as deserters, when apprehended.

2 W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

Annapolis, January 28, 1782.

THE general assembly having by an act passed the last session, authorised the granting of warrants after the first of February next to secure escheat and vacant lands; those persons who are desirous of availing themselves of their applications made before the first of December 1781, will take notice, that they are to obtain their warrants on or before the first of July next. Any person having certificates on which there is money due, must pay it on or before the first of May next, or the land will be liable to be taken by any other person. Grants may be obtained on any certificate upon the parties complying with the directions in the act of assembly.

3 X JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 26, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the last general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick-town, on the 4th day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Middle. A tract called Part of Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, containing 61½ acres, late the property of James Somerville. A tract called Wells Invention, in Lower Kitterston hundred, containing 400 acres, late the property of Thomas Philpot. A tract called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred, containing 150 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Discovery, containing 80 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladensburg, on the 6th of March, two lots situate in said town. A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 439 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 93 acres. Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very valuable slaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very valuable and finely situated house and lot in said town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 13th of March, a house and lot late the property of James Jamison, or Jamison and company. Also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 5th day of March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingston, and a negro slave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron. Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck, containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March, a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing 286 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing 80 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Hacket's Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 18th day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 26th day of March, a large and commodious dwelling house, with a good lot, a well chosen library of books, and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the commissioners, before the day of sale.

By order, J. O. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart, near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a gray horse, about 6 years old, 13½ hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

By order, W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

To be SOLD,

A BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, tacks, and all other conveniences belonging to it. Enquire of Thomas Graham, near the dock, Annapolis.

January 25, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gaffaway, and Thomas Gaffaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gaffaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

MARGARET WOODWARD, executrix,  
FREDERICK SPRIGG, executor.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Jan. 2, 1782.

LANDS for SALE.

PART of Pointon-manor, containing upwards of 100 acres; also one other part of the aforesaid Pointon-manor, at present undivided, supposed to contain near 100 acres, adjoining the aforesaid part, the whole lying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the soil well adapted for planting or farming. The sale to be on the premises on Wednesday the 20th day of February next. Any person inclined to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land.

2 ROBERT DOYNE.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 8, 1782.

THE commissioners having been prevented from crossing the bay, so as to reach Chester-town in time to dispose of Kent manor, agreeable to advertisement, the sale is postponed until Saturday the 16th day of February next, when it will begin at Mr. Dunn's tavern, in Chester-town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order, J. O. BAXTER, clk.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and several valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the most valuable lot in the city to a man of real business, being so well adapted for the businesses of distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c. the springs are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this house is 100 feet front, 3 story high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the state for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended, but may very well serve for two tenements. Any person inclining to purchase one or both the aforesaid premises may know the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet settled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and discharge the same, or close their accounts by passing notes or bonds for their balances, and those who are indebted by any written obligation, are desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest and renew their obligations to their humble servant

3 4 w T. H.

THERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as strays, three heifers and a young steer, they all appear to be rising three years old; the deer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The steer and two of the heifers are marked with a swallow-fork in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w 3

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Clarke, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be paid, by

3 X JOSHUA CLARKE, executor  
of Joshua Clarke, deceased.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 21, 1782.

To GENERAL CADWALADER.

**Y**OUR address to Samuel Chase, Esq; under the *presumption* of his being the author of *Censor*, cannot exculpate yourself, or affect his reputation. The charges made against you by *Censor* are plain, pointed, and unequivocal; general allegations of your innocence will not be received as orthodox, even by the easy faith of your friends; and a man must be vulnerable *beyond example*, to be wounded by "mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods," although enforced by the irresistible rhetoric of Billingsgate, in which you appear to have been schooled from your earliest infancy.

