

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1781.

ANGEL

ALBE Sidy Mohamed Sadir, arrived yesterday in this city with an order from the king of Morocco, which he was charged to read publicly, and the presence of the Spanish missionaries, Don Joseph Herrera, commander in chief of all the Spanish vessels in our port, of the alcaides, (judges) and other principal persons of our government. This order contained, in substance, "That the king of Morocco having no share in the war between Spain and England, his majesty strictly commands all Moors, his subjects, not to act in any hostile manner against the Spaniards, nor to cause unto them the least prejudice whatever, though even if they should see them attack the English in any of his majesty's ports, or near the coast, and that in case the English should chuse to run their vessels on shore, they should not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of security. His majesty also strictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coast, to fire upon any Spanish vessel, under what pretence soever, upon pain of incurring the most rigorous punishments; as it is his majesty's pleasure that the Spanish ships shall be left at full liberty to pursue their operations." And, finally, his majesty adds, "That in case the English consul should be displeased with these dispositions, and should be willing to depart his majesty's dominions, he should be at liberty so to do, and the pacha, or governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go."

It is said that this strict and rigorous order has been occasioned by the repeated complaints of the English consul, Mr. Laugier, against the conduct of the Spaniards in our port, and on the coast of this kingdom; which complaints were always accompanied by harsh reflexions and threats of revenge, more bordering upon insolence, than submissive remonstrance.

SANTONA, Sept. 10. The La Flecha, brigander, and the Ardillo, brig, commanded by Don Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros, came into this road with a convoy from Ferrol. On the 31st of August he took the Rodney, an English privateer, of 14 guns, and 33 men, after an engagement that lasted from seven in the morning till half past four in the afternoon. We had nine wounded, and the English had three killed and seven wounded. Both ships were much damaged both in their hulls and rigging. The prize was sent into St. Andre.

LISBON, Sept. 12. The court has signed the treaty of armed neutrality, and has ordered 14 sail of the line to be fitted out. Our court has received advice of a fresh proof of the audacity of the English navy, which they have formerly exercised with unlimited sway in our ports, until the patience of our court could hold out no longer, and was forced to set bounds to their insolence. The fact is as follows: an American ship being pursued by an English privateer, took refuge under the cannon of the fort of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, the captain of the privateer seeing the American ship in security, withdrew and came to an anchor at a distance. But the commander of the fort suspecting some hostile designs in the privateer, ordered some armed boats to keep a strict watch during the night. His suspicions were fully justified, by the privateer sending her long boat at night, to cut the cable of the American ship and tow her out of the harbour, which was immediately seized by the armed boats of the islands. The privateer not seeing her

people return, sent another boat, which was taken likewise. But being soon after informed of the event, he immediately put to sea, and meeting the next day with a frigate of his nation, they both returned, cannonaded the fort, and did considerable damage, and afterwards cut the cable of the American ship, and took her from her moorings in a place of security.

LONDON, October 11.

Fourteen more regiments are ordered to be sent to America. Also a party of the guards.

England is to be defended this year by the militia only.

Oct. 12. When capt. Ross left South-Carolina, Lord Cornwallis had begun his system of vengeance, so highly approved of by some persons here, by the execution of thirteen of his prisoners in sight of the army. Humanity revolts at the scenes of horror, blood and retaliation, which are now only opening in America.

Mr. Laurens is confined in the apartments formerly occupied by Mr. Wilkes, when in the Tower.

Instead of the rise of stocks, announced in the ministerial prints, as the consequence of the Carolina news, it is a fact, which looks like the restoration of the national good sense, that they have actually fallen one half per cent. on that account; for notwithstanding the peculiar good fortune of Lord Cornwallis, in meeting the enemy in such a situation as to render their superior numbers of no avail, perhaps even of disuse, it is evident to every thinking man, that this victory itself, with all its consequences, furnishes the strongest proof of the courage, resources and determined spirit of the people of America; at the same time that it proves the very small, incompetent force of the British, to conquer and hold so vast a distribution of points as would be necessary in that country.

RICHMOND, February 17.

By the latest advices, Lord Cornwallis had burnt his waggons, in order that he might move with facility, and had pressed on as far as the Moravian towns. General Greene retired to Guilford court-house, meaning to avoid an engagement till such reinforcements might come in as would ensure success.

The success of our arms at the Cowpens was followed by the surprise of Georgetown, the garrison of which (said to consist of 350 men, was all killed or taken; by a surprise of general Marion of Vando, where great stores were destroyed and 30 prisoners taken; and by the surprise at Marigrant's ferry, where several were killed and taken, and a great quantity of stores and some cloathing destroyed. If our countrymen turn out with spirit, the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army is inevitable as fate, and will close the scene of the southern war.

We can assure the public of the arrival of a French naval force in our bay, which may promise to rid us of our present enemy at Portsmouth.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.

Boston, February 15, 1781.

Gentlemen,

I am exceeding happy to inform you that the report of yesterday is confirmed to day by a vessel arrived at Dartmouth, from Hispaniola, in eleven days, the captain of which declares, that a frigate had arrived at Cape Francois from Count d'Estaing's fleet, which informed them, that the count fell in with nine sail of the line, six frigates, and a number of transports off the Western Islands, engaged

them, took seven sail of the line, three frigates, and forty-five transports.

This Mr. Dunce, a noted merchant in Hispaniola, says his friends in America may depend on for a fact. I am, &c.

Signed, JOHN HASTINGS, jun. General Ward, and other members of congress, from the state of Massachusetts-bay.

February 16, 1781.

Dear Sir, The above intelligence is just received, and we embrace this opportunity of an express going to the southward of acquainting you therewith.

Sir, your most humble servants, JOHN HANSON, D. CARROLL.

The same account comes also by way of the Havana.

To his excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq; governor of Maryland.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette.

BY THE HONOURABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ASSOCIATED LOYALISTS, A DECLARATION.

FROM the commencement of the present unnatural rebellion, it has been often wished that some regular and sufficient system was adopted, for employing the zeal of that class of his majesty's loyal subjects in North-America, who, from their peculiar circumstances, were unwilling to become soldiers by profession, though ardently inclined to take up arms, and contribute their aid towards reducing the rebels. For want of such a system, the spontaneous exertions of the colonial loyalists have been confined within limits no ways proportioned to the extent of their inclinations. But, narrow as their sphere of action has hitherto been, they found room to display such courage and abilities, as fully evinced the propriety and utility of giving further scope to that spirit of enterprise by which they were actuated.

His majesty has therefore been induced to signify his royal pleasure, that a board be established for embodying and employing such of his faithful subjects in North-America, as may be willing to associate under their direction, for the purpose of annoying the sea coasts of the revolted provinces, and distressing their trade, either in co-operation with his majesty's land and sea forces, or by making diversions in their favour, when they are carrying on operations in other parts."

In pursuance of his majesty's gracious intentions, his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and commander in chief, has been pleased to issue a commission, under his hand and seal, constituting William Franklin, Esq; governor of New-Jersey, Josiah Martin, governor of North-Carolina, Timothy Ruggles, Daniel Coxe, George Duncan Ludlow, Edward Lutwyche, George Rome, George Leonard, Anthony Stewart, and Robert Alexander, Esquires, a board of directors, for the conduct and management of this business.

That zeal which should animate every loyal subject of his majesty, and that sympathetic regard which the directors feel for their fellow-sufferers among the loyalists of America, have determined them to undertake the execution of the commission; in performing this duty to the best of sovereigns, they are authorized to assure all those who may become associators of the following benefits and rewards for their encouragement, viz.

I. That all persons willing and able to bear arms for the suppression of the pre-

of the Spain the em- tially, humans to put further t, with of a gea l points powers; entary perian; more er post or lord extraor tained nder to our dately re rea; almost mvelia ble the to his tunity ble) to of the ch are allance on ill- guage fthing es, w- de, p- by 4. at it matic of the mouth ellency jecty's aid on in the varded bels in 15. is the urday- etincen- here French weeks 17. on 1. 6.1 ka. of h the cap- One a 500 fages that eived self a fair ls h's And. in th d in th rring a sh aw- ting su. Aiza do-



sent rebellion, and who engage to form under the direction of the board, agreeably to this establishment, will be subject to the command of those officers who may be recommended by the board, and commissioned by the commander in chief, during such term only as they may previously agree upon.

II. That the associators are to be furnished with such ordnance and stores, small arms and ammunition, as may be judged proper for the service.

III. That they will be supplied with rations of provisions when they are going upon service, and during their continuance thereon.

IV. That all captures made by the associators (when not acting in conjunction with any of his majesty's land and sea forces) will be their entire property, and distributed among them in such shares as shall be settled by the board, and specified in the articles of association.

V. That they are to be furnished by the commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the North-American station with such shipping, to be manned by themselves, as may be thought necessary for the service, from among the transports or other vessels in his majesty's pay, and not commanded by the king's officers.

VI. That their mariners will not be impressed into any other service, during their continuance in the directors' employment.

