

[XXXVIth YEAR.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1781.

To Earl CORNWALLIS, lieutenant-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

In every finished character there is some one trait peculiarly ornamental and striking; the tender and delicate strokes of nature in the landscapes of Titian, and the sublime in the paintings of Raphael demand our attention and excite our applause at the first blush. Chastity is the leading ingredient of the female portrait, and a soldier without courage, is as ostracized as the statue of Venus de Medicis veiled in rags. Fame has given your lordship the characteristic of your profession, and it is sincerely to be wished, that your attachment to truth was such, as to leave no doubts of her authenticity. An eminent writer has said (with what justice I will not venture to determine) "That he who descends to a wilful falsehood forfeits every pretension to true bravery." If an investigation of our official letter to Sir Henry Clinton, relative to lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's defeat on the 17th of January last, detects you in a misrepresentation, and subjects you to this censure, you have only yourself to blame. It is a charitable principle, to impute errors to the head, rather than the heart; and I sincerely wish I could adopt it with respect to your lordship; but it is impossible that your erroneous representation of this action could have flowed from want of information. The loss your troops sustained might have been easily ascertained, by a comparison of their numbers, when detached, with those which rejoined you at Turkey creek. Let me compare your accounts with the truth. You are apprehensive, that 400 infantry were either killed, wounded, or taken; you are certain that the loss of the cavalry was inconsiderable, and two thousand pounds fell into our hands; you fear that the colours of the 7th regiment shared the same fate. I wish your regard to truth had been as strong as your fears and apprehension; you then would not have so far deviated from facts; which are, that 29 commissioned officers were paroled, 500 privates marched off prisoners, and upwards of 200 privates left wounded on the field; 10 commissioned officers and more than 200 privates were killed; the artillery, the music and colours of the whole detachment, were captured; among the prisoners there were 130 of the legion, and a large number of dragoon horses were taken. How widely different your lordship's account and the truth. "Veritas valesbit" is an old maxim, and will be verified in the event.

I am led to call your lordship's attention to the 6th paragraph of your extraordinary letter, from whence, that a reconsideration of it will call a blush into your cheek, and for a moment awake the feelings of honour, sleeping in your bosom. Men of genius generally blend facts with misrepresentations, to render them difficult to be detected; but your lordship, acting with no caution in this instance, has wove a web of falsehood, not variegated with a shred of truth. That lieutenant-colonel Tarleton gave the waggon guard all the assistance in burning the baggage of the corps, which could be expected from fugitives, winged with apprehensions, is a fact; and it is equally true, that nothing but the rapidity of the flight saved them from the punishment they merited, by so flagrant a violation of the law of arms; but that he ever charged and impaled colonel Washington, is a boast without any foundation in truth. One would imagine, that Tarleton's prudence would have induced him to have prevailed on your lordship to suppress even the name of that gallant young officer, as it must be engraved on his memory in indelible characters, that with 20 cavalry, the colonel charged, broke, and pursued, those of his legion (by your accounts) till numbers were killed and taken, and the rest totally dispersed; nor can he have forgotten whatever pain the recollection may give him) that Washington invited him to a rencontre, *comis et ensse*, which he wisely declined, and not glowing "with dash of bravery," which had so often led his troops to victory, fought an inglorious safety, and took shelter among his men!

Though the odium you have attempted to fix on the militia, if established, would encrease the glory of our regular corps, and add to the disgrace of your troops, whilst we have any regard for justice and merit, we cannot admit it. It is the best policy in your lordship to depreciate the character of the armed yeomanry of America, for it is a fact established by reason and experience, that a respectable

and well regulated militia is the safest palladium of the liberties of a state.

The militia, who composed at least one half of general Morgan's force, had long been pupils in the school of adversity. Deprived of their property, banished from their domestic enjoyments, and fired with the remembrance of repeated injury, aggravated by repeated insult, a noble thirst for revenge conspired with the love of country to impel them to the field. Some of them had fled from their farms the very morning of the action, after having beheld the works of a painful industry laid in ruins by the very men they had to contend with; others fought within sight of their smoking dwellings. I ask your lordship, I ask any man the least versed in human nature, if it is probable, nay possible, that men thus actuated and thus circumstanced, whose property, connections, and what is dearer than life itself, hung on the fate of the day, should shrink from a temporary danger, and realize their desperate expectations. Remorse supplied the want of discipline, and gave an edge to their weapons, which was felt and lamented by your troops. Their bravery and moderation on this occasion will adorn the historic page, when the conduct of their enemies shall be forgot, or remembered with detestation. Your officers, my lord, acknowledged that their orders extended to exclude the militia from mercy. Fortune, or rather that Providence which protects the votaries of a virtuous cause, disappointed their horrid designs, and put them into the power of the very men they had devoted to deliberate massacre. What was the conduct of the militia? They forgot the enemy in the prisoner, and humanity gave a lustre to their victory, more splendid than ever graced a British triumph!

What was the conduct of the American regulars? They fought against a corps, whose cruelty had become proverbial, and whose leader, a stranger to the tender emotions of pity, and untutored and unpolished by science, had been heard to use expressions, which a savage would blush to own; has been heard to protest, "that he declared war against humanity and rebellion, and that the expiring groans of rebels was music to his ear." They triumphed, and were humane; bloodshed ceased with resistance, and the bayonet slept in its scabbard. For the truth of this I appeal to your own officers. Many of those captured on the 17th of January declared, with tears and blushes, "that the treatment they had received both from officers and soldiers, had impressed them with the most lively sentiments of gratitude and admiration, and that they should recommend their example to their army, as a lesson of mildness and humanity, highly worthy of imitation." This was language worthy of soldiers. It is sincerely to be regretted, that there are so few men of liberal sentiments under your lordship's command; but it is not difficult to be accounted for; example is more powerful than precept, and a cruel and illiterate general seldom commands for any length of time an enlightened corps of officers or a humane soldiery!

