

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 5, 1781.

Mr. Green,

THE following was drawn up in answer to the By-Stander immediately on the appearance of the piece under that signature, in your paper of the 29th of March last, but from an utter aversion to paper wars, I had determined not to trouble the public with it, till having lately found my character considerably injured, and my silence construed into a conviction, I am induced to publish it, and depend on your candour to give it a place in your paper as soon as possible. I am your humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

Prince-George's county, June 22, 1781.

To the P U B L I C.

AM persuaded every reader of Mr. Green's paper must remember a piece of the 29th of March signed a By-Stander, the writer of which professes to save me the trouble of appealing to the public by laying my conduct open to their view. I should have been well pleased had this writer executed what he thus professed, and not obtruded on them such a compound of falsehood, malice, and absurdity, as would make every thinking man doubt which most to wonder at, the weakness of his head, or the corruption and depravity of his heart; his first accusation is that "I impertinently requested leave of the governor and council to publish my case; that I made such a request is true, tho' this writer asserts it, but that I did it *impertinently*, or that the request in itself was impertinent, after being dragged from my home like a malefactor, hurried to Annapolis, confined there several days, "my papers seized, my private correspondence and domestic concerns exposed," and this "in a free government, without the least proof of disaffection, or probability of criminal conduct against the state." I say it it was impertinent after this, to request leave of his excellency and council to publish my case, I ask their pardon, and beg leave to assure them, I had not the smallest intention of giving offence. I mean neither to justify or apologize for the conduct of the rev. Mr. Addison, I shall only observe, that if he has erred, his error has long since proved his punishment; that it is both mean and cruel in the By-Stander to endeavour by every possible aggravation of circumstances, to embitter the minds of his countrymen against "an old man, broken with age and infirmities, wishing to revisit his native home, and find a grave amongst his ancestors!" The By-Stander asks "if this was his real motive for his request to return, why did he desert his native land in the hour of her distress?" One question is sometimes best answered by another; to you I speak, Mr. By-Stander; suffer me to ask you one question, after which I will again return to my narrative; be candid, are you not either some sharpening, gambling speculator, or servile, imitating, admiring toad-eater, of a more exalted knave, who is ready with his wealth, wrung from the vitals of his country, to make an advantageous purchase of the "dirty acres in Prince-George's and Frederick counties" in case of confiscation? The By-Stander will, I fear, think this an impertinent question, but he must excuse it, when he reflects that he himself has set the example.

His next charge is, that I went (facinus infandum) to Elizabeth-town without leave; admitting this to be true, there is no law of the state that I can hear of (and I have taken a great deal of pains to enquire) by which leave is required for any free man to go to Elizabeth-town, or any where else in the United States, that is not in possession of the enemy; but (unhappily for the By-Stander's venality) I did not go to Elizabeth-town, without first obtaining leave; he next proceeds to charge me with receiving letters from Mr. Addison, and delivering them in a secret and clandestine manner, which being discovered "and making some noise," I collected and sent to the governor. I am sometimes in charity disposed to hope, that this tongue-doughty giant is not always sensible of the flagrant falsehoods he utters, but is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his informer. A simple and true relation of facts, for I pretend to nothing more, being unhacknied in the crooked paths of controversy, will evince this to the world.

In the month of January last I obtained permission of the board of war in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addison on the lines, who upon receiving information that I was at Elizabeth-town for that purpose, came out in a flag, and delivered those letters (which the By-Stander so impudently

asserts I received from Mr. Addison) to major Adams, commissary of prisoners, from whom I received them after they were examined: all this the By-Stander must have known; since so far was I from making a secret of the business, that I spoke of it publicly and can prove that I did so. These letters I brought down with me, and mentioned to several gentlemen what number I had and for whom. To Mr. Dick, of Bladensburg, I delivered two, one for Richard Thomson, Esq; of Georgetown, the other for Thomas Duckett, Esq; of this county; the evening I got home I delivered one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady. The next day George Lee, Esq; Dr. Baker, and several other gentlemen, came to see me; these letters being mentioned, Mr. Forster who was present observed, That they should be laid before the governor and council; I replied that it could not be necessary, as the letters had been examined by the commissary of prisoners, and the above mentioned gentlemen were of the same opinion, till Mr. Cook, who was also present, said he believed there was an express law for the purpose; they then advised me to take the earliest opportunity of doing it, which I did, by immediately collecting and enclosing them to the governor; and I solemnly declare, that to the best of my recollection, there was not one of those letters out of my possession twenty-four hours, except the two first mentioned, which I could by no means have collected in time, and that I immediately enclosed them to his excellency and sent them to Mr. Samuel Hanson, who was disappointed in going to Annapolis so soon as he intended by a week or ten days.

I think it will now appear that I did not act in a very clandestine manner, or that the delivery of these letters being "discovered and making a noise," was (as this candid writer asserts) the cause of their being collected and sent to the governor; for it cannot be conceived that there could have been "a noise" made about them in so short a time, or if there was that I could possibly have heard of it. To the next charge I know not what to answer, it is of such a nature, that though I am not, naturally apt to despond, I can never hope the By-Stander and his confederates will forgive me. It is no less, gentle reader, than my petitioning the assembly of the Delaware state for permission for Mr. Addison and his son to reside amongst them, where he has some little property, after that indulgence had been refused them here; to deny this charge, even if I had an inclination, would answer little purpose, as he can quote my own letter to prove it; all that I can do therefore is, to throw myself on the mercy of the public and submit to its decisions. I must now observe, that the Mr. R. mentioned in my letter is not Caesar Rodney, Esq; president of the Delaware state; the By-Stander in his superabundant sagacity may guess again.