VII. That the prisoners they take will be exchanged only for such associated loyalists as the board may name for that purpose.

VIII. That the sick and wounded of the loyalists so associated, will have the help and benefit of the king's hospitals.

IX. That such as may at any time be called to serve the royal army as guides, will be allowed wages during their service.

X. That such associators who shall continue to act under the directors' orders, during the rebellion, will receive a gratuitous grant of two hundred acres of land in North-America.

Added to these advantages, the directors have also authority to declare, that the commander in chief has assured them, that if experience should point to the utility of any new powers, the board may firmly rely on his readiness to encourage the zeal of the associated loyalists, and on his best endeavours to fulfil the expectation the king is pleased to entertain of their abilities and intentions; and that, being desirous to give them every aid and support in his power, he will be ready to listen to any proposals the board may judge of advantage to the business his majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to their direction.

Such encouragement the board cannot doubt will afford the highest satisfaction to every honest loyalist within the British lines. Nor can it fail of administering comfort to those now suffering under the iron rod of rebel oppression. These will find, on a junction with their associated brethren, the means of procuring a comfortable support, instead of becoming an useless burthen to government.

On the part of the board, the directors think proper to declare, that esteeming themselves honoured by the trust reposed in them, they consider it their indispensable duty to exert every nerve in carrying the design into full execution.

They promise the associators every attention in their power, and shall deem themselves happy to render them essential service. In the recommendation of officers, it will be their aim to comply with the general wish of each particular corps, whenever it can be done consistent with the good of the service.

It will also be an object of their immediate care to put a stop to those distinguished cruelties with which the colonial loyalists are generally treated, when they have the misfortune of falling into the hands of the rebels, should these here-

after, to answer their malignant purposes, endeavour to avail themselves of their usual distinction of prisoners of state from prisoners of war, by which so many worthy loyalists have already suffered the most ignominious deaths, the directors pledge themselves to the associators to do nothing in their power, to make the enemy feel the just vengeance due to such enormities.

It is however their fixed determination, and an article of the association, that the commanding officer of all parties and detachments of associators, be particularly careful, that no loyal or quiet inhabitant residing among the rebels, be hurt or molested in person or property; and that he shall, by every means in his power, endeavour to prevent the perpetration of excesses, barbarities, or irregularities, contrary to the law of arms, as practised by civilized nations.

And they have likewise provided for the making effectual retribution to such inhabitants, in case they should happen to become sufferers, through the mistake or misconduct of any associator.

They appeal to that God, who is the searcher of all hearts, to witness the sincerity of their professions, when they declare, that they are not actuated by any disposition to prolong the horrors of war, or to increase the miseries of their country. Their conduct they hope will prove, that they only wish to afford their aid in emancipating her from republican tyranny, defeating the secret machinations of foreign powers, and restoring her to that happy state, which she once enjoyed under the British constitution.

Fully sensible of the arduousness of the task the board has undertaken, and conscious as the directors are, that their best abilities, though aided by the best intentions, may fall far short of what its importance requires, they will esteem it a particular obligation to be favoured with such plans, or proposals, as any true friend of government may judge proper for the purposes intended by this establishment.

And the board do hereby call on and invite all those who are willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his most gracious majesty George the third, to join with them in their endeavours to recover for their country, the inestimable blessings of peace, and the friendship and protection they formerly possessed under the government of Great-Britain.

Signed in behalf of the board,  
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, president.  
New-York, Dec. 28, 1780.

A true copy, S. S. Blowers, sec.

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#### ANnapolis, March 1, 1781. UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

THE fourth class tickets whereof are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, at any time on or before the 12th day of April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blank or prizes, for that purpose by that time, as none will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such as remain unrenewed on that day in this class.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE officers of the Maryland line, lately liberated from New-York, and those on command in this state, are requested to attend at Annapolis, the first Monday in March next. All soldiers on furlough are hereby ordered to repair to this post, or join the troops at Annapolis immediately. Given under my hand, at Baltimore, the 22d day of February, 1781.

M. S. T. B. G.

Calvert county, Feb. 21, 1781.  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash, in specie, Monday the 26th of March, if not, the next fair day, on the premises agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr. Joseph Ireland, late of the said county, deceased, negroes, stock, household furniture. It will be expected all persons who have any claims against the aforesaid deceased's estate, will be present on the day of sale, legally authenticated, as they may be discharged by JAMES SEWELL, JAMES MORSELL, 10

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS Reward  
Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 1st of July last, a negro woman named SUR, she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her forehead, the border of her hair (or wool) has a certain mark to describe her by: she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen dress, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a country made linsey woolsey jacket, a petticoat, with others of country cloth. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife, and called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not coming to Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs, and harbours her. Any person who will cure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid by 16 X DAVID KERR.

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

Per order,  
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

Calvert county, Jan. 26, 1781.  
STOLEN from the subscriber, near Hunting-town, a bay horse with a switch tail, branded under the mane thus S. Whoever secures the said horse to the owner may have him again shall receive one hundred pounds, paid by 3w RICHARD TURNER.  
N.B. The person who stole the horse is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale complexion, gray eyes, short white hair; he has also a down look and is a little round shouldered; he passed sometimes by the name of Benj. Sea, and sometimes by the name of Benj. Everit. 3 X R. T.

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 8, 1781.

L O N D O N.

House of Commons, November 27.

MR. COOKE moved, "that the thanks of the house be given to Sir Henry Clinton, &c. and to the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, for the great and important services, which they have rendered to this country, by obtaining lately signal victories over the rebels in North-America, particularly Sir Henry Clinton, for his wisdom and bravery shewn in the reduction of Charles-town, and to Charles earl Cornwallis, for his judgment and intrepidity in the glorious affair at Camden."

Lord Lewisham seconded the motion, and called on the house to be unanimous on this occasion; took notice, with what grief he had observed, that this so deplorable spirit of unanimity did not yet animate the councils of the nation; made an eulogium on those two officers, and wished, "that his majesty would confer on lord Cornwallis the vacant ribbon. At this time, said he, as upon all occasions, I wish for unanimity, and will therefore avoid as far as possible mentioning the American war, a subject, which, unhappily, far from making us unanimous, which has formerly made us respectable and successful, seems now to have banished from us all future hopes. I cannot however avoid observing, that as long as America continues allied to France, and to form part of a confederation, whose object is the ruin of this country, I hope the war will be prosecuted vigorously against this same America. From the attempt to reduce which, we are so often called to desert: "acknowledge their independence," say some members; "withdraw your troops from the continent," say others. That is, in other words, abandon on all your possessions beyond the Atlantic. Abandon the friends you have in America, to the tyranny of congress, &c. relinquish your lands, your commerce, and every thing that constitutes your political existence, to the mercy of your enemies, and if you wish to preserve the appearance of existence as an independent nation, shut yourselves up within the compass of your island, when possibly you may be left to be in tranquillity. I allow, that this advice, if it were adopted, might be attended with some service to posterity. We may thereby leave a lesson to our descendants, and some future historian may one day or other find materials, better adapted than any of his predecessors may have received, to furnish an history of the splendour, progress, and very rapid decline of a powerful empire.

"No one is more sensible than I am, of the unhappy effects of the American war, in every point of view to Great-Britain. No one sighs more anxiously for a safe and honourable peace. But they do not attend sufficiently to the only means of procuring it. I say, "the means," because there is only one way of doing it. "Delenda est Carthago." This Carthago, which must be destroyed, is the marine of France; as long as this marine exists, we can have no hopes of a peace with America. I wish to hear it from every corner of this house echoed, "delenda est Carthago," and that it should be heard from every mouth of every individual in the kingdom. And that all those who have the prosperity and honour of the British empire at heart, may never cease exclaiming, "delenda est Carthago." The war must be continued, till the navy of France shall be destroyed. Let all

those, who wish that the sincerity and good faith of Britain may triumph over the duplicity and insidious arts, which characterize a certain court, exclaim with me on the necessity of destroying the marine of France."

"Delenda est Carthago," said Mr. Townshend, in reply, is soon said. I know as well as the noble lord, that the destruction of the French navy would be the happiest event possible for us. If by repeating and exclaiming, "delenda est Carthago," we could gradually effect this destruction, I would introduce this expression into every period I speak. I would have it ever in my mouth. But I do not find either on one hand, that to bawl incessantly, "delenda est Carthago," contributes very much to the destruction of the French marine, nor that on the other hand, those words a thousand times repeated, has any connection with the motion now before the house, which is to thank certain officers, who have obtained victories in America. Does the noble lord imagine, these victories have had the least tendency to destroy the French navy?"

Mr. Townshend then proceeded to observe, that lord Lewisham had introduced into his motion some expressions, which might have a bad effect.

Lord North had made the same observation, and called upon the noble lord to suppress these words, "over the rebels." This amendment being approved, the speaker was going to read the motion, when lord Beauchamp arose to take notice, that it was neither good policy nor decent to decree honours to some meritorious officers, and mortify others who were equally deserving. Did not admiral Arbuthnot contribute to the success at Charles-town? Was he in none of the danger? Why shall not the commander of our naval forces be thanked? I propose that his name be also inserted in the motion.

