

[XXXVIII Year.] THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. [No. 1768.]

F R I D A Y, D E C E M B E R 1, 1780.

B O S T O N, O B. 30.

Received of a letter from an officer of the letter of marque ship general Washington, of sixteen 6 pounders, 55 men, belonging to Virginia, and which is arrived from Amsterdam, in a safe port, after a passage of 47 days, dated October 27, 1780.

It arrived here this day. On the 17th instant, in latitude 43, 5 longitude 42, 28 west, stretching to south-west, with a small breeze north by east. At six A. M. the ship discovered a large fleet in the south-south-east, standing to the east; we gave chase; but being sprung our main-top-mast, were obliged to tack and stand to the north-west, till we lost sight of the fleet, and having sent him down, got another an end. On the eighth, in lat. 47, long. 43, 08. west, a small breeze at the east, under an easy sail and smooth water, at eight A. M. the watch at mast head called out, "sail to windward, bearing down under top-sails; we soon found them to be a ship and a brig, within about two leagues of us, as they came to, and as we suppose spoke each other; we made sail, and stood to the eastward.—We immediately tacked ship, and gave chase; they making all the sail they could from us; but being we over hauled them, the ship hauled to leeward, and hove to; the brigantine being the heading vessel did the same; at half eleven came within pistol shot, and gave the ship a shot under continental colour, the soon returned it under an English jack, warm engagement ensued, and lasted till half five, P. M. when the ship bore away on a green, and appeared much shattered, and fired a number of duffels; we poured a broad side into the brig, upon which she loosed top-gallant-sails and followed the ship; we immediately gave chase, but having unfortunately received a 12 pound shot in the head of our main-mast, which brought our main-top-mast by the board; our masts wounded, and so disabled in our sails rigging we could not come up with them, we over the chase, after giving them a severe rapping.—The ship mounted eighteen 12 and 3 pounders.—The brig fourteen 6 lbs.—We had 12 men killed, and several wounded.—The captain publicly thanks the officers and men for their spirited behaviour against an evident superiority.—We took the ship and brig to have been purposely detached from the fleet to attack

P R O V I D E N C E, O B. 25.

Saturday last the following tragical affair happened at Scituate.—One Joseph Briggs, whole life, in consequence of his brutal behaviour towards her, had been separated from him about 12 years, formed the horrid design of murdering her. With this view he went up to a house where his wife was visiting a relation, and in a way called at a neighbour's to sharpen a knife; while at the house where his wife was, he seemed much agitated, and on her departure, which was about two in the afternoon, he followed and overtook her at a little distance from the house where he had been, having another man in company with her. He demanded of his wife whether she would return and live with him, to which she replied in the affirmative, provided she could be well treated. This answer not proving satisfactory, he drew his knife, and stabbed her in several parts of the body. The other woman immediately ran towards the house, and Briggs, observing a young man approaching him, quitted his mangled wife, and stabbed himself in the breast, and under the arm, of which wounds he soon expired.—Mrs. Briggs's life was at first despaired of, but it was yesterday said there was a possibility of her recovering. A jury of inquest, which sat on the body of Briggs, brought in their verdict, finding

1. The privateer ship General Washington, of this port, Silas Talbot, esquire, commander, was on the 16th ult. taken off Sandy Hook, by admiral Arbuthnot's Squadron. Captain Talbot with about 20 of his hands were sent to New-York; the remainder arrived at New-York, in a flag of truce, on Friday last.

By a person who came in the General Washington, we learn, that when she sailed, 13 Russian ships of the line lay at the Texel; that 5 other Russian ships of the line, with a Danish fleet, were expected soon to join them; and that the Dutch were hauling all their capital ships out of dock.

C H A T H A M, N O V. 15.

The following is a list of the officers whose exchanges have taken place at the last meeting of the American and British commissaries of prisoners at New-York.

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| <b>Major-general</b> Lincoln.<br><b>Brigadier-generals.</b><br>Thompson,<br>Waterbury,<br>Duportail.<br><b>Colonels.</b><br>Magaw,<br>Samuel B. Webb,<br>Michael Swoop.<br><b>Lieutenant-colonels.</b><br>Nathaniel Ramfay,<br>Nicholas Lutz,<br>Frederick Bellinger,<br>Thomas Hobby,<br>Edward Antill,<br>Jacob Bruyn,<br>James M. Claughry,<br>Joseph Thompson,<br>Lawrens.<br><b>Majors.</b><br>Edward Tillard,<br>Francis Murry,<br>William Dark,<br>Levin Joynes,<br>Oliver Towles,<br>Samuel Logan,<br>Aquila Ghes,<br>William Ellis,<br>John Eccleston,<br>Matthew Clarkson,<br>Tarleton Woodson.<br><b>Captains.</b><br>Benjamin Wallace,<br>John McDonald,<br>Samuel Culbertson,<br>Henry Hambright,<br>William Ferguson,<br>John Willis,<br>Roger Stayner,<br>John Hayes,<br>John Poulston,<br>George Gilchrist,<br>Smith-Snead,<br>Thomas Thewitt,<br>Jonathan Brewer,<br>Jonathan Spotswood,<br>Robert Higgins,<br>Ephraim Fenno,<br>Cornelius Swartwout,<br>Henry Goodwin,<br>James Humphrys,<br>David Paul,<br>Edward Bulkley,<br>Samuel Fisher,<br>James Moore,<br>William Newman,<br>Andrew Barnes,<br>Robert Sample,<br>John Coffens,<br>— Bayles, } Aids to<br>— Jackson, } ge. Lin.<br>Moore Fauntleroy,<br>Jacob Covenhoven,<br>John Bard,<br>Edward Heston,<br>Daniel Martling,<br>John Swan,<br>Thomas Armstrong,<br>James Kinkhyte,<br>James Teller,<br>John Meals,<br>John S. Belt,<br>James W. Gray,<br>William B. Gifford,<br>Abraham Watton,<br>— Lansdale,<br>— Martin,<br>Jacob Weaver,<br>Lucas Seely,<br>Barnes Smock. | <b>Lieutenants.</b><br>John Duguid,<br>Thomas H. Luckett,<br>Samuel Finley,<br>William George,<br>Nathaniel Pendleton,<br>Joseph Martin,<br>Nathaniel Edwards,<br>Jesse Cook,<br>John Blackleach,<br>Thomas Tanner,<br>Thomas Wynn,<br>John Holliday,<br>Zachariah Shugart,<br>Robert Patton,<br>Samuel Lindsey,<br>William Bell,<br>Hezekiah Davis,<br>Joseph Morrison,<br>Gabriel Blackeney,<br>John Irvine,<br>Robert Browne,<br>Jesse Grant,<br>William Crawford,<br>Thomas Junney,<br>John Finley,<br>William Stanley,<br>John Rudolph,<br>Andrew Dover,<br>James Lingun,<br>Thomas Worman,<br>Godfrey Miers,<br>Christian Orendorff,<br>Andrew Robinson,<br>John Craig,<br>John Crawford,<br>William Young,<br>Matthew Bennett,<br>Ephraim Hunter,<br>Andrew Forrest,<br>Sylvanus Mead,<br>Benjamin Davis,<br>Joseph Wells,<br>Henry Clayton,<br>Hugh King,<br>Warner Wynn,<br>Thomas White,<br>William Anderson,<br>Samuel McClellan,<br>Robert Darlington,<br>Jacob Drake,<br>Robert Van Horne,<br>Daniel Jamison,<br>— Kelty,<br>William Piles,<br>James Tool,<br>David Poor,<br>Hugh Baker,<br>Aaron Stratton,<br>Jonathan Holmes,<br>Theophilus Little,<br>Tobias Polhemus,<br>Thomas Cook,<br>James Whitlock,<br>John Mercer,<br>Joshua Braynard,<br>Erasmus Waleott,<br>Robert Chesley,<br>Henry Lyles,<br>James Anderson,<br>James Winchester,<br>Phillip Hill,<br>Robert Campbell,<br>Robert Carlson,<br>Thomas Armstrong,<br>Jonathan Cunningham,<br>Charles Croxall,<br>Christian Swant,<br>Peter Wiler,<br>Thomas Parker, |
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| Robert Woodson,<br>James Morris,<br>Charles Snead,<br>Edward Hall,<br>John Massey,<br>Severn Teackle,<br>George Blewer,<br>Thomas Payne,<br>Thomas Martin,<br>Rueben Field,<br>John Clarke,<br>Solomon Pendleton,<br>Patton Jackson,<br>Henry Paulding,<br>John Hunter,<br>Henry Brewster,<br>John Forman,<br>Ebenezer Mott,<br>Alexander M'Arthur,<br>Benjamin Halfstead,<br>Samuel Dodge,<br>Samuel Whiting,<br>Charles Clarke,<br>Jacob Cardoroph,<br>Kutus Lincoln,<br>Samuel Eldridge,<br>Labeus Drue,<br>Peter Conrod,<br>John Blake,<br>William Preston,<br>Henry Murfitt,<br>Joseph Cox,<br>James Jones.<br><b>Ensigns.</b><br>Jacob Myers,<br>Thomas M'Intire,<br>Thomas Read,<br>John Mulhatten,<br>Samuel Ruthertord,<br>Peter Hackenberg,<br>John Oakley,<br>Henry Beddinger,<br>Rizen Davis,<br>Edward Smith,<br>Isaac Shymer,<br>Jacob Mummy,<br>Samuel M'Elhatten,<br>Abner Everitt,<br>Reginal Hellary,<br><b>ABRAHAM SKINNER, com. gen. pri.</b><br>November 10, 1780. | John Lavash,<br>Thomas Rouse,<br>Elihu Hall,<br>Andrew Thompson,<br>John Wydeman,<br>Charles Stockley,<br>Nathaniel Darby,<br>Thomas Coverly,<br>Joseph Payne,<br>John Robins,<br>John Scarborough,<br>John Smith,<br>Henry Swartwout,<br>John M'Claughry,<br>Abraham Leggett,<br>James Abbott,<br>Sand Niles,<br>William Dimpsey,<br>John Green,<br>Robert Fortier,<br>Ruffel Bissell,<br>Abraham Allen,<br>James Paul,<br>Samuel Culver,<br>Stephen Fowler,<br>Levi Bradley,<br>Nathaniel Thatcher,<br>Henry Shurman.<br><b>Cornet.</b><br>Peregrine Fitzhugh.<br><b>Quarter-masters.</b><br>Ephraim Douglass,<br>John Rea,<br>Nehemiah Carpenter.<br><b>Adjutants.</b><br>— Johnson,<br>Isaac Crane,<br>William Robertson.<br><b>Volunteers.</b><br>Josiah Reddick,<br>— Granbury,<br>Thomas Brickie,<br>Joel Westcoat,<br>Mr. Bryan, sen.<br>Mr. Bryan, jun.<br><b>Deputy-adjutant-gen.</b><br>Solomon Bush.<br><b>A. D. Q. mast. gen.</b><br>Matthias Williamson. |
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The printers in the several states are requested to insert the above list in their papers; it contains the names of all the exchanged officers, many of whom are already come out, and the remainder may be shortly expected.

The late meeting of the American and British commissaries general of prisoners has effected the exchange of all our privates at New-York; and it is with pleasure we inform our readers that they may be daily expected.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, N O V. 21.

Yesterday morning came into port the Viper privateer, from Boston, and brought in with her a large ship from Corke, bound to New-York. The Viper engaged a ship, formerly the Hetty, of this port. In the action the brave captain of the Viper, received a musket ball in his breast, soon after which he expired.

In C O N G R E S S, N O V. 10, 1780.  
*Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the governors or presidents of the several states, who grant commissions for private vessels of war, that on the back of the commission there be inserted a minute description of the persons of the captain and his lieutenant, with their age, stature, complexion, &c. respectively, certified by the governor or president under his seal of office.

That where commissions commonly called letters of marque and reprisal are granted to armed vessels going on mercantile voyages, the master and his chief mate be required to undersign their clearances, in the presence of the naval officer of the port, who is also to insert on the back of the clearance a minute description of the persons of the master and chief mate, with their age, stature, complexion, &c. respectively, and to certify the same under his signature and seal of office.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.



ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 1.

By the house of delegates, Nov. 27, 1780.

RESOLVED, That no certificate be allowed to any collector in his account, unless the same has been bona fide received by him in payment of taxes due, or to become due, from the person paying such certificate in his county; and on the settlement of the account of any collector, he shall make oath before the treasurer, that the certificates for which he claims an allowance were actually and bona fide paid to him for taxes due, or to become due, from the person paying such certificate in his county.

By order,

F. GREEN, clk.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

YOU published a piece in your last paper, which has given vast satisfaction to all that I have heard speak of it, and those I assure you, Mr. Printer, are not very few. I am no great judge of writing myself, but think I can understand, plain, common sense, as well as any man in town or country, be he who he may. The reading of books hath not been much in my way, however I give you my word for it, I am not so ignorant of public matters, as to be entirely without any information concerning them. I have been able to collect a tolerable good stock of knowledge of such affairs from the news papers, and the votes and proceedings of the two branches of our general assembly. A man who will read these may qualify himself, in my humble opinion, to speak his mind very wisely on public affairs. I am acquainted with many a *fund-good* politician, who I am very sure never studied any thing else on that subject in their lives, and who now make a great figure in their way.

