

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 3, 1779.

L O N D O N, May 10.



Since our disputes with America, and our quarrel with France, were not sufficient to employ us, divisions are encreasing rapidly at home, and may, perhaps, terminate seriously. In a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Salisbury, is the following paragraph:

"The Irish will not wear your cloaths, nor drink your drink, nor have any thing to do with Great-Britain, except the fair sex, an old friend, and your king's picture, in gold, silver, or copper; such are the resolutions through this kingdom, in return for your reducing us, by ruining our trade, to bankruptcy."

May 13. On Tuesday a patent passed the great seal, containing a grant to Francis North, Esq; son of lord North, of the office of one of the five under searchers in the port of London, in the room of Francis Schutz, Esq; deceased.

Extract of a letter from Winchester, May 8.

"On Monday night a large body of French prisoners, confined in the king's house here, found means to let themselves down into a vault in the north wing, from whence they cut a hole through the foundation of the building, and undermined the ground for some distance; and had it not been for an accident, occasioned by their eagerness in getting out, in which a boy's arm was broke, and whose sudden cries instantly alarmed the sentinels, it is supposed some hundreds would have got off undiscovered; but owing to the above, only eleven made their escape."

A correspondent observes, that the ministry seem determined to use every method in their power to oppress the subject; taxes have already been laid on all the necessaries as well as conveniences of life (as was supposed) yet the minister, or his friend's fertile brain, has found out one more—a tax on all hired horses; and notwithstanding their expectations, in all probability it will turn out but of very little consequence to the revenue, as sufficient taxes have already, with and without the authority of parliament, rendered travelling very expensive; for instance, a turnpike is sure to tax the traveller every ten miles at least in all parts of England.

June 3. The post-horse bill, like many other wise schemes of ways and means, it is expected will run away with the drivers, and be of no use to the owner.

The Dutch are really offended at our late angry memorial, and will not give sir Joseph Yorke the least information as to the tendency of their argument.

As the friends of government give out, that the American refugees have been the cause of the continuance of the war in America, by their mistaken information of the loyalty of the inhabitants in that vast and extended empire; it is high time surely those people, who have been received here with the most generous friendship, should openly and candidly avow the motives and ground of their conduct to their great benefactors of this kingdom, and not suffer us to be duped by idle tales of deceitful information, which must ultimately lead both to the destruction of the American empire, as well as that of Great-Britain.

In case of a secession of the war in America, a correspondent asks, What is to become of the people and provinces who have put themselves under the protection of this government, upon the faith of the proclamation of the commissioners?

General Burgoyne declared on Tuesday in the house of commons, that he should close his evidence on Thursday (this day); lord George Germain will therefore examine his witnesses the beginning of the next week.

This morning an express arrived from Falmouth, with advice that last Monday a large fleet of ships passed by there, which they supposed to be admiral Arbuthnot and admiral Buxby, with the fleet for New-York, &c. under their convoy; and that the whole fleet were out of sight by four o'clock in the afternoon.

If Spain should join France in hostilities against this country, our troops and fleet must be recalled from America, and the additional number of seamen to man our fleet would be, upon the most moderate computation, upwards of four thousand men.

June 5. Yesterday some dispatches were received at lord George Germain's office from the governor of Jamaica, brought over by his majesty's sloop of war the Marsden, capt: Blandell, which is arrived at Portsmouth.

A great number of men are employed at Toulon to make salines, of which there are an immense quantity, supposed to be preparing for the siege of Minorca. General Murray has razed every house within gun-shot of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, where a great number of French prisoners are confined; which he wishes to get rid of by exchange: Every thing in the South of France indicates an attack on Minorca.

The Spaniards have discovered a new silver mine in Mexico, of such amazing richness, that it promises to deluge Europe with silver, some accounts say, that it will lessen the value of that metal one-half.

The following is a copy of a letter from Waterford, dated May 25; received by yesterday's mail from Ireland.

"Sunday last a four independent companies of this city marched with their usual regularity to church, after which they returned to the exchange, where they determined to send a deputation from each company to the commanding officer at the barracks, to know whether, if an enemy landed, he would take them under his command, and allow them to do duty, in proportion to their numbers, as a regular battalion; he answered he would transmit their request to the general, commanding in the province of Munster, and would

inform them of his determination as soon as ever he received it.

"No answer has been as yet received; as it is supposed the general has sent the request up to the lord lieutenant to have his advice in the business. The delay makes the people uneasy, and has given birth to many disagreeable stories, not much in favour of government. I wish for my own part, and the peace of the kingdom in general, that no dispute may arise from this business."

Yesterday morning lords North and Weymouth waited on his majesty at the queen's house, with dispatches received the preceding evening from Madrid, which were supposed to be of a very serious import, as their lordships did not leave the king till after twelve o'clock.

It is certainly a fact, that lord North, owing to the declining state of his health, which the anxiety of business has brought upon him, has repeatedly, within these six months, dropped hints of his wish to retire; but affairs are in such a critical situation, more especially in the noble lord's province of finance, that the answer always is, he cannot be spared.

Extract of a letter from Carrickfergus, May 21.

"This day two large French privateers or frigates appeared off here, and made preparations for landing; on which the people took to their arms, being determined to defend the place. The alarm being given they flocked from all parts to our assistance, and an express was sent to Londonderry for some troops which lay there, to march immediately. The French, finding our numbers encrease, thought us too powerful for them, and therefore returned to their vessels. We fired at them with our small arms, but they were got out of our reach. We expect some troops here from Londonderry in two or three days, and; till they come, the inhabitants will keep under arms; for as the French vessels lie at anchor off here, we imagine that they are waiting for an additional force to renew their attempt."

B O S T O N, August 9.

