

MARYLAND GAZETTE

F. R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 1, 1780.

L O N D O N, May 8.

ON Friday, in the lower assembly, general Conway rose, and after a long introduction, moved to bring in a bill for quieting the troubles that have for some time subsisted between Great-Britain and America, and enabling majesty to send out commissioners with full power to treat with America for that purpose.

In candour, he said, he would read the bill intended to bring in (if leave should be given by the house) from which they would be able to see at one view what his intention was, than they could learn it from all he had to say. He then read the bill. In the preamble it reminded America of the nature of her alliances, by mentioning despotic and popish kings. It then proceeded to enact, that the act, the Boston port act, the tonnage act, the intercourse act, and every other act America complained of, should be repealed, and that a full power should be given to the commissioners, from the moment America claimed a benefit, on the conclusion of a treaty of peace and conciliation with his majesty; and it authorized his majesty to send out commissioners, with full powers to treat with the colonies.

Having read it, the general said he was neither mad nor so obstinate as to be attached to the words of the preamble, or of the rest of the bill, or to any part of it, as to give way to better words or wiser clauses, should the house either propose the one or the other; he only begged them to receive it, to alter it, to diminish it, new mould it, take the bad out of it, and keep only what was good in it. In short to do with it what they pleased, provided they agreed to something on the same principle. Lord Eden seconded the motion.

Mr. Eden expressed his sentiments against the motion, and gave the following, among other reasons, for objecting to it. That the generous feelings and affections of Great-Britain were sufficiently known to all the world. The colonies were now in the very moment of recollection. "The balance of desperate rebellion, and turning loyalty is now, he said, equally poised; trembles on its center; at such a moment any confidence, wisdom, moderation, and the arising of untoward events, might decide in its favour, but precipitation in our councils, perfidious discussions, domestic divisions, unprovoked and premature overtures, might turn the scale for ever against us." He deprecated the motion; he wished to dismiss the business with the possible respect to its mover, and therefore moved the order of the day.

Several other gentlemen spoke to the question, and a quarter past twelve the house divided on the motion for the order of the day being put, which was carried by 123 against 81. The house adjourned at half past twelve.

May 25. Governor Pownall in the house of commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable the king to make a convention of peace, or to conclude a peace with the colonies on terms convenient and necessary, &c. He stated previously his unwillingness to offer such a motion, unless upon reading it to the house he could observe a disposition to receive and adopt it. He took notice also, of the mischief attending debates on such topics, unless they tended to something certainly useful, and therefore desired enlarging further on the subject till he could bring in the bill, &c.

He was seconded by Mr. Dempster, who, among other topics, pointed out the awkward situation of conducting to great a war, in which no person could enter the island to propose or submit upon terms of peace, without being liable to be seized as a criminal.

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Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by congress to sit at any conferences that may take place for the purpose of bringing about a peace, has been here some time, and has had the honour of being introduced to their majesties and the royal family."

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The number of persons who had put blue cockades in their hats, no sooner reached the avenues to the two houses of parliament than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both lords and commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the act passed last year, for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman catholics; and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out "no popery, no popery." It happened we believe rather by accident than design, that the lords spiritual and temporal received most interruption from them. They stopped the archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the lord president of the council, whom they pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused and traduced to his face. They stopped lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most imprudent liberties with his lordship, who was as it were in their possession for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have got so soon away, had not a gentleman jumped into his lordship's carriage, and by harranguing the mob, persuaded them to desist. The duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the bishop of Lincoln's wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his lordship almost by miracle escaped any personal damage. The earl of Hillsborough and lord Townshend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His lordship would have felt their fury more, had not lord Townshend whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly pushed about, and sent into the house without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lord Willoughby de Brooke, lord Boston, and lord Ashburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffeted about, not only with an insolent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly severity for a considerable time. Lord St. John, lord Dudley, and many other lords were insulted and personally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the members of the house of commons received much insult, further than verbal abuse, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Esq; whom the mob pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the iron glass of lord Trentham's viz a-viz, and were extremely insulting to his lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time.

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June 6. Yesterday the mob which take part with the protestants, continued very riotous in Rope makers alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the chapel school-house, and dwelling houses belonging to the Roman catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it, the roof of the buildings not escaping. They pulled down a house belonging to the Roman catholic schoolmaster, in Moorfields, in about one hour yesterday, which, when done, some thousands went to the Roman catholic school in Charles square, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Savaurian ambassadors chapels, night and day.

Last night a large mob of riotous persons suddenly attacked the house of Sir George Saville in Leicester fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the horse-guards being sent for, the mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

The house of Mr. Rainforth, tailor-landier, in Stanhope street, Clare market, was also last night set fire to by some evil disposed persons, and was burning furiously when this paper went to press.

June 7. Yesterday about noon, a considerable body of people assembled again in St. George's fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-yard, Westminster, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horse, foot guards, and light horse, paraded the streets to preserve a passage for the members carriages to the different houses. Another detachment of foot guards took possession of Westminster-hall, the doors of which they at last closed to prevent the mob entering there; several members of both houses who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the house for a considerable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was presently surrounded by some of the most decent of the petitioners, who expostulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman catholic bill; Mr. Burke in his defence said he certainly seconded the motion for the bill, and thought himself justified in so doing; said he understood he was a marked man on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out singly amongst them, conscious of having done nothing that deserved their censure in the slightest degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue so.

Mr. Burke at last got rid of these troublesome interrogaters. The mob, some thousands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlasses, bludgeons, &c. now attacked several of the peers, on their way to the house, whom they roughly treated, particularly lord sandwich, whose chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glass.

About seven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the persons of the four men committed for setting fire to the Romish chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their request: they then broke into Mr. Akerman's house, and set it on fire, which was done to effectually that in a little time the whole of that vast building was one continued flame; in the mean time they broke in and released every prisoner, among whom were several persons under sentence of death; so deliberately did the prisoners make their escape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and such utensils as they had in prison. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was so affected at the unexpected change in his situation, that he fainted away whilst his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the public office in Bow street, the inside of which they presently destroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the street. Their triumphs were succeeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Westminster.

Lord Petre's house in Park lane was gutted last night by the mob; as was justice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the brewer, in Great Queen street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainforth's country house at Hampstead was likewise totally destroyed.

It was reported last night that more than three thousand of the mob were gone down to lord

... 14, 1780. REWARD, ... LADY, ... ther JACK ... of 25, ... on a com ... amask jack ... on the ... reches ... country ... le strap ... the property ... T 18, above ... high, a well ... early comb ... an old wh ... brown ... of buck ... yet ditto, ... ocus trans ... old shoes ... How ... than proba ... cloaths. We ... ther to ... at their ... or endeav ... bound from ... of the islands ... and plan ... exert every ... to induce ... that they ... mend them ... for each ... in the upper ... the above ... gages paid by ... ARFIELD, ... Maryland. ... er obtained ... -office in a ... executed, and ... -office, by the ... reable to the ... id all other ... the issuing ... ity of bring ... which ad ... court: The ... that after ... weeks, he ... ibly for an ... land-office ... o prosecute ... a manner as ... MMELL. ... that the ... the general ... to pass a ... eed of barg ... y deceased, ... and assuring ... n Cecil count ... deed has ... reable to the ... N BOOTH. ... ril 17, 1780. ... nitted as a ... himself Down ... James Lloyd ... at twenty-th ... zed fellow, ... d English: but ... riped country ... ty lines ... ce pair black ... ir of old ... His matter ... m away. ... DOD, therif. ... ly 27, 1780. ... instant, ... ase silver, ... name Jonathan ... of 100 pounds ... will bring ... ed to be ... ped. ... L D E R. ... Charles-Strut.

some of our ships had been somewhat damaged in their masts and rigging, but much less than those of the enemy, and especially, those which put in the carnage of St. Lucia to refit. No ship of ours has received any damage in the action of the 15th, whilst the van of the English suffered considerably; they had 21 ships in the first action, and 22 in the two last ones, having been reinforced by the Triumph of 74, 2 two decked ships, and a superior number of seventy-fours, gave them the advantage of strength. Our fleet was composed in the three actions of 22 ships of war, the Dauphin Royal which joined after that of the 17th of April, added nothing to our number, because the Triton not having stability enough to be able to make use of her lower battery with the advantage of the wind, was not put in line in the last actions.

The captains of ships, the commanding officers of corps, the officers of the marine and land forces, all animated with the same spirit and sentiments, have all equally contributed to the glory of the king's arms: there is no one but has filled the duties of his station as becomes an excellent officer; the soldiers and sailors, filled with a noble emulation, have strove to give constant proofs of firmness and bravery in the three actions. But the misfortunes that attend war, always embitter the public joy by losses which the greatest advantages cannot repair.—Our country cannot enjoy her triumphs without a mixture of sorrow, when she must lose such subjects as the eldest son of Mr. de Guichen, a lieutenant of the royal navy, and the comte de Seguin, colonel of the regiment of Martinique; those two officers possess in an eminent degree the virtues and the talents of their profession. Although we regret them in a particular manner, we are not insensible to the loss of the land and sea officers, and so many other brave men who died in the support of the honour of the French flag; it amounts to 13 men in the marine, and 39 in the land forces; the number of the wounded is about 500.

If the English were really possess of that sincerity which they affect, they would frankly acknowledge that in the only action of the 17th of April, they have lost more men than we have in the three battles; they would plainly say that they expected to find in our royal marine a less intrepid and active adversary, they would acknowledge that the king's fleet was always disposed to fight them, and that notwithstanding the movements which they have made to save the honour of the British flag; they have in fact never accepted our gallant invitations, but when they have been forced to it by their position and the superiority of our manœuvres, they would above all things do justice to the superior talents of our commander. But these acknowledgments would cost their pride too dear; it is enough that they be conscious of what they have not the generosity to own.