The part of your address, which seems to be explanatory, shall be first considered, and every atom, that can have weight in your favour thrown into the scales. The merits or demerits of the constitution of Pennsylvania, are foreign to the subject, and it is of little consequence, whether the popular prejudice was against you or not; for although you should prove that form of government to be repugnant to the principles of liberty, and destructive to the people's happiness, it does not follow that your opposition flowed from *virtuous motives*, or that your views were free from party influence. The history of Great-Britain affords instances of minorities, inveighing against men and measures, and warmly advocating the cause of their fellow-citizens, whilst *out*, but the moment they got the administration into their hands, instead of *going* for their country, they *lived* for themselves, and the people only changed their oppressors. Should I admit that you had reached the zenith of popular applause, it will not operate on those charges, which strike at your reputation as a patriot and a man of honour, or will it be conclusive testimony, that your conduct towards the *disaffected* did not entitle you to the resentment of ever *virtuous* whig in the state. You speak of "services rendered your countrymen on former occasions." It is to be lamented, that your *extreme delicacy* prevented your being more explicit, for if by your countrymen you mean the citizens of Maryland, lists are not sufficient to recal to their remembrance, any services you have rendered them on former occasions; your recent opposition to the confiscation of British and refugee property, and endeavours to restore them their *beloved friends*, the two pious parsons *Boucher* and *Addison*, the inflexible patriot *Robert Alexander*, the virtuous trio of *Dunlaps*, and the honest *Anthony Stewart*, are benefits for which esteem would be too poor a reward, and to which nothing less than statues erected to your honour, can do ample justice. If Pennsylvanians are meant by your countrymen, 'tis strange, 'tis passing strange, that you have removed so far from the *felds* influence their gratitude must have shed upon your *virtues*. If you claim citizenship with all America, it is probable the *field* was the theatre of your services, and certain I am, if you have not been honoured with the *laurel*; you have done more—you have merited it; "the desert of your military exploits speaks loud, and they deserve with characters of brass a fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time and rature of oblivion."

"The motives which induced you to offer yourself a candidate for Kent county," are so immaterial, that I will even admit, that *vanity* had no share in your resolutions; that you received the favours of your friends with *maiden coyness*, and took your seat in the legislature with as much *amiable reluctance*, as the *disinterested* Gloucester mounted the British throne. It is your conduct in a public station, it is your abuse of this delegated trust, that is the great object of public enquiry. Unless you can justify the *one* and disprove the *other*, it will avail you but little, to appeal to the *purity* of your intentions. If a man abuses a public trust through *ignorance*, a people, who have any regard for their safety, will not again entrust him, but if he injures his country through *design*, he merits the heaviest punishment.

"The greatest part of those who first elected you, were composed of the disaffected in Kent county; and the same influence has continued you in the delegation." In this assertion you say *Censor* "has hazarded a charge he knew to be false"—the information on which this charge is grounded is not of a nature to be easily discredited, and until you produce something more than "mere assertions" to invalidate it, there are some people who will be ill-natured enough to believe it true. Mankind are generally fond of their own resemblance, and it is

not unnatural or improper to judge of the *confidants* by the complexion of their *representatives*. If this rule was to be applied in the present instance, it would be a more general reflection on the integrity and understanding of those who elected you, than *Censor's* declaration implies. He admits that some of your constituents were good men and good whigs, for good men and good whigs may be over-reached, and made the instruments of knaves and Tories. You "have left your constituents to answer for themselves," and very politically too, for you will find it a Herculean labour to answer for your own conduct.

"Your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate, would pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentiments you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism and the safety of the state." Here like a true Jesuit, you have only applied that part of the proposition, which suited your purpose. You have accounted very *strangely* "for your indecent language and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate." Scurrility though heaped on the blackest criminal retains its native deformity, and is only calculated for the meridian of Grubbs-street. The "general bad tendency of Mr. Chase's measures" cannot apologize for Mr. Cadwalader's attacking him with the weapons of an oyster wench. You are as silent as the grave "as to the sentiments you have delivered incompatible with patriotism, and the safety of the state." As despicable an opinion as I have of your understanding, I cannot believe you are so stupid as to imagine, that *assembling* to treat this and *Censor's* other charges with silent contempt, will be admitted by the public before whom you are arraigned, as testimony of your innocence. I rather suppose you have reserved this discussion for another address. If this is your intention, and you wish to have a favourable hearing "instead of mere positive assertions, reproaches, and falsehoods," adduce at least the *shadow* of arguments, and the *phantoms* of facts; shake off the evil habit of *soul* language, and for once preserve decency of file.