Extract of a letter from the honourable brigadier-general Lovell, to the honourable Jeremiah Powell, Esq; president of the honourable council of this state, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28, 1779.

S I R,

"The army under my command having arrived in Penobscot river on the 25th inst. I the same evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind springing up very strong, I was obliged to desist, lest the first division might suffer before they could be supported by the second.

"On the twenty-sixth I took possession, with the marines, supported by general Wadsworth's division, of an island in the harbour, beat them off, took four pieces of artillery and some ammunition. The worthy major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned, by the sinking of a boat, by a chance shot from the enemy.

"The twenty-seventh we erected a battery on the island, planted two eighteen pounders, one twelve, and one howitzer.

"This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a peninsula, which is one hundred feet high and almost perpendicular, very thickly covered with bushes and trees.—The men advanced the precipice with alacrity, and after a very smart conflict we put them to the rout—they left in the woods a number killed and wounded; and we took a few prisoners—our loss is about thirty killed and wounded—we are within one hundred rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground—I hope soon to have the satisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army—you will excuse my not being more particular, as you may judge my situation."

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction on board the ordnance brig Samuel, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29, 1779.

"We arrived here on Sunday, and have been busily employed ever since—the enemy are much the same for strength as we heard in Boston—after reconnoitering, we could find no place to land on to advantage, but directly under a wood which they had lined with musketry. We attempted to land about four hundred men. Monday afternoon a thick fog setting in, orders were sent for them to retire, but they had got so near the shore, that the enemy made a brisk fire upon them, and killed one Indian. The next day the marines attacked an island, where the enemy had a battery of two guns; they were commanded by capt. Welsh, of the Warren. I sent one field piece to support them; they landed under cover of three vessels. The enemy quitted it with precipitation, left their colours flying, and four pieces of cannon, two of them not mounted. We immediately built a battery there, and mounted two eighteen and one twelve pounder. This island is directly opposite the enemy, and commands the mouth of the harbour. The afternoon it was determined to land next morning, with our whole force; we landed in three divisions, the marines on the right, colonel Mitchell on the left, and colonel McCabb the volunteers, and my corps, in the centre. The land being so steep, and full of wood that our cannon could not mount, I landed with my small arms the whole force, under cover of two ships and three brigs, which drew near the shore, and kept up a constant fire into the woods, until we began to land. The enemy's greatest strength lay upon our right (where the marines landed) they had three hundred in the woods. As soon as they had landed, they were bravely attacked. The enemy right landed, they were bravely attacked. The enemy had the most advantageous piece of ever saw; it is a bank above three hundred feet high, and so steep that

no person can get up it but by pulling up himself by bushes and trees, with which it is covered—in less than twenty minutes the enemy gave way, and we pursued them. They left twelve dead on the spot, eight wounded, and about ten prisoners. We loit about thirty-five killed and wounded. We took possession of a height near their fort, and are now building a battery to play upon them. I expect to get two eighteen pounders, one twelve, two four, and a howitz, on shore this day. I am in hopes that if the ships go into the harbour this day (as it is said they will) and take their ships, we shall have an easy conquest. In the afternoon we took another battery of three six pounders, which they abandoned, and went into their fortresses."

We have advice from Providence, that on Wednesday evening last, a party went over to Rhode-Island, and took their picket guard, which consisted of eleven. They report, that on Tuesday last a shallop arrived there from the eastward, with an account that three of the British ships at Penobscot were taken, one sunk, and that the whole garrison had surrendered prisoners.

Extract of a letter from capt. M'Laime, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29th.

"Yesterday four o'clock P. M. we landed under cover of five armed vessels, and gained ground with the loss of about ten killed and twenty wounded; none but the hand of God could have covered our heads, or they must have killed hundreds, the place being a high eminence of rocks—our men and officers behaved with uncommon courage, and had the thanks of the general.—They are in high spirits. We have opened a battery on an island in their front, and are erecting three others in their rear. And I hope the next news from me will be the surrender of the whole fleet and army, as we have them hemmed in on all sides, and they are at half allowance. I counted eight of the enemy dead; we took some prisoners; one tory killed; we have recovered two batteries and eight pieces of cannon, and sundry other articles.—Capt. Waver's company are all well, except Randall.—We have lost major Littlefield.

T R E N T O N, August 11.

On the 30th ult. eight of the enemy's cavalry were taken near Tarrytown, by a small party from the continental army; three of the horsemen, who were formerly in the American service, and had deserted to the enemy, after surrendering themselves, attempted to escape, but being fired upon, and otherwise pretty roughly handled, they were subdued, and brought in prisoners, with the other five. A few days before, 16 British soldiers were also made prisoners near the same place.

Advices from the North river mention, that the enemy are very busy, throwing up works and fortifying on New-York-Island, at or near Hoorn's Hook, within seven miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately sent out of New-York, a number of whig families; impressed all the carmen and other persons, to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed vessels; and that they have drawn a line of ships across the Narrows; in consequence, it is said, of their fearful apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confusion and consternation.

Sunday morning last, two companies of the six months men, raised for the defence of the frontiers of this state, one from Gloucester, the other from Salem; marched from this place for Elizabeth-Town, to join their regiment.

P H I L A D E L P H I A August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Philadelphia—the last of May, 1779.

"Lord Cornwallis, lord Howe, general Howe, general Grey, colonel Montrossor, and capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, have declared their opinions, in the most positive terms, in parliament, that a conquest of the United States of America is impracticable: you will recollect, Sir, that general Burgoyne had given a similar opinion soon after his return from your country. We are informed, that before parliament rises, John Maxwell, Esq; Joseph Galloway, Esq; Andrew Allen, Esq; John Patterson, Theophilus Morris, Enoch Story, and Jabez Fisher, are to be produced by administration to prove the contrary.—You, and those in Pennsylvania, who know all the characters, will determine justly, which set is likely to be the most competent judges—the determination by a corrupt and intemperate ministry will probably be in favour of the latter, because it will please their matter, and keep themselves a little longer in power."