C H A T H A M, Aug. 9.

Certain intelligence having been received, that sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington bay, on his way to Rhode-Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, his excellency general Washington marched from his camp at Pracknells the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of major-general Howe. His excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived, that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted, that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the number and spirit of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project, in consequence of this movement of our army; and it must be confessed, that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole recrossed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed admiral Graves's squadron, viz. the London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphitrite frigate.

Last week a party from Staten-Island took off doctor Bloomfield, of Woodbridge.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light horse, and killed one of their riders.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.
Last Sunday was sent into this river, by the privateers Fair American, Holker, and Enterprize, the Mercury packet, captain Dillon, in seven weeks and four days from Falmouth, in which came passengers, captain Campbell of the 44th regt. captain Mure of the 2d, captain Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regt. captain Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, captain Wallop of Knyphausen's regt. and captain Landen, of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderson and three servants.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,
L A W S
M A R Y L A N D,
Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY

Forest of Prince-George's, August 17, 1780.

RAN away this morning from the inclosure, near the Brick Church, a negro man named **CÆSAR**, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a likely lively black fellow, an imported negro, but speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; has nothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey weave, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. All masters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.

RALPH FORSTER.

He has short pinched up feet, as if his toes had been cramped by wearing shoes too small, and steps short, as if he was a little lamed thereby.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Aug. 22, 1780.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Rock-Creek church, a negro man named **CYRUS**, about 24 years of age, rather slow, both in his speech and walk, though very active when he chooses to exert himself; he is a stout likely fellow, near six feet high, was born in Talbot county, and may attempt to travel thither; it is also highly probable he may try to pass for a free man, and get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Annapolis. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat which had been formerly an uniform, lined and faced with buff, but the buff facing has been taken off, and blue substituted, (which may readily be seen by a little examination) has inside pockets and yellow buttons, a scarlet waistcoat with gold basker buttons, one brown frize waistcoat with a belt, a straw hat, an old white shirt, and a black silk stock, besides his other coarse cloathing.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall, if taken within 20 miles from home, receive 150 dollars, if 40 miles 400 dollars, if 60 miles 600 dollars, if 80 miles 800 dollars, and if 100 miles, or upwards, the above reward, besides reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned from taking him off at their peril.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; those on the eastern shore to Chester-town, and those on the western to this city.

U. FORREST, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

August 14, 1780.
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
For apprehending two MULATTO LADS, the one named **DICK**, and the other **JACK SMITH.**

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, has a scar by one of his eyes, had on a country linen coat, a blue worked damask jacket, Irish linen shirt, with a large patch on the fore part, a pair of country made breeches, similar to Russia drab, a pair of country linen trousers, a pair of shoes with buckle straps, and a straw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. **JACK SMITH**, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well set likely fellow, wears his hair neatly combed up; had on and took with him an old broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown facinor ditto, white country jacket, a pair of buckram breeches, a pair of old spotted velvet ditto, two country linen shirts, a pair of crocus trousers, an old felt hat, and a pair of old shoes and buckles; he is the property of James Howard. As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. We conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore-town or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlist as soldiers, or endeavour to get on board some vessel that is bound from one of the above places, to some of the islands, as they are exceedingly artful and plausible, there is no doubt but they will exert every industry that they are possessed of, to induce those that they converse with to believe that they are not slaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, so that they may be got, shall have one thousand dollars for each, and if brought to their masters in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reasonable travelling charges paid by **CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, JAMES HOWARD.**

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court; there are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

JONATHAN BOOTE.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

IHAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **Down**, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth instant, a **WATCH**, the outside case silver, the inside pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any person who will bring said watch to the subscriber. If offered to be sold, it is requested that it may be stopped.

A. GOLDBER.

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Last night a large mob of riotous persons suddenly attacked the house of Sir George Saville in Leicester fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the horse-guards being sent for, the mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

The house of Mr. Rainforth, tallow-clandler, in Stanhope street, Clare market, was also last night set fire to by some evil disposed persons, and was burning furiously when this paper went to press.

June 7. Yesterday about noon, a considerable body of people assembled again in St. George's fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-yard, Westminster, with cockades in their hats; colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horse, foot guards, and light horse, paraded the streets to preserve a passage for the members carriages to the different houses. Another detachment of foot guards took possession of Westminster-hall, the doors of which they at last closed to prevent the mob entering there; several members of both houses who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the house for a considerable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was presently surrounded by some of the most detest of the petitioners; who expostulated with him on his conduct, in abetting sir George Saville's motion for the Roman catholic bill; Mr. Burke in his defence said he certainly seconded the motion for the bill, and thought himself justified in so doing; said he understood he was a marked man on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out singly amongst them, conscious of having done nothing that deserved their censure in the slightest degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue so.

Mr. Burke at last got rid of these troublesome interrogators. The mob, some thousands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlasses, bludgeons, &c. now attacked several of the peers, on their way to the house, whom they roughly treated, particularly lord Sandwich, whose chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glass.

About seven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the persons of the four men committed for setting fire to the Romish chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their request: they then broke into Mr. Akerman's house, and set it on fire, which was done so effectually that in a little time the whole of that vast building was one continued flame: in the mean time they broke in and released every prisoner, amongst whom were several persons under sentence of death; so deliberately did the prisoners make their escape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and such utensils as they had in prison. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was so affected at the unexpected change in his situation, that he fainted away whilst his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the public office in Bow street, the inside of which they presently destroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the street. Their triumphs were succeeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Westminster.

Lord Petre's house in Park lane was gutted last night by the mob; as was justice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the brewer, in Great Queen street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainforth's country house at Hampstead was likewise totally destroyed.

It was reported last night that more than three thousand of the mob were gone down to lord

of the

Petre's seat at Thorndon-hall in Essex, with an intent to destroy that beautiful structure.

The new prison and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to press.

Large detachments of the military were posted round the bank all last night.

Whatever may be the future fate of the present petition against the catholic bill, the house disposed of it very judiciously, by deferring it to a future day. To have rejected it, might have been productive of disagreeable consequences in the then temper of the people; to have approved it at the mandate of a tumultuous assembly, would have betrayed a degree of fear unworthy a British senate.

At the destruction of the stock in trade of Mr. Rainford the tallow-chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very busily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed, "You tallow-chandler to his majesty and the house of commons, and not light up for the king's birth day? He for shame! Master Rainford, see what trouble you give your best friends!"

BALTIMORE, August 24.

We are assured, by good authority, that on the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, A. M. a bloody battle was fought within 8 miles of Camden, South-Carolina, between his excellency general Gates, at the head of about 3000 men, 900 of whom were regulars, and the British forces, under the command of earl Cornwallis, consisting of 1800 regulars, and 2400 refugees, &c. The contending armies engaged each other with the greatest fury, and the prospect for some time, was extremely favourable to the American troops, who charged bayonets on the enemy, which obliged them to give ground, and leave some of their artillery in the possession of our advancing troops. But, unfortunately, at this critical moment the premature flight of the militia terminated the conflict in favour of the enemy; an event which hath proved fatal to many of our brave countrymen of the regular troops, 4 or 500 of whom having been killed and taken; amongst them are several valuable officers, whose names we think it prudent to omit for the present. The enemy's loss hath been much more considerable. Lord Cornwallis, or some other British general, it is conjectured, is amongst the slain. Notwithstanding this misfortune, general Gates, whose head-quarters are at Hillsborough, is collecting a force much superior to his late army, and appears resolved to try the fortune of another day.

The Virginians have completed their quota of five thousand men, who are marching, in detachments of five hundred men each, to reinforce general Gates.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, he then called himself DOVER, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 15th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he says he is about 23 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkable black, and speaks good English, his apparel very bad, he has a small nick in the soft part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. 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. Anne 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SLITTING-MILL on Patapsco falls is now in complete order, and at work, where may be had nail rods of any size, equal, if not superior to any slit on the continent. The public will see the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with slit iron at this mill, twelve hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore-town before she got to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,
WHELCROFT and M'FADON.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and long tail, and is branded on the near buttock I G. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.
1000 Dollars
J. P. O'NEILL

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,
LAW OF MARYLAND,
Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY.

Forest of Prince-George's, August 27, 1780.
RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a likely lively black fellow, an imported negro, but speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; has nothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much worn, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. All masters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.
RALPH FORSTER.

He has short pinched up feet, as if his toes had been cramped by wearing shoes too small, and steps short, as if he was a little lamed thereby.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.
w8 7 ROBERT WILSON.

Frederick county, Maryland.
WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.
sw 7 JOHN TRAMMELL.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapoli, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheinut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock CD, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by
14 WILLIAM WATSON.

August 23, 1780.
Two THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD, For apprehending two MULATTO LADIES, one named DICK, and the other JACK SMITH.