A man of conscious rectitude will ever promote a free enquiry into his conduct, and no station, however dignified or exalted, ought to screen a villain from the inquisition of truth, or shield his vices from public censure. The glare of a title may dazzle fools, and intimidate villains, but can never influence those, who have tenacity to think, and spirit to act for themselves. In forming their judgment of a character, they strip it of its borrowed plumes, try it by the unerring rules of right reason, and stamp it with its merited signature. Upon such principles I mean to examine your lordship's conduct, whilst commanding a British army in the southern states. Should the investigation cloud your reputation, or lessen the number of your admirers; should your humanity be found as exceptional as your official veracity, and the mirror of truth reflect a monster, I entreat that your lordship would not imitate some fine ladies, who quarrel with their limners and their glasses, for not reflecting charms which the parlour of nature had denied.

When you, my lord, moved in a subordinate sphere, and was the satellite to a superior planet, America viewed you through a mistaken medium; she believed you to be a gallant, generous, and veteran soldier, and lamented that such talents and principles should be prostituted in spreading the reign of despotism, a reign destructive to freedom, religion, and the arts and sciences; for every step a tyrant makes towards the establishment of his iron

sway, blasts some useful invention of the human genius, and blots out some amiable virtue of the human heart. The change of your situation, attended with the extension of your influence, stripped off the mask, and exhibited you in your genuine colours. Transplanted to a southern hemisphere, we behold you a comet, dispensing death, and marking its progress with burnings and devastations. The history of your transactions in Georgia and the Carolinas is a history of cruelty and injustice, unparalleled in the annals of a civilised country. Enamoured of ambition, to obtain her favours, you have made sacrifices more inhumane than those of the savages to their fallen warriors. To grasp a phantom, you have trampled on the rights of your fellow-creatures, and stained your sword with the blood of innocence. Your blessed administration was ushered in by a proclamation, promising in the most solemn manner free and unlimited pardon, and peaceable and perfect enjoyment of property to those citizens, who came in and took the oath of allegiance to government. Deceived by your promises, and deluded by the arts of your emissaries, numbers claimed the professed security and protection; sporting with the sacredness of plighted faith, you violated every engagement; instead of personal security, they experienced injury and insult; instead of rewards, they have received punishments; those whose property was an object worthy British avarice, have been deprived of it by the turbulent testimony of their slaves, who have been encouraged to treat their masters with an insolence more intolerable than death. Your lordship and your officers have grown rich on the spoils of the widow and the orphan; many citizens have suffered as common felons by your orders, whose only crime was an unshaken attachment to their country, and whose fate will stand a recorded satire against your lordship and the tyrant you serve, as long as virtue shall have a friend amongst mankind; others, without the shadow of criminality, have been dragged from the altars of domestic happiness, thrown into dungeons, and there left to linger out a wretched existence, embittered by every species of distress, without a friendly hand to clothe their eyes, or lay their ashes in the peaceful grave. Our officers and soldiers, captured on the field of battle, fighting gallantly, have not experienced a milder fate. You have not dared to expose them to a public death, but you have taken as effectual a mode to rob them of life; your prison ships have been more fatal than scaffolds, and the want of bread than the hands of the executioners. Contrary to the custom of war and the usages of nations, you have forced our soldiers to enlist into your service, by reducing them to the melancholy alternative, either to perish with hunger, die under the lash, or to embrue their hand in the blood of their friends, relatives, countrymen, and fellow-soldiers*. If your lordship's heart is not steeled to every humane sensation, the recollection of these facts must plant dangers in your bosom, and thorns under your pillow! Believe me, my lord, the shouts of victory can never drown the voice of an accusing conscience, or the smiles of royalty soften the pangs of guilt! The trophies of ambition are the badges of cruelty, and a torture accumulated at the expence of justice and honour is splendid misery!

Having drawn your picture from the life, I shall leave your lordship to gaze on it; for though I should wish Arnold to expiate his crimes on the rack, I should be unwilling to view him whilst agonized with its tortures!

I am your lordship's

most humble servant,

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, July 30, 1781.

* It is a fact, supported by the testimony of some of our officers, who have just come from Charles-town, and several inhabitants of that city, that upwards of 500 American soldiers have been constrained by their sufferings to enlist in the British service, and are sent to the West-Indies; yet retaliation sleeps, and I apprehensive, though one should arise from the dead and say it was just, it would sleep on. Congress have sacrificed enough to a mistaken humanity; it is high time they should act a spirited and decisive part; forbearance to our cruel enemy has ever been injustice to ourselves, and if continued will justly be imputed to us. America does not vindicate the wrongs of her officers and soldiers, she will find very few men bold enough to bleed or suffer in her cause!

BALTIMORE, July 24.

THE thanks of congress have been given to the honourable Samuel Huntington, their late president, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in capt. Moore's troop of Baltimore light dragoons, dated Head-Quarters, Holt's forge, New-Kent county, Wednesday, July 11, 1781.

" Cornwallis having encamped near James-town, the marquis sent general Wayne, with the Pennsylvania line, to take their station within a small distance of the British army, and watch their motions. About 300 riflemen occupied the ground between general Wayne and lord Cornwallis, who were directed to scatter themselves in the woods, without order, and annoy the enemy's camp. This they did with such effect, that a small party was sent out against them, to dislodge them; each side continuing to reinforce, at length the whole of general Wayne's division were engaged; they drove the advanced detachments back to their lines, and without stopping there, attacked the whole British army, drawn up in order of battle, and charged them with their bayonet. The action was obstinate for the little time it lasted; but the disproportion of the numbers was too great. The marquis arrived, in person, time enough to order a retreat, and to bring off the Pennsylvania troops, before they were surrounded, which the enemy were endeavouring to effect, being able greatly to outflank them. Cornwallis did not pursue them more than about half a mile in their retreat, apprehending that the rest of our army were near enough to support them, and not choosing to risk a general engagement. We lost two field pieces, which could not be brought off all the horses belonging to them being killed. Captain Savage did great execution with a third field piece under his command, situate in such a manner as to rake, with grape shot, a solid column of the enemy on their march, with which he cut lanes through them, and repeatedly drove them back with the utmost confusion. The riflemen and light infantry were of great service, and gave the enemy some very heavy and well-directed fires. The whole of our troops which were engaged that day, did not amount to more than 1100. Wayne's division lost 107 privates and non-commissioned officers, killed, wounded, and missing, and 12 commissioned officers; among the last capt. Stakes, wounded in the leg, and capt. Cunningham in the foot, both slightly. Of about 40 of the wounded, whom I have seen, but one is thought dangerous. We suffered no loss, of any consequence, except in general Wayne's division.