"You do well, said Mr. Wilkes, to add amendment upon amendment. But it will not all answer the purpose of reconciling this motion to the minority in this house. The reason must be evident. You propose thanking certain officers, who have distinguished themselves: how! in a bad cause, in a war that is unjust, wicked, and subversive of the principles of liberty. Whatever the successes may be, for obtaining of which, you are about to pass a vote of thanks, I have ever considered the Americans as having taken arms on the same principles which inspired the people of England to arm themselves against Charles I. This prince endeavoured to take the money he wanted from the pockets of his people without their consent. He violated the constitution. The people vindicated their incontestible rights. They took up arms. You have endeavoured, without the consent of the Americans, to take their money out of their pockets. They have been compelled into arms; and when Sir Henry Clinton and lord Cornwallis drew their swords against them, I consider them as having, without provocation, shed innocent blood. And I am the more surprised at the part lord Cornwallis has taken, as his lordship himself told me a few years ago, that he disapproved of the American war, and that it was his opinion, England had no right to lay taxes on America. Tell me of an officer, who has obtained a victory over France or Spain; I will vote him thanks. But a vote of thanks to officers, who (if we should grant the American war to be just, and that the Americans are rebels) have

only served in a civil war, is without an example in the annals of the world. The Romans were always careful to throw a veil over every thing relative to a war of that kind. They never decreed the honours of a triumph to any general, for any victories obtained during a civil commotion."

On the question, the motion with the two amendments was carried.

L O N D O N, October 30.

A few days since an order was issued from the war-office, for a muster of 7000 men to be sent to America; 3000 to be detached from the regiments now in England, and the remainder from those in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Ninety thousand seamen and marines are intended for the service of the current year, which is 3000 more than were provided for in the last session.

The earl of Pomfret is committed by the house of lords to the Tower, for writing sundry letters, and challenging the duke of Grafton. His lordship was afterwards enlarged, on making a concession to the noble house of peers.

Nov. 11. The ship Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Nantes, with 300 hogheads of tobacco, indigo, and sundry prize goods, is lost, and the crew all perished.

Dec. 9. The parliament was adjourned to the 23d day of January.

Rear-admiral Hood, with the West-India fleet under his convoy, passed by vice-admiral Darby's grand fleet, on Monday the 4th of December.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 14. Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath, to lord George Germaine, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, received by captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's aids de camp, who arrived from New-York in the Fortune frigate.

New-York, October 12, 1780.

"My lord,

"In my separate letter of yesterday's date, I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the American major-general Arnold had quitted the rebel service, and joined the king's standard; and I at the same time gave your lordship a circumstantial detail of the reasons that induced him to take this step, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the most sanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greatest good consequences to his majesty's service, but which terminated most fatally for major Andre, my adjutant general, who, being taken prisoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their sentence to suffer death; which sentence was ordered by the rebel general Washington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d instant. I sincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable assistant to me, and promised to be an honour to his country as well as an ornament to his profession."

His majesty has ordered 1000 guineas out of the royal privy purse, and 300 pounds a year during life, to be settled on Mrs. Andre, mother of the late amiable major Andre. And after her death, to devolve upon the three sisters of that unfortunate victim to the service of his country, and this expression of his majesty's sensibility, to the survivor of them.

Dec. 4. On the 30th of November the States general of Holland having deliberated on their acceding to the armed neutrality, their high mightinesses resolved



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 15, 1781.

L O N D O N, November 22.

The following basis of a treaty of peace is said to be received by the last two mails from Madrid, and believed to be authentic:

**ART. I.** The name, &c.—In order to prevent the further defolation of war, and to stop the effusion of more christian blood, we the belligerent powers of Great-Britain, France, Spain, and the thirteen United States of North-America, being by our plenipotentiaries assembled at Madrid, have and do hereby agree to the following articles of pacification:

**Art. I.** That all hostilities cease in Europe on the 15th day of January next, and all captures made in Europe after that day shall be restored; and in like manner, such as are taken in the American or African seas after the 15th day of March, and in Asia after the 15th day of July.

**Art. II.** That Great-Britain shall withdraw her armies and fleets, and ever renounce all right and title of sovereignty over the thirteen United States of North-America, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, both inclusive, and doth and will ever acknowledge them in full sovereignty, thirteen united and confederated free and independent sovereign states.

**Art. III.** Great-Britain to restore to France Pondicherry, and whatever she has conquered from her in Asia, as also the island of Lucia, in the West Indies, and to give up the island of Cape Breton, with the isle of St. Pierre and Miquelon, together with a right to cure fish on the coast of New-Foundland.

**Art. IV.** Spain to withdraw her troops, and evacuate West-Florida, but to remain in possession of New-Orleans; and Great-Britain to withdraw her forces from Nicaragua, and every other part of the French and Spanish territories which they may have conquered in the course of this war.

**Art. V.** France to restore to Great-Britain the islands of the Grenades, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent's, and all their dependencies, in the state as when surrendered to them.

**Art. VI.** France, Spain, and the thirteen United States, to guarantee all Canada, together with East and West-Florida, for ever to Great-Britain.

**Art. VII.** It is also agreed by the high contracting powers, that none of them shall have any retrospect to the defolation made by the war, or have any claim or demand for damages suffered in the course of it; but on the contrary, they engage to live in amity as good friends and allies, and that their respective ports shall be open to each other for mutual support and assistance in time of need, agreeable to the law of nations.

F I S H - K I L L, February 22.

By a gentleman from Westchester, we are informed, that on Wednesday the 14th inst. a party of the enemy, of De Lancy's corps, commanded by major Ruggenford, consisting of about 250 foot, and 90 horse, came out as far as North-Castle, where they burnt lieutenant Carpenter's, and Squire Lynch's two houses and barns; Mr. Benjamin Clap's house and barn, and some others, eight in all; plundered the inhabitants of every thing they could carry off, and what they could not carry off they wantonly destroyed. The next day a party of horse came out, and continued their destructive work;

they carried off ten prisoners, two of them negroes.

We hear from Connecticut, that a number of Tories have lately been committed to prison there, for enlisting soldiers for their friends in New-York; their orders were signed with their own hand writing.

We learn that the crew of the Collo-den, the British ship of war lately cast away on Long-Island, were all saved; thirty-eight made off, being disaffected to their cause; the remainder were employed in taking care of the sails, rigging, &c.

N E W - Y O R K, February 22.

Yesterday the signal was displayed on Staten-Island for a fleet, not exceeding five sail, being seen in the offing, but we have not learned what they are nor from whence they came.

On Tuesday arrived here his majesty's ship Halifax, commanded by J. H. Bowers, Esq; from Charles-town, with the November mail, brought there by the Antelope packet, from Falmouth, and dispatches from the royal army in South-Carolina. She left Charles-town on the 5th instant, and on the 7th retook a schooner from Halifax bound for Charles-town, laden with flour, fish, &c. which had been captured by the privateer Ariel, from Philadelphia. On Sunday the 11th, she fell in with a line of battle ship, which, by not answering the signals made by capt. Bowers, was known to be an enemy. The weather being hazy, the Halifax was within gun shot before the strength of the enemy was discovered; capt. Bowers having the weather gage, threw the reefs out of his top-sails, let his top-gallant-sails, and kept close by the wind; the enemy was near an hour in getting her top-gallant-sails set, which, when done, made her gain fast on the Halifax. Capt. Bowers no sooner discovered the advantage, than he set his steering-sails, and bore away, keeping the wind a-baft the beam; the pursuing vessel was nearly an hour in getting her steering-sails set, as she was her top-gallant-sails; however, she had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, and at sun-set was withing swivel shot, but the wind being westward, and clearing up in that quarter, drove the fog to the eastward, and rendered three-fourths of the horizon dark, which enabled capt. Bowers to rig out his steering-sails to leeward, without being observed, and by shifting his tacks, suddenly gained so much as totally run the enemy out of sight.

On the 20th ult. a rebel party, consisting of thirty, made an attempt to destroy the stores at Monck's-corner, thirty miles from Charles-town, South-Carolina.

By advices from Barbados we learn, that the British fleet under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, consisted of 26 ships of the line, and that the army was no less than 10,000 effective men, and that the French was equal in number of ships to that of the British.

C H A T H A M, February 22.

List of British ships in Gardiner's-bay. Europe 64. Bedford 74, disabled. London 90. Royal Oak 74. Robust 74. Prudent 64. Adamant 50. Guadaloupe frigate. Fair American 64, missing.

An embarkation, of about 1500 men, is taking place at New-York, said to be destined for Virginia.

On Friday night last, Cornelius Hetfield, with his banditti, came over to Elizabeth-town and made prisoners capt. Craig, of the state regiment, and four inhabitants.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 5.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated February 25, 1781.