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, a year by one of his eyes, had on a country linen coat, a blue worsted ditto jacket, Irish linen shirt, with a large patch on the left part, a pair of country made breeches, similar to Russia drab, a pair of country linen trousers, a pair of shoes with buckle straps, and a straw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. JACK SMITH, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well set likely fellow, wears his hair neatly combed up; had on and took with him an old broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown ditto ditto, white country jacket, a pair of buckram breeches, a pair of old spotted velvet ditto, country linen shirts, a pair of crocus trousers, an old felt hat, and a pair of old shoes with buckles; he is the property of James Howard. As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. We conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore-town or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlist as soldiers, or endeavour to get on board some vessel that is bound from one of the above places, to some of the islands as they are exceedingly artful and plausible there is no doubt but they will exert every faculty that they are possessed of, to induce that they converse with to believe that they are not slaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, so that they may be got, shall have one thousand dollars for each, and it brought to their masters in the part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reasonable travelling charges paid by
CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
JAMES HOWARD. 9 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.
w8 7 JONATHAN BOOTH.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. July 12, 1780.
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:—*As soon as it shall be 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 to 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 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 other 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 laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.
Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Ck.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and soldiers belonging to the continental army who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned, those on the eastern shore to Chester-town, and those on the western to this city.
U. FORREST, Lieut. Col. And commanding officer.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 8, 1780.

of the MARYLAND GAZETTE. NUMBER XIII.

AGAINST the English, as my signature imports, I am pleased when I find testimonies of their own writers representing them as they really are, destitute of almost every virtue, and bounding with almost every vice. The following is from Daniel de Roe, a writer under Queen Anne, and will be relished by every American who has been converted from his undue attachment to that people, by a series of the severest calamities.
England unknown as yet, unpeopled lay;
Happy, had she remain'd to this day.
Ingratitude, a devil of black renown,
Pursu'd her very early for his own.
In ugly, surly, sullen, selfish spirit,
Who Satan's worst perfections does inherit;
Second to him in malice and in force,
All devil without, and all within him worse.
The lab'ring poor, in spite of double pay,
Are saucy, mutinous, and beggarly;
To wail of their money and their time,
To want of forecalt is the nation's crime.
Good drunken company is their delight,
And what they get by day they spend by night.
Dull thinking seldom does their heads engage,
But drink their youth away, and hurry on old age.
Empty of all good husbandry and sense;
And void of manners most, when void of pence.
Their strong aversion to behaviour's such,
They always talk too little or too much.
So dull, they never take the pains to think,
And seldom are good natur'd, but in drink.
An Englishman will fairly drink as much,
As will maintain two families of Dutch.
AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

L O N D O N, June 8.

THE populace from about six o'clock on Tuesday last were peaceable, and when the mob of commons broke up, lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge-street, and exhorted the people with the proceedings of the house, advising them to depart quietly. The mob from his chariot were immediately taken up, and he was drawn away in triumph amidst the acclamations of a numerous multitude. The inside of the public office of Sir John Bulling, in Bow-street, was destroyed, and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Corle's and Mr. Maberley's houses were also destroyed. The Ship ale-house, in Gate-street, the Smith school in Ruffel-street, and a house in Great Queen-street, were also levelled by the mob. The Fleet prison, after the prisoners had removed their goods out of it, was set on fire and demolished; as was also the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell and other adjoining buildings, and the toll-gatherer's house on Blackfriars bridge. The Poultry Compter would have shared the same fate, if the lord mayor had not ordered the rioters confined there to be released. Justice Wilmot's house and office, and a house in Moorfields were burnt, and several other houses pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord Mansfield's house was also about to be attacked, but a party of horse prevented its demolition. Justice was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of some offence given by his coachman to them while on the road to Westminster. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning they attacked lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury square, and all his lordship's elegant furniture, his law library, consisting of some thousands of volumes, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took possession of his wine cellars, and gave the wine annually to the populace. A small party of rioters arriving, the riot act was read and the rioters ordered to fire, by which five persons were killed and seven or eight wounded. The rioters however were not intimidated but proceeded in the attempt, and would not desist till the pictures, tables, &c. were all consumed. Lord Mansfield's loss is estimated at 30,000l.—Both he and his lady escaped by a back door but a

few minutes before the rioters broke the house open.

The damage done by the populace since last Friday is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. sterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wednesday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouses of Mr. Langdale, a distiller, of Holborn, were set on fire, on account of his being a papist, which occasioned such a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No less than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A skirmish happened in the Poultry, between a large party of the populace (then on their march, as it is said, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horse and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches passing through Fleet market, and also at several private houses, for money, which was generally complied with through fear of the consequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of seven battalions of militia, and at least 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults.

A large quantity of chain shot and cannon ball was sent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a posture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has also been sent there for its security.—At the queen's palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew and Windsor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.—Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were served to the soldiers on Tuesday, for the defence of both houses of parliament.

Orders were sent down last night to admiral Geary, at Bartsmouth, to put to sea immediately, for fear the enemy should take advantage of our intestine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this island.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the suppression of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its suppression, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the persons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench and the Fleet prison.

All the judges were summoned to attend at the grand council held at St. James's on Wednesday evening, to deliver their opinions on the resolution of the cabinet, relative to the publishing martial law; and it is said there was only one dissentient among that learned body, including the attorney and solicitor general, who was against the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and interesting crisis. Most of the lords in opposition were requested to attend at this grand council of the nation. The lords who attended in consequence of this application were, the duke of Portland and the marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their security armed themselves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough also exerted themselves very laudably for the suppression of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the assistance of the military, prevented the destruction of the Marshalsea, which was attempted to be set on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the skirmish. One means used, namely, that of forcing every person, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military association in London had a very considerable share in restoring peace. They had a skirmish with the populace in Broad-street, in which several of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before last was made in the following manner: a brewer's man, mounted on a horse hung round with the Newgate chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates. The guard first used persuasives, but these proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom instantly expired, the mob desisted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for some time.

In several parts of London the populace went about, from house to house, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that passed. All the shops were shut up on Thursday, and no business was done.

A considerable number of persons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the prisons and other riotous acts. They are confined in the Savoy prison. Two persons were also detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before alderman Woolridge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not discover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The person who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is also apprehended and committed to the Tower. And also a book-binder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock, on Friday, lord George Gordon was taken into custody by the king's messengers, and conveyed to the horse guards. About seven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom lord George Gordon was examined. This examination lasted till past nine, when lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his servants were also apprehended, and his papers, &c. secured. He was carried to the Tower in so judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his lordship was one of the largest ever known to be employed on the like occasion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his lordship's coach very close. These were preceded by general Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the escort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fisher, secretary to the protestant association, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are also committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of parliament, lord North is to deliver a message from his majesty to the commons, informing them of his having given orders to seize a member of their house, and specifying the charges against him, after which a special commission will be appointed for his trial.

The commission to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedburne, and lord Amherst are named as two of the commissioners.

Amongst the rioters taken yesterday is a capital tradesman, who absolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thursday admiral Geary sailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line, five frigates, a fire ship and several cutters. It is said they are to be joined by five more ships of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is second, admiral Darby third, admiral Digby fourth, and admiral Kofs fifth in command.

The destruction of lord Mansfield's house may be considered as a public loss. Three hundred manuscript volumes of notes, and other valuable professional papers of this great law luminary, were destroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the distinct privileges of both houses of parliament, which, after the utmost persuasion, his lordship had consented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the first instant at Guernsey, says, "A king's cutter just arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 transports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concale bay. The people at Guernsey are all under arms, and wish for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jersey or at sea cannot determine."

B O S T O N, Aug. 14.

By captain Fellows, who arrived here last Saturday in 21 days from Fort-au-Rouge, we are informed, that a fleet of 25 sail French and Spanish, intended to commence their attack on Jamaica, on or about the first instant.

Thursday evening last a number of prisoners on board the guard ship mutinied seized and disarmed the guard, consisting of eight men, cut the cable, and the drove ashore at Le Tuerc's point, leading up Cambridge river. On the alarm being given, the town major (John Rice, jun. Esq.) attempting to go on board with an additional guard to quell the mutiny, was fired on from the guard ship, when the lieutenant

Thomas Bickford, was killed; on which, the major calling to the shore, and informing of what had happened, it being very foggy, the town was alarmed, when a number of boats went off to his assistance, and quelled the mutiny. After which 21 of the prisoners were brought on shore and committed to prison.—A jury of inquest being summoned to sit on the body of the deceased, after forty-four hours examination of the prisoners separately, found, from their own confession, eleven principals and accomplices, accessory to the murder, who are now in gaol waiting for trial.

In CONGRESS, Aug 21, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance effectually to prevent the destruction, waste, embezzlement and misapplication of the public stores and provisions, upon which the existence of the armies of these United States may depend, and no adequate provision hath been made for the just punishment of delinquents in the departments of quarter-master-general, commissary-general of purchases, commissary-general of issues, clothier-general, commissary-general of military stores, purveyor of the hospitals and hie department; therefore,

Resolved, That every person in any of the said departments intrusted with the care of provisions, or military or hospital stores, or other property of these United States, who shall be convicted at a general court martial of having sold without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled or wilfully misapplied, damaged or spoiled any of the provisions, horses forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military or hospital stores, or property belonging to the United States of America, shall suffer death; or such other punishment as shall be directed by a general court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the discretion of such court; and every person in any of the said departments intrusted as aforesaid, who shall be convicted at a general court martial of having through neglect suffered any of the articles aforesaid to be wasted, spoiled or damaged, shall suffer such punishment as the said court shall in their discretion direct, according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23d.

Resolved, That no certificates issued in the quarter-masters and commissaries departments after the 25th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unless issued under the following regulations.

First, That they be for services performed or articles purchased, within their respective departments.

Secondly, The quarter-master-general and commissary-general shall themselves sign all such certificates as are issued in their respective departments.

Thirdly, All such certificates shall be given for specie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly, All contracts or purchases made, for which certificates shall be given, shall be made for specie value.

Fifthly, The articles so purchased, shall be enumerated in such certificates with the rates and prices thereof, and the prices shall be reasonable when the present circumstances of our affairs are compared with the cost of articles of like quality, or services performed in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by congress to the United States as expressed in their resolution of the 25th February last.