The gentlemen who voted for Mr. Addison's return will not, I am persuaded, be over solicitous to convince the By-Stander of their whiggism, since that self important scribbler has in his malicious production shewn himself to unworthy of the favourable regard of any man of either truth, candour, or humanity, that his censure ought to be counted fame, and his approbation the keenest satire.

His charge of fraud is scarce worth an answer; a stranger who should read his publication would naturally conclude that I had forged deeds, bribed false witnesses, murdered or sent others out of the way in order to defraud the public with greater security; but would he not be astonished when he came to be informed, that this enormous fraud with which I am charged as an instrument, was nothing more than Mr. Addison's endeavouring by lawful means only, to save himself and family from indigence and beggary! Happy thrice happy would it have been for the public, had you Mr. By-Stander never been guilty of a greater fraud. My political principles never were, nor shall they I trust ever be doubtful; duplicity I abhor and detest with all its works; I have been always ready and willing to serve my country, and have oftentimes exposed my life in her defence during the present contest, and am ready and willing to do the same again when ever my service may be required.

That the By-Stander should be mortified to see the sheriff of Prince-George's do a kind or good-natured office is not surprising. After (perhaps *impertinently*) censuring the governor and council for the mildness and lenity of their proceedings, it is no wonder he should fall on the sheriff, who humanely entering himself a security might seem to

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G. CALLIS.

L O N D O N, March 21.

IT is said an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the emperors of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her imperial majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleasure, her majesty's proposal of a general congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers; under the express condition, that a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

March 22. It is now, says a correspondent, more than three weeks since *Puffing Paul* came over post from Amsterdam, and scowered away for lord Mansfield's seat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderstruck, and ready to submit unconditionally to our spirited ministers! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the minister to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the same time afford an opportunity to certain persons (in the secret of the bubble) to make money in the Alley; for the real state of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a serious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, against this ill-fated country. However, the ministerial language is, "the nation was never in a more flourishing condition! there is no end to our resources; we are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000 of public debt!" Such is the language of even *Mr. Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Mure, Atkinson, &c.* gent, and others, who have been such great inter-ferers by the war! In this manner hath the nation been bubbled from almost the commencement of the American war.

By the last packet which sailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was sent to his excellency general Sir Henry Clinton, signifying his majesty's pleasure that a court-martial be forthwith held on the hon. Cosmo Gordon, lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerseys.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 23.

In the Newport mercury of the 9th inst is the following paragraph: a Boston paper of Thursday contains the following: "Yesterday the continental frigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He sailed in company with a French ship of 40 guns, which he parted with six weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry captured on his passage six prizes, viz. two privateers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica men, and two sloops of war, of 16 six pounders; the last he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newfoundland, after a severe conflict, in which the Alliance had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; captain Barry is unfortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was sent to Newfoundland with 500 prisoners, taking a receipt for them, and hostages for the return of the vessel.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a flesh wound. That he was in high spirits, and in a fair way of soon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the service of his country. And by advices from Boston of a later date than the foregoing, that the 40 gun ship, mentioned in the preceding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tuesday arrived here the prize ship *Barrington* from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with new stores, &c. sent in by the privateer *Killing* so. captain Casson, also, on Thursday *the* *the*

An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county.

An act for the trial and punishment of spies, and such as may join the enemy.

An act to continue and explain the powers vested in the special council appointed on the eastern shore.

An act for the relief of certain non-jurors.

An act to raise two battalions of militia for reinforcing the continental army, and to complete the number of select militia.

An additional supplement to the act for the regulation of the staple of tobacco.

An act to adjust the debts due from this state.

An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

An act to enable the visitors of Anne-Arundel county school to qualify themselves to execute their trust.

An act to explain and amend the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to direct the recording of a deed from John Starkey to Joshua Donoho of Cecil county.

An act to direct the granting letters testamentary on a copy of a will proved where the testator dies.

An act for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, to defray the expenses of the present campaign.

An act to ascertain officers fees in special courts.

A further supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty one.

A supplement to the act to continue and explain the powers vested in the special council appointed on the eastern shore.

An act to explain and amend the act for the better security of the government.

An act to prevent disaffected emigrants from settling in this state, and to detect and punish the disaffected, and to prevent any correspondence or trade with the enemy, and to punish certain misdemeanors.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to abrogate and abolish part of the thirty seventh article of the form of government.

An act to abrogate and abolish the forty fifth article of the form of government.

An act to alter part of the fifty fifth article of the form of government.

An act to secure the certain redemption of the bills of credit emitted by this state, and for which confiscated British property was pledged.

A supplement to the act for the defence of the bay.

A supplement to the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act relating to public creditors.

An act to dispose of certain confiscated British and forfeited property.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Calvert county, June 20, 1781.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Lower Marlborough, on Monday the 2d of July next, for cash or tobacco,

A FEW valuable plantation negroes; a variety of valuable household furniture and plantation utensils; a riding chair and harness; also many other things too tedious to mention, by

PATRICK SIM SMITH,

1X auctioneer of Calvert county.