You have adopted a practice, which you a few weeks ago, declared to be common to *culprits*; "to take off the public attention from yourself, you have let loose (upon the man who you suppose to be your accuser) all the scurrility of an envenomed pen and a corrupted heart." You have revived charges which could not be supported by men of abilities, and the most material of which, has been declared *not true*, by the unanimous voice of the house of delegates—I say *unanimous*, because for obvious reasons the votes of yourself and colleague were nullities. You have coined others which none but a man of unblushing impudence would dare to avow, because no other would hazard the infamy of being detected in a falsehood. Your charge relative to the purchase of distressed soldiers certificates, is grossly misrepresented; it is true, that Mr. Chase acknowledged he had purchased a *few* certificates from soldiers, and his purchase was fair and equitable, and made at their earnest solicitation; and not from a prospect of "mercantile advantage"—for *these* he gave money dollar for dollar, which had funds for its redemption equal to those pledged for the certificates. Many were offered him for one half of their nominal value, but he refused to purchase, advising the possessors to keep them, for it was reasonable to suppose the assembly would interpose in their favour: to get rid of their importunities, he frequently gave them money to relieve their immediate wants. This, Sir, is not mere assertion; if necessary, it can be proved by the testimony of several gentlemen of undoubted veracity. I would call on you to blush for your malicious insinuation, did I not know, that to appeal to your sensibility, is "to hew-blocks with a razor."

Your attempt to excite the resentment of the officers and soldiers against Mr. Chase, and to interest their passions in your favour, does you some credit as a politician, but reflects the highest imputation on your candour and veracity. Instead of "fattening on the brave man's labour," the suffering soldiery have experienced from him repeated acts of generosity, and offices of humanity; his house has always been open to the officers of the army, and in him they have had an advocate through the whole course of his public life. I could quote your example to apologize for praising

\* The reader will see the discussion of these charges in Mr. Chase's dispute with Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, published in the Maryland gazette in September and October last.

myself, but I want no apology for doing justice to the character of a friend, and vindicating the reputation of a good citizen from the unjust aspersions of slanderers and calumniators.

You ask Mr. Chase, if "his motives for opposing the bill for the payment of officers and soldiers certificates were to be imputed to honest intentions?" Whatever insinuation you mean to convey by this question, must fall to the ground, since the fact is, that Mr. Chase did not oppose the bill, nor did he propose any plan which would defeat the intentions of the former legislature, or rob the officers and soldiers of their right. He wished for and endeavoured to obtain an amendment in the act, which was thought just and expedient by a great part of the house, but when it was put to its passage he gave it his affirmative, because he considered a lame provision better than none; an expedient which your blind obstinacy has frequently obliged him to adopt. You, Sir, have uniformly imputed his measures to unworthy and interested motives, but was he weak enough to be driven by your censures and abuse from the duty he owes his country, he would be contemptible indeed, and richly deserve all the harsh epithets your ingenious malice can invent. In bringing this affair of the officers certificates before the public, I conceive you had two objects in view. To misrepresent Mr. Chase's conduct on this occasion and to render him odious to the officers and soldiers, and to insinuate the propriety of your own proceedings, and to ingratiate yourself with the army. The first is defeated by the falsity of the charge, and the other must fail of success with those, who give it a moments cool reflection. They will recollect that you gave this measure your concurrence, at a time when defeat "sat heavy on your soul," and as it was natural for a *drowning* politician, you caught at this straw to prevent your sinking under the public odium; the officers and soldiers will set some bounds to their gratitude, should they revert to your opposition to the confiscation of the refugee and British property, for had you succeeded in that, the state could have found no funds to ensure the payment of their certificates; nor devised any mode to have paid their depreciation. You have been so long accustomed to blunder, that you would have violated your second nature, had you not stumbled on this subject.

You have piously declared, "you would not profane the tombs of the dead to raise up altars to the living," and the reason is obvious; panegyric does not suit the disposition of your soul. But you feel no remorse for disturbing the ashes of a poet to gratify your revenge, and I believe (for the sake of human nature I hope I am mistaken) I believe you would not hesitate to unpeople the real public of the grave, to accomplish a favourite plan or to destroy the man you hate.

PHILO-CENSOR.

RICHMOND, February 9.

OUR latest and best accounts from the southward, contradict the arrival of a reinforcement at Charles-town. A provision fleet had arrived, but brought few or no men. Gen. Greene still maintained his position at Round-O, while his light parties often insulted the enemy, almost at the gates of Charles-town.

It is said that Lord Dunmore, seeing no prospect of being soon re-established in his government, has returned to Europe, and taken with him col. Balfour, the late commandant at Charles-town, who has never been perfectly at ease since the execution of col. Haynes, and seems unwilling to trust himself to the risk of retaliation.

