

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, O C T O B E R I, 1779.

## CIRCULAR LETTER from the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to their CONSTITUENTS.

*Friends and Fellow-Citizens!*  
 No governments raised on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the state are the servants of the people, and not the masters of those from whom they derive authority; it is their duty to inform their fellow citizens of the state of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public measures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them successful. This duty ceases not, even in times of the most perfect peace, order and tranquillity, when the safety of the commonwealth is neither endangered by force or seduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery, or misguided ambition from within. At this season, therefore, we find ourselves in a particular manner impressed with a sense of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a subject much misrepresented, and respecting which dangerous as well as erroneous notions have been held and propagated: we can your finances.

The ungrateful despotism and inordinate lust of domination which marked the unnatural designs of the British king and his venal parliament to enslave the people of America, reduced you to the necessity of either asserting your rights by arms, or ingloriously passing under the yoke of a nobly preferred war. Armies were then to be raised, paid and supplied: money became necessary for these purposes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was raised among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were essential; of these you were also destitute. So circumstanced, you had no other resource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were issued on the credit of this bank, and your faith was pledged for their redemption. After a considerable number of these had circulated, loans were solicited, and offices for the purpose established. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it is as follows:

	Dollars.
Bills emitted and circulating,	159,948,880
Monies borrowed before the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable in France,	7,345,196 <sup>67</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Monies borrowed since the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable here,	26,188,909
Money due abroad, not exactly known—the balances not having been transmitted, supposed to be about	4,000,000

For your further satisfaction we shall order a particular account of the several emissions, with the times limited for their redemption, and also of the several loans, the interest allowed on each, and the terms assigned for their payment, to be prepared and published.

The taxes have as yet brought into the treasury no more than 3,027,360; so that all the monies supplied to congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars and 79 cents, that being the sum of the loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved "that we would on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills two hundred millions of dollars; and at the same time emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars; and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to complete the two hundred millions above mentioned; we on the third day of September instant further resolved, that we would emit such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate supplies could otherwise be obtained; relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expenses incident to the war, the depreciation of the cur-

rency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and taxes; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these states that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early the next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprise you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans and to assuage your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will soon be laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing the supplies already required, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we entreat your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our case. The moment the sum in circulation exceeded what was necessary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the surplus increased; and that proportion would hold good until the sum emitted should become so great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or stock, on the credit of which the bills were issued. Supposing, therefore, that 30,000,000 was necessary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had issued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: but the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion, and that excess is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by lessening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it shall be reduced to the sum necessary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more serious subject, and merits minute investigation. A distrust (however occasioned) entertained by the minds of the people either in the ability or inclination of the United States to redeem their bills is the cause of it. Let us enquire how far reason will justify a distrust in the ability of the United States.

The ability of the United States must depend on two things: first, the success of the present revolution, and secondly, on the sufficiency of the natural wealth, value and resources of the country.

That the time has been when honest men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the success of the present revolution, we admit; but that period is passed. The independence of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitless as the raging of the waves which beat against their cliffs. Let those who are still afflicted with these doubts consider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending against a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people sold to and betrayed by their own representatives; against a prince governed by his passions and a ministry without confidence or wisdom; against armies half paid and generals half trusted; against a government equal only to plans of plunder, confiscation and murder—a government by the most impious violations of the rights of religion, justice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of Heaven and revolting from the protection of Providence. Against the fury of these enemies you made successful resistance, when single, alone, and friendless, in the days of weakness and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after hav-

ing separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safe through a sea of blood, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption unfinished, and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppression, from whose tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a stretched-out arm?

In close alliance with one of the most powerful nations in Europe which has generously made our cause her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Instead of acquiring accessions of territory by conquest, the limits of her empire daily contract: her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her standards, wrested from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops? and how great is the number of those, who, sent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In short, whoever considers that these states are daily increasing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are established; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furnish them with ample supplies; that the Spanish monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treasury overflowing with wealth, has entered the lists against Britain; that the other European nations, often insulted by her pride, and alarmed by the strides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland, wearied with her oppressions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland displeased and uneasy at her edicts:—Whoever considers these things, instead of doubting the issue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the sure and certain prospect of success.

This point being established, the next question is whether the natural wealth, value and resource of the country will be equal to the payment of the debt?

Let us suppose for the sake of argument, that at the conclusion of the war, the emissions should amount to 100,000,000, that exclusive of supplies from taxes, which will not be inconsiderable, the loans should amount to 100,000,000, then the whole national debt of the United States would be 200,000,000. There are at present 3,000,000 of inhabitants in the thirteen states: three hundred million of dollars divided among three million of people would give to each person one hundred dollars: and is there an individual in America unable in the course of eighteen or twenty years to pay it again? Suppose the whole debt assessed, as it ought to be, on the inhabitants in proportion to their respective estates, what would then be the share of the poorer people? Perhaps not ten dollars. Besides, as this debt will not be payable immediately, but probably twenty years allotted for it, the number of inhabitants by that time in America will be far more than double their present amount. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country increased almost in the ratio of compound interest. By natural population they doubled every twenty years, and how great may be the host of emigrants from other countries cannot be ascertained. We have the highest reason to believe the number will be immense. Suppose that only ten thousand should arrive the first year after the war, what will those ten thousand with their families count in twenty years time?—Probably double the number. This observation applies with proportionable force to the emigrants of every successive year. Thus you see great part of your debt will be payable not merely by the present number of inhabitants, but by that number swelled and increased by the natural population of the present inhabitants, by multitudes of emigrants daily arriving from other countries, and by the natural population of those successive emigrants, so that every person's share of the debt will be constantly diminishing by others coming in to pay a proportion of it.

There are advantages which none but young countries enjoy. The number of inhabitants in every country in Europe remains nearly the same from one century to another. No country can produce more people than it can sustain, and ex-



ry country, if free and cultivated, will produce as many as it can maintain. Hence we may form some idea of the future population of these states. Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated, and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence and obscurity to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce, and boast delightful villas, gilded spires, and spacious cities rising on their banks.

Thus much for the number of persons to pay the debt. The next point is their *ability*. They who enquire how many millions of acres are contained only in the settled part of North America, and how much each acre is worth, will acquire very enlarged and yet very inadequate ideas of the value of this country. But those who will carry their enquiries further, and learn that we heretofore paid an annual tax to Britain of three millions sterling in the way of trade, and still grew rich; that our commerce was then confined to her; that we were obliged to carry our commodities to her market, and consequently to sell them at her price; that we were compelled to purchase foreign commodities at her stores, and on her terms, and were forbid to establish any manufactories incompatible with her views of gain; that in future the whole world will be open to us, and we shall be at liberty to purchase from those who will sell on the best terms, and to sell to those who will give the best prices; that as the country encreases in number of inhabitants and cultivation, the productions of the earth will be proportionably encreased, and the riches of the whole proportionably greater: whoever examines the force of these and similar observations, must smile at the ignorance of those who doubt the ability of the United States to redeem their bills.

Let it also be remembered that paper money is the only kind of money which cannot "shake unto itself wings and fly away." It remains with us, it will not forsake us, it is always ready and at hand for the purpose of commerce or taxes, and every industrious man can find it. On the contrary, should Britain like Nineveh (and for the same reason) yet find mercy, and escape the storm ready to burst upon her, she will find her national debt in a very different situation. Her territory diminished, her people wasted, her commerce ruined, her monopolies gone, she must provide for the discharge of her immense debt by taxes to be paid in specie, in gold or silver, perhaps now buried in the mines of Mexico or Peru, or still concealed in the brooks and rivulets of Africa or Indostan.

Having shewn that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the United States to pay their debt, let us next enquire whether as much can be said for their inclination.

Under this head three things are to be attended to:

1st. Whether and in what manner the faith of the United States has been pledged for the redemption of their bills.

2d. Whether they have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem them—and

3d. Whether, admitting the two former propositions, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith.

1st. It must be evident to every man who reads the journals of congress or looks at the face of one of their bills, that congress have pledged the faith of their constituents for the redemption of them. And it must be equally evident, not only that they had authority to do so, but that their constituents have actually ratified their acts, by receiving their bills, passing laws establishing their currency, and punishing those who counterfeit them. So that it may with truth be said that the people have pledged their faith for the redemption of them not only collectively by their representatives, but individually.

2d. Whether the United States have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem their bills, is a question which calls for more full discussion.

Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have laboured to raise doubts on this head. They argue that the confederation of the states remains yet to be perfected; that the union may be dissolved; congress be abolished, and each state resuming its delegated powers proceed in future to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent state. In such an event, say they, the continental bills of credit, created and supported by the union, would die with it. This position being assumed, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices, and many other arguments equally plausible and equally fallacious. Examine this matter.

For every purpose essential to the defence of

these states in the progress of the present war, and necessary to the attainment of the objects of it, these states now are as fully, legally and absolutely confederated, as it is possible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who composed the congress in 1774, 1775, and part of 1776. You will find that they establish an union for the express purpose of opposing the oppressions of Britain and obtaining redress of grievances. On the 4th of July 1776, your representatives in congress, perceiving that nothing less than unconditional submission would satisfy our enemies, did in the name of the people of the thirteen united colonies declare them to be free and independent states, and "for the SUPPORT of that declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, did mutually pledge to each other their LIVES, their FORTUNES and their SACRED HONOUR." Was ever confederation more formal, more solemn or explicit? It has been expressly assented to and ratified by every state in the union.—Accordingly, for the direct SUPPORT of this declaration, that is for the support of the independence of these states, armies have been raised, and bills of credit emitted and loans made to pay and supply them. The redemption therefore of these bills, the payment of these debts, and the settlement of the accounts of the several states for expenditures or services for the common benefit and in this common cause, are among the objects of this confederation; and consequently while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, so far as it may respect such objects, be dissolved, consistent with the laws of God or man.

But we are persuaded, and our enemies will find, that our union is not to end here. They are mistaken when they suppose us kept together only by a sense of present danger. It is a fact which they only will dispute, that the people of these states were never so cordially united as at this day. By having been obliged to mix with each other, former prejudices have worn off, and their several manners become blended. A sense of common permanent interest, mutual affection (having been brethren in affliction), the ties of consanguinity daily extending, constant reciprocity of good offices, similarity in language, in governments, and therefore in manners, the importance, weight and splendor of the union, all conspire in forming a strong chain of connection, which must for ever bind us together. The united provinces of the Netherlands and the united cantons of Switzerland became free and independent under circumstances very like ours: their independence has been long established, and yet their confederacies continue in full vigour. What reason can be assigned why our union should be less lasting? or why should the people of these states be supposed less wise than the inhabitants of those? You are not uninformed that a plan for a perpetual confederation has been prepared and that twelve of the thirteen states have already acceded to it. But enough has been said to shew that for every purpose of the present war, and all things incident to it, there does at present exist a perfect solemn confederation, and therefore that the states now are and always will be in political capacity to redeem their bills, pay their debts, and settle their accounts.

3d. Whether, admitting the ability and political capacity of the United States to redeem their bills, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

It is with great regret and reluctance that we can prevail upon ourselves to take the least notice of a question which involves in it a doubt so injurious to the honour and dignity of America.

The enemy, aware that the strength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an absurd and fanciful line of distinction between the congress and the people, and to create an opinion and a belief that their interests and views were different and opposed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions that have been forged and propagated by disguised emissaries and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded the notable discovery that as the congress made the money they also can destroy it; and that it will exist no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not surprising that in a free country, where the tongues and pens of such people are and must be licensed, such political heresies should be inculcated and diffused, but it is really astonishing that the mind of a single virtuous citizen in America should be influenced by

them. It certainly cannot be necessary to remind you that your representatives here are chosen from among yourselves; that you are ought to be acquainted with their several characters; that they are sent here to speak your sentiments, and that it is constantly in your power to remove such as do not. You surely are convinced that it is no more in their power to annihilate your money than your independence, and that any act of theirs for either of those purposes would be null and void.

We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honour of every true American were we to adduce many arguments to shew the baseness or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt faithless republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations, like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea; her citizens know for what purpose these emissions were made, and have repeatedly pledged their faith for the redemption of them: they are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed; they must therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who suppose the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honour and the interest of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support or permit so ruinous, so disgraceful a measure. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible situation. Impelled by malice, and the suggestions of chagrin and disappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or seduce us to commit this unpardonable sin, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a by-word among the nations. Apprised of these consequences, knowing the value of national character, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honour, it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.

If then neither our ability or inclination to discharge the public debt, are justly questionable, let our conduct correspond with this confidence, and let us rescue our credit from its present imputations. Had the attention of America to this object been unremitting, had taxes been seasonably imposed and collected, had proper loans been made, had laws been passed and executed for punishing those who maliciously endeavoured to injure the public credit; had these and many other things equally necessary been done, and had our currency, notwithstanding all these efforts, declined to its present degree of depreciation, our case would indeed have been deplorable. But as these exertions have not been made we may yet experience the good effects which naturally result from them. Our former negligences therefore should now animate us with hope, and teach us not to despair of removing by vigilance and application the evils which supineness and inattention have produced.

It has been already observed that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have resolved to stop the press, and to call upon you for supplies by loans and taxes. You are in capacity to afford them, and are bound by the strongest ties to do it. Leave us not therefore without supplies, nor let in that flood of evils which would follow from such a neglect. It would be an event most grateful to our enemies, and depend upon it they will redouble their artifices and industry to compass it. Be therefore upon your guard, and examine well the policy of every measure and the evidence of every report that may be proposed or mentioned to you before you adopt the one or believe the other. Recollect that it is the price of the liberty, the peace and the safety of yourselves and posterity, that now is required—that peace, liberty and safety, for the attainment and security of which you have so often and so solemnly declared your readiness to sacrifice your lives and fortunes. The war, though drawing fast to a successful issue, still rages. Distant to leave the whole business of your defence to your ally. Be mindful that the brightest prospects may be clouded, and that prudence bids us be prepared for every event. Provide therefore for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace shall lead them home, and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have been appreciated and preserved. Humanity as well as justice makes this demand upon you, the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherless children, whose whose support has been placed in your hands and melted away, have doubtless reached

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you—take care that they ascend no higher. Kneel therefore; strive who shall do most for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotism which at the mention of disgrace and slavery blazed throughout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honestly and gloriously.—Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became infolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almost adoring the splendour of her rising.

By the unanimous order of CONGRESS,  
JOHN JAY, President.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1779.

#### NEW BERN, Sept. 6.

Since our last, arrived here the schooner John, captain Dames, from Cape François, who brings the following most important account:

That he sailed from the cape in company with count d'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 23 sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, and ten frigates, having on board 5000 troops, with a large fleet of merchantships, for the several ports in America. That he kept company with the fleet to the latitude of 23, and longitude 75; when he left them steering N. W. by W. and that it was reported in the fleet they were to join 12 sail of Spanish line off Augustine. That the expedition on which they were going was kept a profound secret, but that it was most undoubtedly for this continent, as he left them so near, and steering for Georgia.

We expect every hour a farther account of this grand armament, which assuredly is to clear this continent of the present murdering savage crew that at present infest it.

#### WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 25.

By an express, on his way from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, to Philadelphia, we are informed, the French have landed 5000 men in Georgia, and blocked up all the English ships which are in that state.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from general Sullivan, dated Tioga, August 30, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to enclose your excellency a copy of a letter from general Clinton, by which you will find that the much desired junction will be formed to-morrow. I enclose you a copy of my orders to general Poor, who, in company with general Hand and 1000 chosen troops, have joined general Clinton. I hope, on Monday the 23d instant, to begin a rapid movement into the Indian country.

"I suppose the Indians must be collecting their force about French Catharine's or Conosadago; but I am convinced, that no force they have can now injure us. General Clinton burnt a small number of towns as he came down the river, which seemed to have been forsaken some time. Brandt was wounded in the foot at Minisink, and had arrived at Chemung before we burnt it; we took the mare he rode home, but he escaped, leaving her loaded with beans and corn: he is said to be rendered unfit for service for this campaign."

Copy of a letter from general Sullivan to general Washington, Newtown, August 30, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that having formed the junction with general Clinton without loss, we marched from Tioga the 26th in the afternoon; the rains had swelled the Cayuga so as to render our march to Chemung very difficult, as we had to ford the river twice in our route. We arrived there in the evening of the 28th, and marched for the place early in the morning of the 29th; about 11 o'clock a messenger from major Par (who commanded the rifle corps, an advance of the light troops of the army under general Hand) informed me, the enemy had (about a mile in front of the town) a very extensive breast-work erected on a rising ground, which commanded the road in which we were to pass with our artillery, and which would enable them to fire upon our flank and front at the same time. This breast-work they had endeavoured to masque in a very artful manner, and had concealed themselves behind it in large numbers. I had before been apprised of the enemy's having a very large encampment at that place. I found that the work was in a bend of the river, which, by turning northward, formed a semicircle. There was a deep brook in front of this work, over which the road passed and then turned off to the right, parallel to the course of the rising ground upon which their works were constructed, which would enable them to flank the line of march of one column of our troops, had it advanced, without discovering the work. They had also posted on a hill about one hundred and fifty rods in their rear, and considerably on their left, a strong party, in order, as I suppose, to fall on our right flank, when we were engaged with the works in front, and to cover the retreat of the troops which occupied the works, in case they should be carried, and to take advantage of any disorder which might appear among our troops in the pursuit. This hill was very advantageously formed for their purpose, as it terminated in a bluff point about a mile in the rear of their works, and about two hundred yards from the river, leaving a hollow way between the hill and the river, of about 150 yards, and ending on the north in a very narrow defile. This hollow way was

clear of trees and bushes, and was occupied by them as a place of encampment for part of their army. General Hand formed the light corps of the army in the wood within four hundred yards of their works. The rifle-men in his front kept skirmishing with the enemy, who frequently sallied out and suddenly retired, apparently with a view of drawing our men into the works which they supposed had not been discovered, for the growth upon the hill being pine, interspersed with very low shrub oaks, and they having cut off oak throbs and stuck them in the ground in front of their works, they had some occasion to suppose that we should not be able to distinguish them from those growing on the eminence. General Hand remained at his post until I arrived with the main army. General Poor's brigade, which formed the right wing of the main army, displayed in the rear of general Hand's. General Maxwell's brigade, which formed the left wing, came a-breast with general Poor, and remained in column ready to act as occasion might require.

