

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 4, 1781.

UTRECHT, June 18.



THE contents of the dispatches brought by the courier from Petersburg have at last transpired, and contain in substance as follow: "The minister has laid before the empress the representations of the ambassadors of the republic: it is with the greatest satisfaction that her majesty perceives the zeal with which their high mightinesses accepted her mediation, which only served to encrease her concern at the difficulty thrown into the way by the court of London, by deferring the reconciliation with the republic until a general negotiation for peace should take place between all the belligerent powers, under the united mediation of her imperial majesty and the emperor of Germany. As soon as such a negotiation shall be entered upon, the empress promises the republic all possible assistance, that the republic may again become a neutral power, and possess all the rights and privileges to which the united alliance entitles them; for which purpose her majesty intends immediately concerting with the kings of Denmark and Sweden, in order jointly to make another attempt to bring the court of London to those sentiments of peace and moderation which their high mightinesses have on their part shewn. The empress flatters herself that circumstances may occur which may give her an opportunity of shewing her affection and good will to their high mightinesses in the strongest manner. The emperor is, we are informed, to visit the Hague, and afterwards proceed to England this spring."

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, July 18.

This day his majesty came to the house, and being seated on the throne, the usher of the black rod was sent to the house of commons, to desire their attendance. The commons being come, the speaker took his stand at the bar, and holding in his hand the East-India company's bill, made the following speech to the king:

"SIRE,

Your majesty's faithful commons have, in the course of the present session, granted every supply which your majesty has asked, in order to enable you to answer all the emergencies of the present crisis of public affairs, and to resist effectually the unprovoked confederacy which has been formed against this country; and, although in the raising of those supplies, they have done every thing in their power to render them as little burthenome to the people as possible, and have found the resources of this country equal to every demand which has been made upon it; yet, as the burthens which the necessity of the times obliged them to impose were great indeed, however cheerfully imposed, his majesty's faithful commons trust, that his majesty's humanity and wisdom will take care, that the supplies they have so liberally granted, shall be applied only to the purposes for which they have been voted.

"SIRE,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that during the present session your faithful commons have paid particular attention to the support and extension of public credit, and the improvement of the public revenues, in order to be the better prepared to strengthen your majesty's arms, and to enable them to answer the future exigencies of affairs.

"SIRE,

I have in my hand the last of the bills which make up the supply of the current year. It is an act for enabling your majesty to enlarge the charter of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and for securing to your majesty, for public use, the four hundred and two thousand pounds; which bill I most dutifully present from your faithful commons, who humbly entreat that it may receive your majesty's royal approbation.

The royal assent was then given to the following bills, viz. To the East-India new charter, Bengal Indenture, and insolvent debtors bills; bill to amend an error in the cocoa nut act; bill to regulate the driving of cattle; that to provide places of residence for the parochial clergy; bill for erecting new buildings near the Bank; bill to prevent the stealing of iron rails, pewter, brass, solder, &c. Plymouth dock bill, and several public and private bills.

After which his majesty made the following speech to both houses:

"My lords and gentlemen,

Although the business of this session has required a longer attendance than may have been

consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of public affairs.

I cannot let you depart into your respective counties, without assuring you of my entire approbation of your conduct, and of my perfect confidence in the loyalty and good affections of this parliament.

The zeal and ardour which you have shewn for the honour of my crown, your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the British is not yet abated or diminished.

In the midst of these difficulties you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to public credit; and your deliberations on the affairs of the East-India company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to my kingdoms.

I have observed, with much satisfaction, that during the course of that important business, your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions, and for restraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and enquiries.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

My particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply to large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthenome to the property and industry of my faithful people.

My lords and gentlemen,

While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of this war, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all my councils has been to bring back my deluded subjects in America to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquillity of Europe restored.

To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was, on my part, the sole cause, and the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of my heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the nation, and the powerful assistance of my parliament, and the protection of a just and all ruling providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people.

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

My lords and gentlemen,

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

NEW-LONDON, September 10.

We had prepared our paper thus far for publication, when at about day break on Thursday morning last, 24 sail of the enemy's shipping appeared to the westward of this harbour, which by many were supposed to be a plundering party, after which alarm guns were immediately fired, but the discharge of cannon in the harbour has become so frequent of late, that they answered little or no purpose. The defenceless state of the fortifications and of the town are obvious to our readers; a few of the inhabitants who were equipped advanced towards the place where the enemy were thought likely to make their landing, and manœuvred on the heights adjacent, until the enemy about 9 o'clock landed in two divisions of about 800 men each, one of them at Brown's farm near the lighthouse, the other at Groton point; the division that landed near the light-house marched up the road, keeping out large flanking parties, who were attacked in different places on their march by the in-

habitants who had spirit and resolution to oppose their progress; the main body of the enemy proceeded to the town and set fire to the stores on the beach, and immediately after to the dwelling houses lying on the mill-cove; the scattered fire of our little parties, unsupported by our neighbours more distant, galled them so that they soon began to retire, setting fire to stores and dwelling houses promiscuously in their way; the fire from the stores communicated to the shipping that lay at the wharfs, and a number were burnt, others swung to single mast and unhurt. At 4 o'clock they began to quit the town with great precipitation, and were pursued by our brave citizens with the spirit and ardour of veterans, and drove on board their boats. Five of the enemy were killed and about 20 wounded, among the latter is a Hessian captain who is a prisoner, as are seven others. We lost four killed and ten or twelve wounded, none mortal.

The most valuable part of the town is reduced to ashes, and all the stores. Fort Trumbull, not being tenable on the land side, was evacuated as the enemy advanced, and the few men in it crossed the river to fort Griswold, on Groton hill, which was soon after invested by the division that landed at the point; the fort having in it only about 120 men, chiefly militia hastily collected, defended it with the greatest resolution and bravery, and once repelled the enemy; but the fort being out of repair could not be defended by such a handful of men, though brave and determined, against so superior a number; they did all that men of spirit and bravery in such a situation could do; but after having a number of their party killed and wounded, they found that further resistance would be in vain, and resigned the fort: immediately on their surrender, the valiant colonel Ledyard, whose fate in a particular manner is much lamented, and 70 other officers and men, were murdered, most of whom were heads of families. The enemy lost a major Montgomery and 41 officers and men in the attack, who were found buried near the fort; their wounded were carried off. Soon after the enemy got possession of the fort, they set fire to and burnt a number of dwelling houses and stores on Groton bank, and embarked about sun set, taking with them sundry of the inhabitants of New-London and Groton.

A colonel Ayres, who commanded the division at Groton, was wounded, and it is said died on board the fleet the night they embarked.

About 15 sail of vessels with effects of the inhabitants retreated up the river on the approach of the enemy and were saved, and four others remained in the harbour unhurt. The troops were commanded by that infamous traitor to his country Benedict Arnold, who headed the division which marched to this town. By this calamity it is judged that more than 100 families are deprived of their habitations and most of them of their all.

His neighbourhood feel sensibly the loss of many deserving citizens, and though dejected cannot but be highly indebted to them for their spirit and bravery in their exertions and manly opposition to the merciless enemies of our country in their last moments.

Sept. 14. The following savage action, committed by the troops who subdued fort Griswold on Groton hill, on Thursday last, ought to be recorded to their eternal infamy:

Soon after the surrender of the fort, they loaded a waggon with our wounded men, by order of their officers, and set the waggon off from the top of the hill, which is long and very steep; the waggon went a considerable distance with great force, till it was suddenly stopped by a tree; the shock was so great to those faint and bleeding men, that part of them died instantly; the officers ordered their men to fire on the waggon while it was running.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

Various have been the reports circulating through this city the week past, relative to the movements of the enemy. All that can be depended on are, that a body of about 5000 men, with light artillery, waggons, &c. &c. were embarked on board about 80 transports at New-York, and were laying last Sunday in the Narrows ready for sailing, delayed as was supposed merely to know the issue of admiral Graves's attempt on the fleet of our royal ally in the Chesapeake. This was announced to them on Wednesday last, by the return of the English fleet, with the loss of the Ruby man of war, of 64 guns, and the Roebuck, of 44, taken by count de Grasse, and the Terrible, of 74 guns, which, after the engagement, sunk at sea, they being able only to save

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her stores and men; four other ships are also greatly disabled.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia to his friend here, dated on Tuesday last.

"Wednesday the 5th instant, the British fleet of 31 sail, 19 of the line, appeared off Chesapeake, when the French, 24 sail of the line, weighed and stood out for them. The British admiral immediately gave a signal to form the line ahead and to windward. The French, as they came up, engaged nearly ship for ship. The two admirals being in the van, commenced the action; the wind dying away, the rear of both fleets, say 9 of the French and 7 of the British, could not get up to action. The engagement was very severe and constant for two hours and forty minutes, in which time the British line was broke twice, and soon after forming the last time, the wind springing up a signal was given for the British to haul their wind, and make the best escape they possibly could. The French gave them chase till Saturday night, 9 o'clock; very little wind all this time. A private signal was given for the British to alter their course, and on Sunday morning saw nothing more of the French. Sunday afternoon, the Terrible, a British 74, hove out a signal of distress; the frigates went to her relief, saved all the men and stores, and she shortly after went down. Many of the British ships were very much injured; and on Wednesday the 12th, only 16 sail of the 31 had got into New-York. This account I have from a person who was on board one of the British frigates in the engagement."

Extracts of letters written by doctrs Brown and Johnson of the southern army, forwarded by a gentleman at Richmond, on the 24th ult. to his friend in this town.