A report prevails, that St. Kitts is taken by count de Grasse—I his intelligence comes from the southward, and as all our accounts agree that the French fleet had lately put to sea from Martinico, we hope there is some foundation for the report: It is said that the general opinion in the West-Indies when the fleet sailed, was, that Antigua was their object; the loss of either of these islands, however, will be severely felt by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

A correspondent observes, that from the artifices of the enemy in New-York, designing without doubt to lull us into security and relaxation, rumours of a speech of his majesty of Britain to his parliament in November last, which represents him as quite palsy struck with the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, are industriously circulated among us, but that he must be an idiot, or quite unread



in the practices of statesmen, who can swallow such absurdities; for if our enemy were really hurt as much as these whisperers represent him, yet we may rely on it, that he would still breathe out threatenings and slaughter, perseverance in the war, and vigour in the prosecution of it. Our correspondent recommends, that regardless of the insidious harangue prepared by a disappointed cabal of ministers for their enraged master, we make every exertion for a most enterprising campaign; and adds, that in this situation, if peace should meet us, which is still very uncertain, we shall command better terms, as to territorial matters, the fishery, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, February 21.

Just as this paper was going to press, we were favoured with the following speech of the king of Great-Britain to his parliament, on the 17th of November last.

My lords and gentlemen,

WHEN I last met you in parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of public affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined power of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my crown and the permanent interest and security of my people. The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertions to restore the public tranquillity; but I should not answer the trust committed to the sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which, the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdom, must have given you satisfaction; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my crown, have not been attended with success equal to the justice and uprightness of my views; and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America that happy and prosperous condition, which they formerly derived from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your concurrence and assistance, to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain.

In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East-Indies; you will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation, with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be most promoted.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

My lords and gentlemen,

In the prosecution of this great and important contest, in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause, and I have no doubt, but, that by the concurrence and support of my parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions.

To be LET in Annapolis,  
THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied  
by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the  
printer.

Charles county, February 9, 1782.  
To be sold, on Monday the first of April, if fair,  
if not the next fair day, at public vendue, for  
crop tobacco,

THE valuable and well improved plantation  
whereon the subscriber now dwells, contain-  
ing two hundred acres, it lies within two miles of  
Benedict, and includes a considerable part of the  
low grounds on the head of Indian creek, which  
affords excellent meadow and pasturage for stock.  
Also stock of all kinds, household and kitchen fur-  
niture, a complete new ox-cart and two yoke of  
oxen. A considerable time of payment will be  
given those that require it, on giving bond and ap-  
proved security.

187/6 EDWARD ANDERSON.

Annapolis, February 21, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform  
the public, and particularly those gentlemen  
who have favoured him with their custom, that he  
has removed from the house he lately occupied on  
the dock, to the Indian king in Church street,  
lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He solicits a conti-  
nuance of his customers, and assures the public,  
that he will endeavour to deserve their favour.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John  
Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased,  
are desired to come and discharge the same to the  
subscriber, and those who have claims against the said  
estate, are requested to bring them in legally au-  
thenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest  
bidder, on Saturday the 30th of March ensuing, at  
Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings,  
for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange  
at the time of payment, four likely country born  
negroes, among which are a valuable breeding  
wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the  
other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old.  
And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses,  
cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given,  
on giving bond and approved security.

187/6 JOHN WATKINS, executor  
of John Watkins, deceased.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to  
the next general assembly for an act to have  
a deed recorded from Sarah Gaffaway, and Tho-  
mas Gaffaway, executrix and executor of capt.  
John Gaffaway, deceased, to William Chapman,  
for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying  
in Anne-Arundel county.

3 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the  
city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon,  
and several valuable improvements, lying on a  
good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the  
most valuable lot in the city to a man of real busi-  
ness, being so well adapted for the businesses of  
distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c.  
&c. the springs are numerous and the water ex-  
cellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the  
church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city,  
this house is 100 feet front, 3 story high, has 20  
fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well  
finished, and is one of the first houses in the city  
for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it  
was originally intended, but may very well serve  
for two tenements. Any person inclining to pur-  
chase one or both the aforesaid premises may know  
the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had deal-  
ings with me, and their accounts are not yet set-  
tled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and  
discharge the same, or close their accounts by pas-  
sing notes or bonds for their balances, and those  
who are indebted by any written obligation, are  
desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest  
and renew their obligations to their humble ser-  
vant

4X 4W T. H.

Annapolis, February 24, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by  
open accounts, are requested to settle the  
same, by paying their respective balances, or give  
bond with security; and likewise all those indebted  
as aforesaid, by bond, note, or otherwise, are re-  
quested to pay up the interest thereon, and renew  
the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any  
sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing  
value. We hope no person will slight this notice,  
and reasonable request, as it will be very disagree-  
able to be under the necessity of compelling by law,  
which certainly will be the case if not properly at-  
tended to, before the 1st day of March next.