I was a ways a staunch friend to the liberty of the tongue, as the writer in your last paper calls it, and have made no small exercise of that member myself, and I feel myself very happy to find, that so much respect hath been shewn to its rights, and importance in our constitution, and that high-bred gentlemen so strenuously assert its privileges by their practice. I confess the freedom with which I have used it sometimes has brought me into disagreeable circumstances, of which my other members have rued the consequence; notwithstanding this, I always thought I had my revenge, for that weapon, although it broke no bones, I observed ever left a plaguy smart behind it. Now, Mr. Printer, in order to make the best use of it I may be able for the remainder of my days, and to encourage it in others, that nothing, which may conduce to the service and credit of my country in that way, may be left *unaid*, I deemed it advisable to propose to some of my comrades, men of my own kidney, who have also suffered in the same cause, but who nevertheless stick to their principles, to form ourselves into a club, to meet every Saturday night during the session of the general assembly, for the purpose of speaking our minds freely of the proceedings of that body, and the particular conduct of its members. I have reason to think such a club will prove highly serviceable to the state, for many reasons, which, as they are disclosed in the rules I herewith transmit to you, it will be unnecessary to insert here. However, I cannot help offering one of them in this place, that the public may instantly see, what and how great are the advantages they are likely to derive from so useful an institution. It is proposed, and it must inevitably be the case, that this meeting shall consist of the most upright, the most sagacious, the most unprejudiced, in fine the most *uncommon* men, that ever associated themselves together, for that, or any other purpose under the sun; it will then necessarily follow, that their services to the public will be the most useful, the most extensive, and the most extraordinary, that a public ever derived from the exertions of human beings, such as nothing less than supernatural agents, except themselves, could accomplish. Now, Sir, as I have given you some faint idea of the members of which our club is at present, and, it is probable, will for ever afterwards be composed, I shall take the liberty to trouble you with the most material rules agreed upon at our first and last meeting.

1st. As it hath been lately proved, with great ingenuity, and by unanswerable arguments, in a great assembly in this state, and in the public news-papers of the same, that the purposes for which this club is assembled, are perfectly constitutional, and eminently conducive to the good of the common weal; and there being a necessity that it should be distinguished from other associated bodies; therefore be it resolved, that, in consideration of its dignity and importance, it

assume, and be known by the title and title of the Constitutional Club.

2dly. Resolved, that this club consist of thirteen members. It is limited to that number for two reasons: 1st, in honour of the thirteen United States; 2d, because each member may have an opportunity of rising, and speaking at some time in the evening, which possibly might not be the case was that number exceeded, to the no small disappointment and chagrin of some of its members.

3dly. Resolved, that a president and secretary be appointed each night; these offices to go by rotation, that every member may have an equal turn of delivering his sentiments, without being restrained by office. As no member is to be under any restraint whatever in point of *language, sentiment, or what is commonly called decorum*, a master of ceremonies is deemed useless in such a society.

4thly. In order to qualify each member for the business of the night, and to give his thoughts and tongue free scope, Resolved, that the door-keeper be ordered by the president of the night to procure, and administer to each member, beginning with the president, one glass of French brandy, gin, or proof rum, immediately after the calling of the roll; this to be repeated at three different times, at the precise period of five minutes from each other, and the club not to proceed to business till after the administering of the third glass. Should the above quantity be found insufficient to answer the purposes for which it is administered, on account of the coldness of the weather, or from any other cause that may prevent a forcible operation, the president with the consent of the secretary shall have authority to enlarge the rule, and administer one or two glasses more, as circumstances may require, within the above space. After which period, each member shall be at liberty to drink, as much or as little as he pleases. N. B. The club is constrained to make use of the above mentioned liquors, from the scarcity, and high price of *Madagascar*, which they are convinced, from some very recent instances, hath a most wonderful power to produce the desired effects.

5thly. That the essential purposes for which this club was instituted may be carried into effectual execution, Resolved, that it is the indubitable right, and the indispensable duty of every member of the same, to express his thoughts, and to suggest his *suspensions*, in the most positive and pointed terms, concerning all kinds of public measures, and men, and that no exception shall be taken to any member for exercising this right in its greatest latitude; for instance, if he should assert in the most positive language, things ever so injurious to the reputation of others, without any other proof than what his own *incensed* heart suggests, and if he should make use of a stile characteristic of such thoughts only, such member shall not be liable to any censure for his conduct, but on the contrary shall receive the thanks of the president, and the applause of the whole club, for having contributed in a high degree to the purposes for which it was instituted. Provided always it be understood, that this exception extend not to any member of the club who may wantonly traduce any other member of the same, or any other person notoriously famous for practising *funny* conduct, and for entertaining the same principles.

6thly. In order to keep the number of members complete, Resolved, that upon a vacancy, the candidate shall be chosen viva voce and not by ballot; this method being inconsistent with the character, and quality of the club; and before any candidate be voted for, he shall give in a memorial, setting forth his *merits and qualifications*, and if required shall produce his vouchers, that the society may not be burdened with unqualified, useless members. N. B. No exception will be taken to the *family, or station* of a candidate.

7thly. Resolved, that if after a solemn determination of the club upon the merits of any public measure, or upon the character of any person whatever, any member shall not acquiesce in the same, but shall discover by word, or act a sentiment contrary to such solemn determination; further, if he doth not endeavour to put in execution the intents of the club, by exerting all his powers of thought, speech, and *contrivance*, to that end, such member shall be deemed guilty of a high breach of the trust and confidence reposed in him, and shall be expelled the club.

These, Mr. Printer, are the great outlines, and the principal rules of our society. Every friend to his country, and *good order*, must agree with me that this laudable institution will be vastly useful to the community. There needs no

other proof of this than *recent experience*, for those matters which are to be the subject of deliberations, and the practices we mean to perfect and enforce, are so advantageous to the public, in the present fortuitous, unconnected state of a set of men, who for the honour and service of their country, unite themselves together to collect the scattered materials, and to form them into a regular system, for the advancement of *true politics*, and for the laudable purpose of improving the *morals* of their countrymen. I trust, perhaps, Sir, soon give you a specimen of our proceedings, from which you will be enabled to judge what we are likely to produce, if the gentleman who did me the honour to look over my piece, will be so kind in future, as to prepare for your inspection the labours of

A CRAFTSMAN.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1780.

GOOD ALLUM SALT to be disposed of in barrel for PORK by  
1 *Barrel* JAMES WILLIAMS.

Northumberland county, Virginia, Oct. 24. RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto and sawyer by trade, he also professes a good deal of the tinkers business, and to be very skillful in horses and diseases incident thereto; on when he went away, a pair of white cotton breeches, and white woolen jacket striped with black yarn, what cloaths he carried with him uncertain; he is a likely fellow, about thirty nine years old, broad square shoulders, and large eyes, about five feet six or seven inches high, very talkative when intoxicated, which is frequent when he can get liquor; he is supposed to have gone on board a vessel belonging to Mr. John Turberville, of Westmoreland county, which set out for Baltimore the day he eloped, and I suppose intends to pass as a freeman, will give fifty pounds reward to any person who will secure him in gaol and send me the earliest information, provided he is of the state, in the state, I will reward any person generally.  
L. C. *Barrett* ELIZABETH KENNER.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near thigh with a straight mark, has several scars on his side, 10 years old. The owner has him again on proving property and paying charges.  
*Barrett*

THERE is at the plantation of Oliver Carr, near Clifford's ferry, in Prince George's county, a small sorrel horse, three years old, thirteen hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded upon the near buttock with a fork. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber on Monday the 20th instant, a pair of elegant SHOEBUCKLES, inlaid with gold, of a large size, and of the newest fashion. A reward of one thousand dollars will be given to any person who will detect the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.  
2 GEORGE MANN.

TO BE SOLD, A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN about thirty years of age, with two children, one nine years old, the other about ten months. She is an exceeding good cook, and pottle maker. Apply to G. Watkins at Mr. Cgle's plantation, near Annapolis. 2

Charles-county, William and Mary parish October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly in this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.  
6 signed by order of the vestry, T. HARRIS, reg.

November 13, 1780. NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry men, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church and other parochial charges. 2 sw



[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1769.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1780.

MADRID, August 29.

**LIST** of the vessels which have been taken, on the 9th inst. by the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the command of Don Louis de Cordova, being near the whole of a fleet which sailed from Portsmouth on the 29th of July, under convoy of the Romulus, of 74 guns, and the two frigates Thetis and Southampton, of 36 guns each; these having the advantage of the wind, and being in the rear of the fleet, made their escape. The prizes have all anchored in Cadiz bay, on the 10th of this month. This account is sent from sea to court.

It is to be observed, that of this fleet, only 8 or 10 were of 200 tons burthen; the generality about 300 tons, several of 400, and the Indiamen, with two more, about 700 tons.

Five more of the convoy have been taken and carried into Alexerias, by Don Antonio Barcelo's fleet, they were bound to Gibraltar, and loaded with provisions. It is supposed that this fleet, though not so numerous as some, is the richest that have sailed from England for some years past.

Ship Godfrey, East-Indiaman, her cargo cloathing for the troops, ammunition, &c. with effects usually sent to the East-Indies, 28 guns, 100 men, 5 officers, 70 soldiers, 10 women, and 35 passengers. Ship Hetsbreck, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods, 30 guns, 130 men. Ship Gatton, East Indiaman, her cargo ammunition, and all kinds of goods proper for St. Helena and Bencoulen markets, whither she was bound, 28 guns, 122 men, 17 soldiers, 5 women, 10 passengers. Ship Royal George, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods for Madras, and other factories, 28 guns, 107 men, 3 officers, 69 soldiers, 5 women and 13 passengers. Ship Mount Steward, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and effects proper for the Indies, bound to Bengal, 28 guns, 100 men, 70 soldiers, 6 women, 24 passengers. Ship Eliza, her cargo provisions for the fleet in America, 18 guns, 33 men. Ship Catharine, her cargo goods and 50 barrels of powder, for Barbados, 14 men, 1 officer, 4 women, 5 passengers. Ship Ritters, her cargo, flour, bread, beef, pulse, and made rigging, for the islands, 8 men. Ship Sandwich, her cargo provisions of all kinds for Barbados, 19 men. Ship Mary, her cargo beef, pork, flour, cordage, anchors, and other effects for the king, for St. Kitts, 16 men. Ship Achilles, her cargo beef, pork, flour, liquors, pulse, &c. for Madeira and Eustatius, 11 men. Ship Houghton, her cargo 2700 barrels of powder, and various goods for the West-Indies, 30 men, 150 soldiers. Ship Sufannah, her cargo provisions of all kinds, for the West-Indies, 14 men. Ship Jupiter, her cargo bread and all kinds of provisions, for Barbados, 16 men. There is a small box on board, sealed up said to be worth 1200 guineas. Ship Sister, her cargo beef, pork, flour, pulse, and other provisions, for the islands, 23 men. Ship Rodney, her cargo provisions, cordage and powder, for the West-Indies, 12 men. Ship Eliza, her cargo beef, pork, flour, and all kinds of provisions, for St. Lucia, 21 men. Ship Betsey, her cargo beef, flour, and all sorts of goods for Jamaica, 22 men. Ship Larvin Galus, her cargo duck, cables, cordage, flour, and other provisions, for St. Kitts. Ship Aurora, her cargo flour, bread, and all sorts of provisions, for the islands, 14 men, 2 passengers. Ship William, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands, 24 men. Ship John, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands, 13 men, 1 woman, 1 passenger. Ship French, her cargo provisions, for St. Lucia, 15 men. Ship Charming, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands, 15 men. Ship Lion, her cargo provisions, rum and goods, for Jamaica, 13 men, 7 officers, 153 soldiers, 25 women, 19 passengers. Ship Fanny, her cargo powder, beer, and various sorts of provisions for Jamaica and Antigua, 18 men. Ship Martha, her cargo provisions, dry goods, and tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts. Ship Friend, her cargo bread, and all sorts of tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts. Ship Colhoun, her cargo flour, mules, bread, tools for the plantations, cloathing for the slaves and a quantity of goods, for St.