" The British immediately after the action, which ended about 9 o'clock in the evening, crossed James river. The whole army were crossed over by the morning, excepting a part of their light horse, for which they had boats ready to bring them off instantly, in case of an emergency. Saturday afternoon, or evening, they crossed also.

" Those of our wounded, who were left on the field, to the number of about 25, were treated by the enemy with more humanity than usual, and were left behind.

" Cornwallis finding, among the killed and wounded, none but the Pennsylvania line, from that circumstance, and the information of his prisoners, learned, that only that line, with a few riflemen and light infantry, had been in the action; and found greater cause of chagrin, that such a handful of men should have made so spirited an attack on his army, than of exultation for having repulsed them.

" It is said a part of their troops are embarking for New York, that a garrison will be left at Portsmouth, and the rest probably go to the Southward. The marquis is moving up James river.

" I had the pleasure of seeing the marquis in a most amiable point of view, visiting the wounded officers and soldiers, going from man to man, examining into their situation, their attendance, their wants, and giving every possible care that all things necessary should be furnished; a conduct, which while it does honour to the humanity and goodness of his heart, cannot fail to engage him the affections of the soldiery, and endear the name of la Fayette to every American."

ANNAPOLIS, Augt 2.

Three persons in the characters of peasants, on Tuesday evening the 24th ult. a few miles beyond Wilmington, stopped the northern post, on his way down, and robbed him of his mail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman with the marquis la Fayette, dated July 26, 1781.

" You will have no doubt received from congress copies of ministerial letters to Sir Henry Clinton. At present the plan is deranged, but its continuing so will in a great measure rest with us.

England was so far gone in the conquest of America, as to announce to the different courts of Europe, that the four southern states were wholly in her possession, and at perfect peace with the mother country. This, it is probable, assisted in putting an end to the so much talked of negotiation. I dare say, however, the Czarina and the emperor will bring it on again; but, by the bye, this said emperor has the best appointed and largest army in Europe, and may be desirous to recover certain tracts of land which were once in his family. Should this kindle a war with France, it may not be auspicious to us. But let us think, that her policy will manage this matter so as to keep the emperor quiet till our business is done. In this case, or in any case, we shall have the negotiation renewed; and should we be successful this campaign, I do not despair of a peace in 1782; but one is afraid to decide upon any point of this nature, who has seen the most likely things turn out contrary to the best calculations. Spain is once more employed against Gibraltar, and not a little angry with France for not preventing its relief. The affairs of England in the East Indies are really tumbling into ruin, as mentioned in our papers. Holland moves slowly. But my principal fear from England is, lest the emperor should enter the lists as a disputant, instead of a negotiator.

" The movements against New-York are in our favour; but will we improve them? Will we fill up our army, and expel, or, if this cannot be accomplished, confine the enemy to mere posts?

" Lord Cornwallis is at Portsmouth with his main body; an advanced party is at Suffolk, and another at Smithfield. About 1000 have embarked for New-York, said to be under general Leslie; the fleet (49) lay in Hampton road; we are pretty certain of the two battalions of light infantry under colonel Abercrombie, and the queen's rangers, being ordered, and that the guards, and perhaps one or two British regiments, may go on the same duty. They announce Chesapeake and Patowmack, but New-York appears the present object."

Extract of another letter dated Malvern (or Newbern's) bill, July 29, 1781.

" It is not easy to make any thing out of lord Cornwallis's present movements. The fleet with about 1300 troops on board (some say 2000) were by our latest advices still in Hampton road. Since taking this position, there have been winds that would have carried them out of the capes, or up the bay. They have pilots on board, acquainted with the navigation of the upper parts of Chesapeake. The fleet is watered, and the enemy give out, that Baltimore is the place of destination; I know not well what to lay in this case. To deceive more effectually, generals sometimes announce their real intentions; lord Cornwallis has done this in some instances. Going up the bay is also agreeable to the ministerial system. The composition of the troops is likewise calculated for such service, comprehending the light infantry, or a regiment of cavalry, or the queen's rangers. On the other hand, New-York seems to call for their assistance, and they may be waiting for a convoy, or a second embarkation. In fine, if I dared to conclude any thing, it would be, that they are destined for New-York. Nevertheless precautions may not be improper in your quarter; but I state the intelligence, and you will be the best judge of the measure.

" It appears to me, that this state will not be evacuated, nor their design of penetrating Maryland even suspended at this moment, unless the French have obtained such a naval superiority as to place New-York and Charles-town in the last degree of danger. Such an event only, or a certainty that the army here will be too exposed to capture from such a superiority, can or will force them from this state.

" The Maryland dragoons have been ordered to return, and I suppose have commenced their march this morning."

To be sold at Nottingham on Saturday the 11th day of August next, for crop tobacco on credit,

THE schooner NAUTILUS, with her apparel and furniture; she is a new vessel ready fitted for sea, burthen about 80 hogheads of tobacco, has eight carriage guns. An inventory of her materials may be seen by applying to Alexander Contee, Esq; at Baltimore, or to Mr. John Harrison, near the place of sale. The terms will be made known on that day.

Prince-George's county, July 15, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named BOB, who says he belongs to Joseph Matting in St. Mary's county. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his cloths are so indifferent a description is not necessary. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of John Pettie living at the mouth of Swanson's creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a light sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a small blaze in her face, a split in her near fore foot, and on her near side close by the shoulder has a large white saddle spot, she has no perceptible brand, appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, trots, paces, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, July 16, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro man who says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Joseph Howard, who lives about 10 miles from Snowdens iron works, appears to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, born in Africa, but speaks plain, has a small hole in the lower part of each ear, his left arm is much shorter than the right; had on and with him, one white and one tow linen shirt, two jackets of country kersey wove cloth, one pair of tow trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old cafton hat; he brought with him a small dark bay mare about 12 hands high, 10 years old, a short tail with white hairs about the top, a few white hairs in her forehead, no brand, he says he stole the mare from a man living about 10 miles from his master, the mare is lame and he back so bruised that I am apprehensive she will die.