2 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January  
26, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the last general as-  
sembly, will be sold at public auction, the fol-  
lowing property, on the days, at the places, and  
upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At  
Frederick-town, on the 4th day of March next, a  
tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called A-  
lexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the  
property of Henry Riddle.—A tract called Part of  
Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, con-  
taining 615 acres, late the property of James So-  
merville.—A tract called Wells's Invention, in  
Lower Kittocks hundred, containing 600 acres,  
late the property of Thomas Philpot.—A tract  
called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred,  
containing 130 acres. Another tract, called Ad-  
dition to Discovery, containing 80 acres. Another  
tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late  
the property of Philip Key.

At Bladensburg, on the 6th of March, two lots  
situate in said town. A tract of land called Part of  
Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing  
489 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 92 acres.  
Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very  
valuable slaves and other property, late belonging  
to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very  
valuable and finely situated house and lot in said  
town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 15th of March, a  
house and lot late the property of James Jamison,  
or Jamison and company.—Also a tract of land  
called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late  
the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and  
lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 5th day of  
March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at  
Kingston, and a negro slave named Will, late the  
property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron.—  
Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck,  
containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, con-  
taining 30 acres, late the property of the heirs of  
Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of  
land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres.  
Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's  
Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the prop-  
erty of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March,  
a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing  
256 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing  
20 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Macker's  
Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the prop-  
erty of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 18th  
day of March, that valuable tract of land late the  
property of Lloyd Dalany. Also a number of fine  
slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 26th day of  
March, a large and commodious dwelling house,  
with a good lot, a well chosen library of books,  
and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen  
to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the  
next fair day. The large tracts of land will be  
parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum  
bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten  
days from the day of sale, another third in twenty  
days from the first payment, and the remaining  
third on the 20th day of September next. Every  
purchaser must be prepared to give bond and se-  
curity on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit  
his bargain, and the property be set up a second  
time.

All and every person, having any claim or de-  
mand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates,  
are requested to present the same, properly au-  
thenticated, to the commissioners, before the day  
of sale.

By order,  
JO. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart,  
near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a  
gray horse, about 6 years old, 15½ hands high,  
has a hanging mane and switch tail, his near hind  
foot white. The owner may have him again on  
proving property and paying charges.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMER-  
LANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3  
inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unex-  
ceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gen-  
tleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time  
for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's  
(late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and  
brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in  
October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in  
speed.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1782.

WHITEHALL, November 27.

*Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the right honourable lord George Germain, dated on board the London, off Chesapeake, October 19, 1781; by capt. Melcombe, of his majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, who arrived in town late on Sunday night.*

AGREEABLE to the information which I had the honour to give your lordship in my last dispatches, the fleet, under the command of rear-admiral Graves, sailed from Sandy-Hook on the 16th instant, and arrived off Cape Charles the 24th when we had the mortification to hear that lord Cornwallis had proposed terms of capitulation to the enemy on the 17th.

This intelligence was brought us by the pilot of the Charon, and some other persons who came off from the shore, and said they had made their escape from York on the 18th, and had not heard any thing there since the day before. The Nymph frigate also arriving the next day from New-York, brought me a letter from his lordship dated the 15th, the desponding tenor of which gave me the most alarming apprehensions of its truth. Since then we have been plying off the capes with variable and hard gales of wind to the present hour, without being able to procure any further information, except from two men taken in a canoe, whose report exactly corresponds with the former.

Comparing therefore the intelligence given by those people, and several others since come in, with the purport of lord Cornwallis's letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose for your lordship's information, we cannot entertain the least doubt of his lordship's having capitulated, and that we are unfortunately too late to relieve him; which being the only object of the expedition, the admiral has determined upon returning with his fleet to Sandy-Hook.

I beg leave to mention to your lordship, that the army is under the greatest obligations to the admirals, the captains, and the officers of the king's ships, for the cheerfulness with which they submitted to many and great inconveniences for our accommodation on this service.

*Copy of a letter from earl Cornwallis, to his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated York, Virginia, October 25, 1781.*

Last evening the enemy carried my two advanced redoubts on the left by storm, and during the night have included them in their second parallel, which they are at present busy in perfecting.

My situation now becomes very critical, we dare not shew a gun to their old batteries, and I expect their new ones will be open to-morrow morning. Experience has shewn that our fresh earthen works do not resist their powerful artillery, so that we shall be soon exposed to an assault in ruined works, in a bad position, and with weakened numbers.