Kitts. Ship Claradon, her cargo tools for the plantations, and a quantity of goods, for St. Kitts, 150 soldiers. Ship Lord North, her cargo provisions, for Rodney's fleet, 20 men. Ship Falony Tanter, her cargo provisions, for Jamaica, 20 men. Ship George Tanter, her cargo cloathing and provisions, for St. Lucia, 58 men, 2 officers, 64 soldiers, 4 passengers. Ship Anne Sufannah, her cargo goods, for Jamaica, 58 men, 2 officers, 64 soldiers, 4 passengers. Ship Charlotte, her cargo provisions and sea-coal, for St. Lucia, 58 men, 2 officers, 64 soldiers, 4 passengers. Brig England, her cargo provisions and sea-coal, for St. Lucia, 58 men, 2 officers, 64 soldiers, 4 passengers. Brig Fanny, her cargo provisions, beer and iron hoops, for New-York, 10 men, 2 passengers. Brig John, her cargo beef, pork, flour, wheat, straw, and other effects for the king, for St. Eustatia, 14 men. Brig Mercury, her cargo beef, pork, bread, flour, and pulse, for the king, for Jamaica, 9 men. Brig Enterprize, her cargo pulse, flour, bread and lime, for the islands, 10 men. Brig Three Sisters, her cargo wheat, anchors, butter and oil, for Madeira, where she was to take in wine, and proceed with the rest of her cargo to Quebec, 10 men, 1 passenger. Brig Lark, her cargo tallow, beef, pork, flour and dry goods, for the islands, 13 men, 1 passenger. Brig John Tan, her cargo provisions, for Jamaica, 9 men. Brig Elizabeth, her cargo wine, for St. Eustatia, 11 men. Packet Dantziek, for the king, her cargo cloathing for 10 or 12 regiments, besides cordage, and duck, for the fleet in America, 20 men, 4 officers, 19 soldiers, 2 women, 1 passenger. Packet Vigilant, her cargo goods for Jamaica, 18 men. Packet Brilliant, her cargo provisions, and cordage, for the islands, 16 men. Packet Lady Anstail, her cargo provisions, for Barbados, 10 men. Hero, her cargo gunpowder, dry clothes and other effects for Bengal. Lambro, her cargo beef and other provisions, for America. St. Traxis, her cargo beef and pork, and other provisions, for Barbados. Morratt, her cargo effects for Jamaica, 6 officers, 180 soldiers. Ship Hercules, her cargo masts, cordage, and other necessaries for men of war, bound to Jamaica, 36 men. Ship Charlotte, her cargo goods, and the family of the governor of Jamaica, was on board, 14 men. Total, 160 guns, 1256 men, 26 officers, 875 troops, 58 women, 116 passengers, and 54 vessels.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.

On the 1st of October, major Joseph Cloyd of Montgomery, marched from the lead mines, with 140 militia, with orders to join colonels Campbell, Shelby, and Cleveland. He marched the nearest rout through the mountains to Wilk's court-house, in North-Carolina, and there received certain intelligence of a large body of Tories being embodied, who were plundering over the bushy mountains, on the waters of the Catawba river. Upon which he detached about 48 of the best of his light horse, of which he took the command, and pursued the enemy, and overtook and routed them on Gunpowder creek, about 20 miles below Burk court-house, here he was detained one day for his infantry, and on receiving certain accounts of the success of our troops on King's mountain, and hearing that a number of Tories from several counties had embodied in Surry, he called his officers together, who unanimously agreed to return with a view to rout this party. They then proceeded by forced marches to Surry (being joined by captain Lewis with 50 men) and fell in with the enemy on the 14th of October, about two miles from the shallow ford of the Yadkin, consisting by all accounts, of at least 300 men, commanded by the arch tory colonel Hezekiah Wright. An action ensued, which continued very warm and general for about half an hour, when the enemy retreated with precipitation and in great disorder being pursued near a mile. They left 16 dead on the field and 8 or 10 prisoners were taken, most of whom were wounded. It is believed a number of the enemy were wounded, as a great deal of blood was seen in the way the several dispersed parties retreated, and sundry dead bodies were found some days after in the woods, exclusive of the above number. Amongst the enemy killed, was captains Burk and Bryan; of

major Cloyd's party, captain Francis. Wounded, captain Pearis, lieutenant Ward, and 3 privates, but not mortally. A few days after the battle, a number of the Tories that was concerned, surrendered themselves to the officers of Surry county. The officers and soldiers of the Montgomery militia behaved well.

By advice from Newport-news of the 22d inst. we are informed, that the vessels of the enemy were all under sail except one, which appeared to be getting under weigh and standing down the bay.

By a gentleman just from the southern army we are informed, that on the 9th instant, part of colonel Tarlton's legion under the command of major Weims, attempted to surprise general Sumpter, on the south of the Waters, but was repulsed with the loss of 12 privates killed, and 22 taken prisoners (together with the major who had his thigh broke) with a number of very valuable horses, arms, accoutrements, &c.

TRENTON, Nov. 21.

A New-York paper of the 15th inst. mentions the arrival of 54 of the Corke fleet at that port—the capture of the Duke D'Artois, a French ship of 64 guns, the day after the fleet left Corke, by the Benificent, one of the convoy—and the loss of one of the fleet, taken by a privateer, belonging to New-London, off Charles-town bar where they touched, and from whence it was drove among several others. The privateer afterwards fell a prey to the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

On Thursday last a number of persons, long suspected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous correspondence with the enemy, (by way of Shrewsbury) and depreciating our money, were apprehended. On their examination before the president and vice president, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the sales of gold and silver, rates of depreciation, the routes and stages to the sea shore, &c. &c. were found upon them. It appeared also, that by these means, persons were conveyed privately to New-York. A new scene of villainy, in carrying lumber to New-York, from Egg Harbour and its neighbourhood, was also opened.—The following persons were committed, viz. Patrick Garvy, an assistant apothecary in the continental service, who owns a part of the boat employed between Squan and New-York; Samuel Clark, an inhabitant of New-Jersey, living near Prince-town, who has long followed this trade; Joshua Bunting, whose house was one of the stages; John Cummins, merchant of this city, and Joseph Griefeld, partners with Clark; and Joseph Stanbury, deeply concerned in the lumber business.

Wednesday morning arrived here the schooner Bucklin, captain Perryman, from the Havanna, after a tedious and disagreeable passage of five weeks, having, in a violent gale of wind, been obliged to cut away his main-mast. Six ships of the line, four frigates, and one hundred transports, sailed on a secret expedition from the Havanna a few days before captain Perryman.

Nov. 28. Since our last arrived here the brig Fame, captain M'Clenahan, from St. Eustatia, and schooner Emilia, captain Dickenson, from Cape Francois; by which vessels we have a confirmation of the account mentioned in our last of a dreadful hurricane having, about the middle of October, spread almost universal devastation throughout the West-India islands. The most particular account we have been able to obtain of this melancholy event is brought by captain Yellet, who arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last from St. Eustatia: this is but imperfect, but may serve to give us some small idea of the dreadful scenes the unfortunate islanders have experienced.—The account is as follows:

St. Eustatius, October 30.

"At Barbados the greater part of the town blown down; upwards of three thousand persons perished; not one vessel saved except some that got to sea and a great part of the island washed away. In Grenada, much damage done to the estates; not one vessel saved except some that got out to sea. At St. Vincents a transport with three hundred soldiers, two souls only saved; a frigate of 36 guns, three hundred and forty men,



one man saved. At Martinico, every vessel at St. Pierre's drove to sea or on shore; some of them have got in here, some taken, some lost: there were upwards of one hundred sail at St. Pierre's, forty of which arrived from France the day before the gale, with stores for the king. At Dominica, much damage to the estates, the houses near the water mostly ruined. No accounts from St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, or Antigua, but suppose they have had neighbour's fare. At Nevis no vessels saved, and much damage done to the island. At St. Christopher's twenty-six sail of vessels and their cargoes lost, with the greatest part of their crews: some of the vessels were ready to sail for Europe. In this island seven vessels drove ashore; the men on board were either drowned in the surf or cut to pieces with the wrecks; some were lost on St. Croix, some got in there, and many, I believe, went to the bottom.—It was the highest sea ever known here."

Saturday night arrived the brigantine Black Prince, captain Robinson, after a short passage, from Amsterdam. By this vessel we learn, that the parliament of Great Britain had been lately dissolved; in consequence an election for new members had taken place, by which the minority, in opposition to the measures pursued by that court, were thrown out, and a new set, perfectly adapted to the taste of their royal master, were placed in their room: that the congress of the neutral powers had assembled at Petersburg; and were determined to protect their trade: that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of about fifty ships of the line, commanded by the count d'Estaing, were at sea, and the British fleet in port. In our next we hope to give further detail of the advices brought by this vessel.

**HEAD-QUARTERS, Camp, Towan, Thursday, November 16, 1780.**

THE commander in chief is pleased to accept and approve the following report of a court of enquiry, held at West-Point the 2d instant, to enquire into the conduct of lieutenant-colonel Varick, in his connexion with the late major-general Arnold, during his command at West-Point, and relative to his desertion to the enemy.

Colonel VANSCHAICK, president,  
Lieutenant-colonels Cobb and Dearbon, major Reid, captain Cox, members.

The court unanimously report their opinion, "That lieutenant-colonel Varick's conduct, with respect to the base speculations and treasonable practices of the late general Arnold, is not only unimpeachable, but think him entitled (throughout every part of his conduct) to a degree of merit that does him great honour as an officer, and particularly, distinguishes him as a sincere friend to his country."

Extract from general orders,  
ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, adj. gen.

THERE is at the plantation of Ignatius Handman, at Newport, in Charles county, a large brindled STEER, marked with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Bruce, near Piscataway church, in Charles county, a small black BULL, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow-fork in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1780.  
GOOD ALLUM SALT to be disposed of in barter for PORK by  
JAMES WILLIAMS,

TREASURY-OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1780.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, agreeable to an act of the general assembly.

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

Northumberland county, Virginia, Oct. 24.  
RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto slave named John Wiggins, a carpenter and lawyer by trade, he also professes a good deal of the tinkers business, and to be very skilful in horses and diseases incident thereto; had on when he went away, a pair of white cotton breeches, and white woollen jacket striped with black yarn, what cloaths he carried with him is uncertain; he is a likely fellow, about thirty-nine years old, broad square shoulders, and light eyes, about five feet six or seven inches high, very talkative when intoxicated, which is frequent when he can get liquor; he is supposed to have gone on board a vessel belonging to Mr. John Tuberville, of Westmorland county, which set out for Baltimore the day he eloped, and I suppose intends to pass as a freeman. I will give fifty pounds reward to any person that will secure him in gaol and give me the earliest information, provided he is out of the state, if in the state, I will reward any person genteelly.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.  
Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made linsey woofsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.  
BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

November 13, 1780.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of David Scott, in Anne-Arundel county, a small dark brown horse, about 12 hands and a half high, has a small white spot on his forehead, and a little white on his near hind foot, paces and trots, and about four years old next spring, is neither branded or ear-marked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Stadt-house from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

4 By order,  
G. RANKEN, cl. com.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 8, 1780.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish aforesaid, for the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.

Signed by order of the vestry,  
T. HARRIS, reg.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.  
THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 19th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shire, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector, who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order  
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.  
I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Paterson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small bright bay horse, about 12 hands high, branded on the near thigh with a trait mark, has several saddle spots, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Oliver Carr, near Clifford's ferry, in Prince-George's county, a small sorrel horse, three years old, thirteen hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded upon the near buttock with a fork. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber on Monday the 20th instant, a pair of elegant SHOE BUCKLES, inlaid with gold, of a large size, and of the newest fashion. A reward of one thousand dollars will be given to any person who will detect the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

GEORGE MANN.

TAKEN up by William Hocker, at the sugar land hundred, in Montgomery county, a small bay or chestnut sorrel horse, about 12 or 13 hands high, appears to be old, has a star in his forehead, and branded on the off side of his jaw with a swivel stirrup. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1770.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

Many reports have been circulated about the Alliance frigate having come from France, without the cloathing for the army; the public may be assured, that the frigate brought all the stores she could stow, inasmuch as if she had met with an enemy at sea, it was the opinion of her officers, she must have thrown some of them overboard, to enable her to fight. Could we believe the accounts written by the enemy for publication, their army are in great health and vigour, and their loss to inconsiderable in South-Carolina, that, they can carry all before them; but here we present the overflow of one tory heart to another, inasmuch as they are in letters taken on board the ship Sarah, captain Matthews, from South-Carolina to New-York, and leave our readers to make their own comments.

*Extract of a letter from I. P. Ardesjoif, to lieutenant Laugharne, of the royal navy, dated Charles-town, Sept. 17, 1780.*

"As to Mr. Scott, make yourself perfectly easy with respect to him, for the admiral took him out of the Scorpion last winter, and, I am told, he has been a lieutenant some time. The good old boy and I have not seen each other since the siege. I flatter myself you will hear of coup de main, by him, against the French or I shall, as all the grand operations of his squadron are, I hope, taking effect to the northward; while poor me, with one sloop and a few allies, are attending the operations of the immortal lord Cornwallis, the heaven born colonel Jackson, and the glorious and spirited lord Rodden, whose praise I should not enter into too far, as he is my countryman; but, I may say, without partiality, three such men never honour a field of battle before them."

*Letter from Thomas Miller, to Messrs. Berry and Rogers, in New-York, dated Charles-town, Sept. 17, 1780.*

"I cannot omit congratulating every friend upon our success in this country. I have been present at every action and came off unhurt, though my company has had no less than twenty Sawneys killed and wounded this campaign."

*Letter from C. Vallancey, to captain Vallancey, in New-York, dated September 29, 1780.*

"Finding the vessel had not yet sailed, I thought I had better write, as your honour might be offended by my letting slip the opportunity. Lord Cornwallis lies with his army still at Waxaw, Cheraw-hill, and some other points in the borders of North-Carolina, and the people, between that and the bar of Charles-town, as quiet as mice. Hays, who wrote to you a few days since, is recovering, after another fit of fever, and your humble servant is a good deal better. We are gaping every day towards the bar, but duce a vessel from York, and the number of privateers that infest the coast, make us apprehensive lest some of our good friends, perhaps colonel Dayle, may have been taken."