The following letters were found on board of the packet from Falmouth to New York, taken by capt. Taylor, in a ten gun boat. The packet mounted fourteen guns, and was well manned.

Dear Sir, Falmouth, June 6, 1779.

I will endeavour to scribble you to read if you can. I've been confined 12 weeks to my chamber with the gout in my right arm.

By Dr. Walpole I sent you two single Gloucester cheeses, one for my son in law Garry, five magazines, and all the subsequent newspapers. He failed this day fortnight, may he arrive late. What further commands have you, I shall always execute them with pleasure. send me no more Jamaica rum but good New-York, if you please about two gallons.

The Jamaica fleet (24 sail) with their convoy, got in here this day fortnight: had they four hours more been at sea they had all been taken by the French fleet of 30 sail of the line, which came so far as the Lizard to them; but so miles from hence we have two

but few 18 pounders in either. We've a regiment of militia (450 men) in town, 100 invalids in garrison at our cattle, the other is the north entrance a mile over. No change in the ministry though twice attempted upon, whom pray God send halters and axes. Oh! Old England, you can bleed no longer: in twenty years we shall be a province to some great power: this is my creed.

Mr. Miller, of the London Evening Post, hath been very free with your character, too much so two months ago. He's ever abusive.

A ship three weeks since from New-York reported a decisive engagement had been between Byron and d'Estaing who was beaten; it proves a falsity, government having no account as yet. Six times I've dropt my pen. I am in daily expectation of a New-York packet, because Dr. Waipole was the last from thence who failed Whitunday, this day fortnight. I am impatient to hear of my American friends. He carried the defeat of the French against Jerrey, with their loss of 3 frigates, &c. for which reason you can have but two papers now enclosed: the *Exeter paper* is the best news I can send you for many reasons I will give in my next. Oh! my gouty hand. Our blessings and services you know where to bestow.

Yours sincerely,
EDW. RUSSEL.

Mr. James Rivington,
king's printer in New-York.

Dear Sir,
I received yours of the 5th of May per captain Dillon's packet, so short not worth my thanks. You upbraided me with neglect which I never deserved. I have done your business and neglected my own.

He Offerly East-Indiaman, captain Rogers, (per this day's news, 14th June 79) is taken off the Cape of Good Hope, value 200,000 pounds, by two French privateers. Peace finally concluded between the emperor and the king of Prussia. Our service to good Mrs. Kington.

Your most humble servant,
EDW. RUSSEL.

Falmouth, June 14, 1779.

Don't send so many news papers, two or three of the last will do, or a materially one. Oh! poor Byron will be nab'd; ten thousand men in 40 transports are gone to d'staining, with six of the line and five frigates their convoy—Now for Jamaica, Barbados, &c. &c. And this day's paper says your congress hath voted four millions sterling, which will be cheerfully raised, so you are out that this summer will finish the rebellion.

Mr. James Rivington,
king's printer in New-York.

Extra of a letter from Boston, dated August 12, 1779.

Captain Manly has taken a new frigate, private property, built in Nova-Scotia, was going from Halifax to New York for her complement of men and guns. She had 14 guns on board, and was proceeding to York for 18 more. It is said she had only 12 men before the mast. She has arrived at Newbury-Port.

The ships Providence, Ranger, and Queen of France; have fallen in with 60 sail of West-Indiamen, and taken a number; two have been spoken with.

Extra of a letter from a capital box in Nantes, June 13, 1779.

We have certain news from Spain, that the Spanish Squadron, consisting of 32 ships of the line, is now at sea. Spain has at length declared herself. The Spanish ambassador has retired from the court of London. It is generally believed, that Spain is going to lay siege to Gibraltar, whilst the prince of Condé, with 30 battalions and 20 squadrons of horse, having under him M. de Maillebois, lieutenant-general, is to make that of Minorca. From St. Malo to Havre, there lay 300 transport vessels, and 50,000 men of regular troops, ready to embark, so that if the English forces venture too far from their coast, the French will be soon in England.

We already reckon forty frigates, vessels of war, cutters and armed vessels belonging to the king of England, which have been taken or destroyed since the beginning of hostilities. France, on the contrary, has only lost in all nine or ten, frigates, sloops or armed vessels, and one man of war burned by accident in the port of Brest. The frigates which we have lost are of the smallest size and old, carrying eight pounders. It is reported that Arbuthnot is not yet sailed, from whence it is supposed that the three or four thousand new recruits, which England intended to send to the assistance of Clinton at New-York, will arrive too late to undertake any thing. It is likewise apprehended that if England hears of the sailing of the Cadix fleet before Arbuthnot leaves the channel, she will countermand the troops that are on board. We are also assured that England is yet deficient 2000 sailors to man her principal fleet.

The Spaniards have at the Havana 12 sail of the line ready for sea, and 10,000 men. We have also at Martinique 16 men of war and 8000 men. M. la Motte Piquet is on his way with 5 sail of the line and 6000 men. M. de Vaudruil has with him two men of war, he is also to be in the West-Indies. Our grand fleet, under the command of vice-admiral d'Orvilliers, consists of 33 sail of the line, 9 frigates 6 corvettes, and 3 fire-ships. They are working at Brest, to build and repair another squadron of twelve men of war. Before the expiration of the present year, we shall have at sea eighty men of war, and fifty frigates, completely fitted and manned. Such is the state of the navy of France.

Extra of a letter from Cadix, dated July 3, 1779.