Annapolis, June 13, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

THOMAS HARWOOD,

2 CHARLES WALLACE.

To be SOLD very CHEAP.

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

1 THOMAS HAMMOND.

FIFTY POUNDS STATE MONEY

REWARD.

ON the second day of April last, late at night, I lost a new fifty foot tobacco-house, full of tobacco, between fifteen and eighteen thousand weight, entirely consumed by fire. This being the second tobacco-house I have lost by fire, under suspicious circumstances and suggestions, particularly the last, any person that will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this flagitious, atrocious, and diabolical act, shall receive the above reward. I am constrained and propelled, by motives very great, to advertise a reward. At this way of procedure, it is too obvious, a man may have all his property destroyed by wicked incendiaries. Wretches, callous and insensible to every feeling, there is no knowing where, or when they may stop, for base wicked minds, and persons of vile dispositions, do not readily listen to the checks of conscience, but take a pleasure in making their neighbours as calamitous as possible, instigated by vindictive and infernal motives. An incendiary is a character of a very black die; it is a pity such monsters in human shape should be permitted to live; the guilty wretch ought always to consider the halter as suspended over his head; it is a death too good.

3X B. FENDALL, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given to all

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

of the troops of the State of Maryland,

in the service of the United States, who have

claims for their pay in their own right, or

as representatives of those who have fallen

or died in the service, that it will be necessary

to produce their accounts supported

by vouchers or proof by their own

oath, of the time they were in the service,

and the rank they held, between the first

of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July

1780, all of all sums of money received

on account of their pay, or otherwise

not accounted for, with the date of each

sum received, and likewise of what

clothing with the prices thereof for which

they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

THE subscriber intends to petition

the general assembly, after this notice

shall have been published eight weeks,

for a power to sell an undivided moiety

of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis,

which belonged to her late husband

Joseph Selby, and by him devised to

her during life, and after her decease,

to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of

Joseph Selby, deceased.

CAME to the plantation of Mary

Norris, in the Swamp, West-river,

a brindled cow, with a white belly and

flanks, has no marks on her ears. The

owner may have her again on proving

property and paying charges.

2.

3

Annapolis, June 20, 1781.
THE officers of the Maryland line now in the State are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army; and the commissioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops at this battle without delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

Charles county, May 25, 1781.

BY the resignation of the rev. Mr. Joseph Manning, this day received in writing, the parish of Port-Jobacon is again become vacant; the vestry of said parish do therefore give notice, that any minister of the church of England applying, who comes properly recommended, will be admitted into said parish, and will be entitled to the salary made up for the support of a minister, which is three thousand pounds of transfer tobacco per annum clear of collection; to be collected from a subscription made up by the inhabitants of said parish for that purpose, the time of the subscription will expire on the 1st day of August, 1781.

Signed per order,

4X JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRINGENLARGED, 644 acres,

surveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 644 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Runners, but not patented, because of the war; part of Manell's United Friends, 339 acres; part of Manell's Parcels, 1200 acres; The Schuler, 24 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor Forest, 1315 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-lands*, 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 Patuxent 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 2 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manell. *Refutation*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Back-creek*, about 2 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 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. New State money, or bond with security, for tobacco or specie, with interest, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquires of the printers.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

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

3 DANIEL NEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 20, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known legally authenticated to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

[XXXVth Year.]

[No. 1799.]

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G. CALLIS.

LONDON, March 21.

IT is said an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the empress of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her imperial majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleasure, her majesty's proposal of a general congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers; under the express condition, that a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America. March 22. It is now, says a correspondent, more than three weeks since Puffin Paul came over post from Amsterdam, and scowered away for Lord Mansfield's seat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderstruck, and ready to submit unconditionally to our spirited ministers! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the minister to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the same time afford an opportunity to certain persons (in the secret of the duoble) to make money in the Alley; for the real state of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a serious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, against this ill-fated country. However, the ministerial language is, "the nation was never in a more flourishing condition! there is no end to our resources; we are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000 of public debt!" Such is the language of even Mr. Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Mure, Atkinson, &c. gent, and others, who have been such great interferers by the war! In this manner hath the nation been bubbled from almost the commencement of the American war.

By the last packet which sailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was sent to his excellency general sir Henry Clinton, signifying his majesty's pleasure that a court-martial be forthwith held on the hon. Cosmo Gordon, lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerseys.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In the Newport mercury of the 9th inst is the following paragraph: a Boston paper of Thursday contains the following: "Yesterday the continental frigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He sailed in company with a French ship of 40 guns, which he parted with six weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry captured on his passage six prizes, viz. two privateers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica men and two sloops of war, of 16 six pounders; the last he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newfoundland, after a severe conflict, in which the Alliance had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; captain Barry is unfortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was sent to Newfoundland with 500 prisoners, taking a receipt for them, and hostages for the return of the vessel.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a flesh wound. That he was in high spirits, and in a fair way of soon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the service of his country. And by advices from Boston of a later date than the foregoing, that the 40 gun ship, mentioned in the preceding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tuesday arrived the prize ship Barrio, from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with new stores, &c. sent in by the privateer killing su. captain Callon, also, on Thursday arrived the

from Charles-town, bound to Wilmington, North-Carolina, taken by the letter of marque Dove, captain Lyon of this port. This vessel brings us an account of a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 men, having lately arrived at Charles-town from Europe.