"When you write, pray send a bag of news, or scrapings of Livingston's brain."

"We expect a great deal from Sir Henry, and I am of opinion that he has not yet completed his manœuvres on the heights of the Schuylkill river; and, I think, general Washington's well acquainted with that spot and the Jersey. I have wrote to father and promised him a thousand things, and have not complained a little about his poultry offer of a lieutenantancy, instead of the 300. I hope I have not offended the old gentleman."

"This is a damned expensive place."

*Letter from J. King, to captain J. White, of the Dependence galley, New-York, dated Charles-town, September 30, 1780.*

"I have long flattered myself with the pleasing expectation of a line from you, in return to what I sent you in June last: I now repeat my wish of hearing from you and family; for be assured there are very few whom I esteem so much as the former, or whose welfare I feel myself more interested in than the latter. I shall be happy in hearing your merit has met its just reward."

"I cannot say but I like this town better than New-York (prejudice and certain attachments aside). I believe I shall remain here for at least eight months. Providentially I have escaped pestilence, battle and fire; I have nothing now to dread but sudden death. Our army is so exceedingly weakened by sickness and other casualties, that our right honourable commander has not yet been able to penetrate into North-Carolina. I am much afraid, unless Sir Henry reinforces or co-operates with him, so desirable and important an acquisition will not be accomplished. The York volunteers and Prince of Wales cannot muster together 150 effectives—they have purchased laurels, but the price was most exorbitant! The 71st, that gallant and hardy corps, the sole echo of whose name hath dispersed thousands, are now dwindled to a small band of chosen brothers. Almost every other corps have suffered in proportion, for they had to war with a raging element as well as an obstinate rebellion. Our friends, though far north, must confess that this remnant have performed as much as their whole."

*Another from T. Wright, to R. Bayley, surgeon, New-York, dated Camden, Sept. 6, 1780.*

"I wrote you some time since, which hope you have received: we were at that time in the greatest quietness in this province, though for some time past it has been quite the reverse; but hope the defeat of general Gates will make every thing peaceable again. As you will, no doubt, hear of it before you receive this, it is unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of them. Mr. Hill, who desires his best compliments to you, being very ill at that time, I was ordered to go out with the army, which gave me an opportunity of seeing what I have no wish to see again, I mean the wounded on the field, which is certainly a most horrid sight—what made it particularly disagreeable to me was, after being busy the most of the day with our own wounded, I was obliged to dress a great number of the rebels."

"'Tis said here that general Gates is collecting another body of troops; if so, or not, I cannot positively say, but think it probable, as our army marches in a few days towards North-Carolina, where, I hope, we shall find a more plentiful place than this at present is, for every thing is very scarce here, which must always be the case when an army remains a long time in a small village."

*Dec. 2.* Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Neptune, captain Allen, in twenty-seven days from St. Croix.—Many vessels had got in there dismantled and otherwise much damaged, having put out to sea from different West-India islands during the late hurricane.

Wednesday last arrived here the brigantine Duke of Leinster, captain Souder, from l'Orient. By this vessel we learn, that the court of Portugal had acceded to the family compact, and forbid the sale, in any of the ports, of prizes to British vessels, and also directing them to depart within a limited period.

Captain John Paul Jones, in an American frigate, is hourly expected to arrive in this port; having sailed from France with the brigantine Duke of Leinster.

On Thursday arrived the brig American, captain Keeler, from St. Eutatia.

The following is taken from a Holland paper, with their remark at bottom:

London, Sept. 1. The Allegator privateer, from London, captain Craig, has taken and brought to Falmouth, the Liberty, and Russian Snow, from Kiga to Nantz, with 225 bales of hemp and 550 bags of iron. This is the first Russian vessel, that we know of, that the English have captured. We are very anxious to know what will be the event of this affair at the court of Russia.

Since our last arrived a prize sloop, from New-York bound to Charles-town, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Ariel, captain Lawler.

Since the apprehension of the persons mentioned in our last Saturday's paper, further discoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New-York. It appears that a partnership has been formed of persons in Philadelphia, New-Jersey and New-York, to carry lumber, which is in so great demand in

New-York, that boards have sold at thirty pounds, specie, per thousand. The vessels were cleared out for Boston, or some other eastern port, steered directly for New-York, if taken they were provided with passports from the British admiral, which sent them forward: when they arrived at New-York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was deposited generally, at the King's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchased in return, or specie sent out, but generally the former. The American commissary of prisoners charged the captain and mariners as American prisoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of these captains has been five times in New-York since last spring. A great number of persons are charged, chiefly in New-Jersey, who it is hoped by this time, are safe in the hands of justice, and will meet their deserts. No less than three of these captains came out last Saturday, viz. James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in prison. One Atkinson, another of the gang, made his escape into New-Jersey.

*Dec. 5.* By a gentleman who arrived last evening from Boston we have received an account, that a twenty gun ship was seen standing in for that harbour, which was supposed to be the Ariel, commanded by captain John Paul Jones; which is very likely to be the case, as we have certain intelligence that she was destined for that port.

Friday last arrived in this city the chevalier de Chatellaux, marshal de camp, one of the forty of the French academy, a gentleman no less conspicuous in the republic of letters than in the profession of arms. The general was attended by his aids, the baron de Montequieu, grandson of the great Montequieu, captain Lynch, and colonel Duplessis.

A gentleman from New-Jersey informs us of the following brilliant action by major Talmage, of the 2d regiment of light dragoons. About a week ago the major with 80 of his regiment dismounted crossed from Connecticut to Long-Island: leaving 20 men with his boats, he proceeded with the rest to a fort at Smith-town, which he completely surprised; but the garrison taking to some houses within the works, and firing from the windows, obliged the major to force them, in doing which 7 of the enemy were killed: fifty privates and four officers were immediately taken prisoners: major Talmage then destroyed the fortification, and burnt 300 tons of hay, together with a small vessel loaded; soon after embarked, and landed safe with his prisoners in Connecticut.

*Extract of a letter from major-general Gates, to congress, dated November 14, 1780.*

"This instant major Bruin, late aid de camp to major-general Sullivan, arrived in camp, and acquaints me that general Sumpter, in consequence of orders I gave him at Hillsborough to act upon the west side of the Wateree, had, after a severe contest with major Wemyss, defeated him and his whole command, having wounded and taken the major prisoner, with twenty-five of his party: many were left dead on the ground, and a considerable number of fine horses and arms fell also into the hands of general Sumpter. In the pocket of major Wemyss was found a list of the whigs houses he had burnt upon Peedee, which, with all his papers, as soon as I receive them, shall be transmitted to congress. The enemy do not now possess a single post east of George-town, or north of Camden; while colonel Marian and general Harrington command the country east of the Santee, and are continually interrupting the enemy's craft upon this river."

Published by order of congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, fecr.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 15.

The following paragraphs are extracted from late London papers, viz. When the king was informed of the capture of the East and West-India fleet, by Don Louis de Cordova, he was immediately seized with horrid paroxysms, indicating the most violent symptoms of that species of madness, which attends persons in the east, when bit by a tarantula. Lord North, the chief physician in politics, sent directly for the band



of state fidlers, who having, as on such occasions is usual, played over several delectable tunes to humour his majesty's disorder; they at last fiddled him into his senses, but he unfortunately relapsed again—lord North caught the disorder, and in a moment, with epidemic swiftness, the whole court by its baneful influence, were in a state of lunacy—Her majesty the queen leaped out of bed naked as Venus; and the prince of Wales appeared as bare as Apollo of Delphi—The maids of honour forgot their modesty; the lords in waiting forgot their breeches. A general tumult ensued.—The guards—the menial domestics—and the lords of the council, with their secretaries, mingled together in the great anti-chamber, tag-rag and bobtail, where they danced and capered to and fro, belly to belly, back to back, right and left, hands across, &c. The doctors are disputing on the nature of the distemper—the doctors of divinity are preparing to exorcise the spirit of madness which possessed the court—the doctors of law are taking down notes of the case—the doctors of physick are preparing clysters and emetics, to drive the disorder up and down, and the undertakers of the kingdom are snuffing for the funerals of such as might become defunct.

The grand fleet under the command of admiral Geary is to be reinforced with several capital ships, and to sail again in the course of this week down the channel for the protection of the fleets that are daily expected.

All the civil officers who had retired from Charles-town, and were living here on pensions, have had this alternative given them—to receive a years salary, and return immediately, or be struck off the pension list.

The loss to government, and the army and navy in America, by the late capture will be very great, for twenty of the West-India ships were entirely laden with stores, provisions, &c. for their use, and amongst other valuable articles, there were no less than 39,000 sacks of flour.

*Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 22.*

"On Sunday night several American prisoners escaped from mill prison in this neighbourhood, among whom was the well known captain Cunningham, taken only about two months ago; they were luckily stopped yesterday morning, on the point of setting off in a post-chaise for Exeter, and safely lodged in the black-hole, where Mr. Cunningham's golden key, which he has twice successfully made use of, will probably be of no further avail."

On the 2d of this month a very extraordinary fight was seen at Kirton-le-Moor, in Cumberland: a man, his wife, and thirty of their children, walking to the christening of the thirty-first. The youngest of the walkers was two years and five months.

#### AN ECDOTE.

IN the reign of Edward the sixth, king of England, the duke of Somerset, a privy counsellor, was prosecuted for conspiring against the life of the duke of Northumberland, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke, three other privy counsellors. Upon his trial, Northumberland, the most aspiring yet abject and unprincipled man in the nation, together with Northampton and Pembroke, the other offended counsellors, were so totally void of common decency, as to appear and vote among his judges, a majority of whom were probably Northumberland's creatures; and thus shamefully were the principles of common justice violated, in order to ensure Somerset's condemnation. History, however, for this their infamous conduct, has done the world the justice to hold them up to perpetual execration: Northumberland enjoyed his victory but a little while, for in about two years afterwards he atoned for his crimes on the scaffold.

December 14, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th instant, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

TWO likely young NEGROES, the one a BOY and the other a GIRL. The sale to begin between two and three o'clock.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Gaither, junior, at Elk-Ridge, a brown horse, about fourteen hands high, with a small star and snip, shod before, has some saddle spots, has been branded on the near buttock, but too imperfect to be understood, trots and gallops, and is supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

1 Pair 100 Dollars

Northumberland county, Virginia, Oct. 24.

RAN away from the subscriber, a mulatto slave named John Wiggins, a carpenter and sawyer by trade, he also professes a good deal of the tinkers business, and to be very skillful in horses and diseases incident thereto; had on when he went away, a pair of white cotton breeches, and white woollen jacket striped with black yarn, what cloaths he carried with him is uncertain; he is a likely fellow, about thirty-nine years old, broad square shoulders, and light eyes, about five feet six or seven inches high, very talkative when intoxicated, which is frequent when he can get liquor; he is supposed to have gone on board a vessel belonging to Mr. John Turberville, of Westmoreland county, which set out for Baltimore the day he eloped, and I suppose intends to pass as a freeman. I will give fifty pounds reward to any person that will secure him in gaol and give me the earliest information, provided he is out of the state, if in the state, I will reward any person genteelly.

ELIZABETH KENNER.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of July last, a negro woman named SUB; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a taitan gown, a white linen ditto, a calico ditto, a striped silk-jacket, a new country made lincey woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprize, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

November 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of David Scott, in Anne-Arundel county, a small dark brown horse, about 12 hands and a half high, has a small white spot on his forehead, and a little white on his near hind foot, paces and trots, and about four years old next spring, is neither branded or ear-marked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X W3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Stadt-house from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,  
G. RANKEN, cl. com.

Charles-county, William and Mary parish, October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishoners of the parish aforesaid, for the purpose of repairing the glebe housing.

Signed by order of the vestry,  
T. HARRIS, regr.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 14th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 10 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order  
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desirous to pay charges and take him away.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small bright bay horse, about 11 hands high, branded on the near thigh with a strait mark, has several saddle spots, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Oliver Carr, near Clifford's ferry, in Prince-George's county, a small sorrel horse, three years old, thirteen hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded upon the near buttock with a fork. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Bruce, near Piscataway church, in Charles county, a small black BULL, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow-fork in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

#### FOR SALE.

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



MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, D E C E M B E R 22, 1780.