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls herself BETT, appears to be about 25 years old, country born, appears to have lost her teeth, often mentions the names of persons who live in Charles county, from which I have reason to believe she belongs to some person in that county. The owners are desired to pay charges and take them away from

ZACHARIAH FORREST, sheriff.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 1, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly will be sold at public auction for gold and silver,

PART of that valuable and advantageous situated tract of land called WHETSTONE POINT, adjoining to Baltimore-town; it will be laid off and sold in small and convenient lots, the size to be adapted to their situation, and the probable intentions of the purchasers. One half of the sum bid to be paid within ten days, and the remainder in six weeks from the day of sale. If the first payment shall not be made at the time required, it will be at the option of the commissioners to confirm or avoid the sale. If the second payment be not made in time, the purchaser to pay 10 per cent. interest from the day of failure. No conveyance will be made until the whole sum paid with interest. The sale to begin on the premises the second Tuesday in August next.

By order, 3 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.

To be sold at auction, on Wednesday the 15th of August next,

THE houses and lots in Port-Tobacco, late the property of John Glasford and co. formerly occupied by Robert Mundell; also the houses and lots, late the property of the said John Glasford and co. in Benedict on Patuxent, formerly occupied by Robert Young. The money to be paid down, agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1781, another third on the 1st of September 1782, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale to be at Port Tobacco.

By order, 3 4^w JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforesaid.

OX DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore-town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

[XXXVith YEAR.]

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TH E public are under obligations to any citizen for information, or advice, and the *American* merits the approbation of the friends to the revolution, for his endeavours to excite them to a sense of their duty, and to warn them of their danger. At this day there is not a man of sense and virtue in America, who does not believe, that Great-Britain was the aggressor, and that the commenced the present war to compel our submission to her most wicked and unnatural claim of unbounded supremacy, and to deprive us of our liberties, and property; and that our resistance was just, prudent, and necessary. It is now obvious to every man, that it was the original design of the British tyrant and his ministers, by their repeated grievances and insults, to force us to take up arms, with the avaricious expectation of confiscating our property, under the very frivolous and wicked pretence of rebellion; and that their next object was to compel us to a declaration of independence, without which they knew we could not obtain the alliance of any European power, that they might exercise over us the rights of conquest, which they had no doubt of obtaining from their great number of national troops, and foreign mercenaries, and consequence thereof, abolish our ancient government and laws, and erect a power in the conqueror to govern by his will, and to dispose of our property, or lives, at his pleasure. It is apparent to the impartial world, that our reason and judgment, not our passions or love of novelty, determined us to risk the dangers and events of war.

The injurious arts and practices of the generals, commissioners, and agents of Great-Britain, to seduce and to divide our people; and her perfidy and inhumanity, are too deeply impressed in the mind of every American, ever to be forgotten, or forgiven. Her insolence and cruelty, in the hour of success, and her meanness and treachery in adversity, cannot find a parallel in the annals of mankind. Amongst the innumerable instances of her barbarities, her savage cruelty, contrary to the feelings of human nature, of forcing our prisoners to enter into her service, and to fight against their country and relations, would justify every American in bearing an immortal hatred to the whole kingdom; the virtuous nations of the world ought to combine against, and wage war with such a people, until the whole race were extirpated from the earth, as a lesson to mankind, and to deter them, by the law of consequences, from the impious attempt to destroy the rights and liberties of their fellow creatures. The sum, since the creation, hath not been a more ambitious, proud, restless, wicked, foolish, and cruel people, than the British nation. The testimony of Europe, and her own history, undoubtedly proves the fact; to permit such a people to govern us, would betray a stupid insensibility, and entail the complicated miseries of slavery upon us and our posterity; the *American*, who would submit to drink of the bitter cup of slavery, and who would consent to be a father of slaves, is unworthy of manhood, and the daughters of America ought to expel him the continent. If the *American* intended, in his first address, by reminding us of our injuries, and the consequences of conquest, to awake our passions, and to rouse our indignation against our British enemies, it was unnecessary. How may render the body callous to stripes, but the souls of freemen receive fresh resentment, and anger, from every repetition of an injury or insult, which increases to a radical hatred never to be extinguished, until even revenge becomes a vice. Our minds cannot possibly be more enraged against the people of Britain, we sincerely despise, and most cordially detest the whole nation, and only wish to know the means of defending ourselves, and of retaliating their unmanly, unchristian, and inhuman conduct.

The second address of the *American* contains many observations which I approve; I shall therefore abstract, and draw them concisely to a point, that their truth or falsity may be discovered, by the meanest capacity, and I shall take the liberty to make such additions, or remarks, as occur to me.

The first assertion of the *American* is, that we have now more ability to continue the war for six years longer, than we had for the six which are past; and he states a number of facts to prove the truth of this position. 1. That our new government has been established almost five years. 2. That the numbers of our fighting men have not

decreased since the war; and that we have now above 30,000 enrolled militia. 3. That we have above 1500 regulars, under brave and experienced officers. 4. That our alliance with France guarantees our independence. 5. That our taxes in five years amounted to only £. 2,171 specie. 6. That the property in the state is above the value of 16 millions of pounds of specie. 7. That our continental and state debt, for a six years war, does not exceed £. 1,270,000 real money; the annual interest whereof, at six per cent, will amount to £. 76,200. And 8. That our soil is burthened with the most plentiful crops of grain, which will furnish a plenty of flour, and raise large quantities of pork and beef, for the support of our army. These facts appear to me to be true, and the conclusion warranted, that we are well able to prosecute the war; and that it would be folly in the extreme to recede. Reason and necessity urged us to take up arms, and we must persevere, or infamy, ruin, and slavery, will deservedly be our portion.