Resolved, That certificates issued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum from the time stipulated for payment until paid.

Resolved, That the quarter-master-general and commissary-general be, and hereby are strictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchases and proceedings to the board of war, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the last day of every month to the board of treasury, of all certificates so issued as aforesaid.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The printers in the different States are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions in their respective news-papers.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, dated August 30, 1780.

“ Since my last advice is received from general Gates, informing that our loss of officers is but small, and upwards of 300 men made their escape. Very few of dumper's party have suffered; our greatest loss is the baggage and stores. Eternal honour is due to the Maryland and De-

laware brigades; they killed and wounded upwards of 300 of the enemy, and made their retreat good. De Kalb is mortally wounded, and Rutherford taken.”

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 2.

By a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that generals Smallwood and Gift were there collecting the troops; that col. Hall was gone to Hillsborough to prepare an hospital; that capt. Hamilton, who was taken prisoner and came out on parole, gives the following list:

Baron de Kalb, dead of his wounds; lieutenant. Woolford, Vaughan, and de Bufon, were wounded and taken prisoners; majors Winder and Patton prisoners; capt. Dorsey and Smith, and lieuts. Hardman and Shoemaker, prisoners and wounded; lieutenant. Donovan dead of his wounds; Hanson prisoner and wounded. Five captains, 3 subalterns, prisoners, and several missing; general Rutherford and a number of North-Carolina militia prisoners.

Our loss is not certainly known but supposed to be about 300 killed, wounded and missing.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard. \$100 Dollars

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 16th instant, agreeable to the last will of John Marriott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, \$250 Dollars

TWO NEGRO MEN, and part of his other personal estate. The sale to begin by 11 o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation. EDWARD GAITHER, jun. executor.

THERE is at the plantation of John Mercer, on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as stray, a large brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. \$60 Dollars

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this State.

W. JONATHAN BOOTH.

July 11, 1780.

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 30 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.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land lying in Little Choptank river, in Chester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do hereby give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, concerning my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PATENTING-MILL on Patapiscus falls, is now in complete order, and at work, where any one had nail rods of any size, equal, it not superior to any fit on the continent. The public utility of the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may be furnished with six iron at this mill, for one hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore town, where she got to work. They likewise may be supplied with finest iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,

WHELCROFT and M'FADON.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and long tail, and is branded on the near buttock. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS LUCAS.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

LAW S OF MARYLAND. Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, he then called himself DOVE, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 25th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he says he is about 25 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkable black, and speaks good English, his apparel very bad, he has a small nick in the left part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. 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. Anne 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.

March 4, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chestnut horse named MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, bay spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock CD, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the said mare so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 15, 1780.

B E R L I N, April 22.

IN order of the cabinet council of the king of Prussia, has appeared. It is addressed to the grand chancellor, and is dated April 24, 1780, and directs that henceforth every plaintiff bring his complaint in person before the judges, and plead his own cause, without being allowed to employ an hired advocate, but if the person suing, be incapable, in that case he shall be granted at the expence of the state, the assistance of a lawyer, who shall be obliged to prosecute gratis. It is hoped that these arrangements will lessen the number of law-suits, promote early decisions, and prevent high costs. The lawyers, who of course, will be rendered useless, are allowed to offer themselves, (if they believe themselves capable) in case of vacancies, for seats in different colleges of justice.

B O S T O N, Aug. 21.

Tuesday last arrived here capt. Haden, from Holland, after 70 days passage. This vessel met with a fleet, which she took to be enemies, which occasioned throwing overboard all her letters and papers: the fleet however proved to be from Virginia, bound to France.

Tuesday evening returned from a cruise, the ship Protector, John Foster Williams, Esq; commander.

Last Wednesday arrived here, the long expected continental frigate the Alliance, captain Landais, in 5 weeks and 4 days from Port Orient, in France. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the great mob in England, encouraged, it is said, by lord George Gordon. This insurrection was occasioned, according to report, by the Roman catholic bill; but the insurgents seemed to have formed no political plan. They consisted of 40 or 50,000. They destroyed all the jails in London, pulled down lord Mansfield's house, and attempted the Bank; but the guards and militia opposed them, and killed between 3 and 400. They kept together a number of days and then dispersed. The king, it is said, privately retired for some time, and so did lord North. A number of the leading men in this insurrection were taken and executed. Lord George Gordon was confined in the Tower, upon account of some letters wrote by him to Scotland, and intercepted by ministry. Great uneasiness, however, continued in England. The Russians and Dutch had determined to carry all sorts of goods, without exception of any, under cover of their men of war, and would enter into a war with Britain to support this point, if the latter did not cede to it. No prospect of peace, but Britain still appeared bent on carrying on the war. The French and Spanish men of war at Cadix making upwards of 40 sail of the line, were every moment expected to join the Brest fleet for channel and other services. The British home fleet was said to consist of less than 30 sail.

It is worthy of remark says a correspondent, that there has not been an instance this war, of American prisoners experiencing such extreme humane treatment and politeness from any British commander, as those who fell into the hands of the generous admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station: the conduct of a supercilious capt. Keppel, in impressing the American boys from on board the prison ship, was severely reprobated by the admiral, and the said captain ordered "to discharge the lads immediately, without hesitation."

Eight of the Quebec fleet have put into Halifax, having gained information of several American cruizers being in the river St. Lawrence. Richard Hewes lieutenant governor of Halifax, is appointed commodore and commander in chief of all the Britanick navy in those seas, consisting at present, of two frigates, one sloop of war, and two tenders, exclusive of Mr. Mowatt's picaresque fleet.

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

On Friday last the camp which had been formed at Trenton by the militia of this state, by order of his excellency general Washington, broke up in consequence of a countermand from him, or advices received from Europe. It consisted of 1500 infantry, two companies of artil-

lery, with 4 pieces of cannon, and a troop of light horse. During their encampment they daily practised the manœuvres and discipline introduced into the continental army by baron Steuben, and made a very great progress. The greatest harmony and good order prevailed. A market was established, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the respect paid to private property was such, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds specie, agreeable to an appraisement made by two freeholders of New-Jersey. They were well provided with tents, and all other necessaries for actual field service. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland, would have made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of his excellency the president of the state, ready to co-operate with the continental army, if their services had been immediately necessary.

The following is an address presented to his excellency general Reed, president and commander in chief of the state of Pennsylvania, at Trenton, September 1, 1780, by brigadier general Lacey, col. Eyre, and col. Will, a committee chosen for that purpose, and by the unanimous consent and approbation of the officers of the Pennsylvania militia, encamped there.

S I R, Camp, Trenton, Sept. 1, 1780.

IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty, to express to your excellency, the high sense we entertain of your exertions, and alacrity in assembling the militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent commander in chief; and at the same time that we admit the necessity of the measure, we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform system of subordination and discipline, which your excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to support, that we should at least have answered the expectation of our country, and disappointed the wishes of our enemies, foreign and domestic.

Prompted by motives of political safety, and personal attachment, we beg leave to assure your excellency, that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we shall most cheerfully afford you every support in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular interest of the state over which you so honourably preside.

To which his excellency returned the following answer.

Gentlemen,

THE obliging sentiments you have just expressed, cannot but give me a very sincere pleasure. The requisition of our service upon this occasion, was founded on the most apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have shewn our illustrious allies, our excellent commander in chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls, it is our pleasure to obey. The alacrity with which so numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in discipline, and the chastity of conduct, with respect to private property, reflect the highest honour upon the officers and men, and has made my command not only honourable, but pleasant. Had the situation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honour to the state and yourselves, by your conduct in the field, and it would have been, as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deprived for a little time, and I trust it will not be long before we shall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well secured by an honourable peace.

The marks of personal attachment and affection, I have experienced in this short tour of duty, have made an impression on my mind, which no length of time can deface. To see my country free and happy, is the first object of my wishes, and to see the many brave and valuable men who have distinguished themselves in the contest, duly honoured and rewarded, is the next.

Among these, I shall ever feel a peculiar attachment to you, gentlemen, who, on every account, both public and private, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

J O S E P H R E E D, president, and commander in chief of the Pennsylvania militia.

It is said that a proposal will be made to congress for the ship Confederacy, on the following terms: the contractors to furnish three or four thousand men for the war, to be sent immediately to the southward. This will recruit the army in that quarter, without any new charge to the public, and the ship will be of twice the service she is now.

A N N A P O L I S, Sept. 15.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, August 23, 1780.

"It is natural for mankind, who have lost their country and property, to be too anxious in their pursuits to regain them, and while they partially and eagerly grasp at the shadow, lose the substance. Men of this complexion, constantly surrounding the commander in chief, lessening his difficulties, the number of the enemy, and pointing out the certainty of success, excite measures which in the event become fatal. We marched from Hillsborough about the first of July, without an ounce of provision being laid out at any one point, often fasting for several days together, and subsisting frequently on green apples and peaches; sometimes, by detaching parties, we thought ourselves feasted, when they by violence seized a little fresh beef, cut, thrashed out, and ground, a little wheat; yet under all these difficulties we had to press forward.

"Just before and on the arrival of general Gates, both he and the Baron seemed disposed to give the army a little respite; but general Caswell, of the North-Carolina militia, having moved over the Pedee, obliged us to make a six days hard march, before we could form a junction with him; this effected, our march was rapidly continued for six days longer, when we arrived at Claremont, within thirteen miles of Camden, on the 15th instant.