"At Hataugh, near Santee, 53 miles from Charles-town, south Carolina, on Saturday the 8th of September, an engagement commenced between general Greene and the main body of the enemy's army, in which the former lost from 250 to 300 men; the enemy's loss was 300 killed, 60 wounded, and 340 prisoners, not wounded; total 700.

"All the officers of colonel Washington's corps were either killed, wounded, or taken, except capt. Clarke. The colonel was missing, but is since returned slightly wounded.

"Monday the 10th, a heavy firing was heard, but no account of the event; however, as general Greene had sent a body of fresh troops after the enemy's flying army, there is no doubt of a total defeat.

"Officers of our army killed, colonel Campbell, of Virginia; major Ruthertord, captain Godman, and lieutenants Porterfield, Goodwin, Polk, Lusk, and Dayton, of North-Carolina; capt. Dobson, of Maryland.

"Officers wounded, general Pickens, colonels Henderson and Middleton, lieutenants Martin, Giles, and Moore, of South-Carolina; lieutenants Dixon and Dudley, of North-Carolina; major Edmunds and lieutenant Finn, of Virginia; colonel Howard and lieutenants Polk and Ewing, of Maryland."

Letters just received from Philadelphia advise, that admiral Digby, with three sail of the line and two frigates, had arrived at New-York from England.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 4.

On Monday last Allen Quynn, and Samuel Chase, Esquires, were elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

The same day, John Hall, Nicholas Worthington, Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, and William Brogden, Esquires, were elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Chase's illness, for the last week, has necessarily obliged him to postpone the publication of his further remarks on Mr. Carroll's address.

Mr. CHASE has asserted in his publication of the 27th inst. that he cannot credit my assertion, "that I gave credit to the reports circulated in 1778, and therefore advised the instructions." He assigns as a reason for this his opinion, "that being acquainted with a publication, which he had prepared, respecting my conduct, I solemnly declared (he does not mention to whom) that I did not intend, or aim the instructions at him."—I never made any such declaration, so far from it, I told Mr. John Laurence (the person, I apprehend, alluded to) and who called on me, as I then supposed, at Mr. Chase's request, that the instructions were general, that Mr. Chase was not named, that if the cap fitted him, he might wear it, and I added, that if a brother of mine had lain under similar imputations, he should not enter my doors before he had cleared up his character to my satisfaction. This I aver was all that passed between

Mr. Laurence and myself on this subject. If Mr. Chase was otherwise informed, he was deceived.

CH. CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Doohoragen, Oct. 1, 1781.

WHEREAS sundry persons make a daily practice of sending carts to take wood from the subscribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and trespass thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking off said lands any wood whatsoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to suffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS, B. OGLE, W. THOMAS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Cross, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, she appears to be old and crest fallen, has a small star on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock S. She came to the plantation about the middle of February last. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 18776

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be sold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if not sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander, of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 25, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK: he is much pitted with the small pox, and says he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, September 19, 1781.

TAKEN up in August last, on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a small boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

EASOM EDMONDS.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corfica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphan courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chelster-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly. 3 w 8

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

TO be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED, THE dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, and several lots in London-town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture near this place, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. a middle sized black horse, 8 or 9 years old, one of his hind feet white, has been used to the draught, paces a little, it is not certain whether he has any brand, if any it is I. H. The person bringing him to the subscriber, or giving information of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars specie reward.

SAMUEL HEPBURN.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgers, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Cain, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

TO be sold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at public vendue, on Thursday the 18th of October next, for tobacco or hard cash,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes, and a large quantity of very valuable household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and many other articles too tedious to mention; also stock of every sort. Those who purchase in tobacco may, if they chuse, have credit, upon their giving bond and security for the payment of it.

SARAH WATTS, executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repair and keeping the causeway that leads through Potomoke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county in general.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

THE following are a list of the certificates for money taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz 10 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 1335 dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 666 dollars each, also 3 state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for 200 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them.

EDWARD LLOYD.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.



M. CARROLL is pleased to assert, that "I opposed the repeal of the tender law, when the pretext for its passage no longer existed;" he insinuates, "that I have taken advantages of that law, and paid more monies than I received;" and that I attempted to provide for my own case by a clause in a bill sent to the senate, which they rejected; and "that a renewal of cancelled loan-office bonds would not be relished by persons in my predicament; and he intimates some misconduct, or speculation, about the convention money, and alleges to some affidavits read in the house of delegates on this subject.

I admit that I voted in congress to recommend to the legislatures of the several states to make the continental bills of credit a legal tender in payment of debts; and I want not Mr. Carroll's admission that my object was honest and virtuous. The intention was to give credit to the money, to render it of universal use, and to force tory creditors to contribute their aid to the war. The senate always admitted, that the tender law was made "for good and salutary purposes," and urged a repeal or suspension, because it was discovered by experience not to have answered its original intention. Mr. Carroll ascribes my vote to make paper money a tender to an error in judgment, and an impetuosity of temper. I will accept no apology from him, it is his intolerable vanity only which can induce him to imagine his judgment superior to that of others. At the time of passing the tender law I esteemed the making the paper money current in payment for debts, as proper and necessary to maintain its credit. The very great and unexpected emissions, the arts of our open and secret enemies, the continuance and events of the war, and the practices of debtors and creditors, combined by the rapid and extensive depreciation. At October session 1778, on a petition from the father of Mr. Carroll for a repeal of the tender law, the house of delegates unanimously resolved, "That a repeal of the law, at that time, would be highly injurious to the cause of America, destructive to public credit, and the ruin of many individuals." I was not then a member. At July session 1779, the senate proposed to repeal the tender law, so far as it affected debts, due before the first of June 1776; and at various times they proposed to suspend its operation, as to old debts; but without making any provision for any case. It is a fact not to be denied, that the whig creditors, in general, received the bills of credit for their debts, and that the tory creditors, and the disaffected, evaded the receipt by every art. Scotch and British factors had paid the creditors of their principals (especially in St. Mary's and Charles counties) and afterwards secreted, or sent away, their books of accounts, to avoid payment. Many of our merchants, warm and zealous whigs, had received their debts from the farmers and planters, in the depreciated currency, and must have been entirely ruined, if not enabled to pay their Scotch and British creditors. A general repeal, or suspension, therefore, would have been attended with more inconvenience and injury to the people, than a continuance of the law. I therefore ever opposed a general repeal, or suspension. Mr. Carroll, and several more in the senate and house of delegates, of great wealth, warmly urged a general repeal or suspension, and were pleased to be offended with those who differed in sentiment. They took no regard for any case but what affected themselves. If the legislature would prevent a payment of their old debts, they cared not what numbers might be ruined.

But I benefited myself by the tender law. Mr. Carroll has not ventured to assert this as a fact; but he implies it by asking the question. I will not satisfy Mr. Carroll, but those whose good opinion I wish to preserve. I paid two debts to the loan-office, and not exceeding £.600 to private creditors, when the depreciation was not very considerable. I received for lands sold, and debts due before 1776, above twice the sums paid. I have benefited by the tender law, and the depreciation, two hundred settled and well improved plantations, worth £300 specie, some thousands of acres of land, and a sum of money in debts. In a word, by the tender law I have sunk one third of all my property; and a considerable sum I expended in the public service, and received the money when depreciated even thirty per cent. If I had refused, what a clamour would have been raised? The records shew my conveyance

of lands, for which I received from six-pence to ten pence per acre. I could not in justice to a numerous family take the whole burthen of depreciation on myself. I never could suspect that the public would make me repay the loan-office; such conduct would be too glaringly unjust. The legislature compelled me to receive their notes of credit in payment of my private debts as specie, and declared them payable also in discharge of the debts due to their loan office. If attempted I shall have this consolation, that many others, and Mr. Carroll himself, will be in the same predicament, as he too paid off his bond to the loan-office.

But "in the draught of a bill sent to the senate, I attempted, by a clause, to provide for my own case." I again wish Mr. Carroll had been pointed. He certainly means some improper conduct, and the suspicion is confirmed, because the senate struck the clause out of the bill. I have read of certain ladies who delight in scandal, and "who can nod or wink a reputation down." Can any reader guess what Mr. Carroll means? Some "piece of ingenuity," I suppose, in which I used my influence, as a delegate, to promote my own private interest, but was detected by the senate! Mr. Carroll has only hinted at the transaction, because it would be painful for him to descend to the particulars, and his benevolence would be injured by the recital. It is only by his reference to a clause in a bill from whence I can conjecture his meaning. It being agreed by the house of delegates to call out of circulation the currencies emitted by congress, and our conventions, and to give in exchange one dollar of a new for forty of the old emissions, it was thought proper to make provision for contracts made since the emissions and in the currency of the state. Every man of common sense, and common honesty, must see that contracts made in continental or state currency, ought not to have been affected by the legislature's calling them out of circulation. A man in 1779 agreed to pay a sum of current money (say £. 10 per hundred for tobacco) on the first of January 1784, and the convention money, which was the state currency, was, by the terms of its emission, not to be called in, or sunk, before 1785. For reasons of state, or the public good, the assembly determined to annihilate the convention money after a short day, and to give one dollar of a new emission in exchange for forty dollars of the convention emission. Ought not the new dollar to represent forty old, ought the contract to be altered, or the debt changed from a depreciating currency, in which it was made, into gold and silver? It was universally agreed to make provision for such debts from one citizen to another, and to enable the creditor to pay one new dollar in discharge of forty old; but many of our traders owed such debts to non-residents. The clause proposed to enable such creditors to pay their debts into our loan office. This the senate objected to, but readily agreed, that the creditors of non-residents might be enabled to pay one new dollar for forty old, and so the law passed. If Mr. Carroll can point out any improper conduct, or that any thing was desired to promote my interest contrary to the principles of honour and justice, he is very welcome. But his insinuations are ungenerous, mean, and malicious.