Thursday last the letter of marque ship Franklin, captain Angus, arrived at Chester, from France. On the 3th of May, in lat. 43, long. 44, captain Angus fell in with a large privateer ship (copper bottomed) of 18 guns, belonging to Liverpool, which he engaged six glasses, when the enemy being much damaged in his rigging, &c. thought proper to sheer off. Captain Angus had one man killed and seven wounded, and the enemy most probably suffered exceedingly. On the 30th of May, captain Angus took the schooner Dolphin, from Lisbon, laden with wine, &c. this vessel, after being divested of her most valuable effects, was sunk. The people on board this vessel gave an account of Gibraltar being relieved by the British fleet about the 15th of April, without any action.

Extract of a letter (found on board the schooner Dolphin, taken by captain Angus) from col. Brathwaite to Mr. Mayne, of Lisbon, dated Madras, O.R. 10.

"In July last, Heyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 60,000 horse, 20,000 foot, 20 battering guns and 40 field pieces. The country fell before him like ripe corn before the reaper's sickle. We had no where 3500 men. In the face of this army we were to make a junction to form any thing to oppose. I had with me about the number above mentioned, with 10 field pieces; I was ordered to join the general at the Presidency; I was at Pondicherry; on account of rivers I was obliged to go inland, and the enemy was so situated that his second day's march would have crossed my fourth, but by marching always suddenly and in the night, and sending people to clear one road when I meant to take another, I made good my junction, with only the loss of a little baggage, which I could not protect from his numerous horse. I joined the general, and we marched to join lieutenant-colonel Baillie coming from the northward, and with such a force as I had, we got within 10 miles of him, and even reinforced him by a detachment. The enemy, on this occasion, showed a great piece of generalship, for he made as if he meant to attack us, slipped by us in the night, fell upon Baillie with his whole force, and notwithstanding the firmest and bravest conduct on our side, he massacred the flower of our army, as to officers and men; out of 4000 there was scarce any one left to tell the dreadful tale; so complete an overthrow I believe never happened to any troops before. The enemy, I suppose, had 20,000 men and 40 field pieces against about 4000 with 10. We have very good reason to believe the enemy lost 10,000 men and as many horses. This fatal victory was obtained solely by the ammunition, on our side, being exhausted in answering to superior force, and by the blowing some of our tumbrils, which we were near enough to see, for on the cannonade, in the morning we marched to support our friends and were, suppose, about four miles from them, when the mangled fugitives met us, told us all was over, and the enemy moving off as fast as they could. As our's, not 3000 men, was only the remains of an army, we retreated to the Presidency, close pressed by the enemy's horse, with the loss of baggage, tents, &c. The enemy has begun the siege of Arcott, in which he makes neither figure nor progress, and as the periodical rains have now begun he must desist, and I hope as no French fleet can now arrive with forces to join him, till after the monsoon, that we shall so rally and collect as to be able to give you a much better account of him.

"However, the passengers that came in the Portuguese ship, that brought the above letter, say, that affairs bore a much more favourable aspect at the time of their departure from Madras, which was the 30th of October, it being confidently reported that the English had concluded a peace with the Marattas, in consequence of which general Bland had marched from the coast of Malabar a reinforcement of 12,000 men, and that Heyder Ali had retreated into the interior part of the country, having raised the siege of Arcott."

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the marquis la Fayette's division, dated 20 miles from Williamsburg, June 29, 1781.

"The main army of the enemy gained Williamsburg the 25th; Simcoe was covering their rear with a large party; colonel Butler was pushed forward with a detachment, and by mounting fifty infantry behind fifty dragoons, got up with him within six miles of Williamsburg; this small corps, which was commanded by major Macpherson, charged with spirit, and such of the advanced corps as could come up, composed of rifle-men under major Call and major Willes, began a smart action.

Our loss is five officers, two sergeants, and thirty-four privates, killed and wounded; we are well assured that the enemy had about sixty killed and a hundred wounded. Lord Cornwallis has received a reinforcement from Portsmouth; he is shipping his negroes at York."

TO MR. NOBODY.

HOW dare you, scribbler, thus perplex us,
And with your jeers attempt to vex us?
What! would you take us all for fools,
Who can't abide those antient rules,
By our wise grandmothers laid down,
Which if adhered to, sure must crown
Our hopes, in all things we desire,
When Hymen lights the sacred fire?
If for amusement, we sometimes
The ton prefer; is this, of crimes,
The greatest you can on us fix?
Know then, we very often mix
In the bon ton, our power to shew,
And gull such butterflies as you.

We're neither cork, or wool, or feather
(Tho' when we choose, we put on either)
But best of flesh and blood, refin'd,
Social, free, and not unkind
To merit, which we ne'er can see
In any snarler—such as thee.
We sometimes politics may bear,
Tho' state affairs are not our care;
To ev'ry meddling cur, like you,
Most heartily we bid adieu.

SEVERAL LADIES.

June 29, 1781.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, June 26, 1781.
WHEREAS the officers whose offices are connected in any manner with the public revenue, ought by law to have had their accounts in such a state, and to have conducted themselves in such a manner, that this house might have had entire satisfaction as to the state of the public revenue, but from the inattention and neglect of some of them, this house have not been able to obtain the necessary information: It is therefore RESOLVED, That this house will treat with exemplary severity any officer who shall not transmit any papers which he ought to transmit by the duty of his office, or any officer who shall not have his accounts ready in time according to the duty of his office, from which this house may gain the necessary information of the state and condition of the public revenue, and the debts due to and from the public.