"Our supplies began here to come in more amply, and had we waited a few days, our forces must have been considerably augmented, which would have enabled us to have harassed the enemy, and in a great measure cut off their resources; this must have effected our purpose in the event, without risking a general engagement, the last step, in my opinion, to be taken, where so much was to be risked. We were ordered down on the evening of the 15th to attack the enemy, and general Sumpter was to proceed down to the ferry opposite to Camden, to create a diversion in that quarter, to facilitate our making an impression on Camden. Here the British had collected their whole force, and gaining intelligence of our views, moved out at 9 o'clock in the evening to meet us, and forming an ambuscade on the road, surprised us about one o'clock in the morning on our march. Our advanced and flanking parties endeavoured to resist the shock, but were broke, and threw the continental brigades in disorder; but they rallying immediately advanced, engaged, and forced the enemy to give way in turn; this gave respite to the troops to form, and so we remained in anxious expectation till near day-break, nothing material occurring but partial firings from the advanced and reconnoitering parties of each army; when the general ordered the first Maryland brigade to form a corps de reserve, about 300 yards in rear of the centre of the line; this was immediately effected, and the troops rested upon their arms till a little after day-break, when the action commenced.

"The attack was made by lord Cornwallis, from the right and centre, on the centre and left wing of our front line, which was altogether composed of militia, who upon the first fire from the enemy gave way, and were pursued by the British, which threw the corps de reserve into disorder; but they rallying immediately, under a very hot fire, charged the British so warmly, that they entirely broke their centre; by this time the firing commenced very hot on the right, where the second Maryland brigade behaved with great gallantry and firmness; but the enemy's

line of regular troops being far more extensive on their right than ours on the left, after the militia had given way, exposed the left flank and rear of the first brigade, which, notwithstanding, manfully maintained their ground, till the left wing was ordered to retreat to a point of view about eighty yards in the rear, to the extremity of the flanking party, where it instantly formed, renewed, and continued the attack with great vigour; but being again hard pressed in front, flank, and rear, retreated a second time, formed, and disputed the ground with great obstinacy, till borne down by numbers, they were obliged generally to retreat; at this time the second brigade, which before had not been so hard pressed, was also borne down by superior numbers, after behaving with the greatest firmness and bravery. The retreat now became general, and the militia by this time had got six or eight miles in the rear, some of whom, together with our camp-women, waggons, and some scattering light-horse, plundered all our baggage. We have lost all our artillery, ammunition, and stores, and our flight has been so precipitate, that I know not where it will end.

General Smallwood endeavoured to cover the retreat, and is collecting the remains of our scattered troops, for which purpose he has established posts at Salisbury and Charlotte, and has provided on a considerable body (not less than a thousand) of volunteers, to make a stand at Charlotte; but I fear they will shortly disperse, as there are no leaders with the militia to head them.

Captain Hamilton, who was taken prisoner, is just arrived with a flag; he informs, that the British acknowledge they had upwards of 300 men killed and wounded; this is also confirmed by other persons and several deserters who have come out.

To add to our misfortunes, general Sumpter, with his detachment on the south side the Catawba river, had been very successful in surprising and taking near 200 British and Tory prisoners, with 50 waggons loaded with baggage, rum, and provisions, among which was all Lord Cornwallis's baggage, but on the 18th were surprised by the enemy, and lost all he had captured, with his artillery, baggage, and near 200 taken prisoners. The Maryland and Virginia artillery behaved extremely well; we lost 8 pieces of cannon and sumpter 2.

All the officers are really in a distressed situation, having not a fitch of cloaths but what are on their backs, and not a shilling in their pockets.

Extra of a letter, dated Hillsborough, August 30, 1780.

The two armies met about six miles from Camden at one o'clock A. M. of the 16th, a smart skirmish between the advanced troops alarmed our army, and it was with some difficulty we formed the line of battle; we had some popping through the night, and every preparative for action was complete by day-light when the enemy appeared in front; our lines were parallel, and each flanked by a morass on right and left. Immediately after the morning gun which was fired at Camden, gen. Stephens, who was at the head of the Virginia militia, and who is truly a brave officer, was ordered to advance and attack the right of the British line, which he did in beautiful order; but the first fire, the British advancing with charged bayonets, the militia gave way, and flew in confusion; the North-Carolina militia, except a part of Gregory's brigade, followed their inglorious example, and in their retreat threw the corps de reserve (which was composed of the first Maryland brigade) into some disorder; but the officers exerted themselves, and the men soon recovered their order, and maintained the fight with great obstinacy. As the action began on the left, the second Maryland brigade, which was on the right, was the last engaged; the efforts of those troops to recover the day was heroically brave. We lost eight pieces of artillery, six waggons with ammunition, and all our baggage except a very inconsiderable part, some of which was previously sent to Charlotte. Our retreat was attended with many disgraceful circumstances, but I have not time to tell you all; I enclose you a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

Col. Williams, who acted as adjutant general, has his coat perforated in three places, but received no wound but a small contusion in the thigh.

LIST of officers of the Maryland line, killed, captured, wounded, and missing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th of August, 1780.

Killed. Captains Williams 6th, Duvall 2d, Lieut. Donovan 6th.

Prisoners. Lieut. col. Woolford 5th wounded. Major Winder 1st. Captains Brice 3d, Hoops 4th, Lynch 5th, Hamilton 5th, Hardman 2d wounded, Smith 3d do. Shoemaker 4th do. Hanson 4th do. Read 5th do. Norris 6th do.

Wounded. Captains Somervell 6th, Gibson 5th. Lieuts. Duvall 3d, Sears 2d. Ensign Fischer 7th.

Missing. Captains Morris 7th wounded, Gaffaway ad. Lieuts. Gaffaway ad, Harris 5th. Ensign Mason ad.

Delaware regt. Lieut. col. Vaughan, major Patton, capt. Rhoads, Larmouth, Duff, Shilington, Purvis, ensign Roach, prisoners.

Artillery. Capt. Meredith missing, Capt. Dorsey prisoner and wounded, capt. lieut. Waters priv. capt. lieut. Blair missing, lieut. and adj. Coleman killed, lieuts. Wallace and Mosley priv. capt. Roan, Virg. artil. wounded.

Hon. maj. gen. de Kalb died of eight bayonet wounds, 2 or 3 days after the action of the 16th. Lieut. col. de Buteon, his aid de camp, prisoner and wounded. Lieut. col. Portersfield, Virg. state, do. Major Pinkney, aid de camp to gen. Gates, do. Capt. La Brune, legion, do. Lieut. Foot, ditto.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire, GOVERNOR of MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware may be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And, whereas it appears, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oat, and other victual, and for other purposes, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the eighth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, unto the last day of this month.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE. By his EXCELLENCY's command, T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

TREASURY-OFFICE, Annapolis, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

Signed by order of the vestry, THO. HUGHES, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 21, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELIAZER M'COMB.

AUDITOR'S-OFFICE, Annapolis, Sep. 4, 1780. SEVERAL of the contractors for the furnishing waggons, and horses, having produced accounts at this office, without vouchers from those of whom they purchased, and receipts from those to whom they were delivered, which prevented their settling, and rendered it necessary for them to attend a second time, at a heavy expence, to prevent which in future, I have thought it advisable to inform all those whose accounts are yet unsettled, that such vouchers will be required. And as many of the commissioners for seizing flour and other provisions for the army have, from the same causes, met with the same disappointments, those gentlemen are hereby advertised, that receipts will be required for the delivery of their purchases, as well as for the expences attending the same.

U. FORREST, U. FORREST.

September 14, 1780.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday the 25th instant, on the premises, ONE moiety of a tract of land called Beall's Reserve, containing 126 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about 3 miles from the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, subject to a dower of £. 4 specie annually; there are some improvements, with an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees, the soil is well adapted to making corn and tobacco.

And on the following Tuesday the 26th inst. will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, one other moiety of a tract of land called Scorton and Berge, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about 2 miles from London town, containing 215 acres, subject to a dower of £. 6 11 4 specie annually, there are some old buildings, and upwards of 300 bearing apple trees, with many other valuable fruit trees; a very excellent meadow may be made with but little trouble and expence, the land very suitable for farming. Good titles will be made to the purchasers by JOHN POLTON.

N. B. The sales to begin at 11 o'clock each day.

A HEALTHY strong negro man, about thirty-five years of age; he is a good carter and ploughman, and understands all sorts of plantation business, he has been several voyages to sea, and would make a good sailor. For terms apply to Messrs Eastman and Beth, mer. Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON, MARY POLTON.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED at Young's-ferry, on Patowmack, from a detachment of troops on their march to the southern army, about four weeks past; serjeant JOHN CHESHIRE, of the 7th Maryland regiment, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light hair, and fair skin, was born in Montgomery county, to which place it is probable he has gone. From the same detachment, at the mouth of Patowmack, JOHN SPICER, GABRIEL SALES, and WILLIAM NOBLE, all of the 2d Maryland regiment. From Annapolis, on the 4th instant, the following soldiers from the recruits lately levied in Washington county; PATRICK COLLINS, born in Ireland, about 5 feet high, well made, sandy hair, and blue eyes, had on a hunting shirt and overalls. PELLER SMITH, born in Pennsylvania, of German parents, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, and stoops, thin visage, and pitted with the small-pox; had on a white hunting shirt and trousers. JOHN ROW, a German, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, red hair, and fair skin; had on a white hunting shirt and trousers. Deserted on the 10th instant, from col. Harrison's regiment of artillery, JAMES NEAL, alias PATRICK M'LFORT, born in Ireland, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a sickly swarthy complexion; had on a mixed cloth coat, and striped trousers; it is probable he will forge himself a pass and change his name, having once done the like. Whoever secures the above deserters in any gaol, or delivers them in Annapolis, shall be entitled to the above reward, or 200 dollars for each, besides reasonable charges.