"The l'Eville, a 64 gun ship belonging to the French squadron, was sent with two frigates, upon a particular expedition, into Chesapeake bay; having finished the business she was sent upon, and remained ten days in Hampton road, where she took nine or ten British vessels, she sailed to rejoin her fleet, and upon her passage fell in with the Romulus, a British 44, pierced for 50, which she took, and brought safe into this port last night, with 500 prisoners. M. de Tilly, the captain of the l'Eville, is the same officer who distinguished himself by his behaviour in the beginning of this war; he then commanded a frigate of 28 guns, and being out upon a cruise, he met an English frigate of 36 guns, returning from the East Indies, and which, ignorant of the war, was not prepared for action. He hailed the Englishman, asked him if he knew the two nations were at war, and allowed him a quarter of an hour to prepare himself, saying he would take no advantage. The English captain accordingly made himself ready to fight, but after some broadsides was obliged to strike."

The circumstances of the Romulus being taken are not yet arrived; but it is proper to observe, that having struck without fighting, the acquisition is much more valuable towards encreasing the force of the French squadron. This circumstance, however, may not in any respect be construed against the captain and crew of the vessel, as the accounts we have received relate that the small-pox prevailed on board the Romulus.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated February 28, 1781.

"The report of the day is, and I have it from good authority, that Cornwallis is retreating; general Greene strong and after him; baron Steuben ordered to march into the lower parts of North-Carolina, to cut off his retreat. Our militia is to meet the French fleet at York, where it is said nine sail have arrived, and to assist and co-operate with them. The sea captains, especially those acquainted with the navigation of the bay and rivers, are called for, and captain C—— is particularly named.

"The back country people have and are turning out with good spirit. It is the prevailing opinion with us, that Cornwallis cannot make good his retreat, and that Arnold will be kept in."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated February 26, 1781.

"I gave you information in my last, that general Greene had crossed the Dan at Boyd's ferry, and that Cornwallis had arrived at the opposite shore. Large reinforcements of militia having embodied both in front and rear of the enemy; he is retreating, with as much rapidity as he advanced. His route is towards Hillsborough. General Greene crossed the Dan the 21st in pursuit of him. I have the pleasure to inform you, that the spirit of opposition among the people was as universal and ardent, as could have been wished. The British at Portsmouth lie close in their lines. Our force has been moved down close to their lines."

Extract of a letter from general Marian to general Greene, dated Santee, January 31, 1781.

"On the 29th instant I sent over the Santee river two parties of horse, consisting of 30 each, one under the command



to accede to the same absolutely, and without any condition or stipulation of a guarantee, by a plurality of the voices of the five provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen, against the other two provinces of Guelders and Zealand, who were for insisting on the guarantee of the possessions of the republic as a previous measure. This resolution was announced by express to Russia and the other courts interested in it.

ANNAPOLIS, March 8.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE declaration by the board of associated loyalists at New-York (known to us by the appellation of American refugees) published in your last paper, merits the attention of every wise citizen, and may be beneficial to the public, if our rulers will profit by the conduct and example of our enemies. The association is for the express purpose of annoying our sea-coasts, and distressing our trade, either in co-operation with the British and Hessian mercenaries, robbers and cut-throats, or in parties by themselves. The declared object is to adopt a system for employing the zeal of those refugees, who, though ardently inclined to bear arms against their country, are such poltroons, and cowards, that they prefer a combination to rob and plunder the country which gave them birth, or raised them, emigrants from England or Scotland, from poverty to wealth and independence. The ostensible cause alleged by the refugees, is to suppress the rebellion (as they impudently call the revolution), and our resistance to the wanton oppression of the most abandoned and inexorable tyrant, and most venal and corrupt parliament, that ever disgraced the annals of mankind; out in reality to fit out Indian cruizers, manned with the outcasts of America and the Jregs of Newgate, to rob our bay and rivers, houses and farms, upon the commission of their royal master, whom they servilely call "the best of sovereigns." After holding forth peculiar rewards and privileges, to those who enrol in this honourable society, they offer to each robber a bounty of 200 acres of land in North-America (but whether among the burning sands of Florida, or the frozen shores of Labrador, they are silent) and impotently threaten their vengeance for the execution of some of their worthy associates, as spies, or for robbery, forgery or treason; and like their royal and pious master, they conclude by an appeal to God, "that they are not actuated by any disposition to prolong the horrors of war, or to encrease the miseries of their country; but to afford their aid in emancipating her from republican tyranny, defeating the secret machinations of foreign powers, and restoring her to that happy state, which she once enjoyed under the British constitution." What indignation and contempt must arise in the breast of every virtuous whig, at the effrontery and wickedness of these wretches! History affords innumerable instances of the folly and depravity of mankind, and all ages and countries have produced rascals, villains, and traitors. A person not well acquainted with the world, must think a native of America, who can, in the present unjust war, bear arms against his country, a monster. I have ever considered the American refugees, as the most vile abandoned wretches, that ever burdened the earth, and have uniformly opposed and condemned the lenity shewn to them. Every day's experience evinces the impolicy of extending even humanity towards them. They were originally, by their arts and lying, one of the principal causes of the war, and they are now one great cause of its continuance. This reflection alone ought to render them the detestation of every American whig; and their brutal and savage conduct towards their brethren, in the course of the war,

ought to make them the objects of the most exemplary punishment. I divide them into two classes; 1. Natives, or others who left this state before the formation of the present government, with intent to remain neuter, and who may with great propriety be called deserters of their country. 2. Those who departed since that period, and have adhered to our enemies, or bore arms against us, and who ought to be considered as traitors.

Among the noble personages, who have undertaken the execution of the royal commission, to rob and murder the whigs of this state (for they promise not to molest the persons or property of the Tories) we find the names of Anthony Stewart and Robert Alexander Esquires, as two of the directors, for the conduct of this business. The first was from his youth a true Caledonian time server, proud, insolent and ignorant, and one of the most proper tools, in the hands of a tyrant, to execute any the worst and most wicked arts of oppression or cruelty. We can only despise him for his bale ingratitude to a country to which he is so much indebted. His mean cringing servility will recommend him to notice, and employment, (and for some purposes he is well qualified) and he may be faithful as long as his interest may require; or until he can gain by betraying the confidence reposed in him. This man comes within the first class, and is to every latent British subject, and all his property in this state ought immediately to be seized.

The second, Mr. Alexander, formerly a member of congress. This apostate too has dared to call the present war an unnatural rebellion. This man was one of the first to excite, to rouse the people to resistance. His ub-oratory, in June 1774, influenced Baltimore county to adopt the resolves of Boston. He represented that county in the several conventions between June 1774 and June 1776. In December convention 1774, he voted, that if the acts of parliament, relative to the Massachusetts bay, or the assumed power of parliament to tax America, should be attempted to be carried into execution, by force, in that or any other colony, that he would support such colony to the utmost of his power; and at the same time he voted to establish a militia, under the authority of the convention, and joined in a recommendation to the other colonies to enter into such, or the like resolutions, for mutual defence and protection. In July convention 1775, he declared it was necessary and justifiable to repel force by force, and united, associated, and solemnly engaged, to support the opposition by arms, and he then voted to raise minute companies, and to emit paper money for their support, and was appointed one of the council of safety, to carry the several resolves into execution. In December convention 1775 he was appointed a delegate to congress, and gave his voice to raise a body of regular forces. On the 28th of June 1776, the convention authorized their delegates in congress to concur in declaring the colonies independent states, and to join in the forming a confederacy, and procuring foreign alliances. On the 4th of July 1776, he was re-appointed a delegate to congress, and on the 10th of November afterwards, he was left out of the delegation. No man acted more uniformly decisive than Mr. Alexander, until some time after he went to congress. It is supposed the attention and arts of some crafty Tories in Philadelphia first moderated his conduct, and alarmed his fears; and our defeat on Long-Island, (the 27th of August in the same year) completed his defection from the cause in which he embarked. His pretence was the declaration of independence, but in truth to save his life and fortune, (which he thought in danger) he gave up his integrity, and basely deserted his native country, and thousands of his countrymen whom he had persuaded and

influenced to take up arms, and infamously brands them as rebels; and for those very acts, which his declarations and example led them into, and he now accepts a commission to enrol a chosen band of halibuts to steal their property, and cut their throats. I have particularised the actions of this man, to remind my countrymen of his conduct; to awaken, if possible, the feelings of his guilty conscience; and to intimate to his British associates, to consider what confidence they can place in him, once their bitter enemy, and now their pretended friend thro' fear alone; for frequent have been his applications to this state for permission to return to his allegiance. Outlawed for treason, his property ought, without delay, to be seized and applied to the defence of the state, and if the process, as reported, has been irregular, it is the duty of the attorney-general to take proper measures for his conviction.