Mr. Carroll speaks of a speculation as to our convention money, which was proved by affidavits produced and read in the house of delegates. If a man's reputation is to be damned by a hint, Mr. Carroll can claim the palm; and if dark surmises will be received as proof, no man can be his rival. In May 1780 a report was raised, and industriously circulated through the state, that I had purchased up, with continental currency, very large sums of convention money. This slander first received its authority from a message of the senate to the house of delegates, of May 10, 1780, and gained almost universal credit. It was represented, that the convention money was to be made of the value of gold and silver, and that myself, and a few others, were to be enriched by heavy taxes on the people. The object was to raise a popular prejudice against me, and to draw off the attention of the people from the confiscation of British property. The design succeeded, and a very general clamour was raised, and it ended in a breach of our public faith and honour, and all the consequences which have since happened are justly imputable to the party who brought about that weak dishonest measure. The food of envy and malice is the misery of others, and some wretches would rather that the sun should cease to shine, and would live in perpetual darkness, rather than the man they hate, should receive

any benefit from the light of heaven. I believe many would violate the public faith, to prevent my receiving any benefit by the preservation of the public credit. I cannot discover that any rule political or moral forbids the purchasing the convention money. I do declare, nor no person connected with me or on my behalf ever purchased one shilling of convention money, and from the time the report was first raised to the time of calling it out of circulation, I never was possessed but of a few dollars by exchange. Surely if any sums had been bought up by me, or any one on my behalf, some one person could be found to prove it. I never thought there was any thing improper in purchasing convention money, and if I had done it, I could justify it against Mr. Carroll, and all his adherents. It was proved, by the affidavit Mr. Carroll alludes to, that a gentleman, with whom I am connected, lodged a sum of continental with the sheriff of Frederick county, to be exchanged for convention money. This was the substance of the affidavit, but not one word of a purchase of convention money, and a proposal to exchange is called by Mr. Carroll a speculation.

Mr. Carroll mentions, "that in October 1778 he found several gentlemen of the assembly warm in their complaints against me, not only about the purchase of wheat and flour, but upon some other points, in which they conceived this state had been materially wronged." I cannot conjecture those other points in which I had injured the public, and I presume Mr. Carroll forbore "to bring them back to the public memory, because it would be painful for him to descend to particulars." A benevolent man will never censure his neighbour, or give credit to the tale of envy or malevolence, or repeat their slanders. It is well known that at that time I urged my countrymen to accede to the confederacy, and it is equally notorious that my advice was unpopular. The ostensible objection made against me was my opinion in favour of the confederacy. I published my sentiments, which were correspondent to the opinion of Mr. Carroll. If Mr. Carroll should think proper to descend to the particulars of the other points, he alludes to in which I have injured the public, I engage to give a full and satisfactory answer.

Mr. Carroll has attempted to justify his conduct in relation to the confiscation of British property, and the law to disqualify merchants from a seat in congress. It is not my business to recriminate, or to censure Mr. Carroll's conduct, but to justify my own. I esteem his public conduct very exceptionable in many particulars, but I am inclined to think the public are wholly indifferent about us both, and will not take the trouble to examine into the conduct of either.

Mr. Carroll has asserted that he published his address to me "from a desire to vindicate his character from the false, bad, and illiberal motives which I had attributed to his public conduct." This assertion is void of truth as to my conduct towards Mr. Carroll, but expressly applicable to his towards me. He was the aggressor. We differed in sentiment as to a test to discriminate whigs from tories. He was against any test, I was against a general one. He was ever the friend to the absentees. He proposed the instructions, to destroy my reputation, and he opposed the confiscation of British property, upon principles incompatible with our independence, and imputed my maintaining the legality and policy of the measure to base and interested motives. The expressions of scorn and contempt interperfed through his address I despise. I hold him in equal contempt, and can return him freer for inder. His avaricious wealth and imaginary greatness command no respect from me. Whether he has violated his friendship I alone must judge, satisfied of his perfidy I shall never desire any connection with him. I will not any personal altercation, or divisions, especially at this time, as it can only gratify the common enemy. Mr. Carroll is pleased to deny his declaration, "that he did not intend, or aim the instructions at me." No gentleman ever called on Mr. Carroll, at my request. Mr. Carroll's observation, "that the instructions were general, and that I was not named, but it is cap fitted me, that I might wear it," is only remarkable for conveying no information, and the vulgarity of the expression. I was certainly informed that Mr. Carroll had made the declaration I mentioned, by a gentleman then a member of the council, and Mr. Carroll's and my particular friend; and by a lady, whose veracity neither Mr. Carroll or I can question.

I shall not give the public any further trouble. I have been arraigned before them for high crimes and misdemeanors, and I have made my defence, which I hope my friends will have no reason to blush at, and my enemies no occasion of triumph.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Annapolis, October 2, 1781.

CHATHAM, September 26.

The troops of the enemy mentioned in our last to have embarked, are all disembarked upon Staten-Island, from which circumstance it is imagined, a descent into this state is intended, therefore it behoves every man, capable of bearing arms, to be in perfect readiness to oppose them, and prevent their committing the like depredations in our territory that they lately did in a sister state.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that of 18 sail of the line that went to the southward, only 13 are returned to the Hook, 5 of which are mere wrecks, and cannot be repaired, but with the greatest difficulty, without going into dock.

By a sailor that was on board admiral Drake's ship, and left the enemy since their arrival at the Hook, we learn, that the battle between the two fleets was fought on the 14th inst. the British consisting of 18 ships of the line, and the French of 25, though only 23 engaged; that the British lost the Terrible and Vengeance, both seventy-fours, one sunk and the other burnt; the Fortunate, a 44, was taken in the bay; the Princesa, of 70 guns, lost all her masts, and had 90 men killed, and 50 that lost either their legs or arms, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard two days after the action, as she made nine feet water in her hold in one hour. Probably this propitious event to affected the intellects of Sir Harry, was the occasion of his apologizing for the burning of New-London, lest the rude Americans, in conjunction with their allies, should beat up his own quarters, after the reduction of his noble friend, and make him responsible for all the burnings his miscreants may or have perpetrated.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Morris-town, to his friend in this city, dated September 26.

"You will doubtless be desirous of knowing what troops are now encamped on Staten-Island. I can, from pretty good authority, inform you, that they are the 1st and 2d regiments of British grenadiers; the 22d, 42d, 54th, and 57th British regiments; two regiments of Hessian grenadiers; two battalions of Hessians, and 1000 Yagers, landed last Friday week, and have four field pieces, but all their baggage on board.

"I also learn, that two ships of the line have been condemned, as unfit for service, since their arrival at New-York. A sailor that belonged to the Princesa (admiral Drake's ship) declares, that they lost two ships, the Terrible and Vengeance, one sunk the other burnt; that the Princesa lost all her masts, and have all her guns overboard to save her from sinking, she making 9 feet water in one hour, and had 90 men killed and 50 wounded in the action."

Extra of a letter from count de Grasse to the honorable the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of France, dated Cape Henry, Sept. 13, 1781.

"Nothing gave me greater pleasure than the approach of the armies under general Washington and count de Rochambeau. In order to hasten their arrival I had selected out seven vessels that drew the least water to transport them from the mouth of Elk down Chesapeake bay. But the moment they were ready to sail to execute this service, I was myself obliged to make preparations for repelling the enemy's fleet, which appeared off the entrance of the bay. I have fought them, and their van has been roughly handled. I returned to the bay on the 10th. In the mean time count de Barras had arrived, and sent up the transports he had with him to bring down the troops, which induced me not to send up the seven vessels above mentioned; and I had only to add to those sent by count de Barras as many frigates as I could. My putting to sea facilitated the entrance of M. de Barras, and our junction has added much to our strength. I fell in with two of the enemy's frigates, the Iris and the Richmond, of 32 guns each. They had been sent by the English admiral to cut away the buoys of our anchors. They have paid dear for them."

Admiral Digby is most assuredly arrived off the Hook, with one ship of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) say he left England with six ships of the line, six frigates and 100 transports for America; but some advices the admiral received at sea, made it necessary for him to come on with three ships, leaving the transports under cover of three ships of the line and six frigates.

Advices are received from New-York, which say, that the enemy have dismantled three forts on

the East river, and sent the heavy cannon on board their shipping. Near 4000 troops (with a large number of waggons, flat-bottomed boats, &c. &c.) are encamped on Staten-Island: but it is difficult for us to ascertain what their designs are.

Extra of a letter from New-London, dated Sept. 12.

"Arnold had long promised to visit New-London and the neighbouring towns on the sea shore, and the enemy having frequently appeared in sight of the harbour, the alarm guns fired on the present occasion were considered by the country around as the salutes of prizes or other vessels belonging to the port. He however arrived the 6th inst. about 5 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock landed about 2500 men, half on each side of the river. At 8 o'clock the militia mustered in parties of 8 or 10, and annoyed the enemy until about 100 of them came up and disputed their way to fort Mumbull; their great superiority obliged our people to yield to them the possession of the fort. Colonel Ledyard, with about 76 other brave fellows, retreated to the fort on Groton side, which they determined resolutely to defend. The next assault was upon this fort, where they were repulsed several times by a bravery unequalled, for about three hours. A flag was then sent, demanding a surrender of the fort, accompanied by a threat of giving no quarters in case of refusal. The commandant consulted with his brave garrison, who refused to submit. The action was then renewed, when the flag staff was unfortunately shot away; notwithstanding which the defence was gallantly continued until about 5 or 600 of the enemy, having forced the pickets, had entered through the breach. At this time there were but four of the garrison killed, and it was thought prudent to submit to preserve the lives of the remainder. The officer who at this time commanded the assailants (major Montgomery being killed) enquired who commanded the garrison; colonel Ledyard informed him that he had had that honour, but was unfortunate in being obliged to surrender it, at the same time delivered up to him his sword, and asked for quarter for himself and people; to which the infamous villain replied, "yes, ye rascals, I'll give you quarters" and then plunged the sword into his body. The inhuman banditti, taking this as a signal, drove their bayonets up to the muzzles of their pieces into the breasts of all that were taken, except one or two who made their escape.