The king's manifesto, you will see in the gazette, declaring England our enemies, and prohibiting all commerce and communication with Great Britain; an edict hath been published making it death. We think the war will be of short duration; as the English are not in a situation to cope with our united forces, and must solicit a peace.

Extra of a letter dated Head-Quarters, Tioga, August 15th, 1779.

On the 11th instant we arrived at Tioga without damage or opposition. I will not attempt a description of the country between this and Wyoming, lest you should suppose it impossible for an army to move with such rapidity through it. Every difficulty that mountains, swamps and defiles could throw in our way we encountered; and notwithstanding the many dangerous situations we were placed in, not an Indian ever presented himself to our view.

On our way up, colonel Proctor, who commanded the fleet of batteaux, landed a few men and burnt a town called New-Kittanning, about fifteen miles below this. On a rock before the town the Indians had painted a face, one half red and the other black, emblematical of their dark and bloody method of prosecuting war.

On the night of the 12 inst. the whole army moved from this place to Chemung, in order to surprize a number of Indians that lay there: about day-break we arrived, but they having previous intelligence of our march evacuated the town, and retired to a height several miles back. The town was set on fire, and the light-infantry ordered to move forward; some distance from the town the Indians fired on them, fifteen fell, six killed and nine wounded, among the latter captain Carbury and adjutant Hulton of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment. Our men, without being the least staggered, returned the fire, and instantly charged them with fixed bayonets. General Hand led on the charge with that intrepid firmness which never fails of success. The Indians not willing to wait the approach of our bayonets, fled with precipitation. What loss they sustained we have not been able to ascertain. I believe it very trifling.

A party was sent over the Cayuga branch to cut down a large field of corn opposite to Chemung. A few Indians having crept up near the field fired upon them, killed one man and wounded five, so that our whole loss amounted to seven killed and fourteen wounded.

After we had completed the destruction of the corn, the army retired immediately back to Tioga. Perhaps a greater and more difficult march never was performed; in 24 hours we marched at least 40 miles through a wild and mountainous country. During the whole of this time general Sullivan, with the most unwearied diligence, attended to every part of his army, practising every stratagem of war to effect a complete surprize, and would in all probability have succeeded had not the distance been so great. Notwithstanding the general's ill state of health, he has in every instance exerted himself in a most surprising manner, and plainly shewn that nothing but his industry could have put this army so soon in motion. What we are to expect from his activity and enterprise some future time must unfold.

Extra of a letter from major general Lincoln, to the president of congress, dated Charleston, July 9, 1779.

S I R,

I have the honour to inform congress, that the enemy have evacuated their posts at Stono-Ferry on the main, and retreated from John's-Island to St. Helena, Port-Royal and Savannah. It is said they have sent their sick to St. Augustine.

Colonel Twiggs with a body of Georgia militia, attacked near Ogechee on the 26th ultimo, forty-seven British troops, commanded by capt. Muller and two subs, killed the captain and three privates, wounded one lieutenant and 12 privates, (four mortally) and made the remainder prisoners, except two. It is said, that not more than thirty-two of the militia were engaged.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Aug. 26. Yesterday was sent into this port by the privateer schooner Mars, captain Taylor, the brig Polly, captain Atkinson, from London, loaded with flour, and consigned to Malcolm and George Ross, in New-York.

The same day was sent in by the brig Holker, captain Geddes, a privateer sloop from New-York, late commanded by captain Hunt—she has some dry goods on board.

Aug. 31. The following is an inventory of the cargo of the prize snow Diana, from London, bound to New-York, taken by the Holker, captain Geddes, and arrived here last Sunday afternoon.—80 iron cannon, 5, 3, 4, and 6 pounders, with carriages and all other materials complete; 60 swivels, 10 colorns, 3 pounders, 6 cannonade 12 pounders, and 7 m. round and bar shot, 155 half barrels powder, 35 boxes, 26 casks, 10 hogheads, 4 casks, 11 bundles, 1 sheet of lead, 2 bales, 55 coils of cordage, and 3 punchions of naval stores for Goodrich. 31 boxes, 27 chests, 74 casks, 6 hogheads, 22 casks, 16 trunks, 24 bales, 7 bundles, 6 baskets, 10 firkins 2 hampers, 4 kegs, and 23 packages, about 555 packages in the whole, containing tea, loaf-sugar, cheese, soldiers clothing, sail-cloth, &c. with a great variety of merchandise.

ANNAPOLIS, September 3.

Extra of a letter, dated Paris, May 25, 1779, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

I have just received certain advice from a gentleman in London, that the following is an account (to be depended on) of the whole force going to New-York with admiral Arbuthnot.

The Squadron consists of 4 ships of the line, all seventy fours.

Transports, with the Glasgow regiment, 1168 men
Edinburgh ditto, 1168 do.

N. B. New raised regiments

German recruits, 500 do.

Total 2834.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, July 28, 1779.
RESOLVED, That the following be entered in the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette, and

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

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
L A W S
Passed last SESSION of
ASSEMBLY.

THE
ANNAPOLIS RACES
Will be the latter end of October next.—The particulars in next week's gazette.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, within six miles of Leonard-Town, on the 14th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five feet three or four inches high, was born in the country, and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of cloaths; those she will probably wear in common are a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloth, of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a woman's black turred hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass, and go off by water. Any person who will take up the said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, or the above reward if taken out of the county, and secured so that the subscriber can get her.

ABRAHAM LARUE,
LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

On Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats; horses carrying as above. Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day.

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

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick M'Gill, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slip in the left, the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to be about two years old.

The owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.

Just published, and to be Sold, at the OLD Printing-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,
Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table showing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

August 1, 1779.
NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 10, 1779.

Copy of a letter from the King, to Monsieur, the Admiral.