The next position of the *American* is this, that we must tax ourselves liberally, and support the credit of the last emission; and he adduces several reasons in support of this opinion. 1. That there is not sufficient quantities of gold and silver in the state, either to defray the expences of the war, and our government, or to carry on trade. The first is self-evident; and it is apparent that, without large sums of paper money, our trade must decline; what may be necessary for commerce is only a matter of opinion. 2. That we cannot raise, annually, by taxes, sums equal to the current expences of the war. Every man, from the evidence of his senses, testifies to the truth of this assertion. 3. That we cannot obtain recruits, or procure supplies of provisions, cloathing, &c. by any other mode, except force, but on credit, that is, with paper money; and therefore that we are under an indispensable necessity of supporting the credit of the late emission.

The citizens of this state, in general, have long since been convinced of the necessity of paying taxes, and they will cheerfully contribute as far as their circumstances will permit. The legislature have been more tender of laying taxes, than our affairs or good policy required; and thence originated the expedient of seizing provisions and cloathing, and giving certificates in payment, which nothing but urgent and apparent necessity could excuse; because the exercise of such a power violated the rights of property, and the grievance was partial; the public demands were not supplied, and the articles wanted were procured at much more than their real value. The imposition of taxes in a depreciating currency was a deception on government, and its citizens, and operated as a bribe, not only to depreciate the currency, but to delay the payment of taxes; and has therefore been justly exploded. The good subject, who exerted himself, and punctually discharged his taxes, paid double or treble the sum exacted from the indolent, the sharper, or the disaffected. The propriety of laying taxes in a money, which does not fluctuate, is apparent; and from the impossibility of procuring gold or silver, the liberty of paying in produce was necessary; but this extends only to farmers and planters, who have a surplus after providing for their families; and numbers of our merchants, inhabitants of towns, and the poorer class in the country, can receive no benefit from it. The alternative operates as a specific tax, and so far as it procures bread, pork, and beef, for our army, it is useful, and even preferable to a payment in money, as it secures those necessities, and saves expence to the public; but money, or its representative, is also necessary to enable those, who do not raise those articles, to pay their taxes; and to defray our civil list, and the other expences of government; and to pay our officers and soldiers, and to procure them cloathing and other necessaries.

The reasons urged by the *American* to induce us to associate to maintain the credit of the last emission, are cogent and satisfactory; our first object ought to be to raise recruits to fill up our quota; our second, to pay and to supply them with food and cloathing; and our third, to support our government, and enforce obedience to its laws. If the state had money to offer a liberal bounty, in a few months our battalions could be filled; the advantages whereof to the common cause and the state are obvious; every motive public or private unites to determine us to receive our own notes of credit at par. Can any one, who objects or decries to associate, point out any other mode, by which we can pay a bounty, or purchase provisions and other supplies? Can he suggest any reasonable objection to the plan of the emission? Common sense teaches every one, that unless the credit of the present money is supported, all hope of giving a permanent value to any paper money, issued on any funds, ever so small in quantity, or to be redeemed in the shortest period, must cease; and the consequences are evident, we must either take by force what is necessary to prosecute the war, or submit and be slaves. The first will certainly be adopted; every idea of submission is inadmissible; no extremity can force us to an act so repugnant to our honour and our safety; a small exertion of public spirit, and confidence in each other, and the public bodies we create, and can remove at pleasure, will secure and hailed peace and independence; an indifference to the public, and the measures proposed by our representatives, will only prolong the calamities and miseries of war. Great-Britain continues hostilities from two causes only, the deranged state of our finances, and the want of money, or its substitute, paper credit; and the disunion and parties which unhappily prevail too much in America. Every war in Europe for the last century has been a war of finance; the deepest purse always procured the longest sword. If each of the United States would raise its quota, and maintain its credit, Great-Britain would soon be compelled to make peace; it is entirely owing to ourselves, that the war has continued so long. That this state can do her part, is evident from her numbers, resources, and debt. Those who have been unfriendly, or lukewarm, must now see that it is their real interest to join their brethren, for no man of reflection can wish that this state should be the seat of war, or that he or his posterity should live in a conquered country. The association ought to be considered as a test, and every man who agrees should be esteemed a friend, and every one who refuses, an enemy to the revolution. I agree with the *American*, that no man, who neglects or refuses to associate, ought to be appointed to any office in the state, because he, who will not support the government, ought not to draw any support or profit from it. If our executive would give their countenance and support to the advocates and friends of government, and our paper money, it would have a powerful influence.

The people, in general, have long felt and lamented the effects of a depreciating currency, and I am confident a very great majority are desirous of supporting the credit of the new emission, and that it only remains to collect the sentiments of the inhabitants of each town and county. I would therefore propose, that the lieutenant of each county direct the battalions to be called out, on different days (or if this cannot be done that the delegates appoint places of meeting) and let the delegates, and others in whom the people repose a confidence, attend, and explain the subscription and association; let the men of property and influence subscribe and associate generously, and there can be no doubt but the common people will follow the example. A committee of prudent active men, to observe the conduct of associators, will complete the business.

In this county above £. 20,000 has been subscribed and associated. It is said that the traders and inhabitants of Baltimore-town, except a few, have declined to receive the new emission; for their reputation this report cannot be credited; our greatest foes cannot do us a more effectual injury; if all the inhabitants of that town would join lord Cornwallis, they would do us less harm. On the virtue of the landed interest Maryland must rely, and if the farmers and planters will do their duty, Baltimore-town, and any other refractory place, will and must receive our new money. Our affairs will neither admit excuses or delays; our all is at stake, and caprice or dissatisfaction must yield to steady and patriotic exertions. If any part of the political body becomes corrupt, proper and severe remedies must be applied.

RUSTICUS.
Prince-George's county, August 4, 1781.

BOSTON, July 12.

FROM an authority which cannot be doubted, we understand, that the belligerent powers have chosen Vienna as the seat of pacification, owing to its being convenient, high and cool. The houses are said to be six stories deep, and the cellars

four stories high, which are to be filled with ice, for the convenience of keeping liquors cool; a necessary ingredient which will be much wanted among those hot headed geniuses who use cannon law instead of reason; and it is thought will have a great tendency to cool the courage of Britain, heated with revenge, which will terminate in her own destruction. It is also chosen for the cheapest place of accommodation.