U. FORREST, lieutenant-col. com.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

Extract of a letter from general Gates, to the president of congress, dated Hillsborough, August 20, 1780.

S I R, N the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, I am obliged to acquaint your excellency with the defeat of the troops under my command. I arrived with the Maryland line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the 13th instant, at Rugely, 13 miles from Camden; took post there, and was the next day joined by general Stevens, with 700 militia from Virginia; colonel Sumpter, who was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had, the Sunday before, killed and taken near 300 of the enemy, who were posted at the Hanging Rock. This, and other strokes upon the enemy's advanced posts, occasioned their calling in all their outposts to Camden. The 15th at day light, I reinforced colonel Sumpter with 300 North-Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two 3 pounders from the artillery, having previously ordered him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as soon as the reinforcements joined him, that he should proceed down the Wateree, opposite to Camden, intercept any stores coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from Ninety-Six, who were likewise withdrawn from that post. This was well executed by colonel Sumpter, as his letter enclosed will shew.

Having communicated my plan to the general officers, in the afternoon of the 15th instant, it was resolved to march at 10 at night, to take post in a very advantageous situation, with a deep creek in front, seven miles from Camden; the heavy baggage, &c. being ordered to march immediately by the Waxaw road. At 10 the army began to march in the following order.—Colonel Armond's legion in front, supported on both flanks by colonel Porterfield's regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the advanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their artillery in front of the brigades, the North-Carolina militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the rear guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well supported on the flanks, as they were ordered, by colonel Porterfield, who beat back the enemy's horse, and was himself unfortunately wounded; but the enemy's infantry advancing with a heavy fire, the troops in front gave way to the first Maryland brigade, and a confusion ensued, which took some time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged in line of battle, in the following order: general Gist's brigade upon the right, with his right flank to a swamp, the North-Carolina militia in the center, and the Virginia militia, with the light infantry and Porterfield's corps, upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades, and the first Maryland brigade as a corps de reserve, and to cover the cannon in the road, at a proper distance in the rear. Colonel Armond's corps were ordered to the left, to support the left flank of the enemy's cavalry. At day light the enemy attacked and drove in our light party in front, when I ordered the left to advance and attack the enemy; but to my astonishment, the left wing and North-Carolina militia gave way. General Caswell and myself, assisted by a number of officers, did all in our power to rally the broken troops, but to no purpose; for the enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland division, completed the route of the whole militia, who left the continentals to oppose the enemy's whole force. I endeavoured, with general Caswell, to rally the militia at some distance, on an advantageous piece of ground; but the enemy's cavalry continuing to harass their rear, they ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet, that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from their panic, and again be brought to order, I continued my endeavour, but this likewise proved in vain.

The militia having taken to the woods, in all directions, I concluded with general Caswell, to retire towards Charlotte. I got there late in the night, but reflecting that there was no prospect of collecting a force at that place, adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with all possible dispatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon some plan of defence, in conjunction with the legislative body of the state. I shall immediately dispatch a flag to lord Cornwallis, to know the situation of our wounded, and the number and condition of the prisoners in his hands.

Copy of a letter from colonel Sumpter, to general Gates, dated Wateree ferry, August 15, 1780. Dear General, I HAVE just time to inform you, that early this morning I took possession of all the pass ways over the Wateree river, from Elkieses ford to Mr. Whitears ferry, five miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many different places upon the river, all of which was evacuated last night or this morning, and the guards ordered into Camden, except those at Wateree ferry, which was continued on both sides of the river, of which the guard upon the west side, was surprised by a party of my men, who killed seven, took about thirty prisoners, among which was colonel Cary their commander, together with thirty-eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. also a number of hories, the boats are all upon the opposite side of the river, the ground upon this side is very bad, the enemy keep up a constant fire, but I have received no damage yet, I intend to keep possession, if I can, until I am honoured with your excellency's further commands. I should not have been so precipitate in my movements, but foresaw the excessive disadvantage that would result from their having the communication open, whereby they were constantly receiving both men and provisions.

The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed 1200, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are generally sickly and much dispirited; there is a reinforcement said to be upon the road from town, will arrive in two days, the number about five hundred. As soon as possible will give you a more particular account of what is passing. I am dear general, with the greatest respect, Your excellency's most obedient humble servant, THOMAS SUMPTER.

the boundary line, and called in upwards of 1000 fresh men. These he added to colonel Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him the command of the whole, whilst he came here. I have ordered out three regiments from this district, and mean to put them under the command of general Sumner, and the officers of three regular regiments of this state; so that I hope in a few days we shall be able to assume a tolerable good countenance.

Extract of a letter from general Gates to the president of congress, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 30, 1780.

S I R, I have the honour to enclose to your excellency, for the perusal of congress, my letter of this date to general Washington.

Extract from the enclosed letter to general Washington, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 30, 1780.

S I N C E my public letter to congress I have been able to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and missing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware regiment, artilleryists, and those of the legion under colonel Armond. They are enclosed. The militia broke so early in the day, and scattered in so many directions upon their retreat, that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmness and bravery of the continental troops, the victory is far from bloodless on the part of the foe, they having upwards of 500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded. Lord Cornwallis, remained with his army at Camden when I received the last accounts from thence. Two days after the action of the 16th, fortune seemed determined to continue to distress us; colonel Sumpter, having marched near 40 miles up the river Wateree, halted with the waggons and prisoners he had taken on the fifteenth. By some indiscretion, the men were surprised, cut off from their arms, the whole routed and the waggons and prisoners retaken. Colonel Sumpter, since his surprize and defeat up the west side of the Wateree, has reinstated and encreased his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have directed him to continue to harass the enemy upon that side; lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he makes any considerable movement to the eastward, while this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious for the public good, I shall continue my unwearied endeavours to stop the progress of the enemy, to reinstate our affairs, to re-commence an offensive war, and recover our losses in these southern states.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

A N N A P O L I S, Sept. 12.

Seven hundred non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Maryland division have rejoined the army. The following are true copies from two original letters found in a major Rugely's house, thirteen miles from Camden, South-Carolina, the major having departed, on the approach of our troops, in such haste, as not to have time to secure his papers; the originals have been compared with several letters from lord Rawdon to the Baron de Kalb and general Gates, and are exactly and clearly the same hand writing.

Head-Quarters, Camden, July 1, 1780.

S I R, SO many deserters from the army have passed with impunity through the districts which are under your direction, that I must necessarily suspect the inhabitants to have connived at, if not facilitated, their escape. If attachment to their sovereign, will not move the country people to check a crime so detrimental to his service, it must be my care to urge them to their duty as good subjects, by using invariable severity towards every one who shall shew so criminal a neglect of the public interest. I am therefore, Sir, to request of you, that you will signify to all within the limits of your command, my firm determination in this case. If any person shall meet a soldier, straggling without a written pass, beyond the picquets; and shall not do his utmost to secure him, or shall not spread an alarm for

General Caswell made a stand at Charlotte, near

the defence of the country, I proceeded with all

that purpose; or if any person shall give shelter to soldiers straggling as above mentioned, or shall serve them as a guide; or shall furnish them with horses, or any other assistance; the persons so offending may assure themselves of rigorous punishment; either by whipping, imprisonment, or by being sent to serve his majesty in the West-Indies, according as I shall think the degree of criminality may require. I have ordered that every soldier who passes the picquets shall submit himself to be examined by any of the militia, who have any suspicion of him: if a soldier therefore attempts to escape, when ordered by a militia man to stop, he is immediately to be fired upon as a deserter. Single men of the light horse need not be examined, as they may often be sent alone upon expresses; nor is any party of infantry, with a non-commissioned officer at the head of it, to be stopped. I will give the inhabitants ten guineas for the head of any deserter belonging to the volunteers of Ireland; and five guineas only, if they bring him in alive. They shall likewise be rewarded (though not to that amount) for such deserters as they may secure belonging to any other regiment. I am confident that you will encourage the country people to be more active in this respect, and am, Sir, with much esteem,

Your very humble servant,
R A W D O N.

H. Rugely Esq; major of militia.

Secret. Camden, July 7, 1780.

S I R,

I SEND you the names of some of the field officers, who are at present under general Sumpter's command. Perhaps you may have such acquaintance with some of them, at least with their characters, that you may tempt them with proposals without fear of their betraying you. The service which I would have them perform, is, to advise Sumpter to advance and fix his encampment behind Berkley's creek, where there is a very specious position.