By order,
F. GREEN, clk.
Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 1, 1781.

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

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.
To be sold at auction, on Wednesday the 15th of August next.

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

CAME to the plantation of Mary Norris, in the Swamp, West-river, a brindled cow, with a white belly and flanks, has no mark on her ears. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

May 21, 1781.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her during life, and after her decease, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joseph Selby, deceased.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

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

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 11, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known legally authenticated to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

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 Patapiscus 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. New state money, or bond with security, for tobacco or specie, with interest, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

To be SOLD very CHEAP.

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

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

THOMAS HARWOOD,

CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, June 21, 1781.

THE officers of the Maryland line now in the state are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army; and the non-commissioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops at this station without delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1781.

the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A WRITER in one of your late papers, who very justly acknowledges himself to be *Nobody*, has employed the quiver of his malevolence in a flight of sarcasms, aimed at the votaries of fashion, feeble as envenomed, which (could they persuade themselves to believe him to be *Anybody*) would as sure as day "pull an old house about his ears."

A writ of banishment would immediately be under the great seal of the beau monde, could the libel be fixed on Somebody, or was it not evident, that *Nobody* prefers the horrid society of those spiritless females, who can extract amusement from the silly prattle of their noisy offspring, to find a source of contentment within their own bosoms, and be happy without crossing the domestic threshold. The sentiments of this anonymous scribbler "claim kindred" with this servile herd, and mark him out, as one of those philanthropic animals, who, cursed with a constitutional apathy, look on the extatic enjoyments of those, blest with wit and taste.

Such was Diogenes of *foolish memory*, and such, Mr. Printers, are a great majority of your female sex. Not satisfied with prescribing the circle of fashion to the *metes* of domestic life; not content with limiting the flights of female genius to the waterings of a tom-tit, by rendering it criminal in women to aspire to honours, the lordly creature would deprive them of the only privilege of which they claim an exclusive right, the *privilege of being handsome*, which cannot be enjoyed, unless they are secured in the free exercise of the auxiliaries which in kindness to the sex affords. Without these aids, the empire of beauty is frail as the flower of the field, and transitory as the dews of the morning; to-day we behold a belle, "in bloom of youth and beauty's pride," and enveloped in clouds of rapt, exhaled from sighs of full many a love-sick man; to-morrow some *canker-worm* disorder eats out the damask rose, that whilom flushed her cheek. The loves and graces which wanted her dimpled chin, have spread their rosy pinions, and to Paphos fled; the lustre of those eyes, which headed their conquests far as their rays could reach, is *lost, gone, obliterated*, and all the sweet image of *beautism* is no more; how disconsolate, "woe-begone" would this fallen beauty be! wretched the state of woman, was there no remedy for these ravages; no *charms* to reclaim her revolted subjects! Mr. Nobody, and such leveling sentimentalists, would prescribe the cultivation of mental accomplishments, as a succedaneum for personal charms; would "grow wanton the praise" of a *sweet disposition*, a *feeling heart*, *social and domestic virtues*, and the Lord knows what of such *unintelligible unfashionable jargon*; but they will ever be treated as quacks, and their prescriptions as nostrums, by all those who have rank themselves under the silken banners of Fashion; who scorn to draw consolation from such a *vulgar* source. It is to the magic of dress, address, and the winning arts of the *dear, dear*, that they fly to for a remedy. The wand of Fashion is as potent as Aaron's rod, and has virtues equal to Moses's kettle; every defect from nature or accident vanishes at her *hallowed touch*; the native sparkling eye springs into a *new birth*, in an artificial squint and a love-inspiring ogle; the faded roses are waked into life and bloom, by rouge, as though she had agreed with Art to give another nature to her cheeks; the deserted dwellings of the faded loves and graces, are tenanted by peace-deceiving patches; does the shape, "traiter better than traitest pine upon the steep head of an old mount," get warped and crooked as the bending willow, concealment is obtained in *boops* and cork! *drawn* the whole, an application of *wool, sea-bath, and jauntie cappeaux*, is made, and wonderful relate! the belle beholds herself arrayed in all the princely charms, she marches forth for triumph, and the beans become her *footstool*. Such is the happy tone Fashion gives. How cruel, how comically ill-natured in mankind to destroy the only image impaired beauty can find! Why are the *charms* of fashion not permitted to pursue what they think their chief good, without being liable to censure and sarcasm? All they ask of the world is that they may follow the devices of their own fancy, undisturbed by the bickerings of those, who are a different mode of life, and that mode pursue. Let their part they will solemnly pledge their honour never to intrude with unhallowed step into

the sanctum sanctorum of "homefelt peace," nor will they interfere with those of their sex who delight in the domestic virtues. To the Corydons and Phyllidas they resign the shade of solitude and "contemplations heaven-born seat." The glow of friendship and the pure flame of love shall be theirs; the children of Fashion have no idea of "wishing and fighting their souls away;" the sprightly ball, the measured cadence of the nimble foot, the pause by flattery sweetened, form their *ecstasies* and constitute their bliss; they never wish to make any use of Cupid's arrows, but "to *kill time*," nor to employ Hymen's torch, but to light them on the rose-besprinkled road that leads to fashionable joys. To those matrons and maids, whom nature has disqualified from being coquettes, they relinquish all men of Saturnine complexions, philosophic genius, and common sense, provided always, that this dereliction shall not be considered as extending to those smart fellows, who have discernment to distinguish and taste to flatter their merits. In these they claim an *estate in tail*, for without them half the empire of Fashion would be lost; Dame Nature intended these "splendid nuggets" of creation as fan-bearers and scandal-carriers for the ladies of the ton, nor was ever Irish chairmen more constantly employed; they are quite adepts at this business, being thoroughly acquainted with the *affairs* of their employers.