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

W H E R E A S congress, on the eighteenth day of March last, recommended to the several states to bring into the continental treasury, by taxes or otherwise, their monthly quotas of fifteen million of dollars, from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-one inclusive, as apportioned by the resolution of the seventh day of October in the preceding year, and to provide that silver and gold should be received in payment of the said quotas, at the rate of one Spanish dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the said bills issued by congress: And whereas the general assembly of this state, from the peculiar situation and extreme exigency of public affairs, were of opinion, that it was expedient to adopt the said recommendation, and to comply with and carry the same into execution as far as possible, but that it was impracticable to do so, in, by taxes, within the said time limited, the sum required by congress, and to make provision, by taxes, for prosecuting the war; and therefore, to induce the possessors of the said bills voluntarily to bring in and exchange the same for the new bills, by an act passed last June session, did propose and offer to give to the holders of the said bills the six tenths of the new bills, by the said resolve and plan of congress intended to be reserved for the use of this state: And whereas the holders of the said bills have not hitherto accepted the above offer of the general assembly, and there has been only the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and sixty ninetieths brought in and exchanged agreeable to the said proposal of the general assembly: And whereas congress, by their resolve of the twenty-sixth day of August last, did earnestly recommend to the several states to take the most speedy and effectual measures in their power for drawing in their respective quotas of the continental bills of credit, to be destroyed, either by tax to be collected immediately, or by exchanging for their new bills, to be emitted pursuant to the act of the tenth day of March last, at a rate not less than forty of the said new bills may be issued: And whereas considerable sums of money were emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of conventions, and the present general assembly are of opinion, that it is expedient and necessary, from the extreme exigency of public affairs, and the great depreciation of the said bills of credit, and to support the value of the new bills, and to place our finances on a certain and permanent footing; and to enable the state to provide her proportion of men, money, provisions, and other supplies, for prosecuting the present just and necessary war, to call in by exchange, in as short a time as possible, the quotas required by congress of this state of the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of the conventions, we are of opinion, that the exchange should be established at the rate of one dollar of the new bills for every forty dollars of the old bills brought in to the commissioner of the continental loan-office in this state to be exchanged: Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the twentieth day of March next, no bills of credit issued by congress, or acts of assembly during the old government, or resolves of convention, shall, within this state, be deemed paper money, or pass current, or be in law or equity a tender or payment for any debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement.

And be it enacted, That any subject of this state, bona fide the possessor and proprietor of any bills of credit issued by congress, or acts of assembly under the old government, or resolves of convention, or bona fide trustee for any subject of this state, for the purpose of exchanging the said bills of credit, may, at any time hereafter, on or before the first day of March next, bring in to the continental loan-office in this

state, any of the said bills of credit, and shall be entitled to receive, for every forty dollars so brought in, one dollar of the new bills (emitted agreeable to the resolve of congress of the eighteenth day of March last, and the act for linking the quota required by congress of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress) and in the same proportion for any greater quantity; and any person, after the said first day of March, and before the first day of April next, may bring in to the said loan-office any of the said bills of credit, and be entitled to exchange them at the rate aforesaid; and the commissioner shall receive no more of the said continental bills of credit into his office, than, with the quantity exchanged in virtue of the said act, will amount unto twenty million five hundred and forty thousand dollars; and after the said first day of April next, no bills of credit issued by congress, or acts of assembly under the old government, or resolves of convention, shall be received or exchanged by the said commissioner, nor will this state ever hereafter redeem, or in any manner, be answerable for the redemption or sinking of any of the said bills of credit; and one sixth part of the new bills exchanged as aforesaid shall be sunk annually after the first day of January next, in the manner directed by the said act. Provided always, that if so much of the continental money shall not be brought in to the commissioner to be exchanged, as that the balance of the new money, after appropriating four tenths to the use of congress, shall not be sufficient to redeem the act of assembly and convention money withdrawn by brought in in virtue of this act; that then the commissioner shall give a certificate for the assembly and convention money so brought in to be redeemed, as soon as the said new money shall be in the office to be appropriated by this state.

And be it enacted, That the continental commissioner shall keep an account of the names of all persons who may bring in bills to be exchanged, and the sums each person may bring in, and shall administer, to any person who may bring in any continental bills to be exchanged, on or before the first day of March next, or on each (or affirmation, if a quaker, moravian, or Quaker) that such person is a subject of this state, and bona fide the possessor and proprietor of the bills by him offered to be exchanged, or that he is bona fide trustee for some subject of this state, for the purpose of exchanging the bills by him offered; and the said commissioner shall grant a certificate, if required, to any person who may bring in money as trustee to be exchanged.

And, For the convenience of the subjects of this state, inhabitants of the eastern shore, Be it enacted, That the continental commissioner shall send to the treasurer of the eastern shore one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the said new bills, signed by him, which said bills shall be there signed by commissioners to be appointed by the governor and council, and shall be by the treasurer of the eastern shore exchanged for any continental bills of credit, or bills emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, or resolves of convention, brought in by any inhabitants of the eastern shore, or trustees aforesaid, agreeable to the directions of this act, on or before the fifteenth day of March next; and if any balance should remain in the hands of the said treasurer on that day, he shall, with all convenient dispatch, thereafter transmit the same to the said continental commissioner, and also an account of the sums by him received, and the persons from whom received.

And, For the security of the said continental commissioner,

Be it enacted, That the said bills shall be sent to the treasurer of the eastern shore under such guard as the governor and council shall direct; and this state will indemnify the said commissioner against any loss of the said bills which may happen by such removal; and the said treasurer shall administer the oath or affirmation, as aforesaid, to any person requiring him to exchange any of the said continental bills of credit.

And be it enacted, That four tenths of the said new bills shall be subject to the order of congress, and six tenths of the said new bills shall be applied to exchanging our quota of the continental money, and the money issued by acts of assembly under the old government, or resolves

of convention; and so much of the six tenths of the new continental bills as shall remain after the exchanging our quota of the continental bills of credit, and the money issued under the resolves of the convention and acts of assembly under the old government, shall be retained by the treasurer of the western shore in his office, subject to be exchanged for the bills of credit emitted under the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit necessary, to any person or persons applying for the same.

And be it enacted, as has to many of the last mentioned bills of credit which may be brought in by exchange; and any money which may hereafter be paid into the treasury, for or on account of bonds due from the inhabitants of this state, shall be retained by the treasurer in his office, so that the sum to be emitted in virtue of this act shall not, with the sums issued under the aforesaid act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit necessary, exceed the sum recommended by congress to be issued.

And be it enacted, That where any debt, covenant, contract, promise, or agreement, unless for gold or silver, or for real money, or where the contract was made and intended to prevent the payment of any of the said bills, or where the payment of any of the said bills was recommended or made between the first of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and the twentieth of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, the debtor, or person bound in such debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement, may, at any time hereafter, pay or discharge the same in the said new bills of credit, for the bills emitted by the acts of assembly, intended, An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit necessary, by paying in such bills, in the date of such debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement, or in case of redemption of property, by paying three tenths of the real value of the money at the time the same was made payable; so that the loss of the creditor, and the use of the debtor may not be as equally shared as the measure of the said act, and in such case of redemption between the parties, such value to be determined on application of either party to persons to be appointed by the court where the debt or redemption, whole or in part, shall be made, and who may, in debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement, unless for gold or silver, or for real money, or unless the contract was made and intended to prevent the payment of any of the said bills, hath been made or entered into on the said twentieth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, and between that time and the twentieth of June last, or that hath been made since the said twentieth of June for continental currency, or for continental money, or bills emitted by the acts of assembly under the old government, the debtor, or person bound in every such debt, covenant, contract, promise, or agreement, may at any time hereafter discharge the same, by paying or tendering one dollar of the said new bills, or bills emitted by the said act, for every forty dollars due or payable; and if the said new bills, or bills emitted as aforesaid, should hereafter depreciate and become of less value than fifty now are, such depreciation shall be accounted for and paid by the debtor, or person tendering payment of one dollar of the new for every forty dollars of the old money aforesaid. Provided always, that if any person hath refused or neglected to pay money lent, or a demand made, or if any person hath broke his contract, by neglecting to make payment for the property sold at the time limited, or if any person hath neglected to pay his debt at the day appointed for payment, and the time of payment was expressly agreed and understood to be part of the contract (the common case of pawning bonds with a day of payment, in which neither party contracted the day to be part of the contract, excepted) and to discover the intention in case of specialty or otherwise, either party may give indifferent testimony, or on convenient notice examine the other on oath, nothing in this act shall prevent the person injured by such breach of contract from suing for and recovering damages equal to the loss sustained by such breach, such damages not to exceed



be real value of the money contracted, to be paid at the time of breach, with interest, and such damages may be laid and assessed in the new money, and so much thereof given or recovered as may be equal to the value of the debt or damages as aforesaid, with interest.

*And be it enacted,* That all debts, promises, contracts, covenants, and agreements, hereafter made by writing or parol for gold or silver, or paper money, shall be paid, discharged, or executed, agreeable to the bond, bill, note, or other instrument in writing, or the parol, promise, or agreement, and the intent and meaning of the parties, any law to the contrary hereof notwithstanding; and where any debt, promise, or contract, made before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, has been renewed since that day, and any bond, bill, note, or other instrument of writing, given or executed for the same, or where any debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement has been bona fide created or made, since the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for gold, silver, or sterling, in such cases the bills of credit issued by congress, or emitted by any acts of assembly, under the old government, or resolves of convention, shall not (after the passing of this act) be a tender or payment in law or equity for any such debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement.

*And be it enacted;* That the bills of credit issued by congress, or emitted by any acts of assembly under the old government, or resolves of convention, shall not, after the passing this act, be a tender or payment in law or equity, for any debt, covenant, promise, contract, or agreement, created or made before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, unless where the creditor has not become a subject and resident of this or some one of the United States, since the said first day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and in such case the debtor or such creditor, or of his assignee (who has not become a subject and resident of this or some one of the United States, and who hath not had an attorney in fact, acknowledging himself as such for the purpose of receiving debts always since that time, and constantly residing within this state since the said first day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six) and the executor or administrator of such debtor may, and he is hereby authorized, on making oath (or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist or dunker) to be lodged with the treasurer, that he hath received, for debts due before the first of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, to him or the person to whom he is heir, executor, administrator, or representative, to the amount by him in such oath or affirmation specified, and that he hath not paid for debts due before that time, by himself or the person to whom he is heir, executor, administrator, or representative, above the sum in such oath or affirmation specified, or on making oath or affirmation, to be lodged with the treasurer, that before the twentieth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, he sold property for the purpose of paying debts by him, or the person to whom he is heir, executor, administrator, or representative, contracted before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and that he constantly kept the money by him received, or so much of the same, or other money, as he shall specify in his oath or affirmation, or that, before the said twentieth day of April, he sold property for the purpose of paying his debts as aforesaid, and that he left the money in the hands of the purchaser, where it remains, for the purpose of paying his debts as aforesaid, such debtor may pay, to either of the treasurers of this state, the amount of the money by him received and kept as aforesaid, or left as aforesaid, or the balance by him received above what he hath paid as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in discharge of the debt due to such creditor, in the said continental, convention, or bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government aforesaid, on or before the twentieth of March next, or in the said new bills of credit, or bills emitted under the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary, at the rate of one dollar of the same bills for every forty dollars due and payable at any time before the first day of July next; and such payment shall be deemed in law a payment of such creditor or his assignee, and the treasurer's receipt shall be good evidence in the courts of law and equity of the payment of such debt, and shall be allowed sufficient in the courts of law and equity, and in the orphans courts, on the administration of the estates of deceased persons, and the treasurers shall exchange any continental, convention, and bills emitted by acts under the old government,

by him so received for new bills, at the rate of one for forty, and the same, together with all new bills, and bills emitted by the said act of assembly, which may be paid for the purpose aforesaid, shall retain in his office, liable to the attachment of creditors, and subject to the future direction of the general assembly.

*And be it enacted,* That where any executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or factor, has received any of the said bills of credit, it shall and may be lawful for such executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or factor, and he is hereby authorized to pay and discharge to the amount of the money by him actually and bona fide received, in the new bills of credit, at the said rate of one dollar of the said new bills for every forty dollars by him received. Provided always, that if the executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or factor, hath not paid away the money by him received in the aforesaid bills of credit, in a course of administration, or otherwise expended it in pursuance of the trust reposed in him, or kept the same by him, but hath converted the same to his own use, in any manner, except by lending the same, then such executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or factor, shall be accountable, on oath or affirmation, for the value of the money so received, at the time the same was as aforesaid converted to his own use.

*And be it enacted,* That the bills of credit, emitted by the act of assembly to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary, and the act for sinking the quota required by congress of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, and the bills of credit to be emitted in virtue of this act, shall be a tender for all debts contracted before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and all debts for gold, silver, or sterling, contracted since that day and before the twelfth day of June last, at the passing current value of the said bills of credit at the time of tender, and not otherwise, that value to be ascertained by a jury.

*And be it enacted,* That all that space of time from the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, to the passing of this act, shall not be reckoned or considered as part of the time limited by law for bringing or prosecuting any action or suit for recovery of any debt due by judgment, bond, bill, note, account, contract, or otherwise, and this act and the special matter may be given in evidence on the general replication.

*And be it enacted,* That no suit shall be commenced or prosecuted by any creditor against his debtor, for a debt contracted before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or after that day and before the twelfth day of June last, for gold, silver, or sterling, in less than two years from the passing this act, unless the debtor shall neglect or refuse to pay the interest annually due on such debt, in gold or silver, or new bills at the value, in thirty days after a demand made, or hath removed or shall be about to remove himself or his effects out of this state, or shall refuse to renew his obligation, with securities if required, by his creditors. Provided always, that this act shall not be extended to actions to be prosecuted against guardians, executors, administrators, or trustees, and that the said time shall not be taken or held as part of the time limited by law for prosecuting such suits.

*And be it enacted,* That the commissioner of the continental loan-office shall not allow for continental bills of credit any other rate of exchange than one dollar of the new bills for forty dollars continental currency, and so much of the act, entitled, An act for sinking the quota required by congress of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress, as directs a different rate of exchange, shall be and is hereby repealed and made void.