TRENTON, July 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the Jersey line, dated Camp at Dobb's-Jerry, July 13, 1781.

The greatest part of yesterday we were amused with the noise of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the substantial pleasure of hearing the effects of it. A severe engagement in the Sound, nearly opposite Frog's-point, took place between two French frigates and a British guard ship of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and some other armed vessels, under cover of a battery on shore. The conflict lasted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the surrender of the British vessels and the demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie some distance from head-quarters, and on the opposite side of the North river, but expect every hour to be favoured with them. The army of our benevolent ally makes an illustrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; so that from their combined powers we may expect the most brilliant success. A large harvest of glory is just at hand, and we are ready to put in our sickles and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are sure of, that posterity will bless the survivors, and as they pass the graves of the unfortunate, will cry with grateful hearts and melting eyes, "peace to their mans."

BALTIMORE, August 7.

At a meeting of the merchants, and other inhabitants, of Baltimore-town, at the court house, this 7th day of August, 1781, to take into consideration the propriety of receiving the bills of credit emitted by an act of the last session of assembly, at par with gold and silver,

JAMES CALHOUN, Esq; in the chair,

IT was resolved unanimously, that this town, deeply impressed with the necessity of supporting the credit of the late paper emission, as well for carrying on the operations of the present campaign with decision and vigour, as for the purposes of commerce, and other necessary intercourse among the citizens of this state, will, in all their future transactions and dealings, receive the said paper money equal to specie.

Resolved, That the following persons, viz. James Calhoun, Daniel Bowley, David McMechen, Mark Alexander, Richard Ridgely, John Dorley, Joseph Donaldson, and John McClellan, of this town; and Isaac Grist, David Stoddart, and James Tibbitt, of Fells-point, be a committee to call a meeting of the town, whenever they shall think an alteration of these resolves shall be necessary, or that others will be expedient to be pursued. And the said committee, or any five of them, (who are to meet on every Saturday in each week) be empowered to enquire into, and hold up to public view, the conduct of all those, who, regardless of our public exigencies, shall, in any manner, contravene these resolves, either by withholding their commodities from sale, or exacting a higher price in paper than specie. And that the said committee be empowered to enquire into the prices of all kinds of merchandise and country produce.

Resolved, That the said committee be desired to have printed and published, immediately, one hundred and fifty hand bills, of the proceedings of this meeting, and transmit the same to the several counties in this state, that the measures adopted by this town may become as public as possible.

By order JAMES CALHOUN.

~~Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.~~

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of September next,

Two fopewalks, late the property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Worthington, most conveniently situated on Fells-point. The purchase money to be paid, or incurred to be paid, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit, emitted in this state, at the real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of September next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company; on which are erected two convenient furnaces, and two grist mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be first sold, in order that any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the land as they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind belonging to the said works; among which are about one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and sizes; fumery of which are excellent tradesmen, such as founders, coopers, blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the first of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

Paid By order JO. BAXTER, clk.

August 8, 1781.

AN away from the subscriber living near Annapolis, on the 25th of July, a negro man named JACOB, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 32 years old, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a calico hat, blue cloth jacket, tow linen shirt, and white woollen overalls. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home to his master, shall receive, if under 10 miles from home fifteen shillings, if above, twenty shillings, and if out of the county, forty shillings, paid by

100^{7/16} RICH'D B. WORLINGTON.

Twenty DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-Geo's county, July 25, 1781.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Bon's Gant's, jun, a dark bay horse, near 14 hands high, 9 years old, a spot in his forehead, long saddle upon, a few grey hairs on his rump, near his tail, trots and gallops, twitch tail and hanging mane. Whoever recovers the said horse until notice can be given, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges it brought home, paid by

100^{7/16} WILLIAM HOBK. RR.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.

To be sold at auction, on Monday the 26th of August next,

THE houses and lots in Port-Tobacco, late the property of John Glastford and co, formerly occupied by Robert Mundell; also the houses and lots, late the property of the said John Glastford and co, in Benedict on Patuxent, formerly occupied by Robert Young. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale to be at Port-Tobacco.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 18, 1781.

To be SOLD AT VENDUE,

THE manors of Bever-dam and Chapico, in St. Mary's county, in parcels, as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired; some are for lives yet in being, and others are for terms unexpired. The sale of Bever-dam will begin on Thursday the 6th of September next, at Leonard town. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

After the sale of these manors is finished, the other manors in St. Mary's, and the three manors in Charles county, will be exposed to public sale on the same terms.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of August next,

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 73, 88; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Tasker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly will be sold at public auction for gold and silver,

PART of that valuable and advantageously situated tract of land called WHETS POINT, adjoining to Baltimore-town; it will be laid off and sold in small and convenient lots, their size to be adapted to their situation, and the probable intentions of the purchasers. One half of the sum bid to be paid within ten days, and the remainder in six weeks from the day of sale. If the first payment shall not be made at the time required, it will be at the option of the commissioners to confirm or avoid the sale. If the second payment be not made in time, the purchaser to pay ten per cent. interest from the day of failure. No conveyance will be made until the whole sum is paid with interest. The sale to begin on the pre-miles the second Tuesday in August next.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

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

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD very CHEAP, EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land lying in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Ellicott's mills, about sixteen miles from the former; there runs through the said land an excellent stream for a mill, on which a mill may be erected with little trouble or expence, and in neighbourhood where a mill is very much wanted. I will sell the whole together or in lots, as may be suit the purchaser or purchasers; the aforesaid land will be sold for gold or silver, or the real exchange thereof in paper currency at the time of payment. Six months credit will be given for part of the money, on giving bond with good security, if required. Those who are inclined to purchase may apply to me the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, between Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowder iron works, where major Nathan Hammond formerly lived.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of John Peters living at the mouth of Swanion's creek, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, light foal mare, about 14 hands high, with small blaze in her face, a spot in her near fore foot and on her near side close by the shoulder has a large white saddle spot, she has no perceptible brand appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again proving property and paying charges.

[XXVIIth Year.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1781.

TO THE
PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE reading in your paper an eloquent address, signed *An American*, has led me to offer my thoughts on money, that they may be improved by sober men.