I intended to have given Mr. Nobody a good scolding for his impertinent insinuations relative to the government of the tongue and passions, but as I am sensible calling names will have more weight than reason or argument, I shall omit it; Several Ladies in your last paper having epithetized him pretty soundly, and buried him under the titles of scribbler, butterfly, snarling cur, &c. a load which he will not be able to stagger under, unless he is another Atlas. Now, Mr. Printers, being in a hurry to repair to my toilette, and full of making a new conquest this evening, on which I must consult my glass, dear oracle of beauty! I shall leave you to print and Mr. Nobody to write more libels on the grand order of the *hoop and cork*; an order venerable and distinguished as that of the *garter and thistle*, and mysterious as masonry, and which, though assailed by every shaft that calumny ever forged, shall stand unhurt, and unimpaired, till Order's self shall be in chaos whelm'd; till the earth's great ball shall be footed by playful school-boys, to while away the vacant hour, till Fashion's wreath shall hide its diminished head before the hero's laurel, and the poet's bays! and till beaux and belles shall cease to think themselves the *swiftest, handiest, never to be praised enough creatures* in the world, and break their glasses and dismiss their *friseurs*, as useless, idle things.

ARABELLA FASHION:

July 8, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN March last I stated to the public the conduct of Mr. Garland Callis; whose person and papers were seized by the order of the governor and the council, on a suspicion of his being disaffected to the state. After a silence for above three months Mr. Callis has been pleased to publish his justification, "because he has lately discovered that his character was considerably injured, and his silence construed into a conviction." Mr. Callis bids an everlasting adieu to the Bye-Stander, and very probably wishes that their correspondence would cease. In this request he would have been gratified, notwithstanding his charging the Bye-Stander "with impudence, falsehood, and malice," and his insinuation "that he has been guilty of some fraud to the public, and that he is either a speculator, or a toad-eater;" if the public were not interested in the political conduct of Mr. Callis. The Bye-Stander is not acquainted with the person, or private character of Mr. Callis, and from the specimen of his polite and literary abilities, he could not esteem himself honoured by his friendship or acquaintance. Mr. Callis is entirely unacquainted with, and misinformed as to the character, or principles of the Bye-Stander. If he could recriminate, he would not thereby exculpate himself; but he may be assured he will fail, if he should attempt it; the Bye-Stander bids him, and all the world defiance, and if Mr. Callis will be pleased first to exculpate his own conduct, and should afterwards be inclined to make any charges against the public character or conduct of the Bye-Stander, he will be fully and satisfactorily answered. General charges are easily

made, and only merit a general negation; any insinuation by Mr. Callis against the character of the Bye-Stander is false, groundless and malicious.

Mr. Callis will not justify or apologize for the conduct of the reverend refugee, Mr. Addison, his father-in-law; this was a prudent resolution; because Mr. Addison's conduct, like his own, can only escape censure, when it passes without observation. The Bye-Stander wishes not to embitter the minds of his countrymen against Mr. Addison, but as he deserted his native country from principles inimical to her freedom, the Bye-Stander cannot consent to his return; and will only intimate to Mr. Callis, that any favour granted Mr. Addison's family must flow from benevolence and generosity, and cannot be extorted by intolerance or threats; prudence and policy would forbid him to use either.

Whether Mr. Callis was guilty of *impertinence* in requesting liberty of our executive to publish his case to the world, depends on the manner of his soliciting the leave; and whether his conduct would excuse his appeal to the public from their decision. Mr. Callis certainly thought himself injured, and meant to arraign the behaviour of the governor and the council towards him; his desire to lay his case before the public implies it. If the conduct of Mr. Callis was exceptionable, and there were probable grounds to suspect him of disaffection to the state, his request was *impertinent*, and intended as a censure of the opinion of the governor and the council, and an appeal to the judgment of the public.

From facts stated, the Bye-Stander concluded, that the political character of Mr. Callis was suspicious; that he was a tory; an agent for a tory refugee parson; and an instrument of his fraud, to save his property from confiscation. All these inferences are false, says Mr. Callis, they proceed from malice, a weakness of head, or depravity of heart: his political principles were never *doubtful*, and he has *often* said, and will again expose his life in the defence of this country. How will Mr. Callis be tried? To the public he has appealed, and he shall have a fair hearing. His assertion alone as to his political principles and patriotism will not be sufficient evidence, but he can offer facts, he has *often* fought for his country; what pity is it, that he cannot add that he has bled too in her defence. He can mention the times, and places of his warlike achievements, for *often* has he encountered the dangers of the field. He has "an aversion to paper wars," but is ready at any time to expose his life in the fields of Mars. With such a champion the friends of American liberty have every thing to hope, and our enemies every thing to fear; Mr. Callis is "no tongue-doughty giant," yet he talks it well. His heroic actions may be admitted, though he is the first to publish them to the world, yet they are not *conclusive* evidence of his whiggism. Generals Arnold and Williamson, and some of his refugee friends and connections, evince the contrary. "His political principles were never *doubtful*." Any tory can say the same. As he is "unhacknied in the crooked paths of controversy," the Bye-Stander will not question his candour, and suppose that he selected this mode of expression to convey an opinion, that his character for whiggism was established; though the assertion may be equally true, if he was the greatest tory in the state. Charity disposes the Bye-Stander to hope that it proceeded from the weakness of his intellects, and not a malignity of heart, or an intended deception on the public.