*PAID*

H A G U E, July 9.

WE hear that there is no more talk of the holding of a congress here; her majesty the empress of Russia having signified her desire to have the conference held at Petersburg, the states general have in consequence appointed, on the proposal of the prince stadtholder, Mess. de Wassenaar de Starrenburgh, and de Heekeren de Brantzenburgh, deputies to the assembly of their high mightinesses, from the provinces of Holland and West-Friesland and of Utrecht, ministers plenipotentiaries to go to Petersburg, in order to assist at the conferences to be held there for the protection of neutral commerce.

Aug. 17. Mess. Jean, Texier, and co. merchants, of Amsterdam, presented a memorial to the states general, on the 9th of this month, setting forth, "That the arbitrary conduct of the court of Great Britain, in stopping the vessels of this republic, even though not laden with con-

traband goods, was a great hindrance to the trade in general, and particularly prejudicial to them as they could not execute the commission of the foreign correspondents by sea with any safety, that they were therefore determined to send the commissions of hemp, copper, &c. for which they had orders from France, by the way of Brabant, until such time as the naval force of the republic is upon a proper footing effectually to protect the trade; that they only required further to exempt those merchandises which they expected soon to receive from Petersburg and Hamburg from the duties of coming in, going out, and transit, as they meant immediately to ship the said merchandise for France, by the way of Brabant."

The raising of sailors for our fleet goes on with great success.

Paris, Aug. 2. A number of troops are daily marching towards Normandy and Bretagne, and it is said that camps will be formed next month near the coasts of those provinces.

Aug. 10. Nineteen ships of the line which are in Breil road, including the Hector and Yvain, which arrived on the first of this month, with two frigates and a cutter, are taken from thence. These are the St. Esprit, of 74 guns, the Augusta of 80, and Northumberland of 74. The frigates are the Glory and Concord, and the cutter is the Leverette. The destination of this squadron is not laid.

Aug. 11. We hear that four corsairs of Denmark have attacked, in the North sea, a fleet of 52 sail of English merchantmen, escorted by a frigate, and that they have taken several of them which they carried into the ports of Denmark.

It is reported, that the court of Lisbon sent little dispositions to accede to the treaty of armistice, which was proposed to her by the count de Bellefleur, minister plenipotentiary from Russia. It is further said, that the king of Spain has caused it to be declared to the queen of Portugal, "That if her Most Faithful Majesty continued to treat with such marks of diffidence the English ships, to receive into her ports the prizes, and permit them even to be sold there, his catholic Majesty would look upon that proceeding as tending to destroy entirely the union that subsists between the two courts, &c."

Cadiz, Aug. 5. The combined fleet, which sailed the 10th of July, returned here again the 28th, having found nothing to do in the cruise, and they put to sea again on the 30th.

Lisbon, Aug. 1. The English men of war and privateers continue to take and bring into port such Dutch merchantmen as they meet with laden for the enemy's account, and, in spite of repeated representations, sell their cargoes. The publicly sold yesterday, to the highest bidder, the cargoes of the ships le Buitenwerf and la Neune lree.

Ratisbon, Sept. 17. On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in less than fourteen hours consumed two large churches, one convent, two of three public edifices, and upwards of 180 private houses, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is estimated at upwards of 500,000.

Madrid, Sept. 11. It is said here that the emperor of Morocco has permitted the Spaniards to attack English vessels under the cannon of his forts, and to pursue them on his coasts.

We have accounts from Cadiz, that the combined fleet entered that port the 29th of last month, and that the English troops, who were prisoners on board, will be landed at St. Martin where all the other prisoners and passengers are, and from whence they will be sent to Cordova.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. The following is the substance of the report of captain Harald Christensen of the Black Eagle, a Swedish frigate, which appeared in the public papers, dated Spitzbergen July 29, viz.

"That having sailed from Helisingor, as convoy to the merchantmen confided to his care, he perceived on the 16th of July, at noon, a fleet starting in the English channel, two armed vessels bearing down on the convoy; upon which he ordered all the vessels to keep as near him as possible, and prepared for battle. About two o'clock he saw one of the armed vessels, which bore English colours, sent out her boat to a vessel which did not belong to his convoy, but hoisted Swedish colours; upon which captain Harald hoisted his colours, and fired one gun, which the armed vessel did not mind, but boarded the above vessel, who struck her colours; that he then thought he ought to repel force by force, and accordingly fired 22 times with 12 pounders the privateer, whom he obliged to leave the vessel, and upon returning to his convoy he found the other armed vessel had dared to send out her boat towards two of his convoy, but after firing many shot at her, he obliged her to steer off, that after this he brought the vessels under his



are safe to their destinations, but that a long and contrary winds obliged him to put into Spithead, to refresh his people, and take in provisions, &c. and that he had been treated in that port with every attention due to a commander of a Swedish ship of war."

L O N D O N, O<sup>r</sup>. 11.

Saturday private advices were brought to London from France, and immediately sent to the Admiralty at Windſor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcement going to America, and that instead of 8 fail of the line and 7000 men, 12 fail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered for that service.

Government have received dispatches from General Vaughan, dated at St. Lucia, with accounts that the army is in the most lamentable situation from sickness, nearly one half of the nominal troops being, at this time, totally disabled. What is very singular, he mentions that the 98th regiment in particular has suffered so much from the prevailing contagion, that there is not one man in it capable of bearing arms.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 30.

"On the 25th a congress brig, mounting 18 guns, arrived from America in the Texel, and immediately landed two gentlemen, who, it appears, are going to Copenhagen, as resident and secretary from the congress; their names were Brown and Williams, and they were to set off from this city, on their journey to Denmark, tomorrow.

Dispatches of great consequence are said to have arrived yesterday from the continent, supposed to be an official confirmation of the queen of Portugal's acceding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the house of Bourbon; in consequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of state was held last night at lord Hillsborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

The commitment of Mr. Laurens to the Tower of London, by the three secretaries of state, on Friday last, runs thus: "These are in his majesty's name to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of Henry Laurens, Esq; sent herewith on suspicion of high treason, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law: for doing this is your warrant."

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th day of Oct. 1780.

S T O R M O N T,  
H I L L S B O R O U G H,  
G. G E R M A I N.

To Charles earl Cornwallis, constable of the Tower of London, or his deputy.

A great fire broke out on the 16th of August at Salonica, in the Levant, which burnt down above six hundred houses, the greatest part of which belonged to Jews, who have therefore lost all they possessed in that city.

The grand fleet are not to sail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to sail, which are expected the first fair wind.

The outward bound ships, which escaped being taken on the 9th of August, were under-rote last night at forty guineas per cent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 26.

"The prince de Montabarry, minister and secretary of state for the war department, has written circular letters to the commanders of all the French and foreign regiments of infantry, acquainting them, that it is the king's intention that the different corps which the war has required to be sent to America, shall be compleated; and that to this effect, each regiment shall furnish a detachment, consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, and seventy five soldiers, excepting only such regiments as have already furnished detachments for the service of his majesty's army, and which are now only to furnish a proportionate number of men. The minister recommends to prefer such men as shall offer voluntarily, declaring unto them, that they are to be incorporated into the regiments of land troops actually serving in America: and he further observes, that these detachments should only consist of men from the age of 18 to 30, or such as have been at sea, though they should happen to be older; but that if a sufficient number could not enter voluntarily his majesty's will be that pleasure was notwithstanding to be executed."

Our letters from Breſt mention, that the men in that port are busily employed in loading with copper all the ships that are destined for North-America, under the command of Monsieur de la Touche TREVILLE. The second division of the army, under the command of Monsieur de Rochambeau, which is to embark on board the said Squadron, consists of the regiments d'Auvergne, Meurtri, Rouergne, and Annals, commanded by their colonels the viscount de

Laval, count de Guibert, viscount de Guifline, and the count de Wirgenstein."

DUBLIN, O<sup>r</sup>. 17. It is feared the severities exercised by lord Cornwallis on the relapsed Americans, will be attended with very ill consequences by exposing any of the American refugees who may be so unhappy as to fall into the hands of their countrymen to a like fate, and thus open a scene of blood, too horrid to reflect on.

R I C H M O N D, Dec. 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated camp, New-Providenee, Nov. 26, 1780.

"General Sumpter, who was on his march with 700 men against the enemy posted at Ninety-Six, was last week attacked by colonel Tarleton, who had 650 foot, and 200 horse or mounted infantry; the former finding an action unavoidable, took post on advantageous ground, well covered with plenty of good timber. Tarleton charged twice, but was each time repulsed, and at length obliged to quit the field, leaving behind 93 men killed, and 80 wounded too bad to ride. In the engagement general Sumpter received a wound in the left shoulder.

Colonel Marian has been successful in two late skirmishes, in one, which happened the 9th instant, he took from the British, 24 prisoners, and 80 horses, arms, &c. &c.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 12.

Last Saturday captain Durham, in a schooner, arrived here in 18 days from Cape Francois. Letters received by her contain the following accounts, concerning the hurricane, which has been so severely felt in the islands, viz.

"Cape Francois, O<sup>r</sup>. 29, 1780.

"We learn that, besides the hurricane, they have had at Jamaica an earthquake and an irruption of a vulcano. The town of Savannah la Marr is totally destroyed, excepting only one house: many other towns and villages have met a similar fate. The town of Kingston only has escaped with little damage. Several vessels were lost in Port-Royal, one of which was a privateer of 22 guns, which was ready to have proceeded on her cruise. The English have also suffered other losses, no less considerable. Two of their ships, one of 74 and the other of 64 guns, were wrecked upon the Golden Keys, and the whole crews perished, excepting five men, who were saved by a Spanish goelette; one of their frigates and a privateer ran ashore on the isle of Cuba; some of their crews were saved by the Spaniards.

"There has been also an insurrection of the negroes at Jamaica: the governor was obliged to march a regiment to reduce them to order; such is the unhappy situation of that island. Our islands and those of the Spaniards suffered equally by the hurricane. The losses cannot be made up for a long time, and especially as the distractions of war will not admit of such reciprocal relief as would tend considerably to soften the calamities.

"The Squadron commanded by M. de Monteul, which had been driven by the hurricane into Porto-Rico, is now on a cruise, in search of unfortunate vessels as may need assistance: he has already preserved the crews of five vessels from Martinique, which were lost on the coast of Porto-Rico, and were part of a convoy of 54 fail from Europe. Seven others of this convoy are arrived at the Cape, in the most distressed situation; the fate of the others is not yet known."

Extract of a letter from Trenton, New-Jersey, to a gentleman in this city, dated Dec. 9.

"The trade of this town has done themselves the highest honour by giving a full and immediate currency to the new bills of credit, issued in pursuance of the resolutions of congress of the 18th of March last. As soon as it was known a bill was before the legislature for regulating the exchange, they took them at par with specie, even previous to its being enacted into a law. If the same disposition prevails in your city, the object is attained, and that it does I have no room to doubt, after seeing the comparative value of the old continental bills and specie fixed to a point by voluntary agreement of the citizens. The rate you have adopted prevails far and wide: the trade of your city can give it such operation. They who can do so much good, can also do a proportionate harm. Remember how much

depends upon your integrity and patriotism. It is the interest of every honest man, that money should not fluctuate; it is the interest of every sharpening speculator, who encreases his gain by filching from his virtuous neighbours, that it should: this is the contest. Let us attend to it, and do what honestly and our country justly require of us."

B A L T I M O R E, Dec. 19.

The loss by the inundation of the sea upon the parishes of Montego-bay, Savannah la Mar, and St. Lucea, in Jamaica, is computed at one million sterling.

The Talbot, an American armed vessel, laden with tobacco, for Bordeaux, is taken and carried into Plymouth by the British frigate Crescent.

The brig Lively, of 12 guns, and 33 men, from Maryland, bound to Bordeaux, with 96 hogheads of tobacco, and 1 ditto of furs, is taken and sent into Bristol, in England.

An American brig of 12 guns and 36 men, laden with 140 hogheads of tobacco, 1 of 12 fail from Virginia, bound to the Texel, was carried into Leith road on the 8th of September last, by the Pegasus frigate. The Apollo was left in chase of two more.

An embarkation of troops was, a few days ago, taking place at New-York.—Report says that these troops, (amongst which are brigadier-general Arnold and his corps) are designed for a southern expedition, under the command of major-general Phillips.

Nine fail of men of war of the line and a number of transports, with about 4000 troops on board, are now on their passage from France to America.

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T H E R E is at the plantation of John Grayson of Joshua, a large red and white stray BULL; the mark appears to be one under cut on the left ear only, the horns seem to have a little bit cut off the ends of them. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 100 100 Dollars

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

November 13, 1780.

N O T I C E is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges. 5 8w

December 14, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th instant, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

TWO likely young NEGROES, the one a BOY and the other a GIRL. The sale to begin between two and three o'clock.

T H E R E is at the plantation of Ignatius Handman, at Newport, in Charles county, a large brindled S T E E R, marked with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3w 2

T H E R E is at the plantation of John Bruce, near Piscataway church, in Charles county, a small black BULL, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow-fork in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 3w



In CONGRESS, Dec. 6, 1783.