MY COUSIN,

I AM informed that doubts have arisen respecting the precise time when hostilities in the present war commenced, and that from this uncertainty disputes may arise prejudicial to commerce: to prevent which, I have thought proper more particularly to explain what I signified to you in my letter of the 10th of July. I therefore command you to notify to all under your orders, that the insult offered to my flag by the English Squadron, in seizing, on the 7th of June, 1778, my frigates the Licorne and Palas, laid me under the necessity of making reprisals. And according, that very day, the 17th of June, 1778, is to be considered as the commencement of hostilities committed upon my subjects by those of the King of England. Having nothing further to deliver to you, I pray God, my cousin, to take you into his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, on the 5th day of the month of April, 1779.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(And below)

DE SARTINE.

L O N D O N.

The parliamentary country gentlemen are seriously called upon to do themselves and country justice in the public enquiries that are likely to come before them this session. Even in proportion as they wish the subjugation of America, they should be ardent in the punishment of those who have protracted the war, either by their want of spirit, or delay.

Machiavel observes, that the secret way to destroy the liberties of any country, is to sap them by degrees. Our Tory ministry are practising this with a modern refinement, by encouraging pleasure, idleness, and profligacy, as aids to their purpose; by the assistance of which never failing engineers, the people will not be aware of their danger, till the fabric of the constitution tumbles about their ears.

As an additional proof of the economy of government, Colonel Barre informed the house on Thursday last, that general Haidimand, lately sent out as governor of Quebec, though employed on no particular service, was allowed ten pounds a day for that appointment only, besides his pay as general, &c.

Jemmy Fwitcher is again got at his prophecies and calculations; not abashed at making a little mistake about our superiority at sea over the house of Bourbon last session, he now has the modesty to assert, we shall by the latter end of next year, have a fleet equal to that which we had in the year 1759. But Jemmy should recollect two things before he asserts; the first is, that his credit for assertions is very low; and the second; that the hearts of oak in this country are much rottener than they were in the year 1759.

Lord Shelburne's speech in the house of lords on Thursday last, has been much admired for its spirit and information; and as a proof, amongst many other instances, which his lordship has given in his public character, how much a nobleman can distinguish himself, who, instead of running into the follies and trivialities of the times, dedicates his leisure to the company of ingenious men, as their friend and patron. This is living like a nobleman, and partakes of that generosity and true distinction, which in better days marked the character of English nobility.

The bishop of Peterborough concluded his admirable speech with these words:—"My lords, one word more, and I have done; I see in the invoice of the expenses for our savage allies, an article for crucifixes, for tomahawks, and scalping-knives. Just heaven! What an emblem, what an union. Better that they had been suffered to remain in ignorance, than that such Christianity should be preached to them; their ignorance perhaps might then be some extenuation of their cruelty, and they might have pleaded before the throne of grace, and before the awful tribunal of offended mercy, that they had never heard of the name of Christ."

All the wars that have been undertaken by Great Britain, have been either carried on for the purposes of supporting the faith of treaties, or the defence of national honour. The present war with America leaves an exception in the annals of this country; it may be now truly called a malicious one, where our highest point of success will be our lowest point of disgrace, and where all our monstrous expences can never be repaid us but in the bitterness of repentance.

It must be a melancholy reflection, even to those who are sanguine in the cause of the American war, to think that all the supplies which have been granted for the service of the last year, were scandalously wasted in producing no effect. All the summer was spent in fruitless negotiation, and in retreating; so that in fact, the people of this country have been taxed beyond what they could possibly bear, to spend the produce of those taxes in America.

Advices from Paris, of very late date, positively assert, that the chevalier de St. George, with his consort the princess of Stolberg, (who were married in the year 1775) their two children, a son and a daughter, had lately removed from Brussels (where they had resided mostly since their marriage) to Cambrai, and were there expected in that capital, as was supposed, on a political visit.

House of Commons, Wednesday, June 2. After discussing the petition of the House of Commons, the House resolved itself

into a committee of supply, to take into consideration his majesty's message.

Lord North, without any preface, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding one million be granted to his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences he may find it necessary to incur for the service of the year 1779; and to enable him to take such measures as he shall think for the benefit of the State; the said sum of one million to be provided for out of the first aids the ensuing year."

Mr. T. Townshend making use of the privilege the members enjoy, to take a general view of the state of the nation, when they are voting money, allowed himself a large field to range in. He wished to learn what was the present object of the war with America? How it was to be carried on; where, and with what? The force now in America, he presumed, could not in reason be adequate to the conquest of that country, when a much larger had failed in the attempt. The 3000 men we had sent to the West-Indies, had greatly weakened Sir Henry Clinton, for they were the flower of his army; by their absence Sir Henry was so cramped that he could not act on the defensive, while the small reinforcement sent out with admiral Arbuthnot would probably arrive too late to be of any effectual service this campaign. The troops under general Grant in St. Lucia he wished to see ordered back to America, for two reasons; one that they might reinforce Sir Henry Clinton; and the other that they might quit a country where they were daily dying, without being able to do their country any further service. If his accounts were true, 300 of them had already died; and 100 were lying sick in the hospitals. The force of France in the same quarter of the world was supposed to be near 16,000 strong, consisting of old regular regiments from Old France; so that 3000 men could not pretend to make conquests against such an army. The force of Mr. Byron was certainly superior to that of Monsieur d'Estaing; but as he cannot detach a sufficient number of vessels to carry safe to New-York general Grant's army, he may be said to be confined to a spot as much as d'Estaing is to Martinique.

He wished to know if any more offers were to be held out to the Americans; he admitted indeed that, strictly speaking, we are not bound by terms which when offered were rejected; but he was of opinion, that it would be prudent and politic to treat. He would be glad to know if unconditional submission was still the object of administration; said he was the more desirous to know it, as the commission under which our commissioners held out terms to the Americans, would expire in a short time.