I hope our assembly, at their next session, will declare in those, who have deserted this country, since the war, and for the formation of our government, and who have by any act adhered to Great-Britain, British subjects, and as such confiscate their property. As for those who fled since, and joined the enemy, they are by law traitors, and I could wish a law would pass for their trial and execution as soon as they fall into our hands, without paying the least regard to their connections. Diligent enquiry ought to be made after all the refugees from this state, Addison, Boucher, Riddle, and Stevenson, of Prince-George's county, the four Dulany's, Lloyd, Walter, and the two Daniels, of Anne Arundel county. It is high time the public had their estates, either as British subjects, or as traitors. I would further propose, that by law it be declared, that if any person, without or with a commission from his Britannic majesty, shall plunder any citizen of this state, of his household furniture, or shall otherwise commit depredations within the state, contrary to the law and practice of civilized nations, such person shall be considered as a marauder, and if taken, hanged on the spot.

LEX TALIONIS.  
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Kent-Island, Feb. 26, 1781.  
WAS lost or stolen on Kent-Island, on Saturday the 24th instant, a china faced silver WATCH, maker's name, &c. as follows, W. Wilkinson, No. 7960, London. The person suspected of stealing the said watch, passed from Kent-Island to Annapolis on the 23rd instant, is an Englishman, about 29 or 32 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his dress unknown; had a knapsack at his back, and is supposed to be a deserter from the continental army. Whoever will deliver said watch to the printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

N. B. N. M. (the initial letters of the owner's name) are cut in cyphers on the back of said watch. 1 Paid

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.  
UNITED STATES LOTTERY.  
THE fourth class tickets whereof are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, at any time on or before the 12th day of April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes, for that purpose by that time, as none will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such as remain unrenewed on that day in this class. 6w  
JOHN DAVIDSON.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 22, 1781.

L O N D O N, November 2.

THE world is greatly divided, respecting the steps to be taken with Mr. Laurens. If deliberate treason and active rebellion are crimes against the State, his conduct certainly deserves the severest reprobation; yet such is the distraction of the times, that while one party sentence him to the scaffold, the other would vote him into parliament. Not only the strength and spirit of the contending parties, but the very justice of the war in which we are engaged will eventually decide by the fate of this captive, so that we cannot but be anxious to see whether government dare enforce the laws against the enemies of the nation, or if obstinacy of opposition is still powerful enough to avert their punishment, and raise them into popularity!

Nov. 14. General Arnold's letter to Lord George Germaine, which, it is said, will find way to the public, expressly says, that congress would not be able to stand their ground half an hour, if his lordship would publicly, and under authority, declare to America the terms that would be given to all the colonies. Sir Henry Clinton advises the same thing; and it is confidently said, that a declaration will be issued accordingly.

Every week teems now with something extraordinary and unlooked for! Surely the multitude of wonders will produce some event propitious to this island, ere long! In North-America, a rebel chief has revolted from his new masters, and raised the royal standard; but he has remained alone, that is, come like a common deserter, without bringing a single follower with him! for his desertion we have paid dear, in the ignominious, untimely death of a brave officer of distinguished rank and merit!

Expresses were sent off on Tuesday evening to all the different sea-ports throughout the kingdom, to prevent, if possible, the embarkation of the rebel major Tyler, against whom several informations are lodged for high treason.

Commodore Leslie, our naval commander at Gibraltar, has just written some a disagreeable confirmation of the political disposition of the emperor of Morocco towards the British, and an avowed predilection in favour of the Spanish. The English vessels are repeatedly taken under the very guns of Tangier, in spite of every remonstrance on the part of our consul.

R I C H M O N D, March 10.

Extract of a letter from High-Rochford, dated February 29.

"On the night of the 24th col. McCall surprised a subaltern's guard at Hart's-hill, killed 8, and wounded and took 9 prisoners. On the 25th general Pickens and lieutenant-colonel Lee, routed a body of near 300 Tories on the Haw-river, who were in arms to join the British army, killed upwards of 100, and wounded most of the rest, which has had a very happy effect on the disaffected."

Another letter, dated Guilford county, March 2, mentions, that lord Cornwallis in his retreat erected the British standard at Hillsborough; that a number of disaffected under the command of a colonel Pies, were resorting to it, when they were intercepted by general Pickens and lieutenant-colonel Lee, and that their commanding officer was among the slain; that lord Cornwallis after destroying every thing he could at Hillsborough, moved down the Haw-river; that general Greene was within six miles of him, that our

superiority in the goodness, though not in the number of cavalry prevented the enemy from moving with rapidity or foraging; that a large body of troops from Virginia had joined general Greene, and a great many more were on their march to join him.

In the morning of the 7th instant, a party of the British consisting of about 300 men, under the command of colonel Dundas, came over from Portsmouth to Newportnews in 13 flat bottomed boats, and then proceeded up Back-river in two divisions, with a view of getting provisions. In their rout, they came across the Liberty boat, which they boarded, and made prisoners the captain and eight hands; not being able to get her off, they destroyed all her sails, rigging, &c. About 40 militia being collected at a place called the Race-paths (about 8 miles from Hampton) fired upon them, and killed a lieutenant Salisbury of the Charon, and two others, and took five or six prisoners. Colonel Dundas had his horse shot under him. Our lots is colonel Mallory and five others killed, and one wounded. Colonel Curle, and William and Robert Armistead taken prisoners. After killing a few cattle, they returned to their shipping the next evening.

B O S T O N, February 22.

The following paragraph is taken from the London Evening post of the 14th of November, 1780:—"The public need not be alarmed at the suspension of payment at the Bank; it has taken place but for twice twenty-four hours, and ought to be attributed to the indisposition of the two cashiers, which happened at the same moment. The Bank now continues to pay as before, and those who are under the least uneasiness, may go there and receive as large sums as they judge proper. Measures are pursuing to prevent any such accident for the time to come. The stock-jobbers have indeed availed themselves of such a circumstance to make a considerable profit from it; but it is not to be doubted stocks will rise again, as soon as it is known that payments continue to be made with the greatest regularity."

March 1. We are well informed, that a merchant of character in England has lately wrote to his correspondent in America, to get insurance of his property on this side the water, as the insurers in London had broke for a million sterling more than they are able to pay.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina, nothing can exceed the face of misery in Charles-town and the district within 30 or 40 miles of that town, since it fell under the domination of Britain. Pretences have been found for breaking almost every article of the capitulation. An affecting proof is there seen, that no dependence is to be placed upon British promises and stipulations. Gentlemen of the first character and fortunes, in violation of the most solemn agreements, have been confined in prison ships, and sent to the garrison of Augustine. Many families, who a little while ago lived in affluence and splendor, are now reduced to beggary, and not allowed to sell the least article of their household furniture or other property, for their necessary subsistence. The conditions upon which the soldiers of the United States who defended that place surrendered, are totally disregarded, and those unfortunate men are now treated with the greatest inhumanity. It is even a crime in the eyes of the British government there, for a gentleman of feelings to speak to them, or afford the least alleviation to their sufferings. Whoever would see a specimen of the blessings to be expected from a surrender to the power with whom we are contending, let him go to Charles-town; there he will behold trade reduced, citizens impoverished and crouching to the soldier, property wrested from the owner, the residue precarious, and even life itself dependent on arbitrary will.

F I S H - K I L L, March 1.

Last week five of our brave whig lads, who had been down near Kingsbridge, on a scout, and brought up two prisoners, as they were on their way back, in a house near Tarry-town, were attacked by six of De Lancey's armed cow-thieves; our men had only their swords, with which they defended themselves, and obliged the ruffians to go off with precipitation; they then mounted their horses and pursued them, and though they dispersed, three of them were taken, which, with the other two, are now lodged in a secure place.

We learn that there is great confusion in New-York, and that two gentlemen had come out of the city, and cast themselves on the mercy of their country.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 7.

In pursuance of an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act to empower the delegates of this state in congress to subscribe and ratify the articles of confederation, the delegates of the said state, on Thursday last, at twelve o'clock, signed and ratified the articles of confederation, by which act THE CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was completed, each and every of the Thirteen States, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and by their delegates in congress ratified the same.

This happy event was immediately announced to the public by the discharge of the artillery on land, and the cannon of the shipping in the river Delaware.

At two o'clock his Excellency the President of Congress received on this occasion the congratulations of the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France, and of the legislative and executive bodies of this state, of the civil and military officers, sundry strangers of distinction in town, and of many of the principal inhabitants.

The evening was closed by an elegant exhibition of fire-works. The Ariel frigate, commanded by the gallant John Paul Jones, fired a feu de joye, and was beautifully decorated with a variety of streamers in the day, and ornamented with a brilliant appearance of lights in the night.

Thus will the first of March, 1781, be a day memorable in the annals of America, for the final ratification of the Confederation and perpetual Union of the Thirteen States of America—a union, begun by necessity, cemented by oppression and common danger, and now finally consolidated into a perpetual confederacy of these new and rising states; and thus the United States of America, having, amidst the calamities of a destructive war, established a solid foundation of greatness, are growing up into consequence among the nations, while their haughty enemy, Britain, with all her boasted wealth and grandeur, instead of bringing them to her feet, and reducing them to unconditional submission, finds her hopes blasted, her power crumbling to pieces, and the empire, which with over-bearing insolence and brutality she exercised on the ocean, divided among her insulted neighbours.



of major Postil, the other under captain Postil. The first to burn the enemy's stores at Thompson's; the other to burn those at Watboo-bridge. The captain has effected his orders with great spirit and good conduct. At Watboo there were 15 hogheads of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, salt and turpentine. He marched from there to Keithfield, near Monck's-corner, attacked a British guard, killed two, wounded three, took and brought off two surgeons, one quartermaster, one waggon-master, seven waggons, one steward, and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th, 23d, 33d, 63d, and 71st regiments. He had not one man injured. He burned at Keithfield 14 waggons loaded with soldiers' cloathing and baggage, 20 hogheads of rum, and retired with his prisoners."