The Bye-Stander was of opinion that any man's political principles may be properly judged of by his actions, and his associates. That Mr. Callis is connected by the ties of marriage, and friendship, with known tories, and persons of disaffected characters, cannot be denied. Let us examine the fact. Mr. Callis married the daughter of parson Addison, a noted refugee and tory; Mr. Overton Carr married Mr. Addison's niece; Mr. Callis's friends are parson Boucher the tory and refugee, and his agent Mr. Overton Carr; and the nonjurors and tories, Benedict Calvert, Ralph Forster, and William Cook, Esquires, and a certain knot of tories in Prince-George's county. His connections are certainly suspicious.

Let us now examine the facts stated by the Bye-Stander, and the answers of Mr. Callis. 1st. That after the house of delegates refused to permit Mr. Addison to return to this state, Mr. Callis went to Elizabeth-town, *without leave*, and there had an interview with Mr. Addison and his son. 2d. That

Mr. Callis received from Mr. Addison and his son, letters, from parson Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forster, and Benedict Calvert, Esqrs. which he brought down and delivered; which being discovered, and making some noise, Mr. Callis collected the letters, and enclosed them to the governor. 3d. That Mr. Callis applied to the assembly of the Delaware state to receive Mr. Addison and his son, into that government. 4th. That Anthony Addison, son of the reverend refugee, in virtue of a power of attorney from him, conveyed to Mr. Callis the lands of his father, in Prince-George's county, and a great number of negroes, with a design to evade the payment of the treble tax, and to save the parson's estate from confiscation. 5th. That Mr. Callis, when at Elizabeth-town, was privy to a deed, with a power of revocation, from parson Addison to his son Anthony, of all his real and personal property, in this state. Mr. Callis admits the third, fourth, and fifth facts to be true, as stated; his friendship and connection with Mr. Addison ought to excuse him in endeavouring to procure him an indulgence, refused by this state; and Mr. Callis thinks that the conduct of the members of the Delaware assembly, who voted to receive Mr. Addison and his son as subjects of that state, and of Mr. R. (the speaker of the house of delegates) who offered to give Mr. Callis, from under his hand, that the parson and his son would be received, notwithstanding the determination of the assembly, does not require any excuse or apology. A real whig would not attempt to introduce a tory refugee into any of the states. However, as Mr. Callis throws himself on the mercy of the public for this conduct, the Bye-Stander will not press it any farther; but it would require a more able advocate than Mr. Callis to apologise for the conduct of those members of the Delaware assembly, who voted to receive the refugees from this state. Mr. Callis justifies his taking, and being privy to the deeds, as stated in the fourth and fifth facts, because "it was nothing more than Mr. Addison's endeavouring, by *lawful* means only, to save himself and family from indigence and beggary." Mr. Callis gave this answer, without consulting his counsel and tory friend, and who probably advised the conveyance. Is the receiving, or being privy to a fraudulent deed to cheat the public out of a forfeited estate, no crime? Were the deeds made to defraud the public or not? Would a real whig or a good citizen be concerned in such transactions? The answers to these questions will determine the propriety, or criminality, of Mr. Callis's conduct.

As to the first fact, Mr. Callis observes, "that no law of this state prohibited his going to Elizabeth-town, or to any other place not in possession of the enemy, and that he obtained permission of the board of war, in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addison on the lines;" the Bye-Stander did not intimate, that it was improper for Mr. Callis to go to Elizabeth-town, but that his conduct was exceptionable in going there to meet Mr. Addison, who was a refugee and tory, and an enemy to this country, and that too after the house of delegates had refused to receive him; this alone was a sufficient cause to justify the governor and council as to their arrest of Mr. Callis: it was unlawful, and against the duty of a good citizen, to have any interview or correspondence with an enemy, without leave of the state. The permission by the board of war was no justification, and contrary to the resolves of congress; and would not have been granted, if all circumstances had been disclosed.

As to the second fact, Mr. Callis remarks, "that Mr. Addison delivered the letters to major Adams, who, after examination, gave them to him." Mr. Callis thinks there is a great difference between his receiving the letters immediately from Mr. Addison, and through the hands of the commodary of prisoners. The receiving and bringing the letters was improper; the mode by which Mr. Callis obtained them is immaterial. The notoriety of the transaction only removes the suspicion of any design to conceal it. The Bye-Stander did not intimate, that Mr. Callis "delivered the letters in a secret or clandestine manner." Some eight or ten days elapsed after the delivery, before they were sent to the governor, and in the mean time, Mr. Callis's going to Elizabeth-town, his conduct there, and bringing the letters, became a subject of public conversation, and gave offence to many whigs in Prince-George's county, and the city of Annapolis. Mr. Callis mentions, that he brought letters for three gentlemen, who are whigs; and one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady; but why did he omit to mention his bringing letters, from parson Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forster, and Benedict Calvert, Esquires, who are known Tories? these were the letters which gave the offence.