If what was asserted by an honourable friend (Mr. Burke) on Monday last was true, viz. that the negotiation with Spain was broken off, he would not say our case was desperate, for he hoped we should act manfully; and by our spirit, repel the threatening danger; but he could not avoid thinking it to be very alarming. America and France already at open war with us; Spain arming, and a cloud hanging over Ireland, afforded us rather a gloomy prospect.

The reports from Ireland were really alarming, and he could not but attribute in a great measure to administration the consequences that might ensue. They had put off to another session the consideration of Irish affairs; and had sown the seeds of discontent in the north of Ireland, by rejecting the clause, in favour of the dissenters, that was tacked to a bill in favour of the Roman Catholics. The latter he deemed very proper objects of toleration, and he had done himself the honour to be one of the first who ventured to recommend that body of people to their own parliament; but he could not but contend that it was rather improper to exclude the dissenters from a share in an indulgence offered to Roman Catholics.

Lord North said, that unconditional submission had never been his object, nor, he believed, of any one member of administration. He never had intended to enslave America, and had never been weak enough to imagine, that he could have supported slavery in it, even if he could have once introduced it. The question now in dispute was, Whether we should renounce all connections with America, or whether we should endeavour to preserve her to Great Britain; and he was convinced, that after ages, considering the great importance of our colonies to us, would certainly applaud us for every effort we had made, and should hereafter make, to keep them. He never had, in endeavouring to obtain this end, once thought of overturning the liberties of America; his sole view was to assert the just and natural rights of that country.

With respect to the 3000 in the West-Indies, he had learned from their general, that the sickness was no longer mortal, and that the sick were recovering very fast. It was to be sure a disagreeable necessity to be obliged to send brave and gallant troops to an unwholesome climate; but when the French pointed their force to the West-Indies, which are of the utmost consequence to us, administration ought not to be blamed for exposing the bravest men, to preserve invaluable possessions.

The mediation of Spain certainly was at an end; the same friendly disposition towards us, however, apparently existed at the court of Madrid; the same pacific protestations were still made; no junction had taken place between France and Spain; on the same armaments to which the king had alluded at the opening of the session existed still likewise, and consequently it would be proper to look to them with a jealous eye.

The reports from Ireland were certainly greatly exaggerated; applications had indeed taken place, and some of them were agreed to, but

he had heard of nothing more. As to the complaint relative to the clause in favour of the dissenters, he did not think it as well founded as gentlemen might imagine; it was tacked to the bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, with a view to destroy it, and when it arrived in England, it was a moot point whether the bill was more likely to pass or be rejected by the lords and commons of Ireland, with the clause or without it; and he was really of opinion that if the bill had returned with the clause, it would have been rejected, as the clause tended to repeal the sacramental test, which was greatly liked in Ireland. Besides, the bill and clause were upon very different principles; the former was built upon the rational ground of toleration; the latter was granting a participation in the government; the one was just and proper, the other perhaps imprudent and impolitic.

Mr. Dempster rose just to ask if all idea of negotiation with America was over?

Mr. Fox rose to the same point. When the minister (said he) brought his conciliatory bills into parliament fourteen months ago, it was reasonable to infer, that he had done so because the king had not sufficient powers to treat without them. The parliament was now going to rise; the commission for treating with America would expire in a month, and then, though America should be inclined to treat, it will not be in the power of the minister, according to his own doctrine, to treat.

Lord George Gordon and Mr. Burke entered into a long digression on the religious affairs of Scotland.

The house at last got back to the motion on the table, which, after some further debate, was carried without a division.

PHILADELPHIA August 26.

Extract of a letter to the president of congress, dated West-Point, August 26, 1779.

"I intended in my last, for the satisfaction of congress, to have transmitted to your excellency the enclosed copies of a letter from captain Hopkins of Moylan's dragoons, of the 30th ult. and from major-general Howe, of the 6th inst. but was prevented through hurry.

I have the honour to be, With the greatest respect, Your excellency's most obedient servant, G. WASHINGTON."

SIR, Crossed, July 30, 1779.

YESTERDAY being joined by 22 men from our regiment, and hearing Baromore was out, I resolved to wait for him a little above the plains. This morning at light I discovered the enemy advancing; the report was that it was Baromore. I made a disposition to charge him. In the charge we discovered them to be colonel Emmerick's corps. It was conducted by such vigour, that we had in a little time near half his corps prisoners, when we discovered a large body of infantry, which issued on us from behind a stone wall. Upon this we were obliged to retreat; in which, being pushed by the regiment of yagers, we were under the necessity to leave all of the prisoners but 3 men and 4 horses. I left 1 man and 3 horses, and 1 in the woods his horse giving out. The enemy were about 500 strong. It was their intention to cut off my retreat. However they got nothing by it. We left 6 dead on the field, and a great number wounded. I had only 2 wounded. I am, with great respect, Yours, &c.

D. HOPKINS, capt. L. D.

To major CARTWRIGHT, aid de camp to major-general HEATH.

Camp at Kessler's-Hill, Lower-Salem, Aug. 6 79.