I will promise five hundred guineas to any of them who will prevail upon him to take that step; will give you notice of it; will particularise the enemy's force, and mark what detachments are made to secure their camp from surprise. Whoever undertakes it, may depend upon the strictest secrecy being observed: for, upon that head, I am sure I may rely upon you. Very plausible arguments may be used for counselling Sumpter to take that position: it may particularly be represented, that he would thereby cover the Waxhaws from the incursions of our cavalry, and secure all the grain of that district; that Mearns's detachment, from its halting at Hanging Rock, is evidently weak, and acting on the defensive; and, that as we can support our light troops much more readily from Hanging Rock, than he can sustain his present position, his advanced parties will always be circumscribed in their range; and must always suffer when they fall in with ours. To prevent their having any apprehensions from me, reports might be propagated in their camp, that Caldwell had defeated M^r Arthur, and was pressing forward against me: their credulity would ardently embrace a tale so consonant to their wishes; and the asserter might, in spreading it, make a parade of his zeal. The difficulty will be to procure a proper emissary: if he conducts the business well, he shall be rewarded in proportion to the importance of the service. There is in their camp, a lieutenant-colonel Lacey, a prisoner on parole to us, who, endeavouring to persuade Patten to follow his example, has been confined, and injuriously treated by Sumpter; possibly, that may be a good channel for the business. No evil can arise from a discovery of the proposal: Sumpter might, indeed, pretend to give into the snare, and might lay an ambuscade for us, but, as I should march prepared for every occurrence, I might probably draw as much advantage from meeting him in that manner, as if I had been the assailant. We must only take care not to be duped; for if the person whom we try, reveals the affair to Sumpter, the latter may go halves with him; and, to entitle him to the money, may encamp at Berkley's creek, one afternoon, and go off next morning. The terms must be clear, and *bona fide* towards us at least. Should Sumpter be reinforced, I think him likely to take the step without indignation. Shew this letter to major Mearns, and believe me, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

R A W D O N.

Major Rugely.

A New-Jersey paper of the 13th instant mentions, That 6000 of the best troops are embarked from New-York, destined, it is said, for Virginia.

Extra of a letter from Princeton, dated Sept. 17.

"A deserter from Staten-Island tells me, general Clinton is embarked and sailed up the Sound towards New-London, yesterday, with 10,000 men. They had advice of the arrival at Newport, of the second division of French troops."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And, Whereas it appears, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, bean, oat, and other victual, and for other purposes, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the eighth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, until the last day of this month.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.
By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.
G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E.

Annopolis, Sept. 21, 1780.
To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BAYL, in this city. For terms apply to MARY REYNOLDS, nee Mrs. Kinggold's.

THE subscribers request all persons, having claims against ELIE VALLETTE, deceased, to make them known as soon as convenient to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis; and those indebted are desired to make payment.

ELIZ. VALETTE, executrix,
THO. HARWOOD,
WILL. BROGDEN, } executors.
JOHN BROGDEN,

September 11, 1780.
THERE are for sale, at col. Sharpe's plantation, near Annapolis, several full blooded horses, particularly a beautiful bright bay horse, five years old, fifteen hands high, which was got by col. Lloyd's Traveller; his dam was by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

A chesnut colt, four years old, fifteen hands high, which was got by governor Eden's horse Badger; his dam by col. Taker's Othello, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

A chesnut colt, two years old, fourteen hands and a half high, got by Sweeper, which was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was by Morton's Traveller, and his grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

WILLIAM YELDELL.

TREASURY-OFFICE,
Annopolis, 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.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watson's, on the 12th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 2 or 3 years old; with a large switch tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot-lock trimm'd, is rough three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watson or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.

September 14, 1780.
To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday the 25th instant, on the premises, ONE moiety of a tract of land called Beall's Reserve, containing 126 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about 3 miles from the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, subject to a dower of £.4 specie annually; there are some improvements, with an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees, the soil is well adapted to making corn and tobacco.

And on the following Tuesday the 26th inst. will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, one other moiety of a tract of land called Scorton and Berge, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about 2 miles from London-town, containing 215 acres, subject to a dower of £.6 13 4 specie annually, there are some old buildings, and upwards of 300 bearing apple trees, with many other valuable fruit trees; a very excellent meadow may be made with but little trouble and expence, the land very suitable for farming. Good titles will be made to the purchasers by STEPHEN MOOR.

N.B. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock each day.
Sept. 14, 1780.
For SALE,
A HEALTHY strong negro man, about thirty-five years of age; he is a good carter and ploughman, and understands all sorts of plantation business, he has been several voyagers to sea, and would make a good sailor. For terms apply to Messieurs Eastman and Neth, merchants, Annapolis.

Cecil county, Sept. 4, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish, and to put the money arising therefrom to interest, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

Signed by order of the vestry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

September 6, 1780.
THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 15, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M'COMB.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 22, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased.

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

Frederick county, Maryland.
WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

JOHN TRAMMELL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1780.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

LAST night arrived the Roebuck packet, on a new construction, from Falmouth, which port she left on the 15th of July, and has brought the following particulars, which are all we are able to collect before our paper went to press.

The parliament was prorogued by his majesty in person on the 8th of July. The British fleet under admiral Geary, had taken twenty-six out of a fleet of forty sail of homeward bound rich French merchantmen from Martinique, Dominique, &c. the latter mistook the British for the French fleet, and fell an easy conquest to the English, who closely blocked up the navy of France in the harbour of Brett. A vast number of rioters, men and women, had been tried and condemned, some were executed, the rest would share the same fate in similar divisions and on different days.—The trial of lord George Gordon was to come on at common law at St. Margaret's Hall in the borough, on the 11th of July; no other than his grace the duke of Gordon, his lordship's brother, lord Adam Gordon and the earl of Aberdeen, his uncles, are permitted to visit his lordship. A great many offenders in the late riots are daily apprehended, who will be tried and made proper examples of by way of atonement to an injured nation.

A reinforcement of five sail of the line and two frigates are ordered to Sir George Rodney.—The news of general Sir Henry Clinton's taking Charles-town and conquest of Carolina, was received on the 5th of July, with ineffable satisfaction by the good people of England; which occasioned the greatest rejoicings over the kingdoms.—Commodore Johnstone has taken many prizes, with the French brigate Le Craduc, and sent them to Lisbon.—Jack Ketch, the common executioner of felons, apprehended as a rioter, was condemned, and ordered to be hanged with his facinated iraturnity.

On board the fleet for England are embarked the right honourable lord and lady Cathcart; the generals Tryon, Mathew and Pattison; the colonels Hamilton and Faucett, of the guards; colonel Macdonald, 71st; colonel Clerk, late barrack-master-general; the captains Jacobs, Wardlow, Farnham and James, of the royal navy; major Campbell, 74th; major Sutherland, his lady and family, the honourable major Cochran, captain Beauclerk, of the guards, captain Willington, 57th, captain Ford, of the royal artillery; John Grant, Esq; commissary and paymaster of the royal artillery, Peter Paumier, Esq; deputy commissary of provisions, Messrs. Brisbane, Green, Spens, and Atkinson, merchants, Mr. secretary Smith of Maryland, Mrs. Barrow, relief of the late pay-master general, Mr. Hick, and his family, with many others whose names are not immediately recollected. Being afraid to stay any longer.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.

Extra of a letter from Hillsborough, Sept. 5.

Colonel Williams, colonel Shelby, and col. Clarke, with about 200 South-Carolinians and Georgians marched from the north side of Broad river on the 17th of August, in order to attack 200 Tories at Musgrove's mills; but on the night of the 18th, the Tories were reinforced by colonel Ennis, with 200 regular troops and 200 Tories; our party meant to surprise them, but were discovered; we sent a small party of horse to reconnoitre them, to begin to skirmish with them, and lead them to our main body; being formed across the road, our line extended at least 300 yards along a timbered ridge, and 20 horse were ordered on each flank, waiting the enemy's approach; they advanced within 200 yards, formed a line of battle, and moved on within 150 yards, when they began a very heavy fire. Colonel Williams gave orders that every man should take his tree, have his object sure, and not fire till orders, which would not be till the enemy were within 80 yards; a warm fire began, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, when the enemy retreated, and we pursued them about two miles. We killed on the field 60 of the enemy, the most of them British, and took 70 prisoners; among the killed were a major

Frazer of the British, one British captain, and three Tory captains; colonel Ennis of the British is said to be mortally wounded by two balls, one in the neck, the other broke his thigh. Our loss in this action was three killed on the field, and 8 wounded, one of which was mortal.

Extra from another letter of the same date from Hillsborough.

Two of our prisoners who escaped from Charles-town the 27th ult. in the morning, say, that all the preceding day, signal guns were firing from fort Moultrie, for the approach of an enemy's fleet; and that the 27th in the morning, alarm guns were fired from Charles-town up the country. I also have intelligence over land from Georgia, that in consequence of Augustine being attacked, the Hessians in garrison at Savannah were ordered to march night and day to reinforce Augustine. I have also information on which I can depend, that 145 of our prisoners, going from Camden to Orangeburg, have been released by colonel Marian, and the guard of 40 regulars escorting them, taken by our party.

PHILADELPHIA,

In CONGRESS, Aug. 10, 1780.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the memorial of the general officers; whereupon,

Resolved, That the said general officers be informed, that congress have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have distinguished the army of the United States through the course of this war, and that it has been constantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to gratify their reasonable desires, as far as the public exigencies would admit.

That patience and self-denial, fortitude and perseverance, and the cheerful sacrifice of time, health and fortune, are necessary virtues, which both the citizen and the soldier are called on to exercise, whilst struggling for the liberties of their country;

And that moderation, frugality and temperance, must be among the chief supports, as well as the brightest ornaments of that kind of civil government, which is wisely instituted by the several States in this union;

That it has been recommended to the several States, to make compensation to the officers and soldiers to them respectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that congress will take speedy measures for liquidating and paying what is due on that account, to officers and soldiers who do not belong to the quota of any State;

That from and after the first day of August 1780, the army shall be entitled to receive their pay as stated before the first day of January 1777, in the new bills emitted pursuant to the resolution of congress, of the 18th day of March last;

That the officers shall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the said new bills, for each retained ration;

That the board of war be directed to report to congress, a list of the officers not belonging to the quota of any State, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for past services, agreeably to the resolutions of the 10th day of April last;

That such of the States as have not made compensation to their officers and soldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of the 17th August 1779, be, and they are hereby requested to do it as soon as possible;

That the provision for granting lands by the resolution of the 16th September 1776, be, and is hereby extended to the general officers, in the following proportion, to wit:

A major general 1100 acres.