The Bye-Stander has promised to watch, and make public the conduct of the Tories; he has no "confidence," but the friends of virtue and independence; but alone he defies the slander and

malice of Mr. Callis; and all his brother Tories in the state; and in return to Mr. Callis's advice to him, "to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth," he recommends to Mr. Callis, to practice more decency and good manners.

A B Y E - S T A N D E R .

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

ON the 28th ult. his excellency John Rutledge, Esq; let out from this city, in order to resume the reins of his government, where we hear, he is impatiently expected, by the long oppressed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleasure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that state and Georgia are now entirely in the possession of the Americans, (Charles-town and Savannah excepted) and as soon as their respective governors arrive, will be again restored to the union, in a full exercise of their legislative and executive capacity as sovereign and independent states.

North-Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannic majesty, and that state is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it so easy in future to march through it.

The gallant la Fayette has received such strong reinforcements, and has acted with such military caution and prudence, as to oblige the rash Cornwallis to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the possession of its proper masters. The rapid-marching lord's army are reduced to the small number of 3000, and will soon be confined to the narrow limits of Portsmouth, if not obliged to retreat to succour the distressed Clinton.

Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus.

We have it from the best authority, that notwithstanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that small number, was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina as late as May 4th, inform us, that general Greene had invested the British post of Ninety-six, (in that state) which it was expected would surrender in a short time, and that the garrison had made a sally on our forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Later accounts from that quarter (but for the truth of which we cannot vouch) tell us that the above post had surrendered to the American arms, with the additional circumstances of the capture of 500 privates, with 20 officers and 15 pieces of cannon.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12.

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

WHEREAS by the information of Dr. Benjamin Fendall of Charles county, it appears that on the night of the 2d day of April last, a tobacco house, the property of the said Benjamin Fendall, containing between seventeen and eighteen thousand weight of tobacco, was burnt, and that he has good reason to believe the same was set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons: The more effectually to discourage such atrocious villainies, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to condign punishment, I have, with the advice of the council, thought proper to publish this my proclamation, hereby offering a pardon to any accomplice in the fact, provided he make a full and ample discovery to assist to convict the principal incendiary or incendiaries.

Given at Annapolis, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. THO. S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

AS a further encouragement to the person who shall make discovery of the author or authors of the crime mentioned in the above proclamation, I hereby promise fifty pounds state money on conviction of the offender or offenders.

B. FENDALL, jun.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to
W. SANDERS.

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city; deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

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

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

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 27, 28; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Tarker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1781, another third on the 1st of September 1782, and the remaining third on the 1st of September, 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Charles county, June 30, 1781.

I HAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man, who appears to be upwards of fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, hole in each of his ears about the size of an English pea; as well as I can understand him, he says belongs to a certain William King, he speaks exceedingly bad that I cannot understand any thing else he says; had on when delivered to me a striped country cloth jacket, a tow linen shirt and trousers and a woman's old bonnet. The owner of said negro is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick town, July 2, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town Maryland, on the first instant a negro man named NED BARNES, a like sensible fellow, a shoemaker, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carries with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waistcoat a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat shoes with silver buckles; it is probable may have a pass and intends to join the British troops; it is suspected he went off on a likely horse. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing home or securing him in any way it is requested he may be searched and the most about him secured.

JOHN HANSON.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her daughter, life, and after her decease, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joseph Selby, deceased.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

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

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the office.

THOMAS HARWOOD

CHARLES WALLACE

Annapolis, June 21, 1781.

THE officers of the Maryland line now in the state are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army and the non-commissioned officers and private furlough, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops at this station without delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. C.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 19, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

Libertas, et anima nostra in dubio est. Sall.

Our lives and liberties are at stake.

WHEN the republic is in danger, it is the right and duty of every citizen to offer his advice; I therefore solicit your attention to the following observations, suggested by my regard for our welfare, and the present very critical situation of public affairs. You were among the first to discover, and to resist the insidious designs of the king and his ministers; you did not consider the duty on stamp paper, and tea, as oppressive, but the principle admitted, you could see no property. The contest and war with Great Britain commenced from a well grounded belief, that if you admitted, the right in the British parliament to tax you one farthing, without your consent, the exercise would soon be extended to your person and ruin, and reduce you to a state of poverty and vassalage. Arbitrary taxation plundered under the form and sanction of law.

History showed, that the most ruinous and fatal consequences might, and probably would flow from acceding to the claim, in the most trivial matter, and but for a moment. The right usurped, and claimed by the British parliament, to take your money, without your consent, was inconsistent with the essential laws of nature, subversive of the first and inherent rights of humanity, and contrary to the constitution of Great Britain, the principle of which (and of every free government) is this, that no man shall be bound by any law to which he does not give his consent. It is the very essence of liberty to be governed by laws made with the consent of the people; and it is the essence of slavery to be governed by the will of another. This principle would have excluded the power of the British parliament to regulate the trade of America, and therefore the first congress, contented to the operation of laws, bona fide made, for the regulating our external commerce, excluding every idea of taxation; which was all a free people could admit, and all a wise, or just nation would require. The illimitable claim by the parliament of Great Britain, to tax you, against your will, was a sufficient cause, in the sight of God and man, to justify your resistance, in any manner; and your further claim to make laws to bind you in all