*Extract of a letter from general Marian to general Greene, dated Black-river, February 2, 1781.*

"Major Postil, who was ordered to col. Thompson's, found no stores there. All had been carried away some few days before. But on his return he heard of a great quantity of rum, sugar, salt, flour, pork, soldiers' cloathing and baggage, at Marringault's ferry. The guard had gone after capt. Postil, and left only four men in a redoubt of wood; which the major took, and entirely destroyed all the stores and redoubt, without receiving any loss or hurt."

*Extract of a letter from major-general Greene, dated at Sherard's-ford, on Catawba river, January 31, 1781.*

"I have received intelligence, that 400 troops have sailed from Charles-town for Wilmington, in North-Carolina."

*Extract of a letter from colonel Drayton to major-general Greene, dated February 2, 1781.*

"On Monday evening, the 12th ult. the enemy's fleet appeared off. On Tuesday part got in; and the Thursday following the whole of them reached the first flats. The inhabitants of Wilmington then held a consultation on the propriety of meeting their foes with a flag, and concluded on it. In consequence they insisted on colonel Young, who commanded the militia, to withdraw the few he had (not more than 50) and leave the town to make their own terms. This he did, and on Saturday a flag was sent, with an offer to surrender as prisoners of war until exchanged. This the British answered, by taking possession of the town with two galleys and about 200 infantry on Monday, the 19th, at 12 o'clock."

**ANNAPOLIS, March 15.**

We are informed that the warehouses for the reception of tobacco on St. Mary's river, were set on fire on the 7th instant by a party sent on shore from two British ships, which lay in said river. The weather was thick and hazy, which prevented any discovery of them until their landing, when they pushed a detachment of 30 men to occupy the hill above the warehouses, whilst as many more below performed the burning work; they stayed about two hours, and on their departure plundered some of the neighbouring plantations of cattle and sheep. Upwards of two hundred hogheads of tobacco were destroyed.

March 10, 1781.

There are for SALE, at Whitehall plantation, near Annapolis,

SEVERAL very fine full blooded horses from three to six years old. Also a negro boy and two girls, very healthy, who have neither father nor mother, and are therefore offered for sale, the boy is more than eleven years old, one of the girls about nine, and the other almost six. Specie, or good bills of exchange on Great-Britain or France, will be most acceptable in payment.

JOHN RIDOUT.

West-river, March 2, 1781.  
**THIS** is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. *Edw. Sprigg, jun.*  
THOMAS MORTON, jun.

**C**AME to the plantation of John De Butts, before Christmas 1780, two yearlings and a calf about five months old, one of the yearlings, an heifer of a reddish colour, had part of one ear cut off, the other is now a young bull of a chefnut colour, without mark, the calf is yellow and white, also without mark. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

**TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.**

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

**W**HEREAS William Sowersby, keeper of a livery stable in this city, did on the 29th of November last, as he says, receive from John Hopkins, Esq; commissioner of the continental loan office for the state of Virginia, a package, the cover whereof was gray paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the loan officer aforesaid, to have contained bills of exchange, drawn on the American ministers in Europe, to wit, eight sets of exchange, containing four bills to a set, drawn on the honourable Benjamin Franklin, at the court of Versailles, and eight sets of exchange of four bills to a set, drawn on the honourable John Jay at the court of Madrid. The aforesaid William Sowersby further says, That at Bush-town in the state of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December last, he lost his saddle-bags with the package, in which were the bills aforesaid, and that he hath not since heard of them.

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

JOHN L. CLARKSON, sec. pro. tem.

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Kent-Island, Feb. 26, 1781.

**W**AS lost or stolen on Kent-Island, on Saturday the 24th instant, a china faced silver WATCH, maker's name, &c. as follows, W. Wilkinson, No. 7960, London. The person suspected of stealing the said watch, passed from Kent-Island to Annapolis on the 25th instant, is an Englishman, about 27 or 28 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his dress unknown; had a knapsack at his back, and is supposed to be a deserter from the continental army. Whoever will deliver said watch to the printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

N. B. N. M. (the initial letters of the owner's name) are cut in cyphers on the back of said watch.

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.

**UNITED STATES LOTTERY.**

**T**HE fourth class tickets whereof are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, at any time on or before the 12th day of April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes, for that purpose by that time, as none will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such as remain unrenewed on that day in this class.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Baltimore-town, Feb. 6, 1781.  
On Wednesday the 7th of March will be offered for sale, by the subscriber, who will attend for that purpose at Mr. Daniel Grant's tavern,

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

H. D. GOUGH.

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

Per order,  
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

**B**ROKE gaol yesterday evening made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 11th July last, by the name of GEORGE the property of John Nelson, (I have since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair of linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning he is much stricken in years, and talks English; had on a country linen shirt and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get the same, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me one dollar foreverly mile above thirty.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

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

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

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

Calvert county, Feb. 23, 1781.

**W**ILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash, in specie, on Monday the 26th of March, if fair, not, the next fair day, on the premises agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr. Joseph Ireland, late of the aforesaid county, deceased. negroes, stock, and household furniture. It will be expected all persons who have any claims against the aforesaid deceased's estate, will bring them in on the day of sale legally authenticated, as they may be discharged by JAMES SEWELL, } executors.  
JAMES MORSELL, jun.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE arresting the person, and  
searching the private papers of  
a citizen, upon suspicion only,  
without any proof of dis-  
affection, ought not to be ex-  
tended, especially in a free government,  
to a general power, and a very pro-  
pious belief of criminal conduct a-  
gainst the state. Personal liberty ought  
to be held sacred, and the power  
not to be suffered to inspect the  
correspondence or domestic con-  
fidentiality of individuals. This general rule  
ought to be invariably observed, to pre-  
serve private faith and friendship, and to  
secure the peace and happiness of families,  
which might be destroyed by the discovery  
of domestic transactions to the knowledge  
of the malicious world. This rule has  
been relaxed in all governments, when-  
ever their safety required: I am of opinion,  
that the assembly were well justified in  
giving such a power in our governor and  
council, during the present war, to detect  
internal foes, by whose arts, connec-  
tions and secret correspondence with our  
enemies, we have suffered so extremely.  
The late exercise of this power in the case  
of Mr. Garland Callis, and Mr. Overton  
Car, of Prince George's county, meets  
my warmest approbation; and I take the  
liberty to lay the conduct of those gentle-  
men before the public, for their informa-  
tion, and to save Mr. Callis the trouble  
of impudently requesting liberty of our  
executive to publish his case to the world.  
The reverend Mr. Henry Addison, of  
Prince George's county, left this state in  
the fall of 1775, and went to England,  
where he disapproved of our resistance to  
the acts of the king and parliament of  
Great Britain. His influence, as far as it  
extended, was exerted against every spi-  
ritual measure to save us from the tyranny  
of Britain. He pretended to deny the  
power of parliament to tax America, but  
disapproved of every public mea-  
sure which would probably prevent it.  
In word, he was an enemy to us and  
to the cause, and in his old age he forsook  
his native country, his family and friends,  
to follow his fidelity to his royal master  
and his love of foreignness, and his aversion to  
separation from his rebellious subjects.  
He accepted of a curacy in Shropshire,  
and by other unbecoming acts made his  
name to be considered a British ally.  
Intolerable pride hurried him away to  
friends in Britain, and his insatiable  
curiosity induced him to attempt his return  
to Maryland. He relied on the easy for-  
bearing temper of his countrymen, and  
the influence of his connections, being re-  
turned to many gentlemen of family and  
name, the greater part of whom are  
known to be disaffected and tories. In  
the last he arrived in New York, and  
sent by letter to the governor, to per-  
mit him, with his son (who he knew had  
been one of the militia in camp in Kent)  
to visit his native country; and desired,  
being an old man broken  
age and infirmities, he might find a  
friendly reception among his ancestors. If this was  
his motive for his request to return,  
did he not desert his native land,  
at the hour of her distress? But he left  
with all the spiritual pride, and all the  
incurable resentment of a priest; his op-  
position in soliciting to return is to  
his fortune, which he begins to think  
danger. But "he loves his country,  
and will never cease to love her," and  
therefore he opposed her virtuous strug-  
gle for freedom, and fled from her af-