Gold and silver have been found useful as a medium to measure the value of the conveniences of life, in order to avoid simple barter. This being universal, gold, although really useless in itself, yet purchasing every convenience, it is called *wealth*; whereas in fact wealth consists in the abundance of such conveniences as will command gold. A fruitful and industrious country, although it lacks gold, cannot be poor, but may be in distress for want of a medium; because we cannot now barter, as in ages of simplicity, or let prices, as in Africa, in iron bars; or as among the Indians, in buckskins. Hence the invention of paper money, which, as far as it partakes of the qualities of gold, is equally useful.

The most obvious quality of gold is the universality of its value; this quality paper never can have, because paper is a promise to pay, and has no value beyond the credit of the promiser.

Gold is obtained only as the fruit of industry, which it follows round the whole earth, and therefore never is redundant. It is called a standard from its certainty; and nothing is more clear than this, that whatever measures other things, ought itself to have certainty.

In 1773, £. 90,000 paper currency were forced into circulation, by giving 50/- to each taxable, upon account of burning trash tobacco, which was not worth exporting. Notwithstanding the permission of the funds, this money depreciated from 50/- to 30/- per cent, because more was forced into circulation than industry demanded.

In 1766, the public owed individuals, and paid them to their satisfaction, in paper; which did not depreciate, there being demand for it in circulation.

In 1769, the exchange being 1/- w., and money wanted, paper was emitted on loan, but the emission was to stop when the exchange arrived at par; was no general tender; it did not raise the exchange even to par, because it had the qualities of gold.

Let it now be observed, that in money matters, one who reckons upon public virtue err; because no money is contemplated by individuals, it is naturally with a view to individual interest. Public virtue consists in good men's pursuit of general felicity, in which they see the happiness of themselves and of their posterity involved; and are connected with these stakes of it. America had every motive that could actuate either generous or selfish minds, to unite for the defense of general felicity, of individual property; and consequently had every motive for supporting the credit of her own paper money, as the means of that defence. Yet it was soon found that each individual had a separate interest, in running down the general money, and up the price of what he had to sell; this is the nature of men; and the consequence was, whether money could be printed faster than it could be raised. The legislature attempted to stop the money by *tender laws*, but the idea of a law involves that of reality; and the depreciation was occasioned by the want of the qualities of gold.

United America (which must be considered as an individual among the nations) owes no debt on account of her paper money; because it is not currency abroad, and there can be no debtor without a creditor. It is only a kind of *cash*, or debt due by the lazy, and the engrossers of uncultivated lands, the active, among her own people; by the taxes payment of which, property will change hands, America will not be poorer, but rather richer; and when the lazy have sold their estates to the nations, who alone can buy, they must then go, to increase the produce of the country, which before they only consumed. If then (as individual wealth is relative to the general wealth, to that of other individuals) every man who has 400 dollars, which will buy a bushel of wheat, had only one dollar, which would buy the same, would the men, or the country, be poorer?

America is united by means of congress, by the Confederacy; congress regulates the coinage of paper to be in proportion as it partakes of the qualities of gold; why then should congress not regulate the paper currency of America?

John Peter, as a frayed, high, with near fore foot older has a large brained, bold, trot, pace, give her again a Street.

school and to be used in the city of Boston so as to afford two to three thousand [No. 1805].

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will follow the creditable example of our trading places. If the merchants and retailers persevere in their resolutions; and do not raise the price of their goods, which are at present very dear, they may rest satisfied, the farmers will receive the money from them, for their grain and provisions, at the value of gold.

H O M E - S P U N.
Charles county, August 13, 1782.

N O R W I C H. July 15.

WE are credibly informed, that an action lately happened at the westward, the particulars of which are nearly as follows: it being determined on to capture Fort-Independence, general Heath was detached with a party from West-Point, to go down by water and form a junction, at a time and place appointed, with his excellency general Washington, who commanded the main body. On account of contrary wind, general Heath did not arrive at the time expected; in the interim of which, general Lincoln, with colonels Scammel and Huntington's regiments, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy; which they did, and fell in with a body of about 1200, with whom they had a very severe conflict, though of short duration. General Washington being only a few miles distant, upon hearing the first fire, marched immediately to their assistance; on his approach the enemy thought proper to retreat. The action commenced near Fort-Independence. No regular return had been made, but by the best accounts we had about 80 killed and wounded; the enemy's loss not ascertained.

The French troops have safely arrived at camp, and every preparation is making for a speedy and important movement.

Yesterday morning several French frigates, and a few smaller vessels, passed the harbour of New-London, from Newport; they informed some of our people who were out in boats, that the whole fleet were passing the south side of Long-Island, bound to Sandy-Hook.

A N N A P O L I S. August 16.

The apprehensions of an invasion are for the present dispelled; the fleet supposed to be destined for Baltimore or this city, has entered York-river; the troops have landed at Gloucester and York, and are fortifying; it would, however, be the extreme of folly to allow this change of appearances to relax our exertions, as their situation is still such, as to enable them to invade us at their pleasure; if we act like a wise people, and are in earnest to protect our property, and all we hold dear, we shall redouble our diligence, and exert every effort to render ourselves impregnable. Let the militia be unrestrained in becoming acquainted with their arms; let all ranks of people unite in establishing the credit of our new emissaries; which will open such a fund for raising and equipping men; that we shall be able to render the southern army formidable; let patriotism gain the ascendant over private interests, and the Jewish passions, and our safety is ensured.

The spirit which pervaded the militia on the prospect of an invasion, and the alacrity with which they stepped forth, whilst it redounds to their eternal honour, must inspire us with a pleasing confidence in our strength, and blast the hopes of our enemy. It is a fact, which ought to be universally known, that 2000 militia, well armed, and not despicable in their discipline, were assembled on one day's notice from Baltimore-town and its vicinity. An equal ardour reigned in every other part of the state, and militia were crowding in from every quarter, so that in the course of a few days an army would have been collected, not only sufficient to have counteracted any predatory schemes of the enemy, but have made them repent an invasion in fact.