"After massing the living they insulted the dead, by actions too horrid to mention; the bodies were arranged along side of each other for the purpose, and, to show contempt to colonel Ledyard, they singled out a negro to place next to him.

"Never was there more distress in any place than there is here at present; there are 50 widows within 8 miles of Groton fort.

"Before their departure, which was in the evening of the same day they landed, they burnt all the shipping that could not get up, Norwich river, among which were several rich prizes lately arrived, with their cargoes, some of which were stored and the rest on board the vessels; about 40 sail, all on fire, were floating up and down the stream. The prize brig Hope, laden with provisions, happily escaped the general conflagration, although the fire from the shore several times caught the awning which covered her quarter deck, and went out; several vessels in full blaze passed within two and three feet of her; ten lay within forty yards, and consumed to the water's edge, but Providence directed she should escape, and a very fortunate one it was, as there was no other supply of provisions in town. The inhabitants requested that no advantage would be taken of the scarcity by enhancing the price, and they have already been supplied at the rates they were told before this unhappy affair, which gives general satisfaction. Many who, the day before, were worth from ten to thirty thousand pounds lawful money, have not now a second change of linen."

ANNAPOLIS, October 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Saint Mary's county; Uriah Forrest, John Allen Thomas, Edmund Plowden, and James Mills, Esquires.

Calvert; William Fitzhugh, Samuel Chew, Michael Taney, and William Allein, Esquires.

Charles; Gerard Blackiston Caufin, John Dent, Daniel Jenner, and Michael Jenifer stone, Esquires. Baltimore; Thomas Cockey Deye, Charles Ridgely, Samuel Worthington, and John Beale Howard, Esquires.

Prince-George's; Josias Beall, Walter Bowie, George Frazier Hawkins, and Thomas Duckett, Esquires.

Frederick; John Hanfon, Thomas Beatty, Samuel Duvall, and David Schriver, Esquires.

Harford; John Taylor, Benjamin Bradford Norris, William Smithson, and John Love, Esquires.

Montgomery; Edward Burgess, Charles Green-bury Griffith, William Bayly, and Lawrence O'Neill, Esquires.

Washington; John Stull, John Barnes, Thomas Sprigg, and James Chapline, Esquires.

Baltimore-town; David McMechen, and Henry Wilton, Esquires.

Kent county; John Cadwalader, William Stevenson, James Lloyd, and Duke Tilden, Esquires.

Talbot; John Gibson, James Hindman, William Goldborough, and William Maynard, Esquires.

Queen Anne's; Turbutt Wright, James Kent, Clement Sewell, and John Seney, Esquires.

Bladenburg.

"On Friday October 5, 1781, departed this life, in the 26th year of her age, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Margaretta Augustina Sydenham, a lady in whom was united almost every natural and acquired accomplishment; her purity of life and manners could be only equalled by her fortitude, patience, and resignation, in the most awful of all moments."

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Anne-Arundel county, October 10, 1781.

All persons indebted to the estate of Vachel Sewell, late of this county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and likewise all persons indebted to the estate of Deborah Sewell, of the county aforesaid, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment as above directed, and all those who have just claims against either of the above named estates, are desired immediately to make them known legally authorized to us, that they may be paid off.

To be sold at the dwelling house of Vachel Johnson, in Middle-neck hundred, near to the creek called Oyster creek, at public vendue, on Saturday the 20th of this present month October, two negroes, a woman and her son; both have had the small pox, the woman is about two or three and twenty years of age understands carding and spinning either cotton or wool exceeding well and an work, either in the house or the field; the boy 5 or 6 years old, and very likely. Some household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, &c. also some very valuable cows with calf, and other dry cattle; one horse, and some very good hogs, &c. The sale will begin on the above mentioned day, if fair, if not the Monday following, and continue till all is sold. The terms will be agreed on at the day of sale.

WACHEL JOHNSON, } administrators.  
JACOB LUSBY, }

WHOEVER is disposed to employ a tutor for a genteel private family, or for a compact neighbourhood, under liberal patronage, may hear of one at the printing-office in Annapolis.

Talbot county, Sept. 26, 1781.

WANTED, as an overseer this fall, a person who will take charge of several plantations, all of which lay contiguous to each other. Any person who can be well recommended will receive a handsome salary for his trouble.  
EDWARD LLOYD.

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber the 8th instant, a negro lad named JACOB, of a yellow complexion, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on a country cotton shirt, and a wollen jacket and breeches much worn. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber, living near the head of south river in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive six dollars (specie) reward.

WILLIAM HALL, jd.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

THERE is at the plantation of Tyler Baldwin, about 3 miles from Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small mare about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, a small star on her forehead, short switch tail, long mane, and no brand, shod before, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1781.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

LAST Friday arrived at Newbury-port the remarkable fast sailing brig Gates, capt. Joseph Newman, in 36 days from Amsterdam, in whom came passenger Mr. Eliphalet Brush, of the state of New-York, with dispatches to congress, from his excellency John Adams, Esq; American minister at the Dutch court.

The above vessel left the Texel the 24th ult. by whom we have the following very interesting intelligence, received at the Texel the 14th by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the count de Welles, who saw the engagement, and was dispatched by the admiral to the Dutch court at the Hague, viz. That the Dutch fleet, consisting of six sail of the line and five frigates, under the command of rear-admiral Zookman, left the Flie the 1st of August, with 70 sail of merchantmen, for the Baltic. On the 5th fell in with and defeated off Bergen, the English fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates, commanded by admiral Parker, who relying on his superiority of forces, hoisted Dutch colours under English, out of derision, and bore down on the Dutch admiral, who had previously ordered his convoy a head under the protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle. Their antagonists were so warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind and leave their adversaries entire masters of the sea; there were no vessels taken on either side; the Dutch lost two line of battle ships that were sunk the next day; one of them had eight feet water in her hold during the greater part of the action; but the captain, Benting, (who was killed towards the conclusion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of discouraging others, notwithstanding the general cry "the ship was sinking," and obstinately supported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and obliged them twice to quit their line; the Dutch lost above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to rest; the men of war entered the Texel the day capt. Newman sailed from thence; they were much damaged in their masts, rigging, &c. However the English must have suffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at last obliged by flight to leave their enemy victorious, who undoubtedly would have captured some of them had they been in a situation to follow them.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

Last Wednesday afternoon his royal highness prince William Henry arrived in this city, accompanied by the honourable admiral Digby; he was received at landing by his excellency the commander in chief, accompanied by the governor, the admirals, generals, and other great officers of the crown, conducted to commodore Aheek's, where his royal highness dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-street.

Yesterday the militia and independent companies appeared under arms, and his royal highness was honoured by them en passant, to the house of his excellency lieutenant general Robertson, where an elegant dinner was provided for the prince.

It is impossible to express the satisfaction felt (by persons of all ranks) from the ease, affability, and beneficence, shewn by this most pleasing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongst the happy, and approved loyal subjects of the good and gracious king, our best and firmest friend, the majesty of England, his royal highness's sincerely beloved father.

To his royal highness prince William Henry, the humble address of the governor, his majesty's council, and inhabitants of New-York.

May it please your royal highness, TO permit me, with the members of his majesty's council, to wish your auspicious arrival on the American shores, and to express our warmest wishes for your success.

At the same time, suffer me to express the congratulations, which all the inhabitants, by their chief magistrates, have commissioned me to convey to your royal highness.

On the report of your coming, we felt our obligation to our gracious king, for this new and signal proof of his regard. Your royal highness's appearance augments our gratitude, by improving our idea of the extent of his goodness.

Your presence animates every loyal breast; the glow in our own, persuades us you are formed to vanquish every heart; a rebellion that grew upon prej-

dice, should sink at the approach of so fair a representation of the royal virtues.

But if a misled faction, not to be vanquished by goodness, persists in the war, every man of spirit will be proud to fight in a cause for which you expose your life.

May your royal highness bring an accession of glory to that distinguished family from which you are descended, and who, as patrons of liberty, and the protestant religion, have spread blessings among nations.

His royal highness's answer.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you will receive my best thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I shall certainly take the first opportunity of making known to his majesty; I desire you will accept my best wishes for the prosperity of America in general, and this province in particular.

[A golden calf was once the instrument of seducing the Israelites from their true interests and duty. They gave up that liberty wherewith God had made them free; they gave up their property, their earrings of gold, to make the calf; and then fell down and worshipped him, crying out, these be thy gods, O Israel; and they ran into all this folly and wickedness, because the Egyptians, their late cruel masters, worshipped a great beast called Apis—a bull.