While epigrams are sensible of the patriotism, courage and perseverance of the officers and privates of their regular forces, as well as of the militia throughout these United States, and of the military conduct of the principal commanders in both; it gives them pleasure to be so frequently called upon to confer marks of distinction and applause for enterprises which do honour to the profession of arms, and claim a high rank among military achievements: in this light they view the enterprise against fort St. George on Long-Island, planned, and conducted with wisdom and great gallantry, by Major Tallmadge, of the light dragoons, and executed with intrepidity and equal success by the officers and soldiers of his detachment:

Ordered therefore, That Major Tallmadge's report to the commander in chief be published, with the preceding minute, as a tribute to distinguished merit, and in testimony of the sense congress entertain of this brilliant service.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Fairfield, November 23, 1780.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to receive your excellency's orders of the 11th instant. On the 15th following, in obedience to which, a detachment of Colonel Sheldon's dismounted dragoons, under the command of Captain Edgar, were ordered to march the next day to Fairfield, to which place I directed a number of boats to repair. The troops arrived in the vicinity of Fairfield on the evening of the 18th, at which place, by reason of a very severe storm, we were detained till the 21st instant; on the evening of which, at four o'clock, I embarked the troops in eight boats: the whole in number, including the crews, amounted to about eighty men. With a favourable wind we landed safely on Long-Island, at a place called the Old Man's, about eight o'clock the same evening. After leaving about twenty men with the boats in charge of Captain Sutton, we began our march to put your excellency's orders in execution: but a very severe storm coming on, however it might have favoured an attack on the fort, obliged me to postpone it, as I was well aware that attention must be paid as well to a favourable time for re-crossing the sound (which is at this place more than 20 miles wide) as to attacking the fort. I accordingly concerted the troops till the evening of the 22d, when, at seven o'clock, we began our march across Long-Island, and, at three o'clock the next morning, were within two miles of fort St. George at Dutch-Haven. By the most accurate information I found that the fort and other works had been recently completed but a few days before, and that the garrison consisted of about fifty men. It may be necessary here to observe, that the works of fort St. George consisted of two large strong-holds, and a fort about 30 feet square, connected together by a very strong stockade or line of sharpened pickets 20 feet long: the whole forming a triangle, the fort and houses standing in the angles. The fort consisted of a high wall and deep ditch, encircled with a strong abatis, having but one gate a Sally-port, which led directly into the grand-parade within the pickets. This sally-port embrasures for six guns, though but two were mounted: the house were strongly barricaded. From this description I found it necessary, small as my detachment was, to make three different attacks at the same time. I accordingly detached Lieutenant Jackson with 36 men, with orders to advance as high the fort as he could, undisturbed, and there to wait till the attack was given by the advance of the detachment under my immediate command. The van of this detachment, who carried axes to beat down obstructions, was led by Lieutenant Brewster, directly against the new house, while the remainder, with Captain Edgar and myself at their head, followed close after. Another small division was directed to file off and surround the other house; Mr. Simmons bringing up the rear, with directions to halt where the breach might be made, to prevent the garrison from escaping. Thus prepared, the troops were put in motion precisely at four o'clock, and, contrary to my expectations, the pioneers advanced within twenty yards of the works before they were discovered. The sentinel firing, the different detachments immediately rushed on, and passing all obstructions met at the same instant in the centre of the fort, where the watch word was given from all quarters at the same time. The guard in the fort was secured; but the two houses contained the main body of the garrison, who began to fire from the windows. I imme-

diately ordered the troops to enter the houses, the doors of which, though strongly barred and barred, were soon burst open, and in less than ten minutes the whole garrison were our prisoners.

Being informed that a vessel lay within view of the fort, loaded with stores, rum, wine, sugar, glass, &c. I detached a party who boarded and took her. This matter of the whole, my first object was to demolish, as much as possible, their works, &c. We accordingly set fire to the small garrison, buildings, stockade and abatis, continuing at the same time the public stores that could be collected, including a considerable quantity of ammunition and arms, which the troops so much fatigued, and having to long a march to make back, could not carry. We remained at the fort from four to eight o'clock in the morning, when having destroyed as much as it was possible, we began our march back. The vessel being aground was burnt.

I have the honour to enclose your excellency a return of the prisoners; the arms and other public stores to a considerable amount were, as I before mentioned, chiefly destroyed. The soldiers brought off a few articles of clothing and other things, which though small, (as we endeavoured to keep them as light as possible) that they might not fail on their march; I trust your excellency will permit to be distributed among them.

I feel peculiarly happy that I can inform your excellency that we had not a man killed in this enterprise, and but one wounded: him we brought off. The enemy's loss was seven killed and wounded, most of the latter mortally. The surprise was so complete, that before they could rally they were all prisoners.

On our return, I mounted ten men on the horses taken at the fort, and a life captain Edgar reached the detachment and prisoners across the island, I fled off, with Lieutenant Brewster, to Cotnam, and set fire to the whole magazine of the king's storage at that place, supposed to contain more than 300 tons, and joined the detachment again in less than two hours. By this time the militia began to muster, but prudently avoided coming near us. Some guns were fired, but no damage received. By 4 o'clock the afternoon of the same day we reached our boats, and having embarked the troops and prisoners arrived safe at this place at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 23d. Thus, in about 24 hours, we performed a march of near forty miles, took fort St. George, &c. &c. and in less than 6 hours more were landed at this place.

I should be remiss in my duty, should I omit to observe that the officers and soldiers under my command behaved with the greatest fortitude and spirit, both upon their long and fatiguing march, and in the moment of action. Mr. Mulron, a volunteer upon the occasion, deserves commendation. He advanced with a pair of Lieutenant Jackson's detachment over the abatis and wall into the fort. In fine, every order that was given was executed with alacrity and precision.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,  
BENJAMIN TALLMADGE,  
Major and L. D.

His excellency General Washington.  
P. S. I have enclosed a rough draft of the fort for your excellency's information.

The standard of the fort will be sent forward with the prisoners.

Return of prisoners taken in fort St. George.

- 1 Half pay lieutenant-colonel,
- 1 Half pay captain,
- 1 Lieutenant,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 30 Rank and file

54.  
1 Garrison standard.

(Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1780.)

GOOD ALLUM SALT to be disposed of in better for BOKK by  
JAMES WILLIAMS,

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 23 years of age, has served 13 years in a merchant's mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to Colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "An act to amend the act for the assessment of property the 14th section whereof is as follows:—*Be it enacted*, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax to them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 5 per cent on the said sums; and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law to his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that report of the proceedings on this law will be before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order

13 X T. GASSAWAY, CL.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of last, a negro woman named DUB; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a white mark on her brow by the border of her hair (wool) the only certain mark to describe her by as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen dress, a lico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new coat made of fine woolley jacket and petticoat, of officers of country cloth, &c. When the woman was taken, her intention was to go to Holland and free, much to named Mark Stubbs, a most vicious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a called the enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. DUB, a negro, and in Baltimore county, between town and Elk-ridge landing, by some fine groves and negroes of Mrs. Williams, who has two daughters; she has been frequent in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at night a mulatto woman's house named but which who lives among the French houses; she is to Stubbs and Harbours her. Any person who will receive her in any garb in this or any other place shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR

Charles county, October 18, 1780

I HAVE in my custody, committed to HARAWAY, a negro man named HARRIS who says he belongs to Patterson Eleutherus Gilpepper county in Virginia; he is a short set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, speaks good English, had on when brought in, an old white country cloth jacket, and a pair of country linen trousers. His name is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward G. junior, at Elk-Ridge, a brown horse, fourteen hands high, with a small star and spot before, has some saddle spots, his brand on the near buttock, but too much to be understood, trots and gallops, and is supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner may have him again on proving property paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES

COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 6 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day of the present session of assembly.

By order,

G. RANKEN, cl. co.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1780.

from the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 9, 1780.

THIS morning captain Ross, aid de camp to lieutenant-general Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

MY LORD,

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel fourth army commanded by general Gates.

In my dispatch No. 1, I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-town, I was regularly acquainted by lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that general Gates was advancing towards Lynch's creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under general Sumpter, who after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky-mount and Hanging-rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get ground the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-river; that the disaffected country between Peck and Black river had actually revolted; and that lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles-town, I set out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found lord Rawdon with our whole force, except lieutenant-colonel Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky-mount to major Ferguson's posts of the militia of thirty-six on Little river.

I had now my option to make, either to retire and attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by general Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must have not only left near 300 sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in that part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of general Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that had been perfectly good, and having left Charles-town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and positions; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at colonel Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to attack at ten o'clock in the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, who from intelligence I knew to be badly posted close to colonel Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day; however, that having been

expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour after two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chuse to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable. But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: The division of the right consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Webster; the division on the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of lord Rawdon, with two 6 and 3 pounders, which were commanded by lieutenant McLeod. The 71st regiment, with two 6 pounders, was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

The disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us; and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed lieutenant-colonel Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness, that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well supported fire on both sides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obstinate resistance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the route, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, 12 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night) a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed; among that number brigadier-general Gregory, and about one thousand prisoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were major-general baron de Kalb, since dead, and brigadier-general Rutherford.

I have the honour to inclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of so many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majesty's troops in general was beyond all praise; it did honour to themselves and their country. I was particularly indebted to colonel lord Rawdon and lieutenant-colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and abilities with which they conducted their respective divisions and the capacity and vigour of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deserve my highest commendation; lieutenant McLeod exerted himself greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aid de camp, captain Ross, and lieutenant Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me most essential service; and the public officers major of brigade England, who acted as adjutant-general, and the majors of brigade Manly and Doyle shewed the most active and zealous attention to their duty; governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under general Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 450 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and I sent orders to lieutenant-colonel Turnbull and major Ferguson, at that time on Little river, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack general Sumpter. Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Cataho forks; he totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-rock, and partly in forcing some waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he released 150 of our militiamen, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubts, highly recommend lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to his majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give direction to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I dispatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support; some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to march in a few days.

My aid de camp, captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

CORNWALLIS.



In CONGRESS, Dec. 6, 1780.

While Congress are sensible of the patriotic courage and perseverance of the officers and privates of their regular forces, as well as of the militia throughout these United States, and of the military conduct of the principal commanders in both; it gives them pleasure to be frequently called upon to confer marks of distinction and applause for enterprises which do honour to the profession of arms, and claim a high rank among military achievements: in this light they view the enterprise against fort St. George on Long-Island, planned, and conducted with wisdom and great gallantry, by Major Tallmadge, of the light dragoons, and executed with intrepidity and consummate success by the officers and soldiers of his detachment.

Ordered therefore, That Major Tallmadge's report to the commander in chief be published, with the preceding minutes, as a tribute to distinguished merit, and in testimony of the sense Congress entertain of this brilliant service.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THAMSON, Sec.

Fairfield, November 23, 1780.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to receive your excellency's orders of the 11th instant. On the 16th following, in obedience to which, a detachment of Colonel Sheldon's dismounted dragoons under the command of Captain Edgar, were ordered to march the next day to Fairfield, to which place I directed a number of boats to repair. The troops arrived in the vicinity of Fairfield on the evening of the 18th, at which place, by reason of a very severe storm, we were detained till the 21st instant; on the evening of which, at four o'clock, I embarked the troops in eight boats: the whole in number, including the crews, amounted to about eighty men. With a favourable wind we landed safely on Long-Island, at a place called the Old Man's, about eight o'clock the same evening. After leaving about twenty men with the boats in charge of Captain Sutton, we began our march to put your excellency's orders in execution: but a very severe storm coming on, however it might have favoured an attack on the fort, obliged me to postpone it, as I was well aware that attention must be paid as well to a favourable time for re-crossing the sound (which is at this place more than 20 miles wide) as to attacking the fort. I accordingly concerted the troops till the evening of the 22d, when, at seven o'clock, we began our march across Long-Island, and, at three o'clock the next morning, were within two miles of fort St. George at South-Haven. By the most accurate information I found that the fort and other works had been entirely completed but a few days before, and that the garrison consisted of about fifty men. It may be necessary here to observe, that the works of fort St. George consisted of two large strong houses, and a fort about 90 feet square, connected together by a very strong stockade or line of sharpened pickets 12 feet long: the whole forming a triangle, the fort and houses standing in the angles. The fort consisted of a high wall and deep ditch, encircled with a strong abatis, having but one gate a Sally-port, which led directly into the grand parade within the pickets. This sally-port was defended by six guns, though but two were mounted: the houses were strongly barricaded. From this description I found it necessary, small as my detachment was, to make three different attacks at the same time. I accordingly detached Lieutenant Jackson with 36 men, with orders to advance as high the fort as he could, and discover, and there to halt till the attack was given by the advance of the detachment under my immediate command. The van of this detachment, who carried axes to beat down obstructions, was led by Lieutenant Brewster, directly against the new house, while the remainder, with Captain Edgar and myself at their head, followed close after. Another small division was directed to file off and surround the other house; Mr. Simmons bringing up the rear, with directions to halt where the breach might be made, to prevent the garrison from escaping. Thus prepared, the troops were put in motion precisely at four o'clock, and, contrary to my expectations, the pioneers advanced within twenty yards of the works before they were discovered. The sentinel firing, the different detachments immediately rushed on, and passing all obstructions met at the same instant in the centre of the fort, where the watch word was given from all quarters at the same time. The guard in the fort was secured; but the two houses contained the main body of the garrison, who began to fire from the windows. I immediately ordered the troops to enter the houses,

the doors of which, though strongly belted and barred, were soon burst open, and in less than ten minutes the whole garrison were our prisoners.