Dear Sir,

INTELLIGENCE making it probable that a party of the enemy might be surprised within their lines, 35 of Moylan's and 10 of Sheldon's light dragoons, with 40 infantry and about 50 militia horse were appointed for this command, with orders to carry the enterprise into execution, if, on approaching the enemy, it was found practicable—Lieutenant colonel White, of Moylan's, conducted this affair with a conduct and spirit much to his honour. He got within the enemy's lines by midnight, and proceeded near two miles beyond Delancy's bridge without discovery; and though he did not meet with the party he was sent to surprise, he brought off 16 prisoners, 2 or 3 negroes, upwards of 30 horses, a few arms, some accoutrements, and many other things of value. He had got on this side of New-Rochelle on his return, when about day-break he was charged with spirit by a strong body of horse, who fell on our rear; they were received and opposed with a resolution truly commendable; but superior numbers made it necessary for our cavalry to retire a little, that the fire of the infantry might operate. The sudden attack of the enemy, and the nature of the ground, gave this corps no time to take a situation very favourable; but they sustained the attack with firmness, and by a well directed fire checked the enemy until the cavalry was again got in order. The engagement then recommenced between the horse, while the infantry took a more defensible position. Though our cavalry exerted themselves as much as possible, they were again obliged to retire, when the infantry gave the enemy another severe check. But their numbers every moment increasing, it was thought proper to order the infantry to retire to a wood, where they could defend themselves with effect, and their retreat be made secure. Our horse retired by the road, which led to Horsham; the enemy hung for some time upon the smart encounters between small parties fringed, in which we constantly had the enemy gave over the contest about

Byram-bridge, and our cavalry proceeded to Horse-
neck. Some time after they appeared on Shiffin's Hill,
where, for particular reasons, I wish they had continu-
ed a little longer.

I think lieutenant-colonel White a valuable officer,
and take pleasure in again expressing how highly I ap-
prove his conduct. The officers and men of the caval-
ry behaved with a gallantry and spirit truly laudable.
Captain Pope of the infantry, and the officers and men
of his command, are mentioned by those of the cavalry
in a manner demonstrative of their merit, and expres-
sive of the gratitude of the horse for the support they
afforded them.

The enemy without doubt suffered a good deal.
Lieutenant Gill counted 14 men lying on the field at
one place of action—and more must have fallen at
other places. The officers of the parties I sent out af-
ter the enemy, when I found them retiring, learnt of
the inhabitants that they acknowledged their loss (in
proportion to the numbers engaged) considerable. Of
the horse on our side 3 men only are wounded, and
they so slightly that they are now on duty. Of the in-
fantry I have as yet had no return, but understand
from captain Po. e that 2 only are killed. We did not
lose an horse, and had but 3 or 4 wounded—4 of the
enemy's were taken in the action. Proper returns shall
be transmitted your excellency, the moment I receive
them.

Upon the whole, I think this a clever little affair;
and flatter myself it will meet, Sir, with your approba-
tion. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,
ROBERT HOWE.

P. S. I have ordered the things taken to be sold for
the benefit of the captors. So sensible are the horse of
the good behaviour of the infantry in this affair, that
they have unanimously voted them half a share extraor-
dinary, in reward of their merit.

S I R, West Point, August 10, 1779.

YOUR very polite favour of the 17th ult. with the
extract of an act of congress, I have just now received.
The honourable manner in which that respectable body
have been pleased to express their approbation of my
conduct in the enterprise on Stony-Point, must be very
flattering to a young soldier; but whilst I experience
every sensation arising from a consciousness of having
used my best endeavours to carry the orders of my ge-
neral into execution, I feel much hurt that I did not in
my letter to him of the 17th of July, mention (among
other brave and worthy officers) the names of lieuten-
ant-colonel Sherman, majors Hull, Murphy and Poey,
whose good conduct and intrepidity justly entitled them
to that attention.

Permit me, therefore, through your excellency, to
do them that justice now which the fate of my wound
diverted me from in the first instance: and whilst I pay
this tribute to real merit, I must not omit major Noimont
de Lencuville, a French gentleman, who (in the char-
acter of a volunteer) slept amongst the first for
glory.

I will only beg leave to add, that every officer and
soldier, belonging to the light corps, discovered a zeal
and intrepidity that did and ever will secure success.

I am,
With every sentiment of esteem,
Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.
His excellency JOHN JAY, Esq;
president of congress.

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from Paramus, August 22.

Sundry late military occurrences, which you can-
not be unacquainted with, gave the alarm to the enter-
prising genius of major Lee, who being ordered into
this country, took into contemplation an attempt on
Fowles-Point, a place naturally difficult of access, and
highly improved by art. He busily employed himself
in gaining a knowledge of the place, its situation,
strength, &c. This done, he communicated the mat-
ter to his excellency who, surpris'd at the many ob-
stacles, declined his assent to an affair so replete with
danger. But on a fuller representation from the major,
whose endeavours were unremitting until the necessary
intelligence was collected—having devised the mode of
attack, the method of retreat, and the number of troops
adequate, transmitted them accurately to the general,
who was pleas'd to approve of the disposition, and or-
dered every thing requisite for a matter of so much dif-
ficulty.

A description of the place will not be improper,
as it will serve to give you an idea of the many obstruc-
tions to be met with. The Hook is formed by a wind-
ing curve of North-River, directly opposite New-York;
a wide gulf intersects the tongue of land, and leaves the
piece of fortification an entire island: the gulf in depth
is so considerably encreased, as to render it impassible
at a little more than half flood; interior to this runs a
line of abattis of great strength, which extends to the
extreme verges of the island; still within these is a fort
(except the gate way) impregnable, assisted by a chain
of redoubts situate on its left, of superior strength; the
whole surrounded by a marsh two miles in breadth,
render'd almost impervious, by reason of a number of
guts, which irregularly intersect it at various points.

Three hundred Virginians, under the command of
major Clark, two companies of Maryland, and
McLean's dismounted dragoons, composed the assailants.
The whole, directed by major Lee, took their route
from the New-Bridge on Hackinsack, attended by a
number of waggons to convey the opinion of a foraging
party. The timid apprehensions of a principal guide,
on our nearer approach to the enemy, proved the source
of numberless mistakes, which retarded the execution
of the design three hours, and occasioned an alteration
in the primary disposition, instead of attacking in three
different places as at first intended—The body was
formed into two columns, and after forcing the abbat-

is, a separation took place by major Clark's inclining
to the right, the other column to the left; the forlorn
preceded at some distance, instantly seized the grand
fort, and re-echoed the watch-word; in less than ten
minutes a complete possession of the works was effected,
with little or no loss.