The safety of the place is therefore so precarious, that I cannot recommend that the fleet and army should run great risk in endeavouring to save us. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir &c.

Admiralty office, November 27, 1781.

Capt. Melcombe, of his majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, arrived at this office late on Sunday night from North-America, with dispatches from rear-admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract:

London, at sea, October 19, 1781.

In my last letter, by the Lively, captain Manly, I desired you to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, of my having passed the bar of New-York with the British fleet, with 7000 of the army embarked, to go to the relief of earl Cornwallis, at York in the Chesapeake.

The fleet accordingly sailed the moment the troops were put on board, and proceeded the same day (the 19th) for the Chesapeake.

The 24th we received intelligence from a black man, who was pilot of his majesty's ship Charon, a white man who belonged to the quarter-master-general's department, and another black man, who had made their escape together from York, that lord Cornwallis had capitulated on the 18th instant the day before the fleet sailed from Sandy-Hook.

The 25th one of our boats brought off some people from the shore near Cape Charles, who gave the same report of the capitulation.

The 26th his majesty's ship la Nymph joined us from New-York, and brought dispatches from lord Cornwallis, dated the 15th, a copy of which is enclosed, and leaves little room to question the

truth of the other intelligence. The three people being still on board and questioned again, and known for what they reported themselves to be by several persons, helped still to corroborate: I therefore determined to detach the Rattlesnake for Europe to give the earliest information to their lordships, that government may be prepared to receive the particulars.

I should have been happy to have tried every possible means to effect a relief, could we have arrived in time; that prospect being at an end, I determined to leave this station, and return to New-York.

N. B. The copy of lord Cornwallis's letter, above referred to, is the same as that printed in the foregoing dispatches from Sir Henry Clinton.

LONDON, October 18.

A cabinet council was held yesterday on the late dispatches from Sir Samuel Hood; but we are given to understand, that it is not, even yet, meant to abandon the American war.

It is difficult to determine, whether the conduct of the present ministry is most deserving ridicule or contempt. Any other men would send out fleets that might have, at least, a chance of beating the enemy; but under the present naval system, our fleets are not meant to act where the enemy are. Hence, Darby leaves the channel the moment the combined fleet enters it. Admiral Graves proceeds to New-York, because the French have been so impolite as to block up the Chesapeake. And commodore Johnstone, forsooth, returns home, merely because the enemy got to the cape of Good Hope before him!

By Johnstone's late dispatches, and his situation, we learn, that his boasted South Sea expedition is as visionary as that which duped the public in the year 1720.

Advice is received at Paris from the East-Indies, by the way of Martinico. The return of M. Dorves to Isle of France is confirmed. The event is attributed to the difficulty of procuring himself provisions and ammunition, after having beat about the coasts upwards of three months. The letters received by that channel contain an anecdote unknown in Europe; which is, that the English having set a price upon the head of Hyder Ally, that furious prince had immediately ordered the right hands of all the English prisoners, in his power, to be cut off.

The Terrible man of war, destroyed in America, was a new ship, built only about seven years ago; the first time of her going to sea was in admiral Keppel's fleet, at the first commencement of hostilities with France.

The Terrible is the eighth ship of the line lost to the British navy since the commencement of the war; one only has fallen into the hands of the enemy, the Ardent of 64 guns, taken by the combined fleet, off Plymouth the year before last.

Oct. 21. The last week has made a wonderful alteration in the tone of government. Before that untoward period, nothing but the utter destruction of the Carolinas was talked off by the ministry and their creatures; but since the French have blocked up the Chesapeake, and landed 8000 troops, they can condescend to think it very well if lord Cornwallis should be lucky enough to effect his escape back to New-York.

Dec. 3. Wednesday morning the Dutch admiral Ryland sailed through the channel, with four men of war and two frigates, and as commodore Stewart is failed to meet him it is highly probable an action will ensue.

The following is his majesty's answer to the address from the house of lords on the king's speech.

My lords,

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The assurances of your cheerful concurrence and support in the prosecution of the great and important contest in which we are engaged, gives me the highest satisfaction, and must have the most salutary effects. It shall be my constant endeavour to make the best use of this support for the attainment of the sole end which I have ever in view, a safe and honourable peace.

The foreign mails bring an account of the death of count de Maurepas, minister of France, at 81 years of age; and of the emperor's accession to the armed neutrality.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

The Narcissus sailed from Plymouth on the 8th of December last, at which time ten sail of the line,

several of which were three deckers, were ready to sail from Portsmouth for the West-Indies, under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, K. B.