Being informed that a vessel lay within view of the fort, loaded with stores, rum, wine, sugar, &c. I detached a party who boarded and took her. Thus matters of the whole, my first object was to demolish, as much as possible, their works, &c. We accordingly set fire to the small garrison, buildings, stockade and abatis, continuing at the same time the public stores that could be collected, including a considerable quantity of ammunition and arms, which the troops so much fatigued, and having to long a march to make back, could not carry. We remained at the fort from four to eight o'clock in the morning, when having destroyed as much as it was possible, we began our march back. The vessel being aground was burnt.

I have the honour to enclose your excellency a return of the prisoners, the arms and other public stores to a considerable amount were, as I before mentioned, chiefly destroyed. The soldiers brought off a few articles of clothing and other things, which though small, (as we endeavoured to keep them as light as possible) they might not fall on their march: I trust your excellency will permit to be distributed among them.

I feel peculiarly happy that I can inform your excellency, that we had not a man killed in this enterprise, and but one wounded: him we brought off. The enemy's loss was seven killed and wounded, most of the latter mortally. The surprise was so complete, that before they could rally they were all prisoners.

On our return, I mounted ten men on the horses taken at the fort, and, while Captain Edgar marched the detachment and prisoners across the island, I filed off, with Lieutenant Brewster, to Coxsack, and set fire to the whole magazine of the king's store at that place, supposed to contain more than 300 tons, and joined the detachment again in less than two hours. By this time the militia began to muster, but prudently avoided coming near us. Some guns were fired, but no damage received. By 4 o'clock the army of the same day we reached our boats, and having embarked the troops and prisoners arrived late at this place at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 23d. Thus, in about 24 hours, we performed a march of near forty miles, took fort St. George, &c. &c. and in less than 6 hours more were landed at this place.

I should be remiss in my duty, should I omit to observe that the officers and soldiers under my command behaved with the greatest fortitude till killed, both upon their long and fatiguing march, and in the moment of action. Mr. Mulmon, a volunteer upon the occasion, deserves commendation. He advanced with a pair of Lieutenant Jackson's detachment over the abatis and wall into the fort. In fine, every order that was given was executed with alacrity and precision.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, Major and Lt. D.

His excellency general Washington.

P. S. I have enclosed a rough sketch of the fort for your excellency's information.

The standard of the fort will be sent forward with the prisoners.

Return of prisoners taken in fort St. George.

- 1 Half pay lieutenant-colonel,
- 1 Half pay captain,
- 1 Lieutenant,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 30 Rank and file

54. 1 Garrison standard.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1780.

GOODALLUM SALT to be disposed of in better for BORK by JAMES WILLIAMS,

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 23 years of age, has served 13 years in a merchant's hall, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to Colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A Supplement to the act for the assessment of property the 14th section whereof is as follows:—*That be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax on them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of one per cent on the said sums; and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts.*"—and, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that report of the proceedings on this law will be before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order

13 X. T. GASSAWAY, CL.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, the 2d of last, a negro woman named Alice; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a scar on her brow by the border of her hair (wool) the only certain mark to describe her by as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen dress, a lico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new coat made Linley wooney jacket and petticoat, and others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland and free, man to named Mark Stabot, a most serious villain, who intended to pay her as wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a called the enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been in and harpoured in Annapolis by Mr. Dubois negroes, and in Baltimore county, between town and Elk-ridge landing, by some fine groes and negroes of Mrs. Dwyers, who are Quaker and daughters; she has been frequent in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at night a mulatto woman's house named old Charles who lives among the French houses; she is to Stubbs and Harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any goal in this or any other place shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid by

9 DAVID KEEL

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed to my runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson Fletcher, Guilfopper county in Virginia; he is a short fat fellow, about twenty-four years of age, speaks good English, had on when brought in, an old white country cloth jacket, and a pair of country linen trousers. His name is desired to pay charges and take him away.

7 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Gail junior, at Elk-Ridge, a brown horse, fourteen hands high, with a small star, and shod before, has some saddle spots, his branded on the near buttock, but too much to be understood, trots and gallops, and is supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner may have him again on proving property, paying charges.

2

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES, COURTS OF JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780. NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Court-house from 10 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

G. RANKEN, cl. c.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, DECEMBER 20, 1780.

from the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 9, 1780.

THIS morning captain Ross, aid de camp to lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

MY LORD,

IT is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel fourth army commanded by general Gates.

In my dispatch No. 1, I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-town, I was regularly acquainted by lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that general Gates was advancing towards Lynch's creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under general Sumpter, who after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky-mount and Hanging-Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to ground the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-river; that the disaffected country between Peck and Black river had actually revolted; and that lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles-town, I set out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found lord Rawdon with our whole force, except lieutenant-colonel Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky-mount to major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Sixty-Six on Little river.

I had now my option to make, either to retire and attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by general Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must not only leave near 800 sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in that part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of general Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure information of their movements and positions; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at colonel Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to attack at ten o'clock in the night of the 15th, with a force against their continentals, who from intelligence I knew to be badly posted close to colonel Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians joined that day: however, that having been

expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour after two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chuse to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable. But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: The division of the right consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Webster; the division on the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of lord Rawdon, with two 6 and 3 pounders, which were commanded by lieutenant M'Cleod. The 71st regiment, with two 6 pounders, was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

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The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under general Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and I sent orders to lieutenant-colonel Turnbull and major Ferguson, at that time on Little river, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack general Sumpter. Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Cataho roads; he totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congarees to Camden: and he released 150 of our militiamen, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubts, highly recommend lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to his majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give direction to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I dispatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to march in a few days.

My aid de camp, captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

CORNWALLIS.



*Field return of the troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of August, 1780*

Total. 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-masters, 3 surgeons, 3 mates, 133 sergeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(signed) R. D. ENGLAND.  
acting deputy adjutant-general.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South-Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.*

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 64 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file missing.

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a letter from Riga, Sept. 8.*

"The equipment of men of war is carrying on without intermission in all the ports of this empire, which ships are destined to join thole already at sea: and we hope that 12 of them will be ready to sail in the spring. According to authentic accounts, our marine consists of 180 sail of men of war, frigates, galleys, &c. and the land forces amount to 131,001 men."

Sept. 19. On the 4th instant died the celebrated Sir John Fielding, the terror of every filch in the kingdom.

Oct. 11. Of the land reinforcement, which are shortly to go to the West-Indies, two whole regiments, it is said, will proceed to Jamaica.

An alteration is to take place in the naval reinforcements designed for the West-Indies, which are now to consist all of capital ships, which are to be two of 90 guns, one of 80, and the rest of 70 and 74 guns each.

On the 22d of September the queen was safely delivered of a prince.

Oct. 19. The states general are said to have received dispatches from their plenipotentiaries at Petersburg, in which they lay amongst the rest, that the emperors of Russia has intimated that she cannot agree to the proposals of their high mightinesses to guarantee their possessions in both the Indies, &c. adding that the dissent of what she her guarantee could be to the republic. This refusal will not hasten the conclusion of the treaty of armed neutrality, and will probably form an important part of the deliberations of the states at their next meeting.

A N N A P O L I S, Dec. 29.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.*

“ Our city is at this time favoured with the presence of several French gentlemen of distinction: The chevalier de Chastellux, one of the forty of the French academy, and known for his work *de la felicité publique*; the marquis de la Fayette, whose zeal has been so distinguished in the cause of America; the viscount de Noailles, brother-in-law to the marquis de la Fayette; the count d'Amas; the baron de Montelieu, grandson to the president Montelieu, whose name is so dear to every lover of liberty and humanity; the marquis de Laval Montmorency, of a family which has given so many heroes to the kingdom of France; the count de Guine, who in the last war had four brothers serving with him in Germany, three of whom lost their lives; the count de deux Ponts, of a German origin, but whose family, for centuries, has been so attached to the French nation, that it is considered as French; the viscount de Buene Lomine, nephew to the archbishop of Thoulouse; and many other French officers. These gentlemen have visited the works and fortifications in the neighbourhood of this city constructed by the enemy; they have surveyed the several places of engagement, Couchis-mill, Brandywine, Germantown, Mud-island, Red-Bank, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, &c. riding out forty or fifty miles every day; they have viewed these, and also the several places of encampment at White-marsh, &c. but more particularly general Washington's winter quarters at the Valley-Forge. As military men, they have traced the marches and manœuvres of both armies in the advance of the enemy from the Head of Elk; in their motions up the Skuylkil from the city, with a design to draw our army from the advantageous grounds, and in their retreat through the Jerseys. The warm zeal discovered by these gentlemen for our cause, which is now the cause of their prince; the politeness of their manners, render them truly worthy the esteem of the people of this country. The marquis de Laval Montmorency and

the count de Guftine propose to visit Baltimore, and probably your city."

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the southern army, dated Charlotte, December 6, 1780.*

"I returned here this morning from an excursion to the southward. The command consisted of general Morgan's light troops and about one hundred horse, under lieutenant-colonel Washington; the intention of this party was to cover the Waxaws from the incursions of a gang of plundering Tories, who had strongly fortified a barn at Kugey's farm, and had at length become exceeding troublesome to the well affected inhabitants, frequently burning houses and carrying off persons who had offended them to the provost, which induced general Morgan to advance against them. Colonel Washington with the horse was sent forward to reconnoitre them. He found them in the barn, and sent a corporal with a flag to demand a surrender. The corporal informed them that we had four field pieces, and to induce them to believe so, colonel Washington ordered some men to drag along the top of a pine tree, which frightened them so that they (amounting to 114) immediately surrendered; amongst them is colonel Kugey and major Cook; upwards of ninety mulquets, fourteen horses, and four waggons, were taken; only one of the waggons could be brought off. I wrote to colonel Hall about a fortnight ago, informing him of Sumpter's having defeated a party of the legion; since which Tarleton attacked him with all his cavalry and all the infantry he could mount, and I have the pleasure to inform you that Sumpter gave him a complete drubbing not less than eighty were killed and as many wounded. By their papers they allow, that he had a major Mowen, three subalterns and fifty men killed and wounded; our loss (which you may think incredible) was not more than three killed and six wounded; amongst the latter is the general. The enemy still occupy a post at Camden, where they have about 600 men; the rest of their army are at Winiborough, about forty miles S. W. of Camden. It appears by the landing in Virginia to have been their intention to form a junction of the two armies somewhere in this state, but Cornwallis is too weak to advance; how strong they may be in Virginia I don't know. We shall have a good many more in a few days, but am afraid they will be badly supplied.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

S T O P   I   H E   I   H I E F.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.

ON Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, was stolen out of the house of the subscriber, sundry wearing apparel, consisting of one striped and flowered callico gown, one striped red and white printed linen ditto, interperied with a purple berry and leaf, one coarse striped black and white flamp d cotton ditto, one striped purple and white ditto and apron, one spotted red and white ditto and apron, and one pompadour chintz ditto, two fine white linen shirts, one ruffled and one plain, marked T I, No. 8, two oznabrigs table clothes, marked T I, No. 2, one woman's scarlet cloth cardinal, one old black callimanco petticoat, one black silk bonnet, and one small blue and white chequered apron. The above articles were stolen by a certain Sarah Oneal, about nineteen years of age, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight yellow hair which hangs in her neck; had on when she went away a short striped country cotton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilted red petticoat, neither shoes nor stockings; she says she came from Montgomery county, near George town, from her aunts, and that her mother lives on the Eastern shore in Kent county.

Whoever stops and secures the articles aforesaid, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and so in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome additional reward for securing the thief, so that she may be brought to justice.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

**I** HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desirous to pay charges and take him away.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Darnall, near Mount Pleasant, Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, white feet, and a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand, lame in one of his shoulders. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Edward Gaither, junior, at Elk-Ridge, a brown horse, about fourteen hands high, with a small star and snip on the forehead, has some saddle spots, has been branded on the near buttock, but too imperfect to be understood, trots and gallops, and is supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and  
COURTS of JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Stadt-house from 10 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,  
G. RANKEN, cl. com.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD

Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1886.

RAN away from the subscriber, the end of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (wool) the only certain mark to describe her by as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a calico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new counterpane lincey woollsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain, who intended to pass her as his wife and nece; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been free and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulaney, a negroes, and in Baltimore county, between town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are his brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at night a mulatto woman's house named Sal Needles who lives among the French houses; she is still to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and brought home reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR

F O R S A L E.

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

December 14, 1786

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE  
on Saturday the 30th instant, at Elk-Ridge  
Landing.

**T**WO likely young NEGROES, the  
a BOY and the other a GIRL. T  
d sale to begin between two and three o'clock.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Ignatius Handman, at Newport, in Charles county a large brindled S L E E K, marked with a c and a hole and an under bit in the right and a crop and slit in the left. The owner will have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 1w

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other incumbents of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John CONton of Joshua, a large red and white **BULL**; the mark appears to be one under on the left ear only, the horns seem to have a little bit cut off the ends of them. The owner may have him again on proving property paying charges.