fiance. That he loves that he adores,  
the dirty acres in Prince George's and  
Frederick counties, no man can doubt,  
who knows him; but credulity itself can-  
not believe, that he has any spark of af-  
fection for his country, or any man in it,  
but his connections and tory friends.  
The house of delegates (without one vote  
passed) in his favour rejected his applica-  
tion; and the whigs of Prince George's  
county petitioned against his ever return-  
ing to this state. His philosophic mind  
may draw consolation even from this event,  
and there is little doubt, but he  
will urge this cruelty in his country, as a  
recommendation to Sir Harry Clinton, the  
worthy mayor of New York, and his  
friend Tony Stewart, the most insolent  
of all the refugees, and the other British  
worthies in that city.  
Mr. Garland Callis (who married Mr.  
Addison's daughter) after the house of  
delegates refused to permit Mr. Addison  
to return to this state, went in January  
last to Elizabeth-town, in New Jersey,  
without leave, and there had an interview  
with Mr. Addison and his son, and re-  
ceived from them letters from the reverend  
Mr. Boucher to Overton Carr, Ralph  
Forster, and Benedict Calvert, Esqrs. and  
from other refugees and tories in England  
to their brethren in this state, which he  
brought down and delivered. This being  
discovered, and making some noise, Mr.  
Callis collected the letters, and enclosed  
them to the governor. Soon after Mr.  
Callis returned from Elizabeth-town, he  
went to the Delaware state, and made in-  
terest with the assembly to permit Mr.  
Addison and son to reside there; and in  
the month of February he wrote Mr. Ad-  
dison, "that he had consulted every per-  
son in power in that state, who generally  
agreed to receive him and his son; and  
that Mr. R. (meaning Caesar Rodney,  
Esq., the president of the state) had offered  
to give from under his hand, if necessary,  
to assure the certainty of his being receiv-  
ed, notwithstanding the determination of  
the H. ———." Mr. Callis further  
added, "that he had every assurance, that  
Mr. Addison would be received in Dela-  
ware with the utmost politeness." It is  
said, Mr. Callis applied twice to the as-  
sembly of Delaware, and that his request  
was rejected the first time by only one  
voice; what was the fate of his second ap-  
plication is not known, but very probably  
it was refused. I cannot believe Mr.  
Rodney ever gave Mr. Callis the promise  
\* In Kingston's Royal Gazette of the 20th  
of February last, Tony Stewart, after in-  
forming the public of his resignation (to which  
I agree with his friend parson Addison he  
will give ready and universal belief) never  
to give up, with his own consent, any so-  
lutions which his royal master had bestowed  
him with, in testimony of his loyalty; with  
conspicuous impudence adds, "and so far  
from soliciting, I am likewise resolved,  
whatever may be the consequences, never to  
accept permission to live under the protection  
of a set of men, who have upbraid their  
swords against the bell of sovereignty; and  
by persisting in a wicked rebellion have  
brought ruin on this once happy country." A  
Scotsman, descended from an illegitimate  
branch of the Stuart family, to boot of his  
loyalty to the present tyrant of Great Britain!  
If Tony Stewart was sincere, they must  
proceed from affection to the names of his  
set of sovereigns, and not any attachment to his  
person. At the very time of Tony's publication,  
he was earnestly soliciting the execution of  
this state to permit his wife and children to  
return, to live under the protection of these  
whom he insolently calls rebels.

mentioned, and the conduct of those  
members of the Delaware assembly, who  
voted to receive the refugees from this  
state, was highly exceptionable, and no  
evidence of their loyalty.  
On the 27th of September, 1779, Mr.  
Anthony Addison, son of the reverend  
refugee, in virtue of a power of  
attorney from him, conveyed to Mr. Callis  
the lands of his father in Prince George's  
county, and a great number of negroes.  
This conveyance was fraudulent, and  
made with design to evade the payment of  
the treble tax, and to save the parson's  
estate from confiscation. On the 21st of  
last January, the reverend refugee, at El-  
izabeth-town, executed a deed of all his  
real and personal property in this state to  
his son Anthony, with a power of revo-  
cation, and Mr. Callis was one of the  
witnesses to the deed.  
In the month of September 1775, the  
reverend Mr. Jonathan Boucher departed  
this state, and for the same motives which  
influenced his friend Mr. Addison, and  
he also was rewarded with a curacy in  
England for his loyalty. This reverend  
gentleman's political character was well  
established, before he fled a country, in  
which he raised himself from a poor pa-  
dagogus, to an affluent fortune. His let-  
ters prove his constant correspondence  
with Mr. Overton Carr, and his frequent  
writing to Ralph Forster, and Benedict  
Calvert, Esqrs. two nonjurers and tories  
of Prince George's county; and that the  
disaffected in this state, maintain a con-  
stant correspondence with the refugees in  
Great Britain. This reverend gentle-  
man's letters are full of bitterness and re-  
sentment against this country; his dis-  
course is very libelous, such as "Barba-  
rian, &c. &c. and every letter breathed  
sedition. In his letter to Mr. Carr, in  
the month of July 1780, he advises him  
"to exert himself, if opportunity offers,  
as he neither wants funds nor principles;  
but spirit and activity;" and in his letter  
of January 1781, he advises Mr. Carr,  
and his good friend Ralph Forster, to tell  
themselves as few as ever they can." His  
conduct in discharging his debts to the  
loan office, and to his other creditors in  
continental (by his agent Mr. Overton  
Carr) proves his attention to worldly mat-  
ters, and his paying his friend Mr. J—  
the cash lent him when in distress, in de-  
preciated continental, spines his honour  
and gratitude; and his intention to dis-  
charge his debt to Mrs. O— in the de-  
preciated paper, will give a further testi-  
mony of his integrity. His fraudulent  
conveyance of his estate by his attorney  
Mr. Overton Carr, to his brother Mr.  
Garland Carr, could have been proved  
without his letters to Overton Carr, in one  
of which, in the month of July 1778, he  
writes, "that Mr. B— of Annapolis,  
(and I hint to Mr. B— to drop this  
correspondence) had kindly applied him  
of the intended confiscation bill; that he  
found some comfort in reflecting, that all  
his property was then, in fact, Mr. O-  
verton Carr's, and that he could take such  
steps as might secure it, without any part of  
(Mr. Boucher) should take." The bond  
from Mr. Garland Carr for the recon-  
veyance (drawn by William Cook, Esq., a  
nonjuror and tory, and who was pious,  
and probably advised the conveyance)  
would be conclusive evidence of the fraud.  
From the above facts will Mr. Callis  
presume to justify his conduct, or can any  
man doubt the political principles of either  
him, or Mr. Overton Carr? They are  
certainly both tories, and agents for two  
refugee parsons, both of them our bitter  
enemies, and they have been their instru-

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March 10. Tuesday last arrived captain M'Clenahan, in three weeks from Dominica, who informs that it was reported there, that after the arrival of admiral Hood at St. Lucia, the English fleet put to sea, and that eight of them went to St. Bassa, and it was said they had taken the island and seized all the vessels of what nation soever in that road. He further adds, that accounts were received at Dominica, that the English had seized all the Dutch vessels in their ports, and where ever else they could lay their hands on them in Europe.

March 11. Saturday morning last arrived here the brig Hibernia, captain Collins, in twenty-two days from Port-au-Prince. By this vessel we learn, that a schooner (belonging to North-Carolina) arrived at that port from St. Eustatia, which she left while the British fleet lay off that island, having blocked up a number of American vessels then lying there. That the British fleet, amounting to 6 or 7 ships of the line and a number of frigates and privateers, arrived about the 3d or 4th ult. That while he was there but one gun was fired, from one of the men of war, at an American ship, who had her colours still flying, and the whole were drawn up in a line, seeming determined to defend themselves, if possible, against so very superior a force. That the captain of this schooner, seeing an opening where but one frigate was stationed, resolved to run out to sea, and escape by that means if he found it practicable, and accordingly came to sail; the frigate gave chase, and he run under a small fort, which fired on the frigate. He was chased nine hours by the frigate and a cutter, but finally got clear. The captain added, that after he got out to sea he heard a heavy firing, and saw a great smoke arise from the island. It was said Sir George Rodney commanded the British ships on this buccannery expedition.

The Carolina captain was qualified before the French governor as to the truth of the intelligence, of which the above is the substance.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12.

Two of the enemy's ships now lie off the mouth of this harbour, where they have been for several days, imagined for the purpose of detaining the troops now here, and receiving run-away negroes, a number having already gone on board.

\* The inspectors of tobacco throughout the state are requested to inform the printers hereof, what number of crop and transfer notes will be necessary at the warehouse or warehouses in which they are respectively appointed, in order that they may be ready when applied for.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherwise not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what clothing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

West-river, March 3, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior.

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

BY an act passed in session of assembly, entitled, A supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, it is enacted, "That the new bills of credit emitted by this state, and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this state, shall be received at the rate of one dollar of the said bills for one half a Spanish milled dollar, if tendered before the first day of April next, by persons entitled to pay in money, for the part of the tax payable the tenth day of April next, or for the whole year's tax to be paid under the said act."