RICHMOND, February 16.

Yesterday an account was received here from Hampton, of the 9th instant, which informs, that a vessel had just arrived at the mouth of James river, from St. Thomas's, after a passage of sixteen days, and had brought the important intelligence that St. Kitts was taken by the troops of our illustrious ally, which count de Grasse had conveyed there.

General Greene, it is said, has re-crossed the Edisto and taken post at Dorchester, about 23 miles from Charles town. The enemy have abandoned Stono, and drawn in their advanced posts to the Quarter-house, about six miles from Charles-town.

Yesterday arrived in this town, on its way to the southward, a detachment from the French army, consisting of 300 horse and the same number of foot, commanded by the hon. brigadier-general de Choisy.

It is certain that the Tories of all denominations, within the British lines, are waiting with anxious and eager expectation for acts of grace from the legislature of the several states. What grounds they have to look for favours of that kind is hard to say. They have abjured the land that gave them birth, and were they men of the least spirit, would instantly fly from it as far as winds or sea could carry them.

Wool once infected with a stain,

Ne'er takes its native white again.

Rear admiral Graves, in his way from New-York to Jamaica, carried into Antigua the French Imperieux, of 40 guns and 350 men, loaded with cannon, stands of arms, bale goods, medicines, &c. bound from Cadiz to Philadelphia.

A large Spanish ship, with a considerable quantity of specie, about 60 pieces of brass cannon, and some ordnance stores on board, was taken by a British frigate and ordered for New-York, but a letter of marque brig, belonging to New-London, falling in with her on her passage thither, recaptured her without opposition. The commander of the frigate thought proper to break bulk upon the cash, which he fleeced her entirely of, but left the cannon, stores, &c. on board, with which she is arrived in a safe port.

A few days ago was cast ashore on Willoughby's point, near Hampton, a brig from St. Thomas's, with a valuable cargo, chief part of which is said to be lost. The master reports that the island of St. Christopher's is taken by count de Grasse.

ANNAPOLIS, February 28.

On Sunday last the ship Venus, captain James Buchanan, from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, in stretching down the bay overfet, by which accident five or six of her hands were drowned.

February 25, 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

BY publishing the following extracts from Mr. Samuel Chase's letters to me of the 11th and 23d instant, you will oblige your most humble servant,  
CH. CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

To Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green.

First extract.

"IN your address to me, as a corroborating circumstance, that the reports circulated (in the fall 1778) injurious to my character, were true, you asserted, 'that I remained silent three years under the imputation of a breach of trust.' In my answer I said, that this assertion was contrary to the truth, and your own knowledge of the fact: I have fully proved, and can maintain, that your allegation, that I remained silent three years, under the imputation of a breach of trust, was contrary to the truth. I admit, that the latter part of my answer was improper, and that I cannot maintain, that your assertion 'was contrary to your own knowledge of the fact'; and that I now believe from evidence lately disclosed, it was not warranted by the fact."

Second extract.

"The second matter in my answer to your address, which gives you offence, is my assertion—that I did not believe that you gave credit to the reports circulated against me in 1778, and which occasioned the instructions. I am now satisfied that in this assertion also, I was mistaken, and now admit that you did give credit to the reports at the time you drew the instructions. When I made this assertion, I had no doubt of the truth of it; the circumstances,



which induced me to make it, was related to me by several persons of unquestionable veracity; but the testimony lately given, and your declaration, that you was misunderstood, influence me to this admission."

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be paid, by

WILLIAM ALLEIN, executor.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Robert Timms, in St. Mary's county a bright bay mare, about 5 years old last spring, 13½ hands high, branded on the near buttock but not perceptible, a small blaze in her face, snip on her nose, off hind foot white, sway backed, docked, and unbroke. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

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

**T**HERE is at Mrs. Rachel Hammond's plantation, on the Head of Severn, a stray black gelding, with a star and snip, about 13½ hands high, about 6 years old, hanging mane, and switch tail, trots, paces, and canters, no perceivable brand. He is desired to be proved, charges paid, and taken away.

Also at Mr. Rezin Hammond's plantation, on Severn, a brindle cow and heifer, appear both to be marked with a crop, slit, and under cut in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. The owner is desired to prove them, pay charges, and take them away. 3X

JOSHUA KIRBY.

Annapolis, February 7, 1782.