The necessity of a retreat every moment became
evident; day-light approached apace, and oblig'd us
to retire precipitately, though without confusion. Re-
lying on the boats which were to transport us over the
Hackinsack, 7 miles distant from the scene of action,
and which constituted our safety—we mov'd on with
the prisoners—but our arrival soon convinc'd us of a
disappointment. The dangers of the situation were
manifest: the North-River on the right was at many
places not more than two miles distant from the party
with the major part of the British army strew'd along
the opposite shore, oblig'd the exertion of every device
and stratagem to obviate their intercepting a retreat of
eighteen miles, which was judiciously effected, notwith-
standing all their efforts to the contrary.

Sept. 7. Monday arriv'd here the sloop Terrible, with
118 puncheons of rum, from Jamaica. She was lately
commanded by captain Ervin, and bound to New-
York; but last Saturday night, being about four or five
leagues from our coasts, four of the sailors seized the
captain and mate, took possession of the vessel, and
brought her safe in. She left Jamaica the first of Au-
gust, in company with about 160 sail of vessels, but se-
parated from them in the Gulf of Florida.

We learn that a large ship, one of the above fleet,
ran ashore in the Gulf, and was entirely lost.

By the Jamaica Mercury of the 24th of July we learn,
that the Lion man of war, of 64 guns (one of admiral
Byron's fleet) arriv'd there in a shattered condition,
having received very material damage in her masts,
yards, and rigging; that the carnage on board her was
very considerable; that the accidental explosion of a
quantity of cartridges on the lower deck, prov'd the
destruction of a great many men, that 50 had been al-
ready buried, and many ill remained badly hurt.

Extract of a letter from Bilbao, dated July 6, 1779.

"The Brest, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at sea
to the number of 70 ships of the line, besides frigates,
bombs, &c. so that a little time will discover their desti-
nation—All English effects have been prohibited with
the utmost severity."

ANNAPOLIS, September 10.

A LIST of CONTINENTAL AGENTS licensed by
the governor and council, to purchase in this state for
the army, according to the act of assembly for the more
effectual preventing retailing and engrossing, and for
other purposes therein mentioned.

Patrick Ewing, Cecil county, assistant commissary of
purchases; licensed the 26th of August 1779.

Henry Hollingsworth, Cecil deputy quarter-master-
general for the eastern shore; the 3d of September 1779.
James Calloun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-master-
general for the western shore; the 7th of September
1779.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

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

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

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

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

On the third day will be run for,
A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SE-
VENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse,
mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old
to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

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

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.
TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Thursday the 23d inst. at the house lately occupied
by Thomas Jennings, Esq; nearly opposite the prison,
A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FUR-
NITURE, consisting of tables, chairs, drawers,
looking-glasses, pewter, a mahogany bedstead, bed and
curtains, a guitar, German flute, a chest of carpenters
tools, some wearing apparel, a very neat shew-glass for
laying on a counter, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN SHAW.
N. B. Household furniture received by the subscriber
on commission, to be sold by public or private sale.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.
THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE
SHOES made, for which good wages will be
given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

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

NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen of Anne-
Arundel county, that an election will be held at
the city of Annapolis, agreeable to the form of govern-
ment, on the first Monday in October next, being the
fourth day of the same month, in order to choose four
delegates to serve in the next general assembly.

JOHN HAMBURGESS, sheriff.

WANTED,
EITHER a single man or one with a small family,
who can be well recommended for his sobriety
and industry, and also for his knowledge in the business
of a plantation, to overlook a farm near the city of
Annapolis, whereon there are fourteen or fifteen good
working hands. For further particulars enquire of the
Messrs. P. & S.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation
of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the
next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them
to lay a further assessment on all property, and to
regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dis-
pose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped
up and useless to the inhabitants. 8w

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

L A W S
Pass'd last SESSION of
ASSEMBLY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's
county, within six miles of Leonard Town, on
the 14th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN,
named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five
feet three or four inches high, was born in the country,
and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of
cloaths; those she will probably wear in common are,
a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloth
of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and
black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a wo-
man's black turred hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large
wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied
over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free
woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass,
and go off by water. Any person who will take up the
said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive
twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of
home, or the above reward if taken out of the county,
and secured so that the subscriber can get her.
ABRAHAM CLARKE.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run
for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a
purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free
for any horse, mare, or gelding, the three mile heats;
aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable
to the rules of racing.
And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over
the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED
POUNDS, two mile heats; horses carrying as above.
Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL
the day preceding the race, when proper certificate
must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars en-
trance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-
subscribers to pay double each day.

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick McGill
on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken
up as strays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with
a crop in the right ear and an under slope in the left
the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to
be about two years old.
The owners are desir'd to take them away and pay
charges. w3

Just published, and to be sold, at the Old Printing-office in
Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS
a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

MARYLAND
ALMANACK
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,
Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are
made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS; Days of
holding the several courts in this state, as settled by la-
acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any num-
ber of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars
&c. &c. together with several instructive and entertain-
ing pieces in prose and verse.

August 1, 1779.
NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the in-
habitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the
general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act
for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the
Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out
some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle
county at the boundary line, of which all persons con-
cerned are desir'd to take notice. w8

LOST by the subscriber
THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY
CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the
leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him,
his office shall receive forty dollars for their trouble.
FREDERICK GREEN.