Letters from general Greene's army, as late as the 17th of July, inform, that on the advance of lord Rawdon the general abandoned the siege of Ninety-Six, and retired over the Enoree, having previously disengaged himself of all his baggage and invalids. Rawdon advanced no further than that river, the vigilance and good disposition of general Greene having baffled all his attempts to strike any part of the army. He marched to Ninety-Six, and having thrown into it near half his force, retired towards the Congarees; general Greene having collected some militia, and refreshed his gallant little army, pushed down the country, either to reinvest Ninety-Six, or attempt Rawdon's force. On his advance, Rawdon retired with the greatest precipitation to Orangeburg, where he took such a strong situation, as rendered it impossible to attack him with any prospects of success. His precipitation was increased by captain Eccleston's, of Lee's legion, capturing 50 of his cavalry. By an intercepted letter, general Greene learned, that colonel Steward was escorting a quantity of stores from Charles-town to Rawdon with 500 men;

on which he put himself at the head of the legion, and a number of mounted infantry, and made a rapid movement to intercept him, but was too late to effect it; however, colonel Dorey took three of his wagons loaded with a variety of stores. Altho' the general failed in these attempts, he succeeded in his main object, by obliging our troops to abandon Ninety-Six, and form a junction with Rawdon. It being impracticable to attack his lordship at Orangeburg, and not being able to lure him into the open field, the general detached general Sumpter and Marion with 1000 light troops and militia, which had joined him a few days before, and col. Lee's legion, to attempt Monk's-corner and Dorchester, and to draw Rawdon into the low countries. He, with the remainder of his army, had taken post at the high hills of Santee, to refresh his troops, and to wait for general Sumner and a body of militia from Salisbury district, North-Carolina, who were on their march to join him. We hope to have the pleasure of communicating to the public the success of general Sumpter and Marion, and further intelligence, that gen. Greene will meet with that good fortune his conduct and gallantry deserve. Of one thing we are sure; no reverse of fortune can rob him of the tribute of applause his merit demands from his countrymen. With a small and ill-appointed army, he has reclaimed in a few months, what lord Cornwallis, with a numerous and veteran force, waited many in obtaining. How eloquent are the actions of this great man in his praise!

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman with the marquis de Lafayette, dated New-Castle, August 6, 1782.

" Maryland is relieved by the enemy's establishing themselves in York-river; but as this is a movement, not of choice, there is no saying how long you will be safe. The measure, there is good reason to believe, is in consequence of advice of a superior naval power expected on this coast. So you see upon what you have to depend.

" Under these circumstances your military preparations are as necessary as ever. You will either want them for your own defence, or to assist us. Believe one who is not apt to judge rashly, who has long since told you of what has been so near taking place, that relaxation may involve evils to the state, of the most permanent nature. There was a time when we could blunder with impunity; but a blunder now may prove fatal. I need not be more explicit to you. You must be aware of the very critical situation of affairs both in America and Europe."

" By authentic accounts from Europe, England has refused the mediation of Russia for a separate peace between her and Holland. A restoration of what she had taken from the Dutch was the basis, which she did not chuse to comply with. Her idea was, to take the Dutch islands, which were easily conquered, in the expectation that the French, in order to recover them for the Dutch, would give up, on a peace, an equal number of those English ones they have taken, or might take. The subject, however, may be again considered at the general congress for a peace, which may meet about February next."

In COUNCIL, August 16, 1782.

THE measures pursued by this state, for filling up the regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry, and preparing them immediately to take the field, make the demands for the new emission of money very considerable; but as the money to defray the expences of the campaign, cannot issue until the subscriptions and securities are lodged with the treasurer, the Governor and Council earnestly request all those gentlemen who are authorized to receive subscriptions, to exert themselves in completing that business, and to make returns of the subscriptions already received to the treasurer of this state without loss of time.

By order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

August 13, 1782.

F O R S A L E. F R O M four to seven hundred acres of level fertile land, bounding on Severn river, about ten miles from Annapolis; the situation very healthy, pleasant, and convenient; the spring water excellent, about 300 acres cleared; four apple orchards, from which may be made above 4000 gallons of cider; also 300 young apple trees just beginning to bear; meadow-ground uncleared sufficient to produce 50,000 weight of hay.

Also for sale, near 300 acres of rich timbered land, lying on Elk-Ridge, about 13 miles from Baltimore-town, about 200 acres cleared and under fence, very advantageously situated with respect to Baltimore-town; a stream runs through the land, on which may be made 40 acres of rich meadow. For the terms of sale apply to

R E Z I N H A M M O N D.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Riems, son of George, are directed to bring them in legally proved; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to discharge the same immediately.

1782 WILLIAM RIEMS JOHN RIEMS

TAKEN up by Samuel Mob, on the 15th of August, 1782, on Keely's point, near the mouth of Severn, a saltwater, about 25 feet long, 15 feet and a half wide, has a ring-bolt in her head, and is rowed with four oars. The owner may have her again, or paying property and per cent charges.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1782. Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 20th day of September next,

" H. Topewalk, late the property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Worthington; most conveniently situated on Chestnut-point. The purchase money to be paid, according to the bill of sale, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit emitted in this state, at their real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, J. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1782. Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, on the 20th day of September next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore county,

B E TWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company; on which are erected two convenient houses, and two grist mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be first sold, in order that any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the land as they may think necessary. At the same time we be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind belonging to the said works; among which are about one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and sizes; laundry of which are excellent tradesmen such as founders, colliers, blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784, with interest, in gold and silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their real value at the time of payment.

By order, J. BAXTER, clk.

L A N D S F O R S A L E.

S IN January 1775, and certificate returned 145 acres, examined and valued, by the name of Mason's lands, but not patented, because of a war; part of Mason's United Friends, 139 acres; part of Mason's Purchase, 1400 acres; The other 72 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Major-Ford, 1736 acres; this tract is about 2 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called Ford-land; a considerable part of it is very good soil; each tract is very well watered and there are on the whole about 500 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco-houses; these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and are 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. This tract, granted for 667 acres, of which about one is clear of elder tracks; this land lies below Ford-creek, about 6 miles from Frederick-town, near Solomon Turner's. In all about 6,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more left, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest, bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printer.