A brigadier-general 850 acres.

That the officers of the army be furnished as soon as possible, with two months pay, on account, to relieve their present wants, mentioned in the memorial.

August 24.

Resolved, That the officers of the line of the army commanding corps, when in camp, be allowed to draw so many of the rations of provisions heretofore withheld, as the commander in chief, or the commander of a separate army shall

judge necessary, but that no provision be issued for back rations not drawn on the days they become due;

That if it shall appear that the subsistence money allowed to the officers in lieu of the rations withheld is not equal to the cost of the rations, the deficiency shall hereafter be made up to them;

That the resolution of the 15th day of May 1778, granting half pay for seven years, to the officers of the army who should continue in the service to the end of the war, be extended to the widows of those officers who have died or shall hereafter die in the service, to commence from the time of such officer's death, and continue for the term of seven years, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death or intermarriage, the said half pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforesaid, if he shall have any; and that it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective States to which such officers belong, to make provision for paying the same, on account of the United States;

That the restricting clause in the resolution of the 15th February 1778, granting half pay to the officers for seven years, expressed in these words, viz "and not hold any office of profit under these States or any of them," be, and is hereby repealed.

Extra from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extra of a letter from Hillsborough, North-Carolina, dated August 31, 1780.

Since our action with lord Cornwallis, near Camden, an informed British that day, lost four hundred killed and two hundred wounded. Success must have attended our arms, had not the militia, in a panic, threw away their arms and run off. The field was with the greatest bravery disputed by the Maryland and Delaware continentals, about nine hundred, who charged the enemy three times, and drove them, but were obliged at last to leave the field, as our flanks were exposed to the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and mostly surrounded by them. Every exertion was used to rally the militia, in hopes of securing our flanks, but in vain. Had we succeeded in this, we should have defeated the British, as numbers of their men left the field on their left, closely pressed by the Delaware regiment, who had about eighty men taken by pursuing their enemy too far. His lordship may boast on keeping the field, but consistent in him, he was sick of the action; such another would oblige him to evacuate Camden: on his way there, he was pursued by some of the Santee militia, they took his lordship's carriage and baggage. It is with satisfaction I assure you, upwards of two thirds of the inhabitants of South-Carolina are ready and are determined to join our army the first opportunity that offers. They are highly exasperated at the treatment from the British army. Many of our militia had joined colonel Sumpter, who had defeated two large parties of the British and Tories, with many prisoners; the last party were retaken from him two days after our action. The baron de Kalb died of his wounds the day after the action.

On Broad river, the 19th inst. colonel Clark, of Georgia, with 60 men was attacked by 200 British dragoons, who charged him and were repulsed, with the loss of 17 killed on the field.—The day following colonel Clark was joined by colonel Williams, of South-Carolina and colonel Shelby, of North Carolina, the whole 200 men, they were attacked by 500, whom they defeated, killed 60, took 70 prisoners, 20 of them British dragoons; 1 British major and 1 captain killed.—September 1 1780: Since my letter, the above is confirmed.

Extra of a letter from major-general Gates, dated at Hillsborough, September 9, 1780.

Colonel Marian, of South-Carolina, has surprised a party of the enemy, near Santee river, escorting 150 prisoners of the Maryland division. He took the party and released the prisoners, who are now on their march to Cross-creek, where I have sent lieutenant-colonel Ford, and proper officers, to conduct them thither.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 29.

The honourable William Smallwood, Esquire, is promoted by an unanimous vote of congress to the rank of major-general in the army of the United States.

A genuine copy of a letter to generals Smallwood and Gist, from the Chevalier Dubuysson. Charlotte, August 26, 1780.

Dear Generals,

Having received several wounds in the action of the 16th instant, I was made prisoner with the honourable major-general the Baron de Kalb, with whom I served as aid de camp and friend, and had an opportunity of attending that great and good officer during the short time he languished with eleven wounds, which proved mortal on the 3d day.

It is with pleasure I obey the Baron's last commands, in presenting his most affectionate compliments to all the officers and men of his division; he expressed the greatest satisfaction in the testimony given by the British army of the bravery of his troops, and he was charmed with the firm opposition they made to superior force, when abandoned by the rest of the army. The gallant behaviour of the Delaware regiment and the companies of artillery attached to the brigades afforded him infinite pleasure, and the exemplary conduct of the whole division gave him an endearing sense of the merit of the troops he had the honour to command.

I am, dear generals, With regard and respect, Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

Le CHEVALIER DUBUYSSON.

To brigadier-generals SMALLWOOD and GIST.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire, GOVERNOR of MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And, Whereas it appears, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the eighth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, until the last day of this month.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command, T. JOHNSON, junior, sec. GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken prisoner with general Sumpter's party on the 18th of August last, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of those officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 16th and 18th of August last, that he will leave this place on the first day of November next, for Charlestown, and that he will take with him whatever sum or sums of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gassaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unnecessary to make any representation of their distress, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the southern department, that they lost every thing except what they had on their backs.

Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1780.

THE subscriber, having removed from his late tavern in West-street to the COFFEE HOUSE in this city, for the purpose of accommodating gentlemen with more gentility and convenience, and having provided himself with all necessaries, hopes a continuance of the favours of his old customers. All gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may rely on meeting the closest attendance and genteel treatment, from their obedient humble servant, JOHN BALL.

Westminster church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertisement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general assembly of this state, praying that a law may be passed, to tax the parishioners of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the purpose of supporting a minister of the gospel, and for defraying other necessary parochial expences. Signed per order of vestry, SAMUEL JACOBE, register.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to build the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard.

Carroll county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of St. Mary Anne's parish, do intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to enable them to sell and convey the glebe land in said parish and to put the money arising therefrom to interest until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchased.

Signed by order of the vestry, THO. DUGLES, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE subscriber, having formerly petitioned the general assembly of Maryland for a law to remedy some defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, situate in Chester-town, on Chester river, in the said state, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable house) that he intends to apply to the next general assembly, at their first session, to have the prayer of his said petition granted, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

ELEAZER M COMB.

AUDITOR'S-OFFICE, Annapolis, Sep. 4. 1780.

SEVERAL of the contractors for the furnishing waggons, and horses, having produced accounts at this office, without vouchers from those of whom they purchased, and receipts from those to whom they were delivered, which prevented their settling, and rendered it necessary for them to attend a second time, at a heavy expence, to prevent which in future, I have thought it advisable to inform all those whose accounts are yet unsettled, that such vouchers will be required. And as many of the commissioners for seizing flour and other provisions for the army have, from the same causes, met with the same disappointments, those gentlemen are hereby advertised, that receipts will be required for the delivery of their purchases, as well as for the expences attending the same.

URIAH FORREST.

THE subscribers request all persons, having claims against ELIE VALLETTE, deceased, to make them known as soon as convenient to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis; and those indebted are desired to make payment.

ELIZ. VALLETTE, executrix, THO. HARWOOD, WILL. BROGDEN, JOHN BROGDEN, executors.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watson's, on the 12th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a large switch tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot-lock trimm'd, the other three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watson or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, praying an act may pass to confirm the last will of Joseph Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceased. JOHN POLTON, MARY POLTON.

TREASURY-OFFICE, Annapolis, 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.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

September 13, 1780.

DESERTED at Young's-tery, on Patowmack, from a detachment of troops on the march to the southern army, about four weeks past; Sergeant JOHN CHESHIRE, of the 7th Maryland regiment, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light hair, and tan skin, was born in Montgomery county, to which place it is probable he has gone. From the same detachment, at the mouth of Patowmack, JOHN SPICER, GABRIEL SALES, and WILLIAM NOBLE, all of the 2d Maryland regiment. From Annapolis, on the 4th instant, the following soldiers from the recruits lately levied in Washington county; PATRICK COLLINS, born in Ireland, about 6 feet high, well made, sandy hair, and blue eyes, has on a sunning shirt and overalls. FELIX SWIDEN, born in Pennsylvania, of German parents, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender make, and troops, thin visage, and pitted with the small-pox; had on a white hunting shirt and trousers. JOHN KOW, a German, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender make, red hair, and fair skin; had on a white hunting shirt and trousers. Deserted on the 16th instant, from col. Harrison's regiment of artillery, JAMES NEAL, and PATRICK MULFORD, born in Ireland, 5 feet 10 or 7 inches high, has a thick swarthy complexion; had on a mixed cloth coat, and striped trousers; it is probable he will forge himself a pass and change his name, having once done the like. Whoever secures the above deserters in any gaol, or delivers them in Annapolis, shall be entitled to the above reward, or 200 dollars for each, besides reasonable charges.

U. FORREST, lieut. col. com.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SLITTING-MILL on Patapisc falls is now in complete order, and at work, where may be had saw-logs of any size, equal, if not superior to any slit on the continent. The public will find the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with slit iron at this mill, twelve hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore-town before she got to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,

WHELCROFT and M'FADON.

THERE is at the plantation of John Mercer, on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as stray, a large brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 11, 1780.

THERE are for sale, at col. Sharpe's plantation, near Annapolis, several full blooded horses, particularly a beautiful bright bay horse, five years old, fifteen hands high, which was got by col. Lloyd's Traveller; his dam was by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

A chefnut colt, four years old, fifteen hands high, which was got by governor Eden's horse Badger; his dam by col. Tasker's Othello, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

A chefnut colt, two years old, fourteen hands and a half high, got by Sweeper, which was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was by Morton's Traveller, and his grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

WILLIAM YELDELL.