THOMAS DORSEY,  
JOHN WEBBS,  
RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.  
THOMAS WATKINS,  
CHARLES WALLACE,  
Commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

March 12, 1781.

WHEREAS the general assembly at their last session did enact, "That the following LOTS, to wit, No. 11, 38, 40, and 41, in Baltimore-town, and the land adjoining or near to Baltimore-town, belonging to the heirs of Edward Forrester, late of the kingdom of Ireland; the property of Anthony Bacon, John Eversfield, George and Andrew Buchanan, James Brown and company, Mackie, Spiers, and company, Mackie, Spiers, French, and company, James Christie, John Buchanan, John Glatford and company, the heirs of Samuel Hyde, the heirs of Thomas Bladen, all of Great-Britain," should be sold at auction:

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the property late belonging to any or all of the aforesaid persons, lying in or adjoining to Baltimore-town, will be exposed to sale on Wednesday the 4th of April next, at the court-house in said town, on the following terms, viz. One fifth part of the purchase money to be paid in specie within three weeks from the day of sale, the remaining four fifths in the new bills of credit emitted by this state and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this state, one half to be paid in two months, the other half within four months from the day of sale.

By order of the commissioners,  
THOMAS YATES, auctioneer.  
N.B. The commissioners appointed to preserve confiscated British property are now attending in Baltimore-town.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then through the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, there to intersect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Puer's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderon's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,  
M. PUE,  
JOSHUA HOWARD.

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

By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1775, be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday the first day of May next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of ter-work, known by the name of the CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, Anne-Arundel county, about 10 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or 15 miles by land, with supply roads of land containing 483 acres more or less, are, where the furnace stands, a stone dwelling house, kitchen, mill, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, hickory, and chestnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all the creeks. About 100 acres are cleared round the furnace, and two or three tenements on different tracts rented in the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, the lands shewn on application to Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. To begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a.m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,  
MICHAEL PUE,  
W. GOODWIN,  
W. BUCHANAN,  
ELEANOR DORSEY.

200 Dollars

#### B A D G E R

COVERS this season at Belair, Prince-George's county, at 10 shillings hard cash, or the exchange, mare, and a state dollar the groom.

Badger is five years old this spring, dark gray, full fifteen hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a horse. He was got by governor Eden imported horse Badger, who was got by lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, his dam by Black and all Black, and his grand-dam by Childers.

Badger's dam was got by Samuel Galoway, Esquire's, Selim, his grand-dam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great grand-dam by Cartouch, his great great grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great great great grand-dam by Sedbury, his great great great great grand-dam by Childers, out of a barb mare.

Good pasturage for mares at a dollar a week, but I will not be answerable in case of loss.

The money to be paid before the horse is led out of the stable.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Patowmack, Prince-George's county, March 15, 1781.

THE beautiful ARABIAN HORSE will cover this season at my plantation near Piscataway, at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco clear of cash, not to be inspected lower down Patuxent river than Benedict's warehouse, nor lower down Patowmack than Port-Tobacco, to be of the present year's inspection.

This beautiful animal was imported from Arabia, and is allowed by the judges to be one of the finest horses ever seen upon this continent; he is full fifteen hands high, and proportionably made, his stock are remarkable for strength and beauty. I have fine pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and I promise the greatest care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. The tobacco is expected before the mares are taken away.

W. LYLES, junior.



ments of fraud. I think the governor and council were too mild to them and their lenity will rather encourage, than deter the disaffected. A firm decided conduct, with regard to tories, will make government respected; any favour or indulgence shown to them will render it contemptible. The tories may rely their conduct is observed, and shall be made public, whenever necessary; and I hope our executive will give no cause of complaint, to the whigs of this state, for an improper compliance: or an ill-judged, or ill-timed exertion of compassion to the refugees, or their tory friends. That Mr. Callis, or Mr. Carr (who married the sister of Mr. Boucher's wife, the niece of Mr. Addison) should find a number of friends to be their security, I did not wonder; but I was mortified to see the sheriff of Prince-George's county officiously offer himself, and enter their security. Unless the sheriffs of Prince-George's and Frederick counties collect the treble tax from the property of the two refugee parsons, they shall hear of it.

#### A BYE-STANDER.

From the London-Gazette extraordinary.  
At the court at St. James's, the 10th of December, 1780.

#### P R E S E N T,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.

**H**IS majesty, having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the states general of the United Provinces, and their subjects, as set forth in his royal manifesto of this date, and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects, of the states general of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid states general, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and to present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions of the aforesaid states general; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance

of, and judicially to proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the states general of the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid states general; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

#### BASSETTERRE, (St. Christopher's) February 10.

By the ship which brought the Dutch soldiers and other prisoners to this island, we are informed, that the fleet of vessels amounting to 27 in number, bound to Holland, under convoy of the Dutch admiral, which took its departure only two days before the capture of St. Eustatius, was all brought back in safety to that road by a detachment admiral Rodney had dispatched for that purpose. That the Dutch admiral was killed by the first broadside, and after a very short but smart engagement, the whole flock.

Yesterday evening about six o'clock appeared off this road, a brig with a signal of a white jack at her fore-top-mast-head, on which the fire ship and frigate that were here immediately got under way and proceeded with the brig, supposing for St. Eustatius. Various are the conjectures upon it, as report says, there was a fleet seen to leeward of Martinico.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

By authentic intelligence from the eastward we learn, that the French Squadron sailed from Newport the 8th instant, and the British fleet put to sea from Gardiner's bay two days afterwards.

Yesterday arrived here a prize brig, late belonging to Baltimore, laden with flour; she was re-taken by captain Sutton, in a letter of marque from this port, having been taken by a British cruiser on her voyage to the West-Indies.

Also arrived the brig Amelia, late commanded by captain Lindsay, from St. Kitts bound to London, prize to the Felicity and Antelope letters of marque, belonging to Baltimore.

This vessel brings us a confirmation of the very important intelligence respecting St. Eustatius being taken by the British fleet on the 3d ult. The particulars we learn are, that all the property on the island was seized on by admiral Rodney, whether belonging to English, Dutch or American merchants. That the Dutch island of Curacao had also been seized by the British admiral, who had sent a number of his prisoners to St. Kitts in transports, and that a report prevailed in the West-Indies of the British having cut out upward of 150 sail of Dutch vessels from the Texel, in Europe.

A passenger on board the Amelia prize says he was at Antigua on the 8th of February, when war was formally declared against the states general.

West-river, March 2, 1781.  
**T**HIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward sprigg, junior.

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

BY an act passed last session of the assembly, entitled, A supplement to the act for raising the supplies for the year 1780, it is enacted, That the new bills of credit emitted in this state, and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this state, shall be received at the rate of one dollar of the new bills for one half a Spanish milled dollar, if tendered before the first day of April next, by persons entitled to pay in money for the part of the tax payable the first day of April next, or for the whole year's tax to be paid under the said act.

THOMAS DORSEY,  
JOHN WEEM,  
RICHARD HARWOOD,  
THOMAS WATKINS,  
CHARLES WALLACE,  
Commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

March 15, 1781.

**W**HEREAS the general assembly at their last session did enact, That the following LOTS, to-wit: No. 11, 38, 40, and 41, in Baltimore-town, and the land adjoining or near Baltimore-town, belonging to the heirs of Edward Fotherrell, late of the kingdom of Ireland; the property of Anthony Bacon, John Eversfield, George and Andrew Buchanan, James Bown and company, Mackie, Spiers, and company, Mackie, Spiers, French, and company, James Christie, John Buchanan, John Glasford and company, the heirs of Samuel Hyatt, the heirs of Thomas Bladen, all of Great-Britain, should be sold at auction.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the property late belonging to any or all of the aforesaid persons, lying in or near Baltimore-town, will be exposed to sale on Wednesday the 24th of April next, at the court-house in said town, on the following terms, viz. One fifth part of the purchase money to be paid in specie within three weeks from the day of sale; the remaining four fifths in the new bills of credit emitted by this state and the continental bills of credit emitted in this state, one half to be paid in two months, the other half within four months from the day of sale.

By order of the commissioners,  
THOMAS YATES, auctioneer.  
N.B. The commissioners appointed to preserve confiscated British property are now attending in Baltimore-town.

#### TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD.

Kent-Island, Feb. 26, 1781.  
**W**AS lost or stolen on Kent-Island on Saturday the 24th instant, a china faced silver WATCH, maker's name, &c. as follows, W. Wilkinson No. 7960, London. The person suspected of stealing the said watch, passed from Kent-Island to Annapolis on the 25th instant, is an Englishman, about 27 or 28 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his dress unknown; had a knapsack at his back, and is supposed to be a deserter from the continental army. Whoever will deliver said watch to the printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

N.B. N.M. (the initial letters of the owner's name) are cut in cyphers on the back of said watch.

**C**AME to the plantation of John De Butts, before Christmas 1780 two yearlings and a calf about five months old, one of the yearlings, an heifer of reddish colour, had part of one ear cut off, the other is now a young bull of chestnut colour, without mark, the calf is yellow and white, also without mark. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.