The governor of the garrison of the city of New-York, seems to think that the Americans will be led into the same extravagance; that we already long for the onions and shallots of our former task-masters and bloody persecutors; that we are prepared to return to our ancient idolatry; and that, above all things in the world, we are ready to worship the offspring of the royal brute of Britain. He is mistaken. After this long and bloody contest for freedom and independence, which is now drawing to so happy a conclusion; after we have waded through seas of blood, in search of liberty, we are not to be led away from the glorious object by the idle pageantry of a son of a king; especially of such a king, as degrades human nature beneath the rank of the adored bull of Egypt. Let slaves adore tyrants and the sons of tyrants; the Americans are free. It is our boast that we have no king; and if we should again be reconciled to royal government, which is hardly possible, we should even then, it is to be hoped, have virtue enough remaining to refuse any kind of subjection to the remotest lineage of our late abhorred tyrant. The boy William Henry Guelf, lately arrived at New-York, will perhaps soon be in our power. In that event we shall not visit the sins of the father upon the child; but send him home to his mother. It would not be quite so safe for his father to come amongst us. The blood he has so wantonly spilt, and all the cruelties he has used towards the people of this country, would very justly be remembered against him.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Thursday last a detachment of the Pennsylvania line, under the immediate command of colonel Craig, marched from their camp on the other side of Schuylkill, through this city, and immediately embarked on board vessels in the Delaware, which are to convey them part of their route to the southward.

A gentleman from North-Carolina informs, that the disaffected of that state, in number about 300, under the command of M'Neal and Fanning, surprised the governor and a few gentlemen, at Hillsborough, the 14th of September, and were carrying them towards Cross-creek; that colonel Mebane pursued them, and killed 66, took 120 horses, with the loss of only 20 killed and wounded. Some of the prisoners escaped in the action, but unfortunately for that state the governor was not amongst those that escaped. The Tories have since discharged on parole all the gentlemen except the governor, and it was supposed they would endeavour to carry him to the enemy at Wilmington.

A body of militia are after this party, and they propose to drive them from the state. If they take protection from the British, their families are to be sent after them.

By a gentleman who came to town on Thursday from Williamsburg, which place he left on Wednesday the 16th ult. we have the following interesting intelligence, viz. that on the day he left that place, general Washington had summoned lord Cornwallis to surrender, who replied, "he would defend the post while he had a man left alive."

Whereupon general Washington immediately gave orders for the heavy cannon to play upon his lordship; this began about ten o'clock in the morning, and continued unremittingly till near 11 at night, at which time the allied forces had gained two of the enemy's redoubts.

Oct. 9. The following account is given by a gentleman who left the army in Virginia, on the 30th ult. at two o'clock p. m.

On Friday, Sept. 25, the whole army marched from Williamsburg to within one mile of the enemy's works at York, and formed the first line of circumvallation without any loss. On the 29th our troops had a few skirmishes with the enemy, and but little damage done on either side. In the night the British evacuated Pigeon quarter, and three other redoubts, which are so high as to be able to command the town. These were taken possession of on Sunday morning at sunrise, under a heavy cannonade from York-town. The enemy next fled from a stockade, when the French grenadiers had advanced within fifteen yards of it, and retreated under cover of their shipping, with the loss of ten taken prisoners. It was expected our troops would break ground on the 1st inst. Cornwallis's forces in York are supposed to be 6000 troops including refugees, besides 1000 armed negroes. He has possession of the river, and Gloucester strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 1000 men; these are hemmed in by general Wheeden with 1200 men, the duke de Lucerne, with his legion, and 4000 marines from the fleet, to prevent any escape that way; one ship of 44 guns, two frigates, and a 20 gun packet, lie at Burwell's landing in James's river; one of 50, one of 40, two frigates and a storeship, in the mouth of that river; five ships of the line off cape Henry; 31 ships of the line and several frigates are drawn up across the mouth of York river; and three ships of considerable force are in that river below the town, which were to proceed onward with the first fair wind. General Washington sent in a flag to lord Cornwallis, directing him not to destroy his shipping or warlike stores, as he would answer it at his peril. The easy capture of the out-posts will greatly accelerate the future operations of our army. Lieut. col. John Conolly was taken near York-town by two militia men, and is paroled to Hanover in Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 12.

Extract from general orders—Head Quarters, at Burwell's, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1781.

"The general presents his most grateful thanks to all the officers and soldiers of the army, for their extraordinary exertions in the well fought battle of Eutaw. He has infinite pleasure in the opportunity of acknowledging himself satisfied in the highest degree with the troops in general.

"The militia, commanded by brigadiers general Marion and Pickens, and colonel Malmady, answered his most sanguine expectations.

"The state troops, commanded by colonels Henderien, Hampton, Middleton, Polk, and Hammond, behaved with that gallantry and firmness which characterise the advocates for liberty.

"The North-Carolina brigade, commanded by brigadier general Sumner, and consisting of three battalions, commanded by lieutenant colonel Ash and majors Armstrong and Blount, discovered a confidence which does honour to young soldiers. The Maryland brigade, commanded by colonel Williams, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by lieutenant colonel Howard and major Hardman; and the Virginia brigade, commanded by lieutenant colonel Campbell, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by major ahead and captain Edmon, exhibited lively examples of that intrepidity and military perfection which is seldom equalled by the oldest troops.

"The light infantry corps, commanded by captains Kirkwood and Rudolph, deserve the highest applause for their great activity.

"The cavalry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Washington and lieutenant colonel Lee, supported in the most courageous manner that high reputation which they have acquired by repeated and gallant services; and the corps of artillery, commanded by captains Brown and Gains (though unfortunately merit particular notice for their cheerful execution of all orders.

"The very great advantage of a strong brick house was the only cause of preserving the whole British army from captivity; and though the want of water made it requisite after the action to retire to this place, yet the victory is complete, and we

have only to lament the loss of several of our brave officers and soldiers, whose glorious deaths are to be envied.

The general presents his thanks to major Byrne, and captains Pierce, Pendleton, and Shurbrick, his aids de camp, from whose activity material services were derived.

The general conceives himself particularly obliged to colonel Kolenitzko and major Fortyth, for their voluntary services in the field; and as he cannot be more particular at present, he hopes that the other gentlemen in the several staff departments will consider, that he cannot be unmindful of their respective endeavours to promote the service.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, at Trout Springs, September 12, 1781.

"The battle of Eutaw, which was fought the 8th instant, happened upon the same spot of ground, on which, according to the tradition of this country, a memorable battle was fought above a century past, between a body of speculating Europeans, and the natives of the soil. In the first, we are told, six hundred men fell, and we find an Indian mound erected as a monument to perpetuate their glory. In the second, double that number were killed and wounded; but whether this Christian nation will give such an honourable testimony of the great worth of those who now sleep in the bed of honour, is a matter not to be expected. Our victory was complete, though the fate of the day mingled sorrows in the triumph. I will enclose you a list of the killed and wounded of the Maryland brigade, &c. which will give you a tolerable idea of the importance of this action. The enemy will, very probably, leave Monk's corner to day.

General Greene, who is one of the bravest and best soldiers himself, is highly satisfied with the behaviour of the troops in general, but particularly with our brigade; he saw them make a charge with trailed arms through the hottest of the enemy's fire, and was so delighted with their firmness and vivacity, that he rode up to me, and complimented them in the field. He has also done it in general orders, and made the Virginians a compliment in the same style. They behaved with equal courage.

If any former misconduct or accident in war has left a stain upon the Maryland troops, their exemplary conduct upon this occasion should obliterate it for ever. Around the monument which I mentioned, four of our excellent officers and many of our brave brother soldiers fell. Let them rest in that ancient bed of honour. May their virtues only be remembered, and their spirits enjoy eternal glory."

OFFICERS KILLED and WOUNDED.

Maryland brigade. Captains Dobson and Edgerly and lieutenants Duvall and Gold, killed. Lieutenant-colonel Howard wounded in the shoulder, captain J. Gibson in the arm, captain-lieutenant Huro in the groin, lieutenant Woolford thigh broke, lieutenant Wing dangerously in the body, lieutenant Lynn leg broke, ensign Moor thumb shot off.

Virginia brigade. Lieut. col. Campbell, capt. Conway and Oldham, and lieut. Wilson, killed. Capt. Edmonds and Morgan, and lieuts. Millett and Joubert, wounded.

North-Carolina brigade. Three captains and one lieutenant killed, and one captain and five lieutenants wounded.

Legion infantry. Two lieutenants wounded.

Artillery. Four lieutenants wounded.

Cavalry. Lieut. col. Washington slightly wounded and made prisoner. Five officers wounded.

South-Carolina state troops. Eight officers wounded.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Greenbury's-point, October 2, 1781.

WAS stolen from the subscriber's landing on the 25th of September, a large pettianger, with white sides, a streak of green and yellow round her gunwales, a large crack in her bow, a new pitch bottom, two oars painted red, with a vein of white on the blades and her rudder. Any person who will deliver her, or inform where she may be found, shall receive two silver dollars, and for discovering the thief twenty-five shillings.

Whereas sundry persons under pretence of picking up drift wood, come along my shores and carry off other wood, and likewise carry guns and dogs within my inclosures, I hereby forewarn all persons whatever from such practices for the future, as I am determined to prosecute every person I find so trespassing.

DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Amery, living in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a light gray (or white) gelding, 13 hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder S. A. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the 3th of January next will be returned to the general post-office.

B. RICHARD BEARD, Annapolis. John Smith Brooks and Co. Upper Marlborough. Dr. Brown, Port-Tobacco.

C. Rev. Isaac Campbell, Charles county. Ignatius Craycroft, Cartwright and Co. Robert Chelley, St. Mary's county. John Caick, Talbot county. Mariamne Craik (2), Elizabeth Carigan, near Port-Tobacco.

D. Joseph Dowson, John Davidson, Annapolis. Jacob Duvall (2), Prince-George's county.

E. Edward Edelen (3), Piscataway.

F. Thomas Fitzsimons, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis. John Forbes (2), Benedict.

G. Woolman Gibson 3d, Wye-river. John Grahame, Lower-Marlborough.

H. William Hayward, jun. Talbot county. Samuel Harrison, Anne-Arundel county. Jenny Hicky, Eliza Harrison, Burditt Hamilton, Charles county.

J. Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco.

L. William Leigh, near Port-Tobacco. John Low, Talbot county.

M. Richard Mitchell, Richard Mason, Charles county. Capt. John Mitchell, Piscataway.

N. Capt. Thomas Noel, Caroline county.

Q. Dr. William Quynn, Annapolis.

R. Bu dett Katchin, Charles county. Elizabeth Richardson, Caroline county.

S. Patrick Sim Smith, Calvert county. Col. John Hopkins Stone, Annapolis. Francis Shaius, near Annapolis.

T. Thomas Tillard, Calvert county. Vinson Thornton, St. Mary's county.

W. Daniel Wells, Thomas Wilson, Annapolis. Thomas Ward, Charles county. John Weems, jun. Calvert county. Richard White, Maryland.

David Weems, John Westney, Anne Arundel county. F. GREEN, D. P. M.

THERE is at the plantation of John Ashton, living on Patuxent, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, having a white star on his face, branded E, about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne-Arundel county, October 10, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Vachel Sewell, late of this county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and likewise all persons indebted to the estate of Deborah Sewell, of the county aforesaid, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment as above directed, and all those who have just claims against either of the above named estates, are desired immediately to make them known legally authenticated to us, that they may be paid off.

To be sold at the dwelling house of Vachel Johnson, in Middle-neck hundred, near to the creek called Oyler creek, at public vendue, on Saturday the 20th of this present month October, two negroes, a woman and her son; both have had the small pox, the woman is about two or three and twenty years of age, understands carding and spinning either cotton or wool exceeding well, and can work, either in the house or the field; the boy 5 or 6 years old, and very likely. Some household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, &c. also some very valuable cows with calf, and other dry cattle; one horse, and some very good hogs, &c. The sale will begin on the above mentioned day, if fair, at not the Monday following, and continue till all is sold. The terms will be agreed on at the day of sale. YACHEL JOHNSON, administrators. JACOB LUSBY,

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corlica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected; at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphan courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chelster-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a red and white cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in the right side, and an under slip in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 22,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forges, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Cain, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected; and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at Capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repairs and keeping the causeway that leads through Pocomoke swamp to Snowhill town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county in general.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Inoian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title. CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixed, and that the election be held two days where the court house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

Charles county, September 12, 1781. A GREABLE to law will be sold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if no sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South Carolina. BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

Talbot county, Sept. 26, 1781. WANTED, as an overlooker (this fall) a person who will take charge of several plantations, all of which lay contiguous to each other. Any person who can be well recommended will receive a handsome salary for his trouble. EDWARD LLOYD.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 25, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Gaudia magna nuncio.*

**T**HE man who, in the shade of public or private misfortune, discovers a disposition, callous to the stings of adversity, or deaf to the softer duties of sorrow, is equally an enemy to the enjoyment of happiness, with him who is insensible to the smiles of prosperity: both are enemies to sympathy, the parent of every social affection, and neither deserve the favours of fortune; because (if blind to her frowns) he cannot taste with delicacy her excellencies. In public danger, to despond shows a limited exertion of soul, which, fatal to that confidence of action that extricates the bold adventurous from the wiles of difficulty; but not to rejoice in public felicity, is an apostasy to fortune, equally reprehensible; to withhold or refuse congratulations to the republic, when she rejoices, indicates a want of sympathy in her members; with her vicissitudes, that declares no very great share of interestedness in her concerns. No well affected citizen can withhold his voice from the general congratulations for which the present glorious prospect of our military affairs gives sufficient ground; and should the impulses of a warm heart elevate our expectations to a height, which the issue may prove too sanguine, such an error of the judgment would be more than expiated by the piety of the anticipation.

Since we classed ourselves a member in the confederacy of republics, never, as at this juncture, have the affairs of the union wore an aspect so flourishing. The state of Maryland, as well from the certainty of securing those liberties, for which, with the real energy of freemen, she hath contended, as from the felicity of seeing warded off that blow which she lately expected, whose ruin she saw so exemplarily marked in her sister states, hath the highest and peculiar causes for congratulation. More than half the charms of prosperity are borrowed from contrast: of these joys, the citizens of the southern states, this included, are the most competent judges, when scenes and prospects of the most severe and alarming nature are exchanged for such as at present are presented, of a complexion the most encouraging and auspicious. Happy indeed must we feel, when reflection forces her eye from these subjects, which at present engage the contemplation of the United States, to a period so dreary, that even Hope, "that friend to him whom every friend forsakes," was almost outstripped by the rapid progress of war, to the prospects of so lively as the summer, when sympathy with our southern states became but the melancholy anticipation of misfortunes; whose edge we expected quickly to experience at our own doors; scenes which the fancies of the fair sex could not have painted! misfortunes, which, from a concurrence of the most vigorous exertions of the armies, aided by a fortunate completion of the happiest contingencies, have by this state been felt but in idea.

Were it pardonable in men to fear at all, who are engaged in the cause of freedom, and who are actuated by the invincible spirit of virtue, at the opening of the southern campaign what had we not to fear! The virtuous remnant of a virtuous army were reduced almost beyond the hope of successful opposition, against an enemy so vastly superior in numbers; an enemy who, to the unarmed and defenceless, to the women and the aged, were from the mode of war lately adopted by the British parliament, become doubly formidable, and, from the most rigid execution of their orders, doubly the objects of terror and imprecation; orders which gave the varnish of duty and loyalty, to the licentious indulgence of principles and passions, before but partially embellished with the sanction of authority, which an Algerine two hundred years since would have blushed to own, but which the magic of a British parliament hath classed amongst the constituents of British patriotism. From an enemy thus disposed by principle, thus licensed in infamy, and chartered from the obligations of the laws of war, what exertion of military strength, what efforts of malevolent resentment, had not the southern states just grounds to expect? Nor had they, or the army, that pleasure which arises from retaliation; there was a generosity in their natures, which could not inflict an indiscriminate vengeance on the captive; a humanity, which could not, by a sentimental alchemy, draw rapture from the groans of the tortured. During the whole war, an unusual degree of severity and ill treatment hath distin-

guished the captivity of the American prisoners of war; but as soon as barbarity was covered from censure by the shield of ministerial maxims, the British army, except a very few officers of sentiment, resigned, as an irksome check to their meanness and avarice, that feeling and politeness, which is equally the amiable offspring of education and a good heart, and which, in a less refined degree and mode, was, even in the rude ages of chivalry, the distinguishing trait of a gentleman soldier. Early they taught in the American army, that valour and patriotism in an enemy were the objects of their detestation; and when the chance of the field, or superior numbers, gave them to their dungeons, instead of that delicacy of treatment and manners, which marks the truly brave victorious, which by affecting an atonement to the captive hero, for the caprice of fortune, gains a gentler conquest over the hearts of the generous, they have made them the subjects of the most dastardly upbraidings and deliberate resentment. Of this, the brave officers whom lately we saw from Carolina, scarred as well with wounds received under the vain protection of the laws of war and honour, as with those received in the field; worn and emaciated by famine, and ragged from the licenced pilfer of the soldiery; these are animating examples; these are facts, and instances which the hand of Charity herself will indelibly mark upon our memories, and the knowledge of which will become to posterity an institute of patriotism.

Such was the inauspicious posture of affairs in the spring, when resolution was our only aid, and prospect of succours from the French our only hope. Of what heart-felt pleasure must the well affected citizen be sensible, when, from a scene so precarious, so big with a complication of ills, both from want of troops and money, six, nay two months, present to his eye one so replete with the most flattering appearances; the concurrence of circumstances, to which our warmest expectations did not stretch; events, in which Prophecy herself would have been discredited. To whatever point we turn our eyes, the prospect is more smiling; our finances last spring wore the most distracted derangement; and the mortal blow just given the continental currency was an event, that must have shaken the ranks of any other army, than such as was composed of good and faithful freemen, and commanded by the most celebrated and virtuous of men. Our currency hath mended. From the vigilant oeconomy, and skilful arrangement of our financier general, aided by the spirited subscriptions of the people, the nerves of our finances have received a firmer tone, have taken the beauty of system, and now exist under a permanency of respect and value. Even last spring, the most alarming period of our depreciation, our credit was higher in Europe than the generality of our friends thought it to have been; of this the loan of specie negotiated by the honourable colonel Laurens is a proof; his present importation of specie and cloathing are circumstances of the most joyful consideration. The assurances of his most Christian Majesty, as they bear all the outward marks of the warmest concern for our cause, so are they illustrated by the most brilliant and well concerted co operation in our military designs; facts which evince his unfeigned sincerity, and demonstrably attest his generous resolutions to support the INDEPENDENCY of America. These are benefits which claim the best returns of preference and gratitude from every American, whose eyes are not meanly shut by the policy of early inculcated prejudices against the great services of the French nation; for such must appear the present fleets and armies of that nation, such their alliance itself, which, in the eyes of all Europe, reflects a great degree of national importance on the United States. The patronage of so puissant a monarch as Lewis XVI. does the confederacy the utmost honour; for as it is an open avowal of the justice of our cause, so it is to be considered a public acknowledgment of that importance and grandeur to which by independence we shall arrive. Whatever motives may ostensibly connect an alliance between two nations, the real cause of union lies not so much in principles of generosity, as in a reciprocal interest. This foundation is the real, this the firmest bond of national friendships. The French are certainly the most able politicians in Europe. From their known superiority, they are doubly watched; and as they increase their vigilance to the affairs and interests of their people. Upon the first dawn of a firm and uniform resistance to and resentment against Great-Britain, they saw the vast

commercial emoluments which must result to them as allies of an independent America. Their young monarch, under resolutions which flowed from an high sense of the rights of mankind, the maintenance of which reflects the only real glory on crowned heads, stretched forth the saving arm of friendship, claimed the protection of an infant empire as his peculiar glory, and chose the independence of America as the event which was to immortalise him. The prophetic spirit of policy saw, that to assist us, and by assisting engage our gratitude, was their interest; the passion for doing good was that which, void of the calculations of policy, actuated their monarch, and determined him to assist at all hazards a people whose confidence he had gained, against a nation whose low boast it hath been to do enormities with impunity. This restive spirit, the disturber of the repose of Europe, he hath curbed to the most mortifying restrictions; and limiting by a superior navy the latitude of their marine enterprises, hath given a confidence to commerce, of which, from the insults of these lordlings, she was destitute. From these prosperous foreign connections and interest, with fresh pleasure we may draw in our observations to objects, in which as Americans, particularly as citizens of Maryland, we are more immediately and intimately interested. The allied army, under the auspices of our great commander in chief, in Virginia, exhibits a prospect full of the most favourable impressions, and auguring the happiest issue to America.