"It was observed that there was another chain of hills terminating in a point rather in rear of our right, and about one mile distant from the right of our line. It was conjectured that the enemy had taken post upon one or both of the hills, in order to fall on our right and rear, when we attempted to attack their works. General Poor was therefore detached to gain the hill first described, and fall into the enemy's rear. Small reconnoitering parties were likewise detached to make discoveries at the other hill, and to give notice of any appearance of the enemy there; and still to guard more effectually against any attempt from that quarter, general Clinton's brigade, which forms the second line of the army, was ordered to turn off and follow in the rear of general Poor, to sustain him, in case of necessity, or to form a line to oppose any force which might fall in his rear, or attempt to gain the flank or rear of the army. When a sufficient space of time was given to general Poor to gain the hill in their rear, our artillery was to announce our attack in front, which was to be made by general Hand's corps, supported by general Maxwell's brigade, if necessary. General Maxwell's brigade was therefore held in a closed column, in order to give the necessary support to the attacking party, or to form a line to oppose any force which might attempt to attack us in our front or rear. Colonel DuBois, with the right flanking division of the army consisting of two hundred and fifty men, was advanced on the right of general Poor; and colonel Ogden, with the left flanking division of the army consisting of two hundred and fifty more, was posted near the river, with directions as soon as the attack began to advance along the side of the river and gain the enemy's right, to prevent their escaping across the Cayuga. General Poor moved on to gain the hill, and general Clinton followed as directed; but they were for some time delayed by a morass. General Poor had however arrived near the foot of the hill, when the cannonading began in front of their works; but upon attempting to ascend it, found a large body of the enemy posted there, who began a fire upon him; but he formed his troops, charged with bayonets, and sometimes fired upon them advancing. They retreated from tree to tree, and kept up an incessant fire until he gained the summit of the hill with his troops. General Clinton detached two regiments to reinforce general Poor, and followed himself with the residue of the brigade as directed. The two regiments arrived just before he gained the summit of the hill, and prevented the enemy from turning his right, which they were then attempting. Our cannonade in front, and I doubt not the unexpected fire from general Poor on the enemy's left, occasioned them instantly to abandon their works in the utmost confusion; they fled in the greatest disorder, leaving eleven of their Indian warriors and one female dead on the ground, with a great number of packs, blankets, arms, camp equipage, and a variety of their jewels, some of which are of considerable value. We took two prisoners, one a tory, the other an enlisted negro in one of the tory companies. They both agree that there were five companies of whites, and their main strength consisting of the Indian warriors of seven nations, and that this was the place where they meant to make their principal opposition, and that they had been waiting here eight days. Both the Butlers, Brandt, and captain McDonald were here, each having a separate command. Brandt had been some time since slightly wounded in the foot, but is recovered. They further say, they sent off their wounded on horseback, many of them no doubt were carried off in canoes, and many of their dead must have been carried off or concealed, as we found many bloody packs, coats, shirts, and blankets, and, in short, every appearance not only of havoc but of fright and confusion was left behind them. The main army pursued them about a mile, and the light corps about three; but fear had given them too great speed to be overtaken. Our loss was 3 killed and 39 wounded, principally of general Poor's brigade; among the latter were major Titcomb, captain Cloyse and lieutenant McDonald, all badly; the latter is since dead. The other two it is hoped will survive. The residue are principally slightly wounded. General Poor, his officers and men, deserve the highest praise for their intrepidity and soldierly conduct; as do colonel Proctor, and the whole artillery corps. Major Par and the rifle corps also distinguished themselves by their great vigilance and spirited conduct. In short, every officer and soldier conducted in a most soldierly manner; and those who were not immediately in the engagement, manifested their eagerness for the combat in every action. Indeed the conduct of the whole army was truly pleasing, and gave the most striking evidence that no equal number of troops can oppose their progress. I cannot help saying that the disposition of the enemy's troops and the construction of their works would have done honour to much greater officers than the unprincipled wretches who commanded them. The numbers of the enemy cannot be ascertained, but from the extent of their works and the posts they occupied, they must have been numerous.

"This place, in English called Newtown, is a large scattered settlement, abounding with extensive fields of the best corn and beans, so extensive and numerous as to keep the whole army this day industriously employed in destroying, and the business yet unfinished. From the vast quantity of corn planted at this place and its vicinities, I conclude it to have been designed as their principal magazine. Exclusive of this town, which contained about twenty houses, generals Clinton and Poor on their yesterday's rout fell in with another of thirty buildings, about two miles to the east of this, which is also destroyed. The number of Indian towns destroyed since the commencement of the expedition, including those burnt by general Clinton previous to the junction, is I think fourteen, some of them considerable, others inconsiderable.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself with particular esteem, dear general,

"Very much your humble servant,

"JOHN SULLIVAN.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Last Sunday was sent into this port, by the ship General Pickering, belonging to Boston, the privateer brig Hope, of 14 carriage guns, commanded by capt. Hinde. The same day arrived the ship Molly, capt. Matthison, with 160 Hessian officers and privates on board, bound to Halifax, taken by the schooner Mars, capt. Taylor, with the sloop Comet, capt. Decator, in sight.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, South Carolina, Sept. 4.

Late last night the lieutenant of marines of the armed brig Bellona, came up to town with intelligence of his excellency count d'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, 20 frigates and 3 courvettes or sloops, being at anchor on Thursday noon, in 14 fathom water, off Tybee; on board the fleet are 5000 land forces. A frigate had been dispatched with an express to this town; it is imagined the high wind we had on Thursday night has occasioned her standing off; but as the weather is now favourable, she is hourly looked for. Pilots are now going to the count. This great and unexpected aid cannot fail giving the highest satisfaction to every real friend of America, and affords the happy prospect of soon seeing the virtuous few of our sister state of Georgia reinstated in their possessions, and a speedy stop being put to the ravages of our haughty invaders.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779. 1

RESOLVED, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the courthouse of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition. 3

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

#### PORT-TOBACCO RACES.

To be run for, on the 12th of this instant, October, over the course near this city, the three mile heats, a purse of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall agreeable to the rules of racing. On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the two mile heats, a purse of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for size, 126 the standard, and rise and fall agreeable to the rules of racing. Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse, the winning horse the preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Thomas Reeder in Port-Tobacco, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay sixty dollars the first day and forty dollars the second day; subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute agreeable to the rules of racing. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely.

Benedict, September 22, 1779.

THE subscriber has from seven to ten thousand weight of fresh beef for sale, which he will engage to deliver at Benedict any time between this and the tenth of November, where there are proper houses and other conveniences for salting and curing the same. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Joseph Anderson, merchant, Benedict. 17 1/2 Dollars



September 20, 1779.

## FOR SALE,

**T**WO tracts of land in the commonwealth of Virginia, one of them laying in the county of Berkeley, joining the lands of Messrs. Rutherford, Nourie, and Washington, containing 643 acres, without improvements. This tract lays in an agreeable neighbourhood, and is of the best quality. Captain Thomas Rutherford, who lives adjoining, will show the land, and is empowered to sell it. The other tract lays in Loudoun county, on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers-Gap, contains about 2500 acres. This land produces fine crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, is well watered, some improved meadow, and a large quantity of land capable of being made into meadow. It would be unnecessary here to give a further description of these lands, as no doubt the purchaser would chuse to see them. Mr. Snickers, or Mr. Sanford, who lives on the land, will show this last mentioned tract, and I will attend myself on the premises, the 30th day of November next, to treat with any gentleman disposed to purchase, or at any time before or after at my own house in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

JOHN AUSTIN WASHINGTON.

## THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

September 25, 1779.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 22d instant, living near Northampton furnace, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a likely black NEGRO man, named SIMON, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, by trade a blacksmith; had on when he went away, a new tow linen shirt and trousers much worn, a blue broad-cloth waistcoat much worn, one old linsy ditto, a pair of shoes lately soled and nailed in the heels, an old hat, if any other cloaths they are unknown, but it is suspected that he will get other cloaths and endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have if taken within, or 10 miles from home, twenty-five pounds; if 20 miles, fifty pounds; if out of the county, one hundred and fifty pounds; if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHARLES TOWSON.

Montgomery county, Sept. 14, 1779.

**O**N Thursday the 14th day of October (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be SOLD on the premises, the LAND and PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing 350 acres, upwards of 200 of which are cleared and in good farming order, about 18 acres of meadow now in grass and more may be made, a considerable part of the meadow is now watered at pleasure. This land lies about 16 miles above George-Town, is level, well wooded and watered, and is for the size as compleat a farm as any in the county. The improvements are, a convenient brick house, kitchen, barn, still-house, mill-house, and horse-mill, which is very convenient for chopping or grinding of grain, and the best cider mill in the state. The other improvements are many and very convenient. There are three English stills, which will be sold either with or without the land. Likewise at the same time will be sold some negroes, a very good waggon and gears almost new, a quantity of whiskey and wheat, and a considerable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and many other articles.

JAMES PERRY.

N. B. Should the purchaser want a larger quantity of land, there is now for sale a valuable well improved plantation, containing 500 acres, which very conveniently joins on the above land.

These two plantations would make a most compleat farm.

**A**NY person that is master of the malting and brewing business, will meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, not only this year, but any year. He has a very convenient place to let, either from year to year, or a term of years. There is a dwelling house 26 feet square, with good plank floors, above and below, a stone cellar under the house, 20 feet square, and convenient out house. No one need apply, unless he can bring undoubted credentials of his good morals, and firm attachment to the glorious American cause. For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin, Living in Prince-George's county, near the place called the Governor's Bridge.

*Dente quid horridius nigro, quid palidius albo?*

**T**HOUGH bred to physic and surgery, I have, for these six years past devoted and dedicated my whole time and attention to that part of surgery, which concerns the dentist's art; I observed, with regret, that no material instructions were to be derived from writers, who have touched (I think) but collaterally on the subject; therefore I endeavoured, for my own improvement, and the advantage of my country, to preserve the teeth, and regulate their growth, and to remove the multiplicity of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed. As the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament, their care and preservation are, perhaps, of more importance than is generally imagined. From an assiduous application and practice, I have a perfect knowledge and perception of the structure of the teeth, the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, and parts adjacent. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and inform the public, that the SCURVY in the gums, be it ever so bad, may be cured. I clean and scale the teeth, from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal or primordial causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many people's teeth fall out sound. I prevent teeth from growing rotten, keep such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, make the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and restore and preserve their beauty. I fill up with gold, or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful—it prevents the air getting into them, which aggravates the pain. Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have natural teeth transplanted, from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there. Natural teeth grafted on old stumps; also artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a compleat set, which can be made and fixed in with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. I extract teeth and stumps after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw. I beg to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature. My DENTIFRICE, I beg leave to recommend to the public, which I have found to be greatly superior, not only in elegance but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums. 'Tis quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. I think it necessary to add also, for the sake of undissembled truth, that it is the best DENTIFRICE I ever knew. It preserves the teeth and gums, keeps the teeth white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel. It was communicated to me by Dr. John Baker, and may be always procured at my residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco. I propose to be in the city of Annapolis, on the 12th day of October, where, perhaps, I may stay a month.

B. FENDALL.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Likewise ALMANACKS for the year of our Lord 1780.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

Annapolis, September 15, 1779.

**M**R. THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN being empowered to collect the accounts due the late partnership of KENNEDY and WALLACE, and the estate of DR. BENJAMIN KENNEDY, all persons indebted to, and those having claims against them, will please call upon him for a settlement immediately.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John Perry, for, in Prince-George's county, a fine dark bay MARE, about 124 hands high, docked, and branded on the near buttock as appears to be about 4 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

**T**HE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

September 11, 1779.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away last night, an English convict servant man named JOHN JAMES, by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable black beard, and always appears to be short winded when at any violent exercise; had on and took with him a brown kersey jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red great coat and a duffel blanket, has been five years in this country, and has near two to serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master shall get him again, shall receive the above reward besides what the law allows, and is brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Kent county Maryland.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good sailors will be given by

J. P.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 19, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 12th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye, brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt placed on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands, one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Laver, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

RICHARD BURLAND.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER VII.

THE expectation of America was early turned towards France, and not without reason; for this nation, equally with us, had felt the injuries of Britain, who had been successful against her in many wars, owing not to a superiority of discipline, or valour in the troops of Britain—but to the alliances which she had been able to contract upon the continent of Europe, and to the resources which she drew from her colonies of North-America. An illiberal and enlightened Briton will attribute his success to superiority of discipline and valour, and will resent his neighbours, and especially the French nation, against whom his hatred is intense, as traitors and cowards; but the liberal and enlightened Hume, an historian of Britain, will inform his countrymen, if they please to hear so, that, as a standing evidence of the "galantry and military prowess" of the French nation, "the defeat given to their troops under Marshal Crequi, at Conlarbric, in Germany, 65, was almost the only one by land from Robert to Benheim, during the course of above 60 years, and these too full of bloody wars against gent and martial enemies: their victories equal almost the number of years during that period."

It was not a superiority of discipline or valour, but superior advantages of naval stores, and provisions and men drawn from this continent, that gave to Britain the dominion of the sea, and made her formidable, not to France only, but to other powers of Europe. For, if the time should ever come that she could possess these states in absolute subjection, and could command their force any part of the globe, and for any purpose, the powers must have felt the pressure, and she sunk, as we had done, beneath the dominion of her island. For it is reasonable to suppose, that while this continent had made one wing of an empire, she would have fought to balance it by an equal portion of the earth on the other side.

By means of these states, growing and advancing every day, Britain had become formidable, and especially to France, who had experienced her to be a haughty and rapacious nation, disdainful of peace, fierce and bloody in her wars, and cruel and unsparing in the hour of victory. Americans who have seen and have felt this will easily believe it; and it only remains, in a few words, to account for it. It is owing in my opinion, not so much to her food, which is chiefly flesh, and to the air of her island which is heavy, and gives a fierce and saturnine temper to the constitution, as to her insular and detached situation from the continent. For knowing less of the world than her neighbours, her self esteem is greater, and she has less emerged from the barbarism of the feudal times, in which the rage of the bards, and the maxims of the laws, and the divided and hostile situation of the several chieftains warring with each other, inspired a fierce courage, and taught her temper, like the wrath of Achilles, "to claim every thing by arms." When a people educated under these impressions, and in this gradation of the social state, it will be accounted greater honour to obtain one advantage by the dint of personal and bold prowess, than a thousand by the more slow, but more humane and equitable methods of treaty and accommodation. An Englishman had rather strike two blows than submit to the drudgery of thinking once. Hence it is that the laws of nations can have little hold upon this people, and a breach of faith is with them no injustice. At least, it is a general complaint against them over all the world, that they pay not that attention to engagements and to treaties, which ought to characterize a civilised nation.

No wonder then that France, whose safety must have been the first sacrifice to the growing power of Britain, has been alarmed at the prospect, and for more than half a century has carefully observed the progress of this power, and opposed herself to her ambition. Every war, on the part of France, since the reign of Louis XIV.

has been a defensive war. Peace has been her object, and, in order to secure it, she has found it necessary to observe and check the early inroad of the power, whose aim it was to disturb it. This was perfectly consistent with the law of nations, which justifies any people in taking measures against that power, who, by her overgrown strength, or by her avarice and ambition, had become formidable to her neighbours. It is a law of nations, and it is a law of self preservation with individuals. For I am not to wait until the point which is drawn against me is sheathed in my breast, but I am to wrest it out of the hand of the assassin, and to turn it against himself.

In the reign of Louis XIV. the passion of the nation as well as of the sovereign was for war; but corrected by experience, and the writings of her wise men, who have taught her that true glory does not consist in extensive empire, but in cultivating useful arts, which render mankind happy, it has been now for many years the object of her councils to maintain tranquillity, to improve her commerce, and be happy in her own dominion. Fenelon, by his very noble composition, styled the adventures of Telemachus, and writ for the express purpose of forming the mind of the Dauphin, who was afterwards Louis XV. contrived, with many others, to enlighten the understanding of the nation, and to rescue them from that false sense of honour, which, to use the words of Hume, led that "gallant and polite people" to covet fame by the lustre and renown of arms: but, as I have said before, it was equally the sad experience of the calamities of war, even to the conquerors, that has corrected their mistake, and taught them true policy, even peace with their neighbours, and happiness in their own bounds.

Cardinal Fleury, under Louis XV. was a peace-loving minister, and every minister since that period has been studious of preserving peace, and the utmost regret has been expressed by them, when, from motives of direct self preservation, they have been under the necessity, at any time, of declaring war.

From what we have explained of the councils of the French nation, and which explanation I know myself to have derived from the most perfect knowledge of circumstances and reality, it will be easy to be seen by every one, why it was that France did not chide to accept the offers of Great-Britain; offers greater than she could have hoped to obtain by a ten years of successful war: and those offers only to secure her neutrality in the controversy with America; and from whence we shall be led to ask what would not Britain have conceded to procure her assistance? But France well knew, that though these offers would have added to her own strength, and, at the same time, have weakened Britain, yet by accepting them she would have excited envyings and jealousies amongst her neighbours, and have laid the foundation of a thousand wars waged against her, by the powers who must have taken the alarm at her increased and accumulated empire, and have formed such confederacies, as in the end would have brought her, after many years of bloodshed, and of sore debate, to her former situation. Such confederacies were formed against her under Louis XIV. and not even the great military skill of Turenne and Condé were more than sufficient finally to protect her own borders. She is therefore wise enough to know, that whatever advantages of extended empire or increased force she might acquire by the offers and concessions of Great-Britain, yet the powers of Europe would not willingly have suffered her to retain them. This is the true solution of what must otherwise appear a paradox, that France, from the first moment of the controversy, paid not the least attention to the offers of Great-Britain, though, on the one hand, there were immediate and direct advantages, and, on the other hand, but a contingency of issues and events. It is the true key in this affair, that peace, not power, happiness, and not vain-glory, was the object of France. While she was willing to reduce the power of Britain, and to confine it to proper bounds, she was careful that, by no weight placed in the scale of her

dominion, she might draw upon herself the jealousy of other powers, and their confederate hostility.

This was liberal and enlarged policy, which, like the maxims that guide the conduct of the aged and the wise, is the last fruit of a long experience. A young and uninstructed nation, like an uninformed individual, is apt to confine its attention to the advantages which lie immediately before it, not considering that the possession of them may involve many evils, that will finally convert them to the greatest damage that could possibly befall that state or commonwealth. Florus, an historian of great judgment and reflection, has observed, that the government of Rome might have been immortal, if she had confined herself within the two seas of Italy. It is equally to be believed that the kingdom of Macedonia might have existed long, if, under Alexander, it had not sought to extend itself into Asia: and the like may be said of Britain, that she might have been to this day a happy and a powerful nation, and free from any seeds of corruption in her constitution, if she had restrained her ambition, and confined her views to the margin of her own island.

The policy of France, in this great crisis of deliberation between the offers of Great-Britain and her attachment to America, has been admired by all the world, and is indeed worthy of the councils of a great and enlightened people. The king of England, sore with chagrin, and burning with resentment, had declared "that he would not only sacrifice his hereditary electorate of Hanover, but even risk the safety of his crown of England, rather than not be able to subdue his rebellious subjects of the colonies of North-America." But what would it profit France to have received, or even now to reduce Hanover, seeing that bounded in her own limits she can be more happy.

That France aspires not to more extensive empire, or ampler advantages of commerce than she now possesses, is evident from that treaty into which she has entered with the people of America, in which treaty she has "renounced for ever the possession of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which before the treaty of Paris 1776, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the king and crown of Great-Britain." It was no sacrifice of any of her wishes, that France, in the treaty into which she has entered with these states, did not debate every article, and endeavour to extort from us the guarantee of Canada, of Nova-Scotia, and the two Floridas, and some concessions of exclusive advantages of commerce confined to her shores: For she well knew that the possession of this territory, or of these advantages, would not promote what she had in view, the happiness and peace of her empire. Other powers would not have ceased to have given her cause of uneasiness, until she had returned to her former situation of a fair and equal level with themselves.

But especially it was the clear and commanding thought of France, in the treaty into which she entered with us; that she could not hope to obtain from it constant and perennial satisfaction, unless it was placed upon the broad basis of equality: If one grain of unequal weight was found on one side, it would throw it down. America for the present might submit to it, but after some time she would revolt, and seek to rise proper and erect, and unbowed to the one side or to the other. France sensible of this, and wishing our amity to be perpetual, would not ask, hope or desire—nay, she would not suffer that one circumstance should be conceded in her favour, or one advantage should be taken of our then depressed situation. It may be worth while in this place to repeat that very noble language of Monsieur Gerard, Royal Syndic of Strasbourg, and secretary of his majesty's council of state, and now minister of France to these states, when, on the 16th of December, 1777, he waited on our plenipotentiaries at Paris, and informed them, by order of the king, "that after long and full consideration of our affairs and propositions in council, it was decided, and his majesty was



determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: that, in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance, as well as in the commencement of it: It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our state had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come: that his majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our independence by every means in his power: that in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in a war, with all the expence, risk and damages usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his *real goodness* to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it."

What was the predilection, or in other words, the *goodness* of France for our cause will be the subjects of a future paper. At present it is sufficient to observe that which is the most stable ground of observation, viz. That France, in the part which she has taken with America, and in the fair and equal treaty ratified between us, has found her true interest. For on the one hand she is freed from all apprehensions of the overgrown colonial power of Britain, who had long been her haughty and disdainful adversary: and on the other hand, the powers of Europe are in love with her moderation, her good sense and generosity, all which spring from the wisdom of her counsels, and the justice of her prince. Lastly, she has pleased America, and has bound her with a chain of kind acts, which will not easily be broken.

Let not the enemies of France in these states or elsewhere tell me, as if it could excite distrust between us, that self-interest has moved France to take part with us in this debate. For I do assert it, that a true knowledge of one's own happiness is with individuals the best guide to equity, and generosity and good deeds to others; and a true knowledge and pursuit of the best interests of any nation will produce the happiness and best interest of those that are around her. I have been indeed sometimes diverted with observing into what variety of forms the ingenuity of man will convert itself, in favour of a point which it is willing to establish. Heretofore we were told by the disaffected persons of America, that France would not espouse the cause of these states, because it was not her interest to espouse it; and again we were told by the same men, that France had espoused the cause of these states, because it was her interest to espouse it. In this they were almost as ingenious and as inconsistent with themselves as the devil was with Job; for the arch fiend, as the Rabbins tell us, on presenting himself amongst the sons of God, gave it as a reason for the uprightness of the dweller in the land of Uz that he was too rich; and afterwards, when in a sad reverse of situation he retained his integrity with equal firmness, it was because he was too poor. I do well recollect that I could not make it my opinion that France would not espouse our cause, and that it was not her interest. Now it is my opinion, with the disaffected persons of America, that France has taken part with us because it was her interest to take part with us, and it is the only difference between us, that whereas he observes this in order to detract from the merit of the interposition of the court of France, I, on the other hand, observe it as that which is honourable to her counsels, and which is the best security that we can have for the continuance of her friendship.

We well know, that however high the passions of a nation may be seen in favour of a neighbouring state, yet it will be sober policy and a regard to self-interest that will ultimately govern. Warm affections of the heart, operating from abstracted causes, can last but for a while; for by and by they will revert, and after a few vibrations fix in the medium of their own interest. Strong feelings of this nature, like a spring tide, may flow high, and for six hours, but they must again return, and be lost in a less remote object, as the dreams and tides are lost in the ocean.

Happy is the friendship of individuals, when they mean the same, and their interest is the same. "Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est," says the historian Salust; that is, "a unity of interest is the only

lasting bond of friendship." Happy is the amity of states, when the councils that subserve the interests of the one do equally subserve the interests of the other. Happy is the amity of these states with France; for the object is the same with both. If we conceive two lines meeting in a centre, we shall have an adequate idea of the interests of France and the interests of these states, and their consequent co-operations, which tend to one point, the dismemberment of the British power, and the establishment of this empire independent of her and of all the world. What then hinders but that our amity shall be perpetual? In a unity of interests between us, there is a strong foundation of our hope that we shall be an allied people, and a people happy in alliance to the most remote ages; or, to use the expression of the Greeks, "While water runs, and the tall trees grow."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

L O N D O N,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 26.

A MOTION was made by the honourable Charles Francis Greville, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, member for Warwick, and seconded by Price Campbell Esq; member for Nairn and Cromartys, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne; to acknowledge his majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of his people, in his earnest and uniform endeavours to preserve the public tranquillity—that we cannot but feel concern and regret, that the measures taken by his majesty, for disappointing these hostile and malignant designs have not been attended with all the success, which the justice of the cause, and the vigour of the exertions, seemed to promise—that it would have given his faithful commons the truest happiness to have received the communication from his majesty, that the just and humane purposes of his majesty and his parliament, for quieting the minds of his revolted subjects, had taken the desired effect, and had brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion—to assure his majesty, that his majesty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and assistance of his faithful commons, in enabling his majesty to make the most active and vigorous exertions by sea and land, &c. &c. &c."

An amendment was moved by the right honourable Thomas Townsend, member for Whitechurch, and seconded by the honourable Charles James Fox, member for Malmesbury, "to assure his majesty, that with the truest zeal for the honour of the crown, and the warmest affection for his majesty's person and family, we are ready to give the most ample support to such measures as may be thought necessary for the defence of these kingdoms, or for frustrating the designs of that restless power, which has so often disturbed the peace of Europe, but that we think it one of our most important duties in the present melancholy posture of affairs to enquire by what fatal counsels or unhappy systems of policy this country has been reduced from that splendid situation, which in the early part of his majesty's reign made her the envy of all Europe, to such a dangerous state, as that, which has of late called forth our utmost exertions without any adequate benefit."

Mr. Wilkes said, Mr. Speaker, I have given all the attention, of which I am capable, to the speech delivered from the throne, and since, according to our forms, twice read by you, Sir, to this house. I am unhappy that I find myself obliged to remark, that there are scarcely more than two particulars in the whole speech, from which I am not forced to withhold my assent, they are, that we are called together in a conjuncture, which demands our most serious attention, and, that a restoration of the blessings of peace ought to be our first wish, and the great object of our endeavours. The conjuncture, Sir, must indeed be allowed to be most critical, and peace is not only desirable now, as at all times, but at the present period appears of absolute necessity to save this convulsed state from impending ruin. Thus far I believe a real unanimity prevails; but let me proceed. It is asked by several gentlemen, how is peace now to be obtained? Can any man point out a mode of restoring to us that blessing? I will hazard, Sir, an opinion, of which my own mind is fully convinced. The measure appears to me the only possible way of salvation to this country in the present dreadful dilemma; a dilemma into which we have been precipitated by ministers, whose conduct calls for the strictest enquiry, and the forfeit of whose heads, if the guilt lies at their door, can be but a poor amends to a ruined nation. The proposition is indeed most humiliating, but, if founded in necessity, the consequent national dif-

grace is solely to be attributed to those, who created that necessity. I believe the acknowledgment of the independence of the revolted colonies is the only measure which can re-establish the public tranquillity. I sincerely think it was both with America and France, and probably prevent a future Spanish war. It would at the moment perhaps shut the temple of Janus. From the tyranny and mad conduct of an incapable and wicked administration it is become the source of a fatal necessity, if we are in earnest to preserve in any degree of prosperity what remains, if we would save our country from the brink of ruin, if we seek to avoid absolute beggary and bankruptcy. An universal discontent now prevails. The people have no confidence in administration. They are detested by the nation, and therefore continued in power. We lament over American affairs, and all parties agree in lamenting that so little has been done by the fleets against France, after such an amazing expenditure of the public money on the navy.

The honourable gentleman, Sir, who moved the address, told us, that the Americans were determined to separate their rights from ours, to dissolve all connections between us. The fact is true, stated. They no longer consider themselves as embarked with us on board the sinking vessel of this state. They avoid us, as a tyrannical, unprincipled, rapacious, and ruined nation. Their only fear is, that the luxury and profligacy of this country should gain their people. It was a long patience and forbearance they practised before the idea of being dismembered from the mother country gained ground among the Americans. They were driven into it by our injustice and violence. Repeated violations of their rights, accumulated injuries, wanton insults, and cruelties shocking to human nature, have brought about this wonderful revolution. Now it appears to me an impossibility to bring back the Americans to any dependence on this kingdom. Their first steps were marked by temper and moderation. They made the most humble and dutiful supplications to the throne, but at last were told, that no answers would be given. From that moment their minds were totally alienated. At the beginning of their justifiable resistance, they were not in the least terrified *sevi formidant mori*, when only peaceful inhabitants of the country, or of open towns and villages. Since the declaration of independence, firmness and vigour have governed all the councils of the congress. The declaration was made at a moment, which proved them strangers to fear, and in their idea superior to all the efforts of which we were capable. It was in July 1776, immediately after the arrival of the whole fleet of transports, victuals, and store-ships, without any loss or separation, and after his majesty's troops under the command of general Howe had been landed on Staten-Island, without any opposition or interruption, as we were informed by our own Gazette. From that fatal era has the congress, or any one of the Thirteen United States discovered the faintest wish of returning to the obedience of our sovereign? No man will be bold enough to assert it. On the contrary, the Americans have increased in their hatred of us, and aversion from the yoke of bondage, which we were preparing for them since we have brought into the quarrel the mercenaries of Germany, and the savages of America, since plunder and cruelty have marked the progress of the royal army and its allies.

I will state our present situation with respect to North-America. Torrents of noble blood have already flowed in this quarrel, yet the few conquests we have made, we were obliged to abandon. Towards the close of the last year, we congratulated ourselves on the taking of Philadelphia, which was then called the most important city of North-America, the seat of the sovereign congress, in the insulting language of administration. Before the present year is half expired, pursuant to his majesty's instructions, Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia at three o'clock in the morning, and escaped through infinite difficulties to New-York, very judiciously avoiding the direct road, where he knew the enemy was in force. The congress returned in triumph to Philadelphia, and congratulated the inhabitants of North-America on the important victory of Monmouth over the British grand army, and the evacuation of Philadelphia, as they had before done on the evacuation of Boston by general Howe. They have bravely stood all the storms of adverse fortune, and are now almost sure of out-riding the tempest. Sir, the Americans have suffered greatly, but their sufferings were supported with temper and courage, for they were in the cause of public virtue. They bore adversity like men of fixed principle and honour, engaged in a righteous cause, and determined never to crouch to oppression. The war on their side was founded in the primary

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ideas of self defence and justice. by the great Roman historian, *justum bellum, quibus necessarium, & pia arma nulla, nisi in armis, relinquuntur spei.*

What is their present situation? A powerful ally has declared in their favour. The French declaration goes much beyond what gentlemen seem to apprehend. It is mentioned here only as acknowledging their independence, whereas the preliminaries announced at Paris on the 16th day of December to the American commissioners by Monsieur Gerard, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, asserted, that he would support their independence by every means in his power. After this are we in earnest when we affirm, that there is any probability of their returning to our obedience, to unconditional submission, or to any submission? It is an object of belief too gross for the fondest credulity, for ignorant maudlin. If before the capitulation at Saratoga, they rejected all our specious offers, are any offers now likely to be accepted? Or can they be compelled? Will another British army ever attempt to march from Montreal to Albany? Will the batteries on Sullivan's island be again attacked? Will Sir Peter Parker ever again judge it advisable to make an attempt upon Charlestown, South-Carolina? Will he promise that if the troops can co-operate in the attack, his majesty will again be in possession of Sullivan's island? Will any English general command in America an army better disciplined, better appointed, than Sir William Howe's? A series of four years disgraces and defeats are surely sufficient to convince us of the absolute impossibility of conquering America by force, and I fear the gentle means of persuasion have equally failed. We have therefore only the dernier resort of parting with our old friends, who can no longer be compelled, or persuaded, to stay. Policy surely warns us not to do it in a manner to force them into the schemes of our ancient enemies to weaken, perhaps ruin, the mother country. To me it appears equally unavailing and ineffectual to bring a railing accusation against the old foe of this kingdom, to talk of the malignant designs of France.

No plan of negotiation, sir, has been left untried, but nothing has succeeded, for we find by the commissioners' manifesto of October the third, that they resolved on the decisive step of returning to England in a few weeks.

After the sword and bayonet of honourable warfare had been lifted up; after the scalping knife and tomahawk of our assassin-allies had been sharpened against our fellow-subjects, peace at last was preached by our ministers, and a commission for restoring the harmony and union between the two countries was determined upon. To add weight and dignity to the measure, the two houses of parliament were to give up to this important service three of their own members, as heralds of peace, that the sanction of a part of the legislative body might create an additional awe and reverence. To grace the commission, to captivate the rude members of the congress, and civilize the wild inhabitants of an unpolished country, a noble peer was very properly appointed chief of the honourable embassy to the congress. (a) His lordship, to the surprise and admiration of that part of the new world, carried with him a green riband, the gentle manners, winning behaviour, and soft insinuating address of a modern man of quality, and a professed courtier. The mules and graces, with a group of little, laughing loves, were in his train, and for the first time crossed the Atlantic.

[To be continued.]

#### PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

A paragraph in the New-York paper says, "The Cork fleet under convoy of his majesty's ship Roebuck, Sir Andrew Hammond, commander, consisted of 42 sail, who all got safe into Sandy Hook last Tuesday and Wednesday." The fleet, said to have arrived with 3 or 4000 troops, got into New-York on Tuesday and Wednesday the 21st and 22d ult. and is doubtless the Cork fleet, without a single soldier.

We have received authentic intelligence that the fleet of 17 sail, with troops on board, under convoy of one 74 and two 64 gun ships, which sailed from New-York last week, said to be bound on a southern expedition, returned this week to New-York.

Since our last, captain Taylor has sent a prize into Egg-Harbour, containing a Hessian colonel and 214 privates, with a quantity of dry goods.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 28, 1779.

CONGRESS having appointed the honourable J. JAY, Esq; their minister plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce and of

(a) Frederick Howard earl of Carlisle, treasurer of his majesty's household, knight of the shire.

peace between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, and he having signified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon resigned the chair,

Resolved, That Congress proceed to the choice of a president.

Congress accordingly proceeded to an election, and the ballots being taken and counted, the honourable Samuel Huntington, Esquire, was elected.

October 1. Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to the honourable John Jay, Esq; late president, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business. To which he returned the following answer:

SIR, Philadelphia, October 4, 1779. IT gives me very sensible pleasure to find from the act of congress, enclosed in your excellency's polite favour of the first instant, that my conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business, has been honoured by the approbation of congress. The testimony given of it by this act, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

Be pleased, Sir, to assure congress, that my happiness is inseparable from the welfare and esteem of my country; and that my endeavours to promote the one and merit the other, shall continue unremitting. I have the honour to be with great respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN JAY.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq; president of congress.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary,

ANNAPOLIS, October 8.

Allen Quynn and Samuel Chase, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in General Assembly for the year ensuing.

Nicholas Worthington, John Hall, Henry Ridgely, and Nicholas Macubbinn, Esquires, for Anne-Arundel county.

Josias Beall, David Crauford, Benjamin Hall of Francis, and Jeremiah Magruder, Esquires, for Prince-George's county.

Extrait of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 5.

"Yesterday we had a great riot in the city. A number of armed militia assembled to the amount of upwards of two hundred, for the purpose of seizing all those they considered as Tories and disaffected persons; among these they considered Mr. Morris, Mr. Wilson, general Mifflin, general Thompson, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Clymer, and all those who had distinguished themselves in opposing the present constitution and government of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen, apprised of their designs, armed themselves, with their friends, and posted themselves in Mr. Wilson's house, the armed militia soon came up and a regular firing commenced: the militia firing in platoons at Mr. Wilson's windows, and that party firing at the militia from every opening in the house. Four of the militia were killed and ten wounded: one of the other party only was killed, a capt. Campbell, a brave and valuable continental officer; five also were wounded. Happily for both parties the light horse of the city assembled, headed by governor Reed, who came up, and charged the armed militia with drawn swords, wounded severely many of them, took fifteen or twenty prisoners, and put the rest to flight. Where this riot originated is not yet ascertained; no person of any note appeared to head it."

\* \* THE printers of this paper take the liberty to inform their customers, that the very extravagant prices of the necessities of life, as well as every article made use of in their business, obliges them to raise the terms of their subscription to five pounds per annum, which they intend to charge from the twenty-second day of this instant. Those, therefore, who disapprove of this measure, are desired to give immediate notice thereof, in order that their names may be struck off, and their papers discontinued.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779.

RESOLVED, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners, in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the courthouse of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition.

By order, J. DUCKWORTH, cl. ho. del.

To be run for, at Bryan town, on the third Tuesday in October,--

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for size, 126 the standard.

On Wednesday, the succeeding day, will be run for, at the same place, (free, and carrying weight as aforesaid) a purse of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with the entrance money of each day, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

The horses to be entered with Mr. James Smith, who lives at the place, the day before each race, non-subscribers to pay double entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes that may arise.

N.B. The day should prove to be a bad day the good horse will be a day.

Charles county, September 22, 1779.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man, named HARRY, who says he belongs to a certain Ninian Beall Magruder, living on Captain John, in Montgomery county; he is a short well made fellow, and appears to be about thirty years of age; had on when taken up, an old castor hat, two old jackets, an old white linen shirt, a pair of old trousers, and an old pair of shoes. His said master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

Benjamin CAWOOD, jun. acting sheriff.

Nanjemoy, Charles county, Sept. 1779.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable and delightful parcel of land, being the half of a tract called WOODBERRY'S HARBOUR, most pleasantly situated on the banks of Patowmack river, at that once famous seaport called Nanjemoy, containing 175 acres, about two thirds of which are cleared ground, having thereon a large peach orchard, two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two meat houses, a stable, chair house, &c. a garden and yard piled in, both dwelling houses have glass windows, and one dwelling house and kitchen have brick chimneys, there is also an excellent spring close to the door. Likewise will be sold, at the same time, sixty odd acres of land, within half a mile of the former tract, chiefly wooded, which will be a lasting support thereto. There will also at the same time be exposed to sale, sundry horses, mares and colts, two riding chairs, some household furniture and sheep. Credit will be given 12 months for any sums exceeding 300l. each, upon approved security, with interest, clear of all dissent or tax. The sale to begin at one o'clock, on the pretenses, and continue till all are sold.

IX P. HAMILTON.

LOST or stolen from the subscriber, on Monday evening the 4th instant, (at Fell's point, Baltimore-town) a small silver WATCH, china face, maker's name Trew, London, No. 2315. Whoever will bring said watch to the subscriber, or if stolen discover the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars from me in Annapolis, or Mr. John Steele and Mr. William Johnson on Fell's point, Baltimore.

Montgomery county, Sept. 14, 1779.

ON Thursday the 14th day of October (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be SOLD on the premises, the LAND and PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing 350 acres, upwards of 200 of which are cleared and in good farming order, about 18 acres of meadow now in grass and more may be made, a considerable part of the meadow is now watered at pleasure. This land lies about 16 miles above George-Town, is level, well wooded and watered, and is for the size as complete a farm as any in the county. The improvements are, a convenient brick house, kitchen, barn, still-house, mill house, and horse-mill, which is very convenient for chopping or grinding of grain, and the best cider mill in the state. The other improvements are many and very convenient. There are three English hills, which will be sold either with or without the land. Likewise at the same time will be sold some negroes, a very good waggon and gears almost new, a quantity of whiskey and wheat, and a considerable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and many other articles.

JAMES PERRY.

N.B. Should the purchaser want a larger quantity of land, there is now for sale a valuable well improved plantation, containing 300 acres, which very conveniently joins on the above lands.

These two plantations would make a most complete farm.

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# A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

**A. WALTER ANDERSON**, Maryland. Robert Anderson, Chester-Town. Rebecca Arnold, Kent county. Elizabeth M. Adams, Charles county. Zephaniah Allen, 2, George Aisquith, 2, St. Mary's county. B. Anthony Banning, Chester-Town. Election Boon, Tobias Belt, Josiah Belt, John Burnes, Francis Boone, Prince-George's county. Thomas Bapon, Charles Brandt, Charles county. Thomas Bargett, Anne-Arundel county. Dr. James Breehon, St. Mary's county. C. Abraham Clatde, Annapolis. John Carmon, near Annapolis. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Talbot county. William Otter, Calvert county. James Cary, Anne-Arundel county. Garland Callis, Prince-George's county. Mr. Crackles, Port-Tobacco. D. Samuel Davis, Kent county. Capt. Joseph Dugles, Caroline county. E. Edward Edelen, jun. Piscataway. F. Dr. William Frisby, Chester-Town. G. Roswell Gibson, St. Mary's county. The clerk of the general court Annapolis. H. William Hemmley, Queen-Annes county. Jeremiah Hays, Montgomery county. Jonathan Hall, 2, Queen-Anne's county. J. Thomas Jones, Kent county. K. Capt. John Kilty, Maryland. L. Jacob Latimore, Charles county. Dr. Andrew Leiper, 2, Rev. Francis Lauder, Calvert county. M. Richard Mason, Caroline county. Walter M'Daniel, Joseph Mitchell, 2, Prince-George's county. Capt. Nicholas Martin, George Mann, Annapolis. N. William Newell, Annapolis. P. Carter Page, Frederick county. Q. Francis Queen, Charles county. R. Capt. John Rogers, Annapolis. Francis Rawlings, sen. Anne-Arundel county. Nicholas Rogers, near Annapolis. S. William Stevenson, William Smith, Annapolis. Capt. Alexander Lawson Smith, Calvert county. Major William Stoddert, Charles county. T. Philip Thomas, West-River. Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county. Rev. William Thompson, Maryland. James Tootell, Annapolis. Edward Tilghman, 2, Queen-Anne's county. W. Theodore Wederstrand, Queen-Anne's county. Sarah Williamson, near Annapolis. Cannon Winright, Somerset county.

September 20, 1779.

## FOR SALE,

TRACTS of land in the commonwealth of Virginia, one of them lying in the county of Berkeley, joining the lands of Messrs. Rutherford, Nourse, and Washington, containing 643 acres, without improvements. This tract lays in an agreeable neighbourhood, and is of the best quality. Captain Thomas Rutherford, who lives adjoining, will show the land, and is empowered to sell it. The other tract lays in Loudoun county, on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers-Gap, contains about 2500 acres. This land produces fine crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, is well watered, some improved meadow, and a large quantity of land capable of being made into meadow. It would be unnecessary here to give a further description of these lands, as no doubt the purchaser would chuse to see them. Mr. Snickers, or Mr. Sanford, who lives on the land, will show this last mentioned tract, and I will attend myself on the premises, the 30th day of November next, to treat with any gentleman disposed to purchase, or at any time before or after at my own house in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

JOHN AUG. WASHINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office, LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE of DELEGATES. Likewise ALMANACKS for the year of our Lord 1780.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Queen-Street.

*Dente quid horridius nigro, quid pulchrius albo?*

THOUGH bred to physic and surgery, I have, for these six years past devoted and dedicated my whole time and attention to that part of surgery, which concerns the dentist's art; I observed, with regret, that no material instructions were to be derived from writers, who have touched (I think) but collaterally on the subject; therefore I endeavoured, for my own improvement, and the advantage of my country, to preserve the teeth, and regulate their growth, and to remove the multiplicity of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed. As the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament, their care and preservation are, perhaps, of more importance than is generally imagined. From an assiduous application and practice, I have a perfect knowledge and perception of the structure of the teeth, the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, and parts adjacent. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and inform the public, that the SCURVY in the gums, be it ever so bad, may be cured. I clean and scale the teeth, from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal or primordial causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out loose. I prevent teeth from growing rotten, keep such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, make the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and restore and preserve their beauty. I fill up with gold, or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful—it prevents the air getting into them, which aggravates the pain. Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have natural teeth transplanted, from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there. Natural teeth grafted on old stumps; also artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a complete set, which can be made and fixed in with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. I extract teeth and stumps after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw. I beg to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature. My DENTIFRICE, I beg leave to recommend to the public, which I have found to be greatly superior, not only in elegance but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums. 'Tis quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. I think it necessary to add also, for the sake of undissembled truth, that it is the best DENTIFRICE I ever knew. It preserves the teeth and gums, keeps the teeth white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel. It was communicated to me by Dr. John Baker, and may be always procured at my residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco. I propose to be in the city of Annapolis, on the 12th day of October, where, perhaps, I may stay a month.

B. FENDALL.

## THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

September 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, living near Northampton furnace, about 11 miles from Baltimore-Town, a likely black NEGRO man, named SIMON, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, by trade a blacksmith; had on when he went away, a new tow linen shirt and trousers much worn, a blue broad-cloth waistcoat much worn, one old linsley ditto, a pair of shoes lately soled and nailed in the heels; an old hat, if any other cloaths they are unknown; but it is suspected that he will get other cloaths and endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have if taken within, or 20 miles from home, twenty-five pounds; if 20 miles, fifty pounds; if out of the county, one hundred and fifty pounds; if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHARLES TOWSON.

THERE is at the plantation of John Ferguson, in Prince-George's county, a dark bay MARE, about 12½ hands high, docked, and branded on the near buttock with a cross, and appears to be about 4 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

September 1, 1779.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an English convict servant man named JOHN JAMES, by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable black beard, and always appears to be those winded when at any violent exercise; had on and took with him a brown kersey jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red great coat and a duffel blanket, has been five years in this country, and has near two to serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master shall get him again, shall receive the above reward besides what the law allows, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Kent county Maryland.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good sailors will be given by

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 25th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds; six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds; four years old 112; and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing. The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

RICHARD BURLAND.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVEY, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he looks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a new grey striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen flannel ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavey, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty or even pounds ten shillings if taken up 50 or 60 miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds; paid by

RICHARD BURLAND.



[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1710.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER VIII.

THE court of France easily rejecting every offer of Great Britain, paid attention to the people of America, with whom it now remained to adopt a line of true policy, and to fix her best interest. A nation less wise would have thought of nothing more than to extract from us some concession of exclusive commerce, or the guarantee of some adjoining territory, or the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid at a future day. Nor would it be without reason that a demand of this nature should be made, if we consider the risk, and the expences of a war to which, on our account, she would be unavoidably exposed. But France, calculating on a larger scale, and for a permanent connection, wished to make us friends, so that though in this case she might not draw from us one immediate and direct advantage, yet she might lay the foundation of a thousand that would easily arise to her from the grateful sentiments of a virtuous people. It is thus that the husbandman plants his grain in the earth, and, in due time, reaps from it sixty or an hundred fold.

With men in common life, a providence of fortune is that which distinguishes the wife from the unwise. That man is accounted foolish who, unable to restrain his passions, spares not the enjoyment of a momentary pleasure, though he thereby prevents the existence of a thousand others, that, were it suffered to remain, would spring from it. The savages of Louisiana, says the president Montequieu, "when they want fruit, cut down the tree, and collect the fruit; there is despotism for you." Nor is it only despotism, but all unjust treatment, and even all unequal compact between men in any situation whatsoever. An immediate seeming interest may be drawn from it; but it can, in no degree, be lasting.

Most treaties that the world has ever known, have been made for a present exigence. A nation pressed in war has sought the assistance of a neighbour, and in order to obtain it, has been fain to concede advantages which, as they were extorted from her necessity, and not the gift of choice, it will be her great object to endeavour to regain.

The nation so assisting can expect nothing more than the bare fulfilment of the stipulation, and for a convenient time; while by acting more generously she might have reaped advantages, not so immediate and direct, yet more extensive, and at the same time she might have lastingly secured the friendship of the nation in whose behalf she was induced to appear. It is a maxim in common law, which I quote as lawyers do the common law, "never to do our kindnesses by halves." We almost hate the man who does us half a favour. Our necessity may engage us to receive it; but we despise the parsimony of the manner in which it is bestowed.

From these observations it will be evident, that France has acted wisely in her treaty with America. By going farther than she might have gone, and surprising us with more than we had any reason to expect, she has made us friends for ever. There is, oftentimes, but a little difference between a kind act and one greatly generous; and yet the one commands affection only, and deserves our thanks, while the other wraps the whole heart in gratitude, and calls forth the highest praise. But while we shew that France in her treaty with America has made a wise judgment of our situation, and pursued her best interest in connection with us; we are not to be unmindful at the same time that she entertained "a real goodness," or predilection "for our cause." This was evident, in the first place, from the volunteers of her nation, who at the commencement of the war and in the progress of it came to serve in our army. For we may be well assured, from what we know of the genius of the monarchy, that gentlemen of good rank and of fair hopes, would not have hastily embarked in a cause which was the object of the disapprobation of the prince. On the contrary, the ardour which they manifested, the bravery which they exerted, the warmth with which they writ and spoke in our behalf, were a full proof that they were under no apprehension of the

frown of the sovereign or the nation for what they had said or done, when they should return home.

It was evident, in the second place, from the affection of the whole nation spreading like the arms of a smooth bay, and embracing with a cordial love the people of America, that they were warm and engaged in our cause. A stranger from the continent was received amongst them with hospitality and kindness; and to be an American was a sufficient introduction to every good word and to every good office in their power. The congress, the characters upon the continent, our preparations, our exertions, engrossed the conversation of this amiable and sympathising people. Their bright wits did not hesitate to write in our behalf. Prayers were put up in every convent "for the insurgents" of America; a name by which we were then known in Europe. But what was equally agreeable and expressive of attachment, the ladies of the court ceased not to importune those whom they apprehended to have influence in the councils of the sovereign, to know of them when they would be pleased to send over to "help the little Americans;" and when it was replied to them, in a gay manner, that perhaps it did not consist with the state of the finances of the kingdom to afford assistance, it was generously declared by the ladies, that "they would give, each of them, their jewels and their diamond earrings, and they were persuaded that her majesty would do the same for that purpose." These are small circumstances, but they shew the predilection of the nation in our favour.

If we enquire the cause of this we shall find it, first, in the temper of the human heart, which is fond of what approaches to the marvellous, and is always interested in behalf of the weak contending with the strong. We wish well to those who from small beginnings and almost against probability overcome difficulties, and bid fair to attain their purpose. It is this principle that interests us in the fortune of the hero of a story. We feel for his distresses, we rejoice at his success; we are agitated by the changes of his fortune, and we make his cause our own. This may be remote from common observation, but doubtless it is a principle strong in men, and much of the kindness we receive from others may be owing to it. If a man is brave we wish to make him fortunate, and the ascending, more than the descending, are the objects of our favour. Even in men of blameable ambition we admire the great efforts of the human soul; but when courage and resource of thought is expended in a good cause, then with all the fervour of the mind we applaud it.

This argument I shall not draw to a great length; for, doubtless, the predilection of the nation was owing chiefly to a more obvious cause, the recollection of the injuries of Britain. France cannot but be pleased with an endeavour to depress the proud spirit of that haughty people. It was an abuse of words in doctor Ferguson to call France "the natural enemy" of America, but with great propriety she may be called the natural enemy of Britain; and Britain, on the other hand, is the natural enemy of France. The two nations have been almost from their earliest history at war, and while the balance of Europe continues to be an object with the several states, it is most probable, they will continue to observe the councils of each other, and at different intervals to be at war. For this reason they may be called the natural enemies of each other, and as Britain has been willing to oppress the power of France, so France must rejoice to see her rival humbled, and her tyrant power overthrown. The resistance of America gave a life and resurrection to the joys of France, and every battle won upon the continent, and every engagement in which we have been victorious upon sea, has been felt by her with as much pleasure as if these had been obtained by her own generals and her own captains.

The "real goodness," or predilection for us, in the breast of the sovereign, originated, doubtless, in some measure from the same source with the predilection of the nation. But, if the opinion which Europe entertains of his character is well founded, it also received great strength from his love to our cause as the cause of justice. This young prince is acknowledged by all to be

a "great and good" monarch. He has made it the object of his reign, and it is his declared ambition to reconcile differences, to remove contention and to establish peace throughout Europe. Hence it is that he is loved and trusted by the neighbouring powers, and they chuse him the umpire of their debates.

War had again burst out between the Porte and Russia, and was about to heap the confines of both empires with carcases, and to swell the streams of the Danube and the Neister with fresh blood; but the debate which related to the independency of Crim Tartary, and the free navigation of the Black Sea, was adjusted, and peace finally concluded, in March last, by the sole mediation of the young sovereign on the throne of France. We have all heard the claims of the German princes and of the emperor, in the affair of the succession to the Duchy of Savaria; and we all know that it has been greatly owing to the intermediation and good offices of the king of France that this affair, which was likely to involve the whole of Europe in a flame, has been so speedily and so happily compromised. We may believe that a persuasion of the justice of our cause, and a "real goodness" for it, weighed not a little with him in his determination to assist us. It was the real interest of the nation to appear for us; but at the same time it was the generous love and affection of the prince that gave him readily to believe it to be so, and as such to pursue it. Cold policy is often timid; and had he not been warm in our favour, it is possible that doubts of his success, and fears of the power of Britain, and distrust of our perseverance would have crushed the springing purpose of his mind, and have bound him down like Prometheus to the rock, unable to assist us. For it is to be confessed that the power of Britain, at the conclusion of the last war, had become greatly formidable. Nor were her threats and her confidence inferior to her success. Like a boxer who had been victorious she doubled up her fists, and shook them at every power of Europe. At the commencement of this war her confidence was encreased, not diminished. She verily believed that a frown of her countenance would awe France into inactivity, and lock up the poor remains of her fleets in her harbours. The powers of Europe, deceived by her boasts, or sensible of her gigantic strength, were almost ready to believe that she had it in her power to do all that she seemed to threaten to her enemies. Yet in this state of things did the noble soul of Louis XVI. burst forth from every timid apprehension, and consulting the welfare of his people, and of mankind, he espoused our cause, and is, deservedly, become dear to every American.

Posterity will compare together George the third of England and the young monarch on the throne of France, as living in the same age, and filling the thrones of two rival kingdoms; but how unlike in temper, how dissimilar in fate, how unequal in the fame which the world bears of them, will be found the two characters. Never, since the days of Cain and Abel, were men who lived in the same period more diverse from each other; the one gloomy in his nature, and born for the destruction of his species; the other steady in his love for justice, labouring to restore peace; and when unable to effect it by the gentle arts of accommodation, rousing all the strength of an ancient kingdom to bend it on the proud adversary. It is admirable to consider what the great virtues of one man may be able to effect. Lewis, like the sun who kindles up the sleeping sparks of fire diffused through the system, seems to have re-animated, in the early years of his reign, all the love of honour, courage, gallantry and heroism that has long adorned the annals of the nation. A prince of this magnanimity and goodness is sufficient to irradiate the system of an hundred kingdoms. When we consider what George is and what Louis is, we cannot say that nature has beeniggardly to this generation; for though the one has not "a single virtue to redeem his soul from vice," the other is ennobled by a thousand great and good qualities, and shines distinguished for his virtue in the roll of princes.

—Monsieur nulla vires sedemptum  
a vitis.

Juv.



Mr. WILKES's Speech, concluded from our last.

THE next in the commission was only distinguished by a set of principles wonderfully adapted to the spirit of coercion and cruelty hitherto prevailing, the principles of penal law. (b) I have only heard of one other principle belonging to this gentleman, the principle, as well as practice, of passive obedience in the northern department. But, Sir, this gentleman carried with him the real secret of the negotiation, and perhaps more extensive powers than were given to his colleagues. He knew of the order to evacuate Philadelphia, an order so disgraceful to our arms, so contrary to sound policy, long before it was suspected by either of the other commissioners, but he would not trust them. The other (c) commissioner, who went from among us, possessed a superior understanding, an happy temper, and a thorough knowledge of business. If success had been attainable, I am persuaded to his wisdom, prudence, and temperate conduct, England had been indebted for the restoration of the blessing of peace. But alas! Sir, all the splendid and unauthorised offers of the commissioners were, without hesitation, rejected. The happy moment was passed. The honourable gentleman knows the real friendship I bear him, and the esteem I have of his rare and amiable qualities. In public life I have always found him manly, firm, and consistent; in private engaging, social, and friendly. Through the whole of this business he has followed the straight path of duty, and held one uniform language to us and to the Americans. I have been so used to see him in the minority here, that he will excuse me, if I figure to myself that in America likewise he continued in a minority with the commissioners, and that many things were transacted which he disapproved, but to which he was obliged to submit. He might think himself precluded, as we are here by many strange acts of the present majority of this house. On that supposition I shall not scruple to treat the proceedings of the commissioners with freedom, and hold myself secure of his indulgence.

I mentioned, Sir, the unauthorised offers made to congress. The commissioners went exceedingly beyond the powers given them by the act of parliament, the only source of their power. Did they, Sir, dare to accept secret powers from the crown more ample than those granted by the legislature? their conduct is very suspicious. I well remember six propositions were held out to congress by the commissioners letter of the 9th of June. The three first, to consent to a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, to restore free intercourse as well as to revive mutual affection, and to extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require, were founded in the authority of the act of parliament, which created the commission. The three last were a direct usurpation on the rights of the legislative body.

An offer was made by the commissioners to concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and to raise the credit and value of the paper circulation. It was artfully worded, but perfectly understood, Sir, both in America and at home, that we were to take on our shoulders, already bowed down to the earth, the burden of the American debts, of the mighty sums raised by congress to fight their battles against us.

The debts of the two countries were to be consolidated into one enormous mass, and provided for by a complainant parliament in the same manner. So extravagant an idea must fill every man with surprise and indignation. I give the country gentlemen joy on this occasion. They never flinch from their master, however unbecoming he may prove to them, to their country. They will now surely acknowledge with gratitude the fairness, the sincerity, the great tenderness, and kindness of their favourite minister. At the first onrush of an American war, the noble lord with the blue riband ex-actly held out to them a solid and substantial revenue by the taxation of America, in aid of their land-tax, and other heavy burthens, now, so far from attempting to lighten their load, he offers America to throw on the shoulders of England the additional weight of all her accumulated taxes. The most mortified of all animals is undoubtedly our country gentleman of the time very bold. He has scarcely the sagacity of his pointer. Formerly he was very shrewd, and redoubtable, and could not be driven

(b) The principles of penal law, a large volume, published by Wiles, in Fleet-street, was written by William Edin, Esq; member for Woodstock, a lord of trade, one of the under secretaries of state for the northern department, and auditor, and one of the directors of Greenwich Hospital.

(c) Grenadier Jubilee.

No 1

forward. Now he is perfectly tame, fawns on his feeder, and is easily managed. Mr. Pitt first seized him, and, after some little struggling, plunged him over head and ears in the German war. The noble lord has gone further, and transported him, weary and exhausted, beyond the Atlantic, where he is likely to continue much longer than he was in Germany.

The commissioners likewise agreed that no military force should be kept up in the different states of North-America, without the consent of the general congress, or particular assemblies. This was in effect making them a sovereign, independent state, if no military force is to compel the refractory, or quell the rebellious. This concession is certainly not warranted by any clause in the act appointing commissioners, and was a manifest, unnecessary usurpation of the power of this plant parliament.

The last offer is a gross affront to the very being of parliament, and to the people, who alone can constitute a house of commons. The commissioners offer a reciprocal deputations of an agent or agents, from the different states, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the parliament of Great-Britain; or if sent from Britain, in that case to have a seat and voice in the assemblies of the different states to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend the several interests of those by whom they are deputed. In the three conciliatory acts not a syllable is to be found of any such intention in the legislature. Were agents from the different states of America to have a voice in this house to tax Great-Britain, when by the same conciliatory acts they themselves, and America could not be taxed?

It is possible, Sir, that the commissioners might be as little in earnest to secure effectually to the Americans what was offered, as they were at the time to demonstrate their good faith. They ventured, Sir, to assure the congress, that the three conciliatory acts passed with singular unanimity. The contrary is known to be fact. I now, Sir, see many gentlemen in their places, who opposed all the three bills. When a bill of great importance passes with unanimity, I believe, Sir, that you think it your duty to give it a further weight by the addition of nemine contradicente in the votes. In the votes, Sir, you have not given that sanction to any of the three conciliatory bills. By the words singular unanimity, an Englishman would conclude that this was the singular instance of unanimity that less than, in respect to the three acts, which were considered as one, and passed on the same day. The learned Scottish secretary of the commissioners must think differently, for I find eight instances, and perhaps there are more, in the same session of resolutions and orders passed, and entered in the votes nemine contradicente. Of this number are those respecting the calling out the militia, the relieving the roman catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, and lord Chatham's annuity act. With the same regard to truth, he makes the commissioners declare in their proclamation, that the French monarchy ever has been, and in its constitution ever must be, an enemy to all freedom of laws and religion. I own, Sir, I was surprised at such an assertion from a gentleman, who had acquired great reputation beyond the Tweed, as professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. I thought that the French nation were formerly called Franks, from the freedom of their constitution. I have read in the (d) authors, that the people of France were wont to be bound by such laws only, as they had publicly agreed to in their parliaments, and that the people were consulted about the heads of all new laws, and after they had given their consent, they set their hands and seals to each article. Such was the power of the people, till the tyranny of their kings in later times swallowed up all the rights of that nation. I beg pardon, Sir, for this digression at so late an hour, but it was on a favourite topic, the rights of the people. I return to that important state paper, the letter of the commissioners to the congress, of the 9th of June. The letter tells them, that notwithstanding the pretended state, or present form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious, that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and prolong this destructive war. This last too is admitted. The conciliatory propositions were not made by the noble lord with the blue riband till the 19th of February, and the French treaty was actually signed the 6th preceding, and the preliminaries

(d) Lord Mansfield, who wrote the account of Denmark, translated all excellent treatises on this subject of the famous British, Francis Hotman, called *Francis Galles*.

were agreed to December 16th. The parliament had been prorogued from the 10th of December to the 10th of January, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the minority, for in that period peace might have been obtained. The truth of the case is that France trifled with the Americans till after the news of the capitulation at Saratoga. There was much ill humour on both sides, but it was not improved on our part, as it ought to have been. A British general and an entire army becoming prisoners, made her believe seriously in the independence of America. Before that period, she had treated it as visionary, a mere phantom of a heated brain. The weak, infant connection of France with America is at length grown into maturity. Spain was more in earnest, and from her beginning had effectually assisted the congress by vast supplies of every kind from the Havannah. The capitulation was signed at Saratoga on the 16th of October. The news of that event came to Versailles the first week in December, and on the 16th preliminary articles were adjusted. France on that occasion, from a strange inadvertency, suffered a remarkable expression to be made public, that it was manifestly the interest of France, that the power of England should be diminished by the separation of America from it. This was the language of sound policy on her part. When the love of liberty in the French court was held forth in great parade, it became ridiculous in the extreme. We know that there is no more love of liberty in the French court, than in our own; but I rejoice that liberty will have a resting place, a sure asylum in America, from the persecution of almost all the princes of the earth.

The conduct of our ministers, Sir, has effected the separation of America. She never will return, nor are you equal to coercive measures. By the attempt you will bring on an immediate certain French, and probably a not distant Spanish war. I am alarmed for the consequences to this country in its present exhausted state. Will the first minister or finance tell us, that he fees his way through it, even for the next four or six years? I have fears for our own honour and security, mentioned in the speech, as calling loudly upon us, when I consider our distracted and disunited kingdom, and compare it with the condition of the French monarchy, and the active spirit of a nation containing twenty-two millions of persons, united by affection to one sovereign. England, in conjunction with America, had nothing to fear. When some considerable merchants waited on the first lord of the admiralty, his lordship said, I have ships enough, but want men. Can you provide them for me? The American resources are gone. Without her resources, all her weight even thrown into the opposite scale, that scale must preponderate. Acknowledge the independence of America, you have a chance of detaching her from France, of forming perhaps with her a most advantageous commercial treaty, and federal union. I really think you might then avoid a general war. Since the accession of the present king, I know that the first idea, the favourite object of the French court, has steadily been to bring the finances of that kingdom into perfect order; but the favourable moment of humbling her ancient rival, by the American contest was not to be neglected. France has totally succeeded. The fact cannot be dissembled nor disguised. America is in my opinion irrecoverably lost. It is indifferent to her, whether you think proper to acknowledge her independency, or to call her children your subjects, and her provinces your colonies. The rest of the world will hear those appellations with derision. You will not be able to enforce any one act, except what your armies are quarrelled and your fleets stationed. The very expence of those fleets and armies must exhaust this country. You experienced this for four years with raw, undisciplined farmers and countrymen. You are now to combat hardy, experienced soldiers. Let your therefore yield to prudence, withdraw your fleets and armies, give up this unjust, barbarous, and destructive war, and enquire who deluded you into this unhappy system of policy.

The honourable gentleman, Sir, who seconded the amendment, in a divine strain of eloquence, scarcely paralleled, never surpassed within these walls, has treated the speech with unbridled indignation. He pronounced it false, demonstrated it to be so, and called it the king's libel on parliament. His was a most abundant harvest. He has left me a very small gleanings only respecting the clandestine supply of arms said to be given by the court of France to the Americans. Sir, it was not clandestine. Frequent and considerable supplies were given in the most public manner, in the face of day. I hold the honour more than once of informing the house, of several American armed vessels, and

ships of war, powder, ball, royal arsenals, cannon, and in names of the time. Was

Much miscell ed, as usual. The honourable amendment, having in their trinkets, whom he the base of Er whiggish principles and detest the memory of. Yet one remark forbear. The selves only, the empire remained. Nothing was lost of the Brunswick dy lost us half t stems mouldering or secure, except house. In the of the empire v the world, und tial, humane, now ignominio some of our late ter part of our into this (ad re grand inquest o. Some remarks able gentleman, on the late pub noble earls. H the letter of the petted of guid longer possessed secret influence spect, and a ki lord. I have th instance very w gentleman. I noble lord in u personal injury but from his the inglorious p

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ships of war, being supplied with cannon, arms, powder, ball, and all warlike stores, from the royal arsenals and store-houses, both on the coast, and in the Mediterranean. I gave the names of the ships and the other particulars at the time. Was this a clandestine supply?

Much miscellaneous matter has been produced, as usual, on this first day of the session. The honourable gentleman, who moved the amendment, has taken an opportunity of painting in their true colours the last race of our kings, whom he called the accursed Stuart race, the bane of England. I honour those genuine whiggish principles, in which I believe him sincere and determined. No man, Sir, execrates the memory of those tyrants more than I do. Yet one remark in the present moment I cannot forbear. The Stuarts lost every thing for themselves only, their crowns, or their lives. The empire remained entire, unbroken in every part. Nothing was lost for us. Under the third prince of the Brunswick line, administration has already lost us half the British monarchy, and the rest seems mouldering away. Nothing appears stable, or secure, except the ministerial majority in this house. In the late glorious reign, the bounds of the empire were enlarged in every quarter of the world, under the auspices of a brave, martial, humane, and heroic sovereign. We are now ignominiously driven out, not only from some of our late acquisitions, but from the greater part of our ancient possessions. The enquiry into this (ad reverse) is surely our duty as the grand inquest of the nation.

Some remarks, Sir, were made by the honourable gentleman, who seconded the amendment, on the late publications from the families of two noble earls. He thought it clearly proved from the letter of the son, that the father, so long suspected of guiding the measures of the state, no longer possessed any controuling power, or even secret influence. He avowed an unbounded respect, and a kind of family regard to the noble lord. I have the misfortune of differing in this instance very widely indeed with the honourable gentleman. I hold the public character of the noble lord in utter abhorrence; not from any personal injury, not from a national prejudice, but from his demerit as a minister. He made the inglorious peace of Paris.

*Ex illa fuisse ac retro sublapssa referri  
Spes Damnum; frastra vires.*

He boasted of that peace in a great assembly. I heard him declare that he gloried in it, and wished it might be inscribed on his tomb-stone, were lies the man who made the peace of Paris. The expression was more striking than original (s); but the species of pride, which is founded in deep criminality, must be allowed to be of the first cast. He lost us Newfoundland, passed the odious excise on cider and perry, by which the exciseman got access into private houses, violated the national faith with the king of Prussia, was guilty of scandalous profusion of the public money in negotiating a loan of three millions and a half for 1763, and advised a cruel proclamation, by which he persecuted the brave free Africans, as I believe he has since done the Americans. These, Sir, are the grounds of hatred, which I have always avowed. I agree with the late great statesman, that he has brought the king and kingdom to ruin. As to his influence being at an end, would to God, Sir, it was! Is the heir of that noble family being lately created an English peer, a proof of the father's now retaining no influence? Is the lieutenantancy of a considerable county given to the same nobleman to be admitted as evidence that his power is extinguished? I give no private anecdotes. I only state public facts, from a paper, which in such

(c) The original expression belonged to another poet, a Mr. Thomas Scot, one of the Tyrannicides, who was executed at Charing Cross, October 17, 1660. In the second volume of the state trials is an account of his trial and execution.

Sir Theophilus Biddolph favours.

Council. Pray tell my lords and the jury what we have heard the prisoner say, touching this business of putting the king to death.

Sir Theophilus Biddolph. I did hear him confess that he did sit as one of the judges of the late king, and that he was so far from repenting of the act that he did desire, when he died, that a tomb-stone, might be laid over him, with this inscription, here lies Thomas Scot, who adjudged to death the late king. Page 331.

At his execution the sheriff interrupted him. Mr. Scot said, I shall say no more but this, that it is a very mean and bad cause that will not bear the words of a dying man. Then he prayed, wherein he did this expression, I say again, to the praise of the free grace of God, I bless his name, he hath engaged me in a cause not to be repented of. I say, a cause not to be repented of. His prayer being called to, was turned off. Page 309.

things only can be trusted, the London gazette. I rejoiced, Sir, that the heir of that noble family was created an English peer, for I thought that the young lord's unspotted reputation, intrinsic merit, and great as well as amiable qualities, would reflect back more honour than he could receive from a modern peerage of this country, but I was persuaded that he owed his English peerage no less than his birth to his father.

A brave, but unfortunate general, Sir, urges us to an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under his command, and he asks a parliamentary inquiry. I am likewise for that enquiry. At the close of the last session he made the same request, which was refused by the same majority, to whom he now presents his petition. I have a high esteem for a parliamentary inquiry, but there is a higher tribunal, that of the people, our constituents, ever ready to do justice to the oppressed and injured. As an Englishman, let him appeal to the people, and constitute the English nation the judges of his conduct and honour, in every point in dispute between him and administration, or even royalty. He observes that the time will come for an enquiry. It will certainly come in this mode, whenever he chooses to publish the papers, which he furnished to, and are now withheld by ministers, papers of the utmost importance, according to his declaration in this house, to the state, to parliament, and to the public.

The amendment moved to the address goes still farther, and takes larger ground, including however that of a late American commander. It proposes to enquire into all the late fatal collisions, which have brought on a dismemberment of the empire. The justice of the nation calls loudly for it, and therefore my feeble voice shall be for that wise and necessary measure.

## L O N D O N.

WESTMINSTER, July 5.

THIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, knight, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come there accordingly, his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

An act for removing certain difficulties with respect to the more speedy and effectual manning of his majesty's navy for a limited time.

An act for augmenting the militia.

And one private bill.

After which his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE many great and essential services you have rendered to me and to your country, during the course of your attendance in parliament, demand my most cordial thanks.

I have seen with entire approbation the zeal you have manifested for the support and prosecution of the just and necessary war in which I am engaged, nor am I less sensible of your attention to the present state of the kingdom of Ireland: my paternal affection for all my people makes me sincerely anxious for the happiness and prosperity of every part of my dominions.

Hitherto the events of war have afforded the court of France no reason to triumph on the consequences of their injustice and breach of public faith; and I trust by a spirited and prosperous exertion of the force you have put into my hands, that ambitious power may be brought to wish that they had not, without provocation, or cause of complaint, insulted the honour and invaded the rights of my crown.

I have already acquainted you with the hostile step which has been lately taken by the court of Spain. Whatever colour may be attempted to be put upon that unjust proceeding, I am conscious that I have nothing to reproach myself with; it has been followed by the clearest demonstrations of the loyalty and affection of my parliament to my person and government, for which I repeat to you my warmest thanks; and I consider it as a happy omen of the success of my arms, that the increase of difficulties serves only to augment the courage and constancy of the nation, and to animate and unite my people in the defence of their country, and every thing that is dear to them.

The advanced season of the year requires that I should afford you some respite from the public business; and I do it with the less reluctance, as by the powers vested in me by law, I can have the aid of your advice and assistance within fourteen days, should any emergency make it necessary for me to convene you before the usual time.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The various and extensive operations of the war have unavoidably occasioned uncommon ex-

pence, and brought additional burthens on my faithful and beloved people, which I most sincerely regret. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the cheerfulness and public spirit with which the large supplies of the current year have been granted.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is impossible to speak of the continuance of the rebellion in North-America without the deepest concern; but we have given such unquestionable proofs of our sincere disposition to put an end to those troubles, that I must still hope, that the malignant designs of the enemies of Great-Britain cannot long prevail against the evident interests of those unhappy provinces, and that they will not blindly persist in preferring an unnatural and dangerous connection with a foreign power, to peace and re-union with their mother country.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 5th day of August next.

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have received intelligence that preparations are making by our enemies to invade this our kingdom, the safety and defence of which require our utmost care, and wherein by the assistance and blessing of God, we are resolved not to be wanting; and to the intent that they may not, in case of their landing, strengthen themselves by seizing the horses, oxen and cattle of our subjects, which may be useful to them for draught or burthen, or be easily supplied with provisions: we have thought fit, and do by this our royal proclamation, by the advice of our privy council, strictly charge and command the warden of the cinque ports, his lieutenants and deputy or deputies, and all and every the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of our counties, and all sheriffs, justices of peace, mayors, bailiffs, and all and every other officers and ministers, civil and military, within their respective counties, cities, towns, and divisions, that they cause the coats to be carefully watched, and upon the first approach of the enemy, immediately to cause all horses, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in our service, or in the defence of the country, and also (as far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions to be driven and removed to some place of security, and to such a distance from the place where the enemy shall attempt, or appear to intend to land, so as that they may not fall into the hands or power of any of our enemies; wherein nevertheless it is our will and pleasure, the respective owner thereof may suffer as little damage, loss or inconvenience, as may be consistent with the public safety; and we do hereby further strictly charge and command all our subjects to be aiding and assisting to the execution of this our royal command.

Given at our court at St. James's the 9th day of July, 1779, in the 19th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

July 7. On Thursday evening last, an express arrived at the admiralty, and to the ministers of state, from Sir Charles Hardy, with an account of his having taken a frigate, going from France to count d'Orvillier's fleet, with dispatches, from the captain of which we learn the following particulars: That, on the 4th of June, a signal was made from Ferrol, for the sailing of nine sail of Spanish ships of the line, besides frigates; that the above ships effected a junction with the French fleet, under the command of the count d'Orvilliers, on the 12th (the 16th the rescript was delivered in London, by count d'Almadovar) which made their united force forty-two sail of the line. Sir Charles adds, from the superiority of the French and Spaniards, he makes no doubt but they will venture an engagement; and that he is determined to give them battle. He further advises, that he was then off Ushant, in chase, and in sight of the enemy; that all his fleet was well, and the officers and men in the highest spirits, and that he hoped to be able, in the next dispatches, to give such an account of the united fleets of France and Spain, as would be highly satisfactory to his Majesty and his country.

The Culloden is fitted to join the grand fleet in Torbay, and in a few days will follow the Resolution, Terrible, Sandwich, Formidable, Swift, Arrivat, Marlborough, and Ajax, with the Princess Amelia.



The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

July 13. Sir Charles Hardy sailed from Torbay last Friday. Commodore (late governor) Johnstone's fleet, left Portsmouth the same day, with five frigates, to look into St. Maloes and Brest.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Captain Colclough, in the ship Catherine, left Cork on the 20th of July, under convoy of his majesty's ship Roebuck, sir Andrew Snape Hammond, commander, the Delight sloop of war, and two large East-Indiamen well manned. The whole convoy consisting of 48 sail, containing a reinforcement of troops, British and Hessians, a vast quantity of stores, provisions, &c. He parted from the fleet on the 14th inst.—and this morning we were most agreeably saluted with intelligence of Sir Andrew and the fleet being arrived at Sandy Hook.

On Monday arrived a large ship of near 500 tons, prize to the Virginia, captain Ord, laden with provisions at Boston, and destin'd for the West-Indies, to supply the French navy under count d'Estaing; she proved to be the Rochampton victualler taken last fall on her voyage to Quebec. The Virginia has also taken another prize, a schooner.

ANNAPOLIS, October 15.

The following gentlemen are elected delegates in the next general assembly.

For St. Mary's county; John Hatton Reed, James Jordan, Philip Key, and John Mackall, Esquires.

Charles; Joseph Hanson Harrison, John Digges, Warren Dent, and Samuel Hanson, jun. Esquires.

Calvert; William Fitzhugh, Charles Williamson, Alexander Hamilton Smith, and Frisby Freeland, Esquires.

Baltimore; Thomas Cockey Deye, John Stevenson, Rezin Hammond, and Charles Ridgely, Esquires.

Frederick; George Stricker, John Hanson, John Beatty, and Fielder Gauntt, Esquires.

Hartford; John Taylor, James M'Comas, John Archer, and Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquires.

Washington; John Stull, John Barnes, Joseph Sprigg, and James Chaplin, Esquires.

Montgomery; Edward Burgess, Thomas Cramphin, William Bayly, and Thomas Sprigg Weeton, Esquires.

Baltimore-town; David M'Mechan and Mark Alexander, Esquires.

September 16, 1779.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day a tract of land, containing about 500 acres, about three miles from Annapolis, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Wm. Hammond, of St. Thomas.

October 4, 1779.

TO be SOLD at vendue, for ready money or short credit with satisfactory security, the following subjects, viz.

ON Wednesday the 27th of October current, in the town of Nottingham, the lots and houses where Mr. Charles Hagart lately kept store. On Friday the 29th of October, in the town of Benedict, the lots and houses where Mr. William Clagett lately kept store. On Wednesday the 3d of November, in the town of Leonard-town, the lot and houses where Mr. Archibald Campbell keeps store. Also three tracts of land in St. Mary's, to wit: Danby, containing 250 acres; Maiden Lot, 100 acres, adjoining to Danby, and lying about three miles from St. Mary's warehouse, towards the bay; Aberdeen, 128½ acres, lying about one mile from St. Mary's warehouse, towards Patowmack. On Saturday the 6th of November, in George-town on Patowmack, the lot and houses where Mr. Joseph Belt lately kept and Mr. John Beall now keeps tavern. Also the water-side lot in said town, where Mr. Robert Peller formerly and Robert Ferguson lately kept store. The improvements on this lot are a large stone house with cellar the whole length divided by a stone wall, in one of which is a kitchen chimney, so contrived that the house will serve for a store or dwelling house. Also a large wooden house with cellar the whole length under it.

Wm. Hammond, of St. Thomas.

ANNAPOLIS, by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Charles-Street.

Annapolis, October 12, 1779.

DOCTOR B. FENDALL, is just arrived in this city. Those who are disposed to apply to him, may find him at the coffee-house, where they may consult him in all the disorders of the teeth, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

September 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for the better establishment of his title to seventy-five acres of land, part of a tract called Colerain, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, in the state of Maryland, which part was sold by a certain John Croney to William Bankes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, on the 25th day of February 1748-9, as by his bond doth appear; and a deed in consideration of the aforesaid bond appears to have been duly executed by the said Croney for the same, on the 30th day of July, 1753, with an endorsement thereon, empowering a certain Ogle Thorpe to acknowledge the same deed, who failed to comply therewith, &c.

WILLIAM BANKES, son of said deceased.

N. B. If prevented from having said petition heard at the time aforesaid, I intend to offer the same at the next session of assembly after.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of said parish.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of maj. Kenhelm Truman Stodert, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, &c. Those who stand indebted are likewise desired to settle with

1000 J. O'DERTY, adox.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats, A PURSE OF ONE THOUSAND

POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

A PURSE OF THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinances, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

1000 J. O'DERTY, adox.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for each shoe thread.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st day of this instant, September, a certain servant man named WILLIAM LAYTON, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he has in his walk eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt piece as the sleeves with white, and white wristbands, one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Layton, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty even pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

1000 J. O'DERTY, adox.

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, OCTOBER 22, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER IX.

WE HAVE a desirable it might be with France to see the states of America in disunion with the empire of Britain, yet it did not consist with the law of nations and the faith of treaties, to contribute to that object, while we continued, in any sort, to be considered as the subjects of the island. Still more, it did not consist with the safety of the kingdom to embrace a cause, until we had declared ourselves independent, and by a course of action, had evinced that we were sincere in our determination not to accommodate with Britain, or to fall back under her dominion. All that the court of France did do, was to hold out a smiling countenance, though laws and restraints of commerce did it, to cause them to have a mild operation. Privateers were not admitted to carry in prizes to her ports, because they could not be condemned as prizes but by the judicial process of the maritime law; but her harbours were open, even to our armed vessels, for every other purpose, and our merchantmen were received in the utmost hospitality, and protected in her ports with the same security as the vessels of her own trade.

The court could not send supplies of military stores to these states; but, declaring commerce free, she did not prohibit individuals of the nation, who at their own risk might endeavour to supply us. All that it behooved them to know, was, that if they were questioned by the armed vessels of Great-Britain, and captured accordingly, as supplying contraband commodities, it was in the power of the sovereign to reclaim them. Vessels were fitted out at the risk of individuals, and quantities of ammunition and stores of every kind were sent from Havre de Grace, and from other ports of the kingdom, taking their passes for St. Pierre, or Miquelon, and sailing unquestioned in that direction, until within a few leagues of the coast, it was easy for them to make the ports of Boston, or some port of the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. Thus, at the court could not do the nation did; and hence, even before our independence was acknowledged by her, contributed, in a very eminent degree, to support us in the contest. She inspired our first exertions. She kept alive our hopes. In every stage of the debate, our liberty has been greatly indebted to her guardianship and care.

The advantages derived from the acknowledgment of our independence by the court of France, were great and extensive. I do not conceive that they are understood by all. It is possible for a man to fix his eye on the rapidity of a wheel, and not much to mark the extreme points which describe a much greater circle in the same space of time. France opposed herself with vigour to the enemy on these coasts, and in the West-Indies, but at the same time she checked, or rather, she prevented altogether, the farther negotiations of Britain to obtain troops from the princes of Germany. These princes would be careful not to offend the house of Bourbon, the house of Austria with whom she is connected, by furnishing troops to obstruct the great object which France has in view, the independence of these states. It is demonstrative of this, that the landgrave of Hesse, who had entered into a treaty of that kind before France had declared in our favour, thought it necessary to make a friendly apology to that court, informing her, that "the state of his finances had greatly pressed him to the engagement." We had been often told of thirty thousand Russians that were to sail from the Baltic, and to live amidst frosts and snows on the plains of North-America, but, since the interposition of the court of France, we hear little more of them. We know very well that in the year 1743 the king of Holland and of England did hire thirty thousand of these people, the formidable conquerors of the Swedes, and, that marching into Franconia in Germany they were at hand to fight the war. We know also that in the year 1733 thirty thousand of the same troops were called from the extremities of the north, by the king of England, to protect Hanover,

and to carry on the war against France. But, at that time, the influence of our ally was not so extensive at the Ottoman Porte, nor did the same jealousy, and hostile spirit exist between the two empires of Turkey and Russia, as exists at present. It was not therefore possible to procure a diversion so easily on that side. The empire of Russia was then rising, but not so much the object of attention with the grand turk. Now, as France has been happy to mediate a peace between these two powers, she could more easily have contributed to encrease the burning of the war which had already burst out. This she would have done, had Russia discovered the least disposition to attend to the requisition of the court of Britain soliciting the body of troops, of which she had been led to entertain the hope.

The apprehension of the war with the Turks, which by the influence of France might be excited, and which might be kept alive against her, no doubt, weighed with the empress of Russia to reject the solicitation of the king of Great-Britain for a body of her troops to carry on the war in America. But the yet unpopulated state of her vast country also rendered it impolitic for this princess to send out her subjects from the empire. It would be inconsistent with her views, which are to pursue the plan of the great Peter, and by agriculture and commerce, and the cultivation of the useful arts, to raise her people to the civilization and politeness of her more southern neighbours. But, at the same time, we are not to be unmindful of what truth and justice require us to mention, that the great virtues of the empress would dispose her to turn away from the solicitation of the court of Britain to furnish troops against America struggling in a just cause. We have been made acquainted some time ago with her answer to the ambassador from this court, "that she would never tarnish the glory of her reign with the infamy of oppressing those who contend only for freedom, and justice." This was a noble sentiment, and worthy of an ancient Greek or Roman lady. It does honour to human nature to find it in the breast of a sovereign who wags with an absolute command three thousand miles of an extent of empire, and has eighteen millions of subjects under her dominion. This princess is, indeed, a truly amiable woman. Born in Germany, she has had the earliest and the happiest education in all parts of philosophical, and solid literature. She herself is of a philosophical and elevated turn of mind; greatly learned in the old as well as modern languages, and by her humanity, and love of justice, worthy of every praise. She is deservedly esteemed an ornament to empire, even in an age, when a spirit of true philosophy is introduced at almost every court, and so many great characters fill the thrones of the several kingdoms: in an age when Britain is almost the only power which is not softened by the voice of reason: she alone remains black and silent, like the "Ile of Mist" in the fong of Ossian. Philosophy has not yet reached her heart. It is to be found in the books of her sages, but not in the councils of her court. No wonder then that the empress was unwilling to send thirty thousand of her subjects, to serve the purposes of the ambition of this island, and to take lessons of cruelty under the orders of its generals in the campaigns in North-America. This would have thrown just so many of her subjects back from that point of civilization to which they are arrived; and would have taught them a spirit of devastation, and severe barbarism, which even the ancient inhabitants of the northern countries never knew. It may be therefore said that her love of universal justice, attention to the interests of her empire, and a desire to preserve peace with Turkey, disposed this princess to reject the solicitation of Great-Britain. She knew that the influence of France was great at the Porte; and besides, the regard which this princess entertains for the mild, moderate, polite, and learned French nation, would lead her to avoid doing any thing to obstruct the object which the sovereign has in view, the establishment of these states.

The countenance of France cheered America, and delivered us from all apprehensions of new treaties to procure troops from the German powers, or to call Russians from the margin of the frozen ocean. These have been the good effects

of the councils of our ally. Those resulting from the operations of her arms have been more obvious. On the falling of the count d'Estaing from the coast of France, early in the year 1778, it was suspected by the enemy, and in this suspicion they were right, that his destination was the bay of Delaware. Orders were given to withdraw the fleet from that river, and to evacuate Philadelphia. This capital, the seat of congress, and the safest harbour in the states, was delivered out of their possession, and new strength given to our affairs at home, and lustre and dignity abroad. It was no small advantage to repulse this central city, convenient with its stores and wharfs, and happy in its buildings to receive the scattered families who on the approach of the enemy had quitted it, or those from other towns, likewise banished by the rude foe, and who, in different parts of the country, had not found it easy to subsist. It was no small foundation of éclat and brilliancy to regain it, as the ministry of Britain had here hoped to be able to give despotism to America. This great event, the evacuation of the city, was produced by the first sail sent by the count d'Estaing, in his adventure from the harbour of Toulon.

On the appearance of the admiral on this coast, the predatory spirit of the enemy was checked, and their armed vessels and their fleets were fain to hide themselves in the harbour of New-York. Every port was thrown open from Charles-town to Boston, and the commerce of the seas was free. Commodities of merchandise, and military stores of all kinds, were received from the islands, and from Europe; and we were no longer under any apprehension of extreme suffering in the article of cloathing for our army, which happiness we felt the more sensibly, as in the preceding winter near one fourth of our army, from a want of this article, had been unfit for duty while we lay at the Valley Forge.

The admiral, for some time, blocked up the fleet of the enemy in the harbour of New-York, and reduced them to great distress by the capture of vessels intended to supply them with provisions. In concert with the councils of the congress he sailed for Rhode-Island, to co-operate with general Sullivan, in his attempt to reduce the garrison of Newport. The enemy found it necessary to detach a considerable body of their army to relieve the garrison; and that they might be able to throw in the reinforcement, the fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, and seemed to offer count d'Estaing battle. The count judging it of more consequence to give the enemy a blow by sea than to reduce half their forces on the land, drew out to attack them. The British admiral, as the count had expected, endeavoured to avoid the engagement. But this would have been impossible, as the count had already fallen in with the fleet, when a severe storm, from which both suffered greatly, obliged the one to retire to the port of Boston, and the other in a very shattered condition from the engagement and the tempest, to think himself happy in being able to make the harbour of New-York.

These operations of the count, though in some measure disappointed by the intervention of the will of providence, were, nevertheless successful to give a respite of security to the commerce of the states, and what was equally desirable, perfectly to prevent the enemy from making a campaign. The detachment which they were under the necessity of sending to reinforce the garrison of Newport, so weakened the main army under general Clinton at New York, that he found himself unable to take the field against general Washington for the whole season.

The sailing of the count d'Estaing for the West-Indies, and his success in those parts have been greatly serviceable to the general cause. I find my sentiments on this head well expressed in a Boston Chronicle July 29th, from which I shall beg leave to make the following extract. "The possession of Dominica and St. Vincent, by our allies the French, must be an heavy blow to Britain, and conduce much to establish the great objects of the late treaty of Paris, the independence and rights of the United States; additional conquests, of which we have the fairest prospect, will inevitably conduce to an happy termination of the war. But these are not



the only advantages we reap from that great and expensive armament of his Most Christian Majesty, under the orders of the count d'Estaing. The moment that commander appeared on our coasts, we were relieved from the British cruizers that had in a manner, shut up all our ports; they being obliged to keep collected for their own defence. When the count went to the West-Indies, he drew Byron, and the greatest part of the British ships of war on these coasts after him; making a most important diversion in our favour, and translating, in a great measure, the naval war to the West-Indies. The advantages arising from hence to these states, are too numerous to be particularly mentioned, and too obvious to require it."

It will be natural for men who do not take an extensive view of the operations of the war, to imagine that because an army has not landed to act with general Washington on the continent, so our ally has not directly and immediately assisted to oppose the enemy. They do not consider that the most direct and immediate way to weaken them, to draw them off from America, and to reduce them to think of peace, having yielded to our independence, was to attack their islands, where they are most vulnerable. It is a maxim in war, to attack the most vulnerable part. Demosthenes says, in his oration before the people of Athens, "the war itself will find out the weak side of Philip." It is a maxim also, to translate, if possible, the war to the country of the enemy. Agathocles, besieged in Syracuse by the Carthagonians, threw himself over into Africa, burnt his ships behind him, and rendered it necessary for the enemy to return home to defend their own borders. Scipio transferred the war from Italy to the neighbourhood of Carthage by a like manœuvre. Hannibal was beaten at the battle of Zama, by the same people whom he had overcome within three miles of Rome, at the battle of Cannæ.

The taking of Granada by the count, and his brilliant victory obtained over the English fleet off that island, has prevented the embarkation of the three thousand troops under major-general Gray, intended for New-York. It has been made necessary for them to remain, to defend their islands. This has hitherto delayed, and will considerably weaken, and strike down the campaign, on the continent, for this season.

These things it will be sufficient to have mentioned, to inform my countrymen of the councils of our ally, and the operations of her arms, that they may not be misrepresented by those whose interest it is, or, at least, whose design it may be, to introduce coldness, dissatisfaction and distrust between us.

#### THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Tioga, September 30th, 1779.

S I R,

I N mine of the 30th ultimo to his excellency general Washington, and by him transmitted to congress, I gave an account of the victory obtained by this army over the enemy at Newtown, on the 29th of August. I now do myself the honour to inform congress of the progress of this army, and the most material occurrences which have since taken place.

The time taken up in destroying the corn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, employing the army near two days, and there appearing a probability that the destruction of all the crops might take a much greater length of time than was at first apprehended, and being likewise convinced, by an accurate calculation, that it would not be possible to effect the destruction of the Indian country, with the provision on hand, which was all I had in store, and indeed all I had pack-horses to transport from Tioga; in this situation I could think of but one expedient to answer the purposes of the expedition, which was to prevail if possible, on the soldiers, to content themselves with half a pound of flour, and the same quantity of fresh beef per day, rather than leave the important business unfinished. I therefore drew up an address to them, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose you, which being read, was answered by three cheers from the whole army. Not one dissenting voice was heard from either officer or soldier. I had then on hand, from the best calculation I could make, twenty-two pounds of flour, and sixteen pounds of beef per man; the former liable to many deductions by rains, crossing rivers and defiles; the latter much more so, from the almost unavoidable loss of cattle, when suffered to range the woods at night for their support. I was, however, encouraged in the belief, that I should be enabled to effect the destruction and total ruin of the Indian territories, by this truly noble and virtuous resolution of the army, or which, I know not, whether the public stand more indebted to the

persuasive arguments which the officers began to use, or to the virtuous disposition of the soldiers, whose prudent and cheerful compliance with the regulation anticipated all their wishes, and rendered persuasion unnecessary. I sent back all my heavy artillery on the night of the 30th, retaining only four brass three pounders, and a small howitzer, loaded the necessary ammunition on horseback, and marched early on the 31st for Catharine's-town. On our way we destroyed a small settlement of eight houses, and a town called Knawholes, of about twenty houses, situated on a peninsula at the conflux of the Tioga and Cayuga branches. We also destroyed several fields of corn. From this colonel Dayton was detached with his regiment and the rifle corps up the Tioga about six miles, who destroyed several large fields of corn. The army resumed their march, and encamped within thirteen miles and an half of Catharine's-town, where we arrived the next day, although we had a road to open for the artillery, through a swamp nine miles in extent and almost impervious. We arrived near Catharine's-town in the night, and moved on in hopes to surprise it, but found it forsaken. On the next morning an old woman of the Cayuga nation was found in the woods, who informed, that on the night after the battle of Newtown, the enemy having fled the whole time, arrived there in great confusion early the next day; that she heard the warriors tell their women, they were conquered and must fly; that they had a great many killed and vast numbers wounded. She likewise heard the lamentations of many at the loss of their connections. In addition to this, she assured us, that some other warriors had met Butler at this place, and desired him to return and fight again. But to this request they could obtain no satisfactory answer, for as they observed, "Butler's mouth was closed." The warriors who had been in the action were equally averse to the proposal, and would think of nothing but flight and the removal of their families; that they kept runners on every mountain to observe the motion of our army, who reported early in the day on which we arrived, that our advance was very rapid, upon which all those who had not been before sent off, fled with precipitation, leaving her without any possible means of escape. She said that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Tioga in canoes. I was from many circumstances fully convinced of the truth and sincerity of her declaration, and the more so, as we had, on the day we left Newtown, discovered a great number of bloody packs, arms and accoutrements, thrown away in the road and in the wood on each side of it. Besides which, we discovered a number of recent graves, one of which has been since opened, containing the bodies of two persons who had died by wounds. Those circumstances, when added to that of so many warriors being left dead on the field, a circumstance not common with Indians, were sufficient to corroborate the woman's declaration, and to prove what I before conjectured, that the loss of the enemy was much greater than was at first apprehended. I have never been able to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, what force the enemy opposed to us at Newtown, but from the best accounts I have been able to collect, and from the opinion of general Poor and others, who had the best opportunity of viewing their numbers, as well as from the extent of their lines, I suppose them to have been fifteen hundred, though the two prisoners, whom I believe totally ignorant of the numbers at any post but their own, as well as of the enemy's disposition, estimate them only at eight hundred, while they allow that five companies of rangers, all the warriors of Seneca, and six other nations were collected at this place. In order to determine their force, with as much accuracy as in my power, I examined their breastwork, and found its extent more than half a mile. Several battions ran out in its front to flank the lines in every part. A small block-house, formerly a dwelling, was also manned in front. The breastwork appeared to have been fully manned, though I suppose with only one rank. Some part of their works being low, they were obliged to dig holes in the ground to cover themselves in part. This circumstance enabled me to judge the distance between their men in the works. A very thin scattering line, designed, as I suppose, for communicating signals, was continued from those works to that part of the mountain which general Poor ascended, where they had a very large body, which was designed, I imagine, to fall on our flank. The distance from the breastwork to this, was at least one mile and an half. From thence to the hill in rear of our right, was another scattering line of about one mile, and on the hill a breastwork with a strong party, designed, as it is supposed, to fall on our rear. But general Clinton, being ordered so far to the right, occasioned his

flank to pass this mountain, which obliged them to abandon their post. From those circumstances, as well as from the opinion of others, I cannot conceive their numbers less than what I have before mentioned.

The army spent one day at Catharine's in destroying corn and fruit-trees. We burnt the town, consisting of about thirty houses; and the next day encamped near a small scattering settlement of about eight houses, and in two days after reached Kendaia, which we also found deserted. Here one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who had been last year captured by the enemy, escaped from them and joined us. He informed that the enemy had left the town in the greatest confusion three days before our arrival. He said, he had conversed with some of the Tories, on their return from the action of Newtown, who assured him, they had great numbers killed and wounded; and there was no safety but in flight. He heard Butler tell them, he must try to make a stand at Kanadasaga; but they declared, they would not throw away their lives in a vain attempt to oppose such an army. He also heard many of the Indian women lamenting the loss of their connections; and added, that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Tioga in water-crafts, which had been provided for that purpose in case of necessity. It was his opinion, the king of Kanadasaga was killed, so he saw him go down but not return, and gave a description of his person and dress corresponding with those of one found on the field of action. Kendaia consisted of about twenty houses, which were reduced to ashes; the houses were nearly built and finished. The army spent near a day at this place in destroying corn and fruit-trees, of which there was great abundance; many of the trees appeared to be of great age. On the next day we crossed the outlet of the Seneca lake, and moved in three divisions through the woods to encircle Kanadasaga, but found it likewise abandoned. A white child of about three years old, doubtless the offspring of some unhappy captive, was found here and carried with the army.

A detachment of four hundred men was sent down on the west side of the lake to destroy Goshensquean, and the plantations in the lower quarters; at the same time a number of volunteers, under colonel Harper, made a forced march towards Cayuga lake, and destroyed Schoyere while the residue of the army were employed in destroying the corn at Kanadasaga, of which there was a large quantity. This town consisted of fifty houses, and was pleasantly situated. In it we found a great number of fruit-trees, which were destroyed with the town. The army then moved on, and in two days arrived at Kanadasaga, having been joined on the march by the detachment sent along the Seneca lake, which had been almost two days employed in destroying the crops and settlements in that quarter. At Kanadasaga we found twenty-three very elegant houses, mostly framed, and in general large. Here we also found very extensive fields of corn, which having been destroyed, we marched for Hantehsye, a small town of ten houses, which we also destroyed.

At this place we established a post, leaving a strong garrison, our heavy stores and one half piece, and proceeded to Chinesee, which the prisoners informed, was the grand capital of the Indian country; that Indians of all nations had been planting there this spring; that all the rangers and some British had been employed in assisting them, in order to raise sufficient supplies to support them while destroying our frontiers; and that they themselves had worked three weeks for the Indians when planting. This information determined me at all events to reach that settlement, though the state of my provisions, much reduced by unavoidable accidents, almost forbade the attempt. My flour had been much reduced by the failure of pack-horses, and in the passage of creeks and defiles; and twenty-seven of the cattle had been unavoidably lost. We, however, marched on for the Chinesee town, and on the second day reached a town of twenty-five houses, called Kaneghla. Here we found some large corn-fields, which part of the army destroyed, while the other part was employed in building a bridge over an unfathomable creek between this and Chinesee.

I had the preceding evening ordered out an officer with three or four riflemen, one of our guides, and an Oneida chief, to reconnoitre the Chinesee town, that we might, if possible, surprise it. Lieutenant Boid, of the rifle corps, was the officer entrusted, who took with him twenty-three men, volunteers from the rifle corps, and a few from colonel Butler's regulars, making in all twenty-five, a much larger number than I had thought of sending, and by no means likely to answer the purpose as that which he was directed. The plan was by an

acquainted with the night, a small fire was kindled by a tribe of Indians, who saw a few Indians retreat. I was patched to me that the party who bridge was alone in and informed of his party, was my; that the selves before had killed the rest; but soon ordered by three or ders. I hope to secure his escape; but he, Oneida chief, completely encircled my, and the finally detached to the enemy have ed.

It appeared a grove of trees, on every side till Mr. Boid every man killed wounded commencing was to destroyed, that hats were driven off the enemy they had no cover of a very advantageous ground, the others some other circumstances their loss must. They were so secreting their real hands, part of the rifle packs, blankets had thrown off agility in the have ascertained son which in much was, the ed upon the body, with the panion, we fo had whipped pulled out M stabbed him insisted other permit me to and left his unfortunate experienced. The party with, was composed on an order to fire but found the space of this

The army mentioned, had very ex destroyed, we fee, crossing Little Seneca we reached houses, no town was b with a clear miles, where were, and conceived. engaged in collected and the enemy from it, wh other place. been captured the enemy before; that three or four he said, to undoubtedly Boid. She stantly out, tion the last immediately confusion. She said, the warriors to Indians ban for the fall owned the Johnson is rather are thought the town, as at



acquainted with the country, mistook the road in the night, and at day-break fell in with a castle, six miles higher up than Chinesee, inhabited by a tribe called Squatchekas. Here they saw a few Indians, killed and scalped two; the rest fled. Two runners were immediately dispatched to see with the account, and informed that the party were on their return. When the bridge was almost completed, some of them came in and informed, that Lieutenant Boid, and most of his party, were almost surrounded by the enemy; that the enemy had been discovering themselves before him for some miles; that his men had killed two, and were eagerly pursuing the rest; but soon found themselves almost surrounded by three or four hundred Indians and rangers. I hope of Mr. Boid's men, who were sent to secure his flanks, fortunately made their escape; but he, with fourteen of his party and the Oneida chief, being in the centre, were completely encircled. All the light troops of the army, and the flanking divisions, were immediately detached to their relief; but arrived too late, the enemy having destroyed the party and escaped.

It appeared that our men had taken to a small grove of trees, the ground around it being clear on every side for several rods, and there fought till Mr. Boid was shot through the body, and every man killed except one, who, with his wounded commander, was made prisoner. The firing was so close before this brave party was destroyed, that the powder of the enemy's muskets were driven into their flesh. In this conflict the enemy must have suffered greatly, as they had no cover, and our men were possessed of a very advantageous one. This advantage of ground, the obstinate bravery of the party, with some other circumstances, induced me to believe their loss must have been very considerable. They were so long employed in removing and secreting their dead, that the advancing of general Hand's party obliged them to leave one along side the riflemen, and at least a waggon load of packs, blankets, hats and provisions, which they had thrown off to enable them to act with more agility in the field; most of them appeared to have appertained to the rangers. Another reason which induces me to suppose they suffered much was, the unparalleled tortures they inflicted upon the brave and unfortunate Boid, whose body, with that of his equally unfortunate companion, we found at Chinesee. It appeared they had whipped them in the most cruel manner, pulled out Mr. Boid's nails, cut off his nose, plucked out one of his eyes, cut out his tongue, stabbed him with spears in sundry places, and inflicted other tortures which decency will not permit me to mention; lastly, cut off his head, and left his body on the ground with that of his unfortunate companion, who appeared to have experienced nearly the same savage barbarity. The party which, it seems, Mr. Boid fell in with, was commanded by Butler, and was posted on an advantageous piece of ground, in order to fire upon our army when advancing; but found their design frustrated by the appearance of this party in their rear.

The army moved on that day to the castle last mentioned, which consisted of 15 houses, and had very extensive fields of corn, which being destroyed, we moved on the next day to Chinesee, crossing in our rout a deep creek and the Little Seneca river; and after marching six miles we reached the castle, which consisted of 128 houses, mostly very large and elegant. The town was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat which extends for a number of miles, where the most extensive fields of corn were, and every kind of vegetable that can be conceived. The whole army was immediately engaged in destroying the crops. This corn was collected and burned in houses and kilns, that the enemy might not reap the least advantage from it, which method we have pursued in every other place. Here a woman came to us who had been captured at Wyoming. She informed us the enemy had evacuated the town two days before; that Butler at the same time went off with three or four hundred Indians and rangers, as she said, to get a shot at our army. This was undoubtedly the party which cut off lieutenant Boid. She mentioned, they kept runners constantly out, and that when our army was in motion the intelligence was communicated by a yell, immediately on which the greatest terror and confusion apparently took place among them. She said, the women were constantly begging the warriors to sue for peace, and that one of the Indians had attempted to shoot colonel Johnson for the falsehoods by which he had deceived and ruined them; that she overheard Butler telling Johnson it was impossible to keep the Indians together after the battle of Newtown; that he thought they must soon be in a miserable situation, as all their crops would be destroyed, and

that Canada could not supply them with provisions at Niagara; that he would endeavour to collect the warriors to assist in the defence of that fort, which he was of an opinion this army would lay siege to, and the women and children he would send into Canada. After having destroyed this town, beyond which I was informed there was no settlement, and destroyed all their houses and crops in that quarter, the army having been advancing seventeen days with the supply of provisions before mentioned, and that much reduced on the march by accidents, and the Cayuga country being as yet impenetrated, I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to effect the destruction of the settlements in that quarter. The army therefore began its march for Konadafaga the eighteenth day from its leaving Newtown. At Konadafaga I was met by a sachem from Oneida and three warriors, one of whom I had sent from Catharine's with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose congress; they delivered me a message from the warriors of that nation respecting the Cayugas; copies of that, and my answer, I also enclose. From this place I detached colonel Smith with a party down the west side of Seneca lake, to destroy the corn which had been cut down, and to destroy any thing further which might be discovered there. I then detached colonel Granfworth with one hundred men to Albany to forward the baggage of the York regiments to the main army, and to take with him such soldiers as were at that place. I directed him to destroy the lower Mohawk castle in his rout, and capture the inhabitants, consisting only of six or seven families, who were constantly employed in giving intelligence to the enemy, and in supporting their scouting parties which making incursions on our frontiers. When the Mohawks joined the enemy those few families were undoubtedly left to answer those purposes, and to keep possession of their lands. The upper castle, now inhabited by Orkeskes, our friends, he was directed not to disturb. With him I sent Mr. Deane, who bore my answer to the Oneidas. I then detached colonel Butler with six hundred men to destroy the Cayuga country, and with him sent all the Indian warriors, who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavour to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners; the chief of them called Tegattelawans, being a near relation to the sachem. I then crossed the Seneca river, and detached colonel Dearborne to the west side of the Cayuga lake, to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the Cayugas, if they attempted to escape colonel Butler. The residue of the army passing on between the lakes towards Catharine's. Colonel Dearborne burnt in his rout six towns, which, including one which had been before partly destroyed by a small party; destroying at the same time large quantities of corn. He took an Indian lad and three women prisoners; one of the women being very ancient, and the lad a cripple, he left them, and brought on the other two, and joined the army on the evening of the 26th. Colonel Cortland was then detached with 300 men up the Tioga branch, to seek for settlements in that quarter; and in the space of two days destroyed several fields of corn, and burnt several houses. Colonel Butler joined the army on the 28th, whereby a complete junction was formed at Conowalohala, on the 29th day after our leaving Newtown. Here we were met by a plenty of provisions from Tioga, which I had previously directed to be sent on. Colonel Butler destroyed in the Cayuga country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making about one hundred in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed two hundred acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had in it 1500 fruit-trees. Another Indian settlement was discovered near Newtown by a party, consisting of 39 new houses, which was also destroyed. The number of towns destroyed by this army, amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a moderate computation, must amount to 160,000 bushels, with a vast quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in search of Indian settlements, and I am well persuaded, that, except one town, situate near the Allegany, about 50 miles from Chinesee, there is not a single town left in the country of the Five Nations.

It is with pleasure I inform congress that this army has not suffered the loss of forty men in action or otherwise since my taking the command, though perhaps few troops have experienced a more fatiguing campaign. Besides the difficulties which naturally attend marching through an enemy's country, abundant in woods, creeks, rivers, mountains, morasses, and

the want of proper guides, and the maps of the country are so exceedingly erroneous that they serve not to enlighten but to perplex. We had not a single person who was sufficiently acquainted with the country to conduct a party out of the Indian path by day or scarcely in it by night; though they were the best I could possibly procure. Their ignorance doubtless arose from the Indians having ever taken the best measures in their power to prevent their country's being explored. We had much labour in clearing out roads for the artillery, notwithstanding which the army moved from twelve to sixteen miles every day when not detained by rains, or employed in destroying settlements.

I feel myself much indebted to the officers of every rank for their unparalled exertions, and to the soldiers for the unshaken firmness with which they endured the toils and difficulties attending the expedition. Though I had it not in command I should have ventured to have paid Niagara a visit had I been supplied with fifteen days provisions in addition to what I had, which I am persuaded from the bravery and ardor of our troops would have fallen into our hands. I forgot to mention that the Oneida sachem requested me to grant them liberty to hunt in the country of the Five Nations, as they would never think of settling again in a country once subdued, and where their settlements must ever be in our power. I, in answer, informed him, that I had no authority to grant such a licence; that I could not at present see reason to object to it, but advised them to make application to congress, who I believed would, in consideration of their friendly conduct, grant them every advantage of this kind that would not interfere with our settlement of the country, which I believed would soon take place. The Oneidas say, that as no Indians were discovered by colonel Butler at Cayuga, they are of opinion they are gone to their cattle and that their chiefs will persuade them to come in and surrender themselves on the terms I have proposed. The army began its march from Conowalohala yesterday, and arrived here this evening. After leaving the necessary force for securing the frontiers in this quarter, I shall move on to join the main army.

It would have been very pleasing to this army to have drawn the enemy to a second engagement, but such a panic seized them after the first action that it was impossible, as they never ventured themselves in reach of the army, nor have they fired a single gun at it on its march or in its quarters, though in a country exceeding well calculated for ambuscades. This circumstance alone would sufficiently prove, that they suffered severely in their first effort.

Congress will please to pardon the length of this narration, as I thought a particular and circumstantial detail of facts, would not be disagreeable, especially as I have transmitted no accounts of the progress of this army since the action of the 29th or August. I flatter myself that the orders with which I was entrusted are fully executed, as we have not left a single settlement or field of corn in the country of the Five Nations, nor is there even the appearance of an Indian on this side of Niagara. Messengers and small parties have been constantly passing, and some imprudent soldiers who straggled from the army, mistook the rout and went back almost to Chinesee without discovering even the track of an Indian. I trust that the steps I have taken with respect to the Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks, will prove satisfactory. And here I beg leave to mention, that on searching the houses of those pretended neutral Cayugas, a number of scalps were found, which appeared to have been lately taken, which colonel Butler shewed to the Oneidas, who said that they were then convinced of the justice of the steps I had taken. The promise made to the soldiers in my address at Newtown I hope will be thought reasonable by congress, and flatter myself that the performance of it will be ordered.

Colonel Bruin will have the honour of delivering these dispatches to your excellency. I beg leave to recommend him to the particular notice of congress, as an officer who, on this, as well as several other campaigns, has proved himself an active, brave, and truly deserving officer. I have the honour to be, with the most exalted sentiments of esteem and respect,

Your excellency's most obedient  
and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

His excellency John Jay, Esq.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extra & from the minutes of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1779.

On motion, Resolved unanimously,  
That, leaving to the judicial authority of the State to determine who were to blame in the late











[XXXVth Year.]

T. H. B.

[No. 1712.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, OCTOBER 29, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMERUS X.

It is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not to know why it is that they are warm. The passion of one is lighted up by the passion of another, and the whole circle is on flame; but the mind, in the mean time, is like a dark chamber, without single ray of light to pervade it. In this case will happen that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, the generous resolutions which it kindled up shall also die with it. In the great affairs of religion, a strong flash of ideas on the fancy may excite a combustion of devotion; but, unless the reason is engaged to lead and supply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it. It was the commendation of the citizens of Berea, when the gospel was first preached there, that "they searched the scriptures, whether these things were so." Those who, without examination, might also give it up; but this "honourable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and embracing it, gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, so they could be persevering christians.

The political concerns of our country are equally the objects of reflection; and yet men will oftentimes be engaged in a measure, and will push warmly, though they know not the ground on which they had set out. Like the townsmen of Ephesus, the assembly is "confused," and the greater part "know not why it is that they are called together." "Zeal" of this kind without knowledge, as it is commonly extravagant, so it is but of short continuance. I am therefore greatly happy when I take a view of this country, and consider that, in our contest with Great Britain, so much light has been thrown upon the minds of the common people. You will scarcely find a man to whom it is not to be able to explain to you not only the steps only, but the manner in which every step has been taken, on the one side to enslave, and on the other to resist, in the course of the contest. I am fully of opinion, that there are as many farmers in our country, who will discountenance us in the great principles of our opposition, than any even the most eminent advocates that minority in the British house of commons, who had undertaken to defend our cause. The speeches of these have been a tissue of absurd contradiction, granting the supreme authority of parliament in some cases, and yet not admitting it in all; as if what was supreme and extend in any case could be limited. But the plain mechanic, or the farmer of our country, will inform you that her authority never did extend in any case; and hence all debates about the limits between the authority of Britain, and the legislative right of America, which lay occupied like a wide interval, and was called "Great Serbonian Bog," vanished at once.

It would give me great pleasure to have it in my power to pay the same compliment to the understanding of my countrymen with regard to the accurate and clear knowledge of the nature, extent, and the principles of that treaty into which we have entered with the court of France. There would then be less danger from any attempt of the adversary to seduce us from it. Our passions are as much engaged in its favour as it is possible for the passions of men to be engaged in any matter whatsoever; but I am apprehensive that our reason is not so well informed as it ought to be; and though our attachment is directed strong towards it, yet we embrace it without the nobler faculty, or power of the understanding.

Those great men who, in our debate with Britain, drew their pens, and illuminated the subject, either weary with a long service, or so engaged that they could not undertake a new task, have been silent with regard to the many and particular advantages of our new connection. The people in the mean time, called off to yield personal service in the field, have not had leisure to attend to what might be said to them; and there had been those who could neither

take to explain it. Hence it is, that though almost every man can give you a good account of the measures, and the injuries of Britain, yet few can note down precisely the spirit, principles, and great extent and glorious nature of our present fate and happy alliance.

Shall not I therefore be thought to deserve thanks, who, amidst a multiplicity of avocations, have endeavoured to obtain some accurate and clear knowledge of the equal nature and reciprocal advantages of this alliance, and do sometimes snatch a moment to note down in a plain manner what I have to lay upon the subject. Certainly I shall at least deserve to be heard, more especially, as avoiding all personal reflections that might wound the feelings of particular men, I proceed undeviating from the path in which I had set out, and keeping singly in my view the information of the people, on a subject in which I conceive them to be so deeply interested. It is not to be supposed but that I have my feelings as well as other men, and that of testifies, when a good opportunity presents itself, I am under some temptation to give a slap in the face to one and another as I pass along, and to revenge myself on those whose pride and falsehoods I disapprove, or who, from any cause, are pleased to be my enemies. It might be in my power to do this in a manner that all the world would know the originals whose characters I had described, and yet neither the mouths of law nor the tongues of the men could say any thing against me, not being able to affirm it certainly that they were the very individuals pointed out by the sarcasm. But as I have in view the good of my country and not the gratification of resentment, however well founded it may be, I shall disdain every thing of this nature, and go on with what I had proposed, the consideration of "the treaty," and of the great good that must flow from it.

To take this matter clearly along, it will be necessary that we go back to that period when first our commissioners at Paris solicited the court of France for assistance in our just and defensive war with Britain. On this occasion it is reasonable to suppose, that the court, by one of her servants, might have entered into a conversation with our commissioners to the following purpose:—Gentlemen, we are not unacquainted with the nature of your debate, and we have been witness of the resolution and the perseverance you have manifested, but were we to place ourselves in the same line with you, and to make your enemies our enemies; what are we to gain by it? The power of Great Britain, especially by sea, is not contemptible. You are not able to add a single ship of force to our fleet, to enable us to combat her with more advantage, on what she has called her own element. Your privacies may disturb her commerce, but you do not inform us that you possess what may deserve the name of a maritime force. Just requiring from a former war shall we then draw upon ourselves the hostility of this power, whom we have experienced to be greatly formidable in her naval strength? Shall we do this without the hope of assistance in the war, and at the same time without the prospect of advantage to be gained by it? Your cause may be just, and you may deserve that liberty for which you have contended; but you are not to apprehend that the whole French nation has taken upon herself a vow of knight-hood, and is about to go through the earth to rescue fair ladies, and to free the world of monsters. The days of chivalry and romance are over; and France embarking in your cause from an heroic principle of doing kind acts, without the least prospect of advantage, might be considered, in future times, as we now consider the dukes of Normandy, and the sovereigns of other states of Europe, in their expeditions to the holy land.

But let me see: there are some advantages which it may be in your power to concede to us. We understand, from the history of your connection with Great Britain, that you had acquiesced in the restriction of your commerce to her shores, and this as a recompense for that protection which her fleets afforded you. It was the ground of your complaint that Great Britain should not have granted you a right to the sea, and to trade in all safe stations. As you

willing to grant to France this exclusive right of your commerce for the same protection? Or, if you desire an unrestrained commerce, will you engage a sum of money to be paid at a future day, to indemnify for the expenses of a war to which, on your account, she may be in the end exposed?

Or, if this is not agreeable, is there no adjoining territory which you may allow us to reduce, and which you may guarantee to France? Gentlemen, I will take the liberty to cast my eye upon that map which you have in your possession. It is the map of the Thirteen United States, which extend from the country washed by the Kennebec and Penobscot on the north, to the savannah on the south, and in breadth, from the ocean to the inland country. To the north of these states claimed and possessed by you, is Canada and Nova-Scotia, and to the south is the country of the two Floridas, yet in possession of the crown of Great Britain. To Canada we have a proper claim, as it has been wrested from us in the late war by that very power to whom you are now in opposition. Nova-Scotia could be held conveniently with this, and both would be advantageous because of the fur trade, and likewise on account of their situation neighbouring to the fisheries of Newfoundland, to some share of which we have an exclusive right, and to what remains, a common right with all nations. The country of the two Floridas would form a happy district, towards the Mississippi river. Will you guarantee both these states to France, on condition that she takes a decided part in your behalf, in the contest with Great Britain?

This might have been the language of the court of France; and for my part I do not see what we could have laid in answer to it. The conditions were reasonable, and it was every hour before our eyes, that if we did not by some means obtain her assistance, we should be reduced to extreme distress. But France laid our commissioners under no embarrassments of this nature. She expatiated not upon the risk and the expenses of a war, in order that she might have it in her power to screw us up to some hard conditions. She did not insult our poverty by telling us that she knew we had not money to pay for her assistance, and therefore she could not expect it from us. She did not wound our pride by insisting that we should restrict our commerce to her shores, nor did she impose the hard circumstance of suffering her to repossess Canada, and to bend her empire as she did formerly to the west of our plantations. No, I can assert it to have been the reasoning of her councils, that it would be neither her interest nor our interest that a compact upon any other than on equal terms should take place between us; and therefore she would not admit that one concession should be made in favour of her commerce, or that any of the expenses of a war, which would unavoidably succeed, should be reimbursed to her; or that a foot of territory should be made the stipulation for her service. She well knew that restricted commerce, and money to be paid at a future day, would hang upon the minds of the people of America, and produce discontent; and in the end be the source of debate and disruption. The possession of a neighbouring territory would be particularly dangerous. The disputes that would arise between the subjects of the one dominion and the citizens of the other, on the limits of the two possessions, would claim the attention of the king of France and the states of America, which might involve a war of longer duration than that in which we are engaged with Great Britain, and from which our aid has now sought to relieve us. Besides, the Indians on our frontiers would now and then, from the jealousy and suspicion of their natures, or provoked by a just cause, make incursions on the settlements of France, and of their states; in which case the inhabitants on one side, and those on the other would be charged, and perhaps be too often chargeable, with having incited them to such hostilities. This would be the bottom stone of building, not of love and good offices, and wealth, and glory to the two nations, but of hatred, violence, and war, and high bones waiting on the fields of battle for succeeding generations. To avoid consequences

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Barlow-Street



dangerous tumult at and in the house of James Wilton, Esq; in Walnut street, this house are fully satisfied of the necessity of the exertions of his excellency the president of the state for suppressing the said tumult. That the thanks of this house be given to his excellency for his spirited and prudent conduct on that unhappy occasion: and, that his excellency be assured that this house will at all times support him and the executive authority in suppressing all such dangerous and disorderly proceedings, and in restoring peace, good order, and a due obedience to government, on which the liberty, happiness and safety of the citizens of the state so greatly depend.

*Extract of a letter from West-Point, Oct. 9, 1779.*

Capt. M. is now at breakfast in gen. Greene's narquee: he is immediately from New-York. He informs us that a report is in the city, that count d'Estaing has captured all the British troops at the southward, and taken all their shipping and baggage. The people are in great consternation in the city, and are under fearful apprehensions, that the count will shortly be on that coast. They are fortifying with all possible expedition every advantageous place in and about the city, and have eleven vessels ready to sink in the channel at the Hook. Every possible exertion is making on board their shipping, in case of an attack. In short, the whole city is one scene of confusion and fear.

ANNAPOLIS, October 22.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army, dated New-Windsor, October 9, 1779.*

"Our prospects are sanguine, and every preparation and disposition are making to co-operate with count d'Estaing, should he arrive on the coast of New-York, which may be expected, should events have turned out favourable in Carolina."

"A captain and other persons made their escape from New-York on the 6th instant, who inform, that the surrender of the British fleet and army to general Lincoln was announced there, and occasioned very long faces. They refused to surrender to the French."

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ANNAPOLIS, October 22, 1779.  
FOR SALE.

**THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS** in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

of 1000 Dollars

October 2, 1779.

**WHEREAS** the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same: but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Thomas Henry Hall, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, no brand, about eleven years old, thirteen hands three inches high, blaze face, two hind feet white, switch mane and tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS, October 12, 1779.

**DOCTOR B. FENDALL**, is just arrived in this city. Those who are disposed to apply to him, may find him at the coffee-house, where they may consult him in all the disorders of the teeth, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

**A** HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats, **PURSE OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats, **A PURSE OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

**A PURSE OF THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

October 4, 1779.

To be SOLD at vendue, for ready money or short credit with satisfactory security, the following subjects, viz.

**O**n Wednesday the 27th of October current, in the town of Nottingham, the lots and houses where Mr. Charles Hagart lately kept store. On Friday the 29th of October, in the town of Benedict, the lots and houses where Mr. William Clagett lately kept store. On Wednesday the 3d of November, in the town of Leonard-town, the lot and houses where Mr. Archibald Campbell keeps store. Also three tracts of land in St. Mary's, to wit: Danby, containing 250 acres; Maiden Lot, 100 acres, adjoining to Danby, and lying about three miles from St. Mary's warehouse, towards the bay; Aberdeen, 128½ acres, lying about one mile from St. Mary's warehouse, towards Patowmack. On Saturday the 6th of November, in George-town on Patowmack, the lot and houses where Mr. Joseph Belt lately kept and Mr. John Beall now keeps tavern. Also the water-side lot in said town, where Mr. Robert Peter formerly and Robert Ferguson lately kept store. The improvements on this lot are, a large stone house with cellar the whole length, divided by a stone wall, in one of which is a kitchen chimney, so contrived that the house will serve for a store or dwelling house. Also a large wooden house with cellar the whole length under it.

3w 2 ROB. FERGUSON.

**ALMANACKS**, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

**THE** subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 12th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavers, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

of 6 RICHARD BURLAND.

September 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

**T**WO tracts of land in the commonwealth of Virginia, one of them laying in the county of Berkeley, joining the lands of Messrs. Rutherford, Nourse, and Washington, containing 643 acres, without improvements. This tract lays in an agreeable neighbourhood, and is of the best quality. Captain Thomas Rutherford, who lives adjoining, will show the land, and is empowered to sell it. The other tract lays in Loudoun county, on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers-Gap, contains about 2500 acres. This land produces fine crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, is well watered, some improved meadow, and a large quantity of land capable of being made into meadow. It would be unnecessary here to give a further description of these lands, as no doubt the purchaser would chuse to see them. Mr. Snickers, or Mr. Sanford, who lives on the land, will show this last mentioned tract, and I will attend myself on the premises, the 30th day of November next, to treat with any gentleman disposed to purchase, or at any time before or after at my own house in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

J. M. AUG. WASHINGTON.

October 9, 1779.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

**A**LL persons who have any demands against the estate of maj. Kenhelm Irumen Stoddert, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, &c. Those who stand indebted are likewise desired to settle with

2 LETTY STODDERT, admx.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

September 25, 1779.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, living near Northampton furnace, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a likely black NEGRO man, named SIMON, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well made, by trade a blacksmith; had on when he went away, a new tow linen shirt and trousers much worn, a blue broad-cloth waistcoat much worn, one old linsey ditto, a pair of shoes lately soled and nailed in the heels, an old hat, if any other cloaths they are unknown, but it is suspected that he will get other cloaths and endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have if taken within, or 10 miles from home, twenty-five pounds; if 20 miles, fifty pounds; if out of the county, one hundred and fifty pounds; if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

w4 4X CHARLES TOWSON.