**T**HE officers of the fifth Maryland regiment, and such of the other regiments of that line, who have had orders to remain in the state to prosecute the recruiting service, are required to repair to this station as soon as circumstances may possibly admit after receiving this notice.

And all the soldiery of the Maryland line, now in the state, are required to rendezvous here immediately on receipt of this notice, except those who may be disabled from serving by loss of a limb, or wounds, who have had permission to remain at home till further orders. All soldiers not included in the above exception, who do not comply with this order in proper time, will be advertised and treated as deserters, when apprehended.

3X W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

February 11, 1782.

**S**TOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 24th day of November 1781, a likely dark bay mare, about 13½ hands high, 9 years old this spring, neither docked nor branded, she has a small star in her forehead, and a small streak of white on the inside of her right fore foot at the setting on of the hoof, she is much marked with the saddle on the back, and with the breast plate of a chair harness on her breast, she drags her hind feet when used. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or gives information to the owner, so that he may get her again, shall receive a reward of six dollars in specie.

2 RICHARD RAWLINGS.

January 23, 1782.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

4X ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executors.  
ROBERT COUDEN, }

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

MARGARET WOODWARD, executrix,  
FREDERICK SPRIGG, executor. 3X

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 26, 1782.

**P**URSUANT to an act of the last general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick-town, on the 24th day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Riddle.—A tract called Part of Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, containing 6½ acres, late the property of James Somerville.—A tract called Wells Invention, in Lower Kittock hundred, containing 600 acres, late the property of Thomas Philpot.—A tract called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred, containing 150 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Discovery, containing 20 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladensburg, on the 6th of March, two lots situate in said town. A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 429 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 92 acres. Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very valuable slaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very valuable and finely situated house and lot in said town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 13th of March, a house and lot late the property of James Jamison, or Jamison and company.—Also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a house and lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 15th day of March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingston, and a negro slave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron.—Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck, containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March, a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing 286 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing 30 acres. Limerick, containing 50 acres. Macket's Garden, containing 300 acres, also late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 18th day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March, a large and commodious dwelling house, with a good lot, a well chosen library of books, and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the commissioners, before the day of sale.

By order, 3X J. O. BAXTER, clk.

Charles county, February 9, 1782.

To be sold, on Monday the first of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public vendue, for crop tobacco.

**T**HE valuable and well improved plantation whereon the subscriber now dwells, containing two hundred acres, it lies within two miles of Benedict, and includes a considerable part of the low grounds on the head of Indian creek, which affords excellent meadow and pasturage for stock. Also stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, a complete new ox-cart and two yoke of oxen. A considerable time of payment will be given those that require it, on giving bond and approved security.

2 EDWARD ANDERSON.

To be LET in Annapolis,

**T**HE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the printer. 2

Stafford county, Virginia, December 22, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco, **T**HE beautiful high bred horse TAME LANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

January 23, 1782.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gassaway, and Thomas Gassaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gassaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Prince-George's county, January 25, 1782.

**C**AME to my plantation near the Woodyard, about the beginning of November last, the following cattle, viz. a black and white cow, has a star on her forehead, is marked with a swallow-fork on her right ear, a crop and under bit on her left, is supposed to be about 5 years old, and has lately calved. A dunish red and white ditto, has a white blaze running down her nose from her forehead, cropt on both ears, judged to be about 10 years old, and is now with calf. A red ditto, about 5 years old, has lately calved, has a white mark on her forehead in form of a heart, a fork, under bit and hole, on the right, and a slit and under bit on the left. A red ditto, with a white face, about 5 years old, no perceivable marks, has lately calved. A black and white spotted heifer, about a years old, has a crop and hole on the right ear, and a crop and slit on the left. A dark brindle and white steer, has a bald face, is about 5 or 6 years old, and cropt on both ears. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

3X BENEDICT CALVERT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

**S**TRING 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, 159 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 Patapsco 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. Refutation, 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 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 22X

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Jan. 8, 1782.

LANDS for SALE.

**P**ART of Pointon-manor, containing upwards of 200 acres; also one other part of the aforesaid Pointon-manor, at present undivided, supposed to contain near 100 acres, adjoining the aforesaid part; the whole laying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the soil well adapted for planting or farming. The sale to be on the premises on Wednesday the 20th day of February next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land.

3X ROBERT DOYNE.

To be SOLD,

**A** BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, tacks, and all other conveniences belonging to it. Enquire of Thomas Graham, near the dock, Annapolis. 3X