Lord Cornwallis, that irresistible wanderer, hath at length periodicated his rambles, in the mode we could most have wished, and in the scene of his humanity, where the feelings of state will be fully gratified. Led by his evil genius and prompted by that distraction and insatiation incident to the schemes of tyranny, we have seen his lordship sinking by evasions before the sword of opposition, and moving in the measure of Burgoyne, trapped with a fine army in the theatre of his victories; in the possession of that object of his military adventures, which, like an ignis fatuus, hath lured and danced him into an inextricable difficulty. *Natura ferax, usqueque maximum bonum in celeritate putabat.* The catastrophe of this living military drama, may be in future to some American the groundwork of a farce; and when time, that candid and most faithful knight, shall have burst the chains of that spell and fascination which at present preclude a just calculation of their losses when a sensibility of their misfortunes becomes one of the most striking, though not most mortifying, characteristic of the British nation, the tale of Lord Cornwallis, like that of a Richard, may afford to some native genius the fable of an historic tragedy!

A REPUBLICAN.  
Cambridge, October 15, 1781.

• Sal. Bel. Cat.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.  
Head-quarters, Continental-village, Oct. 4. 1781.

S I R,  
ENCLOSED I have the honour to present your Excellency a letter from major Tallma ge of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with my congratulations on the success of the American arms, in the reduction of fort Slongo on Long-Island, the morning of the 3d instant.

The address and gallantry exhibited by major Tallmudge in planning the enterprise, and by major Tiescott and the officers and men under his command in the execution of it, do them much honour. It is said a considerable number of arms were taken in the fort.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
W. HEATH.  
His Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esq;  
president of congress.

Compo-point, October 3, 1781.

Dear general,  
I AM happy in having occasion to congratulate you on the success of the enterprise against fort Slongo, on Long-Island. After making many attempts to embark, and being prevented by bad weather, last evening at eight o'clock, I ordered 50 men from captain Richards's company of the Connecticut line, and 50 more from captain Edgar's dismounted dragoons, to embark at this place. The smallness of the garrison at Slongo, and the difficulty of procuring boats, making it unnecessary to employ but a part of my detachment in this ser-

vice, at the request of major Trescott, he was honoured with the command. Having obtained several very accurate draughts of this post, and even the places where the sentinels stood, I made every disposition for the attack, previous to the embarkation of the troops. I have enclosed a copy of my orders to major Trescott, which he has most faithfully executed, and his return of prisoners, &c. &c. It becomes necessary for me to observe, that for the execution of this service, capt. Edgar's dismounted dragoons were ordered to surprise the garrison and carry the works, while capt. Richards with his company were to surround the fort, and prevent the garrison from escaping. Lieut. Rogers of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with ten chosen men, was appointed to lead the attack against the fort, followed by major Trescott and capt. Edgar with the remainder of the dismounted dragoons, the rear of which, was brought up by cornet Pikey, capt. Richards, lieut. Holt, and ensign Pinto were disposed of as above observed, to surround the garrison. The attack commenced at three o'clock this morning, and was conducted with great good order, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions of capt. Richards and his officers, some of the garrison jumped over the works and escaped. Major Trescott speaks highly of all the officers and soldiers under his command, as well as of the boatmen employed on this service. It was fortunate for major Vanalstine, who commanded the garrison, that he was absent at New-York.

It gives me peculiar satisfaction that I have occasion to report, not a man killed of our detachment, and but one wounded. After the troops have refreshed themselves, I shall forward the prisoners, together with the standard of the garrison to headquarters. The plunder that was brought off from the garrison, I presume may be divided among the troops and boatmen, who were on the expedition. The piece of brass artillery I shall annex to my command for the present.

Some of our baggage being left at Fairfield, and other reasons of a private nature, which I shall soon communicate, have induced me to march the detachment to Fairfield, from whence I shall write you again to-morrow. I am, my dear general, with every sentiment of esteem, your most obedient servant,

BEN. TALLMADGE, maj. ad reg. L. D.  
Major-general Heath.

Return of prisoners, ordnance, military stores, &c.  
taken in fort Slango, October 3, 1781.

Prisoners, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file.

Ordnance, 1 three-pounder (brass) complete, brought off; 2 four pounders, double fortified, (iron) destroyed; 10 cases shot three-pounders; 32 do. three-pounders; 24 blank cartridges, three-pounders; 40 dozen of musquet cartridges.

A considerable quantity of English goods and cloathing were taken in the fort and brought off.

LEM. TRESCOTT, maj. 9th Mass. reg.

N. B. Two of the enemy were killed within their works, and two mortally wounded and left.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

OB. 16. Yesterday morning arrived here the privateer Fair American, captain Eldridge, from a cruise, and brought with her the following vessels: Sloop Polly, belonging to this port, laden with flour, bound to Cape François, taken by British cruisers, but retaken by captain Eldridge; brigs King George, Anne, and Nancy, from London; and brig York, from Newry. These last 4 vessels sailed from England about 12 weeks since, in company with near 90 sail more, 25 of which were bound to Charles-town and the remainder to New-York, about 40 sail of which captain Eldridge saw, on Saturday last, go into Sandy Hook. The prizes will prove very valuable, as their cargoes consist of a variety of articles, such as cheese, butter, porter, beer, flour, ironmongery, dry goods, &c.

A ship of 12 guns, from London, belonging to the above mentioned fleet, was a few days ago carried into Egg-Harbour, she is laden with articles similar to the other prizes, the loss of which will be greatly felt by the enemy.

About two weeks ago one of the above prizes spoke with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, in the windward passage, which had suffered very much in a hard gale of wind. Thirty sail of this fleet were stranded on what is called the Keys, and one of the convoy, a 90 gun ship, was among the number. This information was given by the people of the Anne to captain Eldridge.

ANNAPOLIS, October 25.

On Saturday evening last an express boat arrived in this port, with a letter from the count de Grasse to his Excellency the governor of this state, of which the following is a translation:

La Ville de Paris, Oct. 19, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to thank your Excellency for the intelligence which you have been pleased to communicate. I have just desired general Washington to send me back my troops, of which probably he will no longer stand in need, as lord Cornwallis has surrendered, which perhaps you will not have heard before this reaches you; as soon as they are embarked I shall quit the bay of Chesapeake, and I will endeavour still to contribute to the welfare of the United States, in stopping if I can Sir Henry Clinton.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful attachment, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
DE GRASSE.

His Excellency Governor LEE.

This great and important intelligence was immediately announced by the joyful acclamations of the people, and soon after by the firing of the artillery, &c.

On Monday afternoon a feu de joye was fired by the artillery and select militia, and in the evening the town was beautifully illuminated.

By an officer who left the allied army on the 20th instant, we are favoured with the following narrative of their operations against, and the reduction of, the British posts at York and Gloucester.

On the 6th instant in the evening, the allied army began to break ground, within about 700 yards of the enemy's lines, and by their uncommon exertions, a parallel of at least a mile's extent was so far completed by day-light, as to afford a sufficient cover for the men. The darkness of thenight, or some other cause, prevented the enemy from discovering our fatigue parties, and therefore the work was effected without loss. On the evening of the 9th, a battery was opened on our extreme left, and before the evening of the 10th we began to cannonade and bombard the enemy from upwards of 60 pieces of heavy ordnance and mortars. Our fire was now so superior to that of the besieged, that they were obliged to mask their artillery during the day; in the night, they annoyed us in some measure with their howitzers, but their cannonade was then very feeble and harmless. On the night of the 12th our second parallel was commenced, but was not completed till the morning of the 15th, the reduction of two redoubts on the enemy's left being essential to this work. On the evening of the 14th, the French grenadiers, commanded by the baron Viomenet, and the American light troops, under the command of the marquis la Fayette, at a signal given, attacked and took by storm the above mentioned redoubts, which were defended by upwards of 150 men, all of whom were either killed or taken. Our loss was about 100 killed and wounded. The wise disposition of the commanding officers, the gallantry and address of the other officers and soldiers, was so conspicuous on this occasion, as to obtain the warmest acknowledgments from the commander in chief. On the 16th, at the dawn of day, colonel Abercrombie, with 8 companies of light troops, attempted our lines in two places, and succeeded so far as to get into two of our unfinished batteries, and spike a few pieces of cannon, but was soon repulsed with a loss, more than equal either to the brilliancy or usefulness of the sortie. On the morning of the 17th, our batteries on our 2d parallel being complete, we commenced a furious cannonade and bombardment on the enemy's works, from 70 pieces of cannon and mortars, and at not more than 250 yards distance. Our operations had now become so serious to the besieged, that lord Cornwallis was induced to beat a parley, and to request a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours; that commissioners might be appointed by both parties to treat on the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. The commander in chief would not grant the prayer of the flag in its full extent; he would only consent to a cessation of hostilities for two hours, and then only on the express condition that his lordship should digest his proposition on paper. This was assented to on the part of the enemy, and proposals came from his lordship, that he would agree to a surrender, in case the British troops were admitted to go to Great-Britain, and the Germans to Germany, there to remain until exchanged, and not to act against America or her allies; he expected the honours of war, and wished the refugees might be sheltered from punishment. General Washington rejected his proposal in every part, and sent him the terms which could only be admitted, and which, after some hesitation, were received by his lordship. In answer to the article in favour of the refugees, his Excellency informed his lordship, that it was a subject only proper for civil discussion, and he readily waved it, leaving his good friends to the justice of their country.

On the 18th, commissioners were appointed to adjust the etiquette of the capitulation. The viscount de Noailles, and lieutenant-general Laurence, aid de camp to the commander in chief, on the part of

the allied army, and colonel Dundas and major Ross, aid de camp to lord Cornwallis, on that of the enemy. On the 19th, about one o'clock, the articles of capitulation were signed and interchanged, and about two o'clock, p. m. the British garrison of York, led on by general O'Hara (lord Cornwallis being indisposed) were conducted by general Lincoln through the combined army, drawn up in two lines, to a field, where having grounded their arms and stripped off their accoutrements, they were reconducted through the line, and committed to the care of a guard, at the same time and in the same manner the garrison of Gloucester was surrendered to the command of the duke de Lauzun. Previous to this, a detachment of French and one of American troops took possession of the enemy's hornworks, and planted on the epaulements the standards of the two nations. The brilliant appearance of the allied army, the joy which diffused itself from rank to rank, contrasted with the mortification, the despondence, and unforderly behaviour, of the British troops, formed one of the most pleasing prospects a patriot can behold, or even his fancy depict.

In justice to the brave, the unfortunate garrison of Charles-town, the terms imposed on them were made the basis of the present capitulation, and on their worthy general was conferred the supreme delight of giving laws to those men, who had treated him with the insolence of conquerors. As the officer who gives us this narrative does it from memory, he cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate as to the particulars of the capitulation, but can vouch for its being right in the whole.—The garrisons are prisoners of war, to be disposed of in America at our option; to march out with eased colours, and to play no French or American tune. All plundered property to be restored to its owners; private baggage secured to the officers, and private property to British merchants and traders, the continent having the right of pre-emption.

No returns had been handed in, but from the accounts of the British officers, we have between 5 and 6000 prisoners, including sick and wounded. Their military stores were trifling; their commissary stores does not exceed 600 barrels of pork and about 1000 barrels of bread and flour. Near 100 vessels, with their sailors and marines, have fallen into the hands of the French fleet under the capitulation. The enemy's loss during the siege they allow to be very considerable; the loss of the allied army does not exceed 300 killed and wounded, a small proportion of whom are officers.

Never was a plan more wisely concerted, or more happily and vigorously executed, than the present. The wisdom, perseverance, and military talents of our illustrious commander, shone with superior lustre on this occasion, and it possible must increase the love and veneration of his countrymen. The well concerted and animated support of the count de Grasse, was essentially conducive to the completion of this glorious event, and deserves the warmest thanks of his own country, and the grateful plaudit of every American.

The exertions of the count de Rochambeau, and all the officers and soldiers of the French army, can never be excelled, and only equalled by their American friends, who glowed with the laudable ambition of imitating the achievements of the finest body of men in the world. The only contention which subsisted during the siege between the troops of the two nations, was the glorious one of excelling each other in operations against the common enemy, and in doing justice to each other's merit. An army, thus cemented by affection, created by a union of interest and the intercourse of good offices, and animated by an attachment to the rights of mankind, could not fail of triumphing over a body of troops, enlisted under the banners of despotism, and led on by the hopes of plunder; who, made insolent by partial victories, gave a loose to the greatest licentiousness and brutality, that ever disgraced a disciplined corps. The expiring groans of thousands of slaves who fled to lord Cornwallis for protection, and whom he inhumanly starved, he ascended to the throne of Almighty Justice, and must bring down vengeance on his guilty head. It is sincerely to be wished, for the sake of humanity, that his lordship had made a more obstinate defence, that the allied army, obliged to storm his works, might have offered up him and his troops as a sacrifice to the violated rites of humanity!

Archibald Job, Benjamin Brevard, William Rowland, and Samuel Miller, Esquires, are elected delegates for Cecil county in the ensuing general assembly.

Tabot county, Sept. 26, 1781.

WANTED, as an overlooker this fall, a person who will take charge of several plantations, all of which lay contiguous to each other. Any person who can be well recommended will receive a handsome salary for his trouble.

3 X

EDWARD LLOYD.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1781.

October 20, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for specie, or new bills of credit (commonly called red money) at their actual value at the time of payment,

A VERY valuable tract of land, lying in the forest of Prince-George's county, adjoining to the brick church, about five miles from Upper-Marlborough, the same distance from Queen-Anne, and ten miles from Bladensburg. This tract contains about four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one third at least of which is as rich and valuable meadow ground as any in the state of Maryland, being situated on that well known branch called Cottingham, the greatest part of which is already cleared and fit for the sith. The quality of the up-land is also very fine, and inferior to none in that part of the country, lays level, well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of wood with care to support the plantation. Building timber is wanting, and the houses on the place but indifferent. There are two apple orchards very good, and many other fruit trees of different kinds. The plantation is at present well fenced and in good repair. Also the crop of corn made on the plantation this year, amounting to upwards of three hundred barrels, some oats, cider, and cider casks, &c. Credit will be given for the greatest part, on the whole of the purchase money if required, or giving bond on interest with security. The title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given by

JOSEPH SIM.

To be sold at public vendue, on the 8th day of November next, for ready money only, gold or silver, or the late emission commonly called red money,

THAT well known STORE and LOT belonging to the subscriber, on the dock in the city of Annapolis. A good title will be given the purchaser, by

L. JACQUES.

N. B. Any person on application to Mr. Dowson may see the premises and know the particulars.

Fork of Gunpowder, Baltimore county, October 16, 1781.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 31st day of October, at the house where the subscriber lives,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, among which are several excellent spinners; also stock of all kinds, and sundry plantation utensils, the property of Walter Dulany, late of the city of Annapolis, Esq; deceased.

The above effects are sold for the sole purpose of paying off long standing debts, so that no credit can possibly be given, and nothing but specie received.

The creditors of Walter Dulany (late of the city of Annapolis, Esq; deceased) are hereby requested to send in their accounts properly authenticated, as speedily as possible, to

GEORGE FITZBUCH,

administrator de bonis non of Walter Dulany.

Annapolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JE-LUIS BARR, to be sold on reasonable terms, by

JAMES MURRAY.

CASH given at the printing-office for empty PHIALS.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Annapolis in August last, a dark bay horse, about 13 hands high, 6 years old, trots and canters, has a remarkable scar on his right buttock near his tail, no perceivable brand. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.

VACHEL STEVENS.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Nichols, near Chaptico, taken up as a stray, a white horse, supposed to be about 14 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus 4, bob tail, his mane cut off. The owner may have him again on proving property any paying charges. 10/16

THERE are at the plantation of Elizabeth Hood, on the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, two small frayed steers, they appear to be about 3 years old, one a brindle and the other a brown with a small white stripe on his back, and his two hind feet white, they both are marked, but cannot be ascertained. Their owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 10/16 w3

September 16, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called DICK UNGLE; he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fit and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a sensible artful fellow, very complaisant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 50 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

RICHARD GRASON.

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the war: part of Mansell's United Friendship, 359 acres: part of Mansell's Purchase, 1400 acres: The Scheme, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor-Forest, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called Forest-land; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 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 between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. Resolution, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Bush-creek, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 15

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be first, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election. 6 w 2

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September 20.  
**WHEREAS** sundry persons make a daily practice of sending carts to take wood from the subscribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and trespass thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking off said lands any wood whatsoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to suffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS,  
B. OGLE,  
W. THOMAS,  
JACOB LUSBY.

2

**TAKEN** up as a stray, by John Cross, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 23 hands and a half high, she appears to be old and crest fallen, has a small star on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock S. She came to the plantation about the middle of February last. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED,  
**THE** dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, and several lots in London-town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

**AGREEABLE** to law will be sold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 23th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if not sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander, of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

**THE** following are a list of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 20 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 1333 1/2 dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 642 inclusive, for 666 1/2 dollars each, also 2 state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for £. 100 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Annapolis, September 25, 1781.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK; he is much pitted with the small pox, and says he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS HAWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Samuel Amery, living in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a light gray (or white) gelding, 23 hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder S. A. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

**THERE** is at the plantation of John Ashton, living on Patuxent, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, having a white star on his face, branded E, about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1781.

**RAN** away from the subscriber the 8th instant, a negro lad named JACOB, of a yellow complexion, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on a country cotton shirt, and a wolles jacket and breeches much worn. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber, living near the head of South river in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive six dollars (specie) reward.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

**PURSUANT** to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgers, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Cain, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners, JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

**THE** inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Conica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly.

**TAKEN** up in August last, on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a small boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

EASOM EDMONDS.

**WHOEVER** is disposed to employ a tutor for a genteel private family, or for a compact neighbourhood, under liberal patronage, may hear of one at the printing-office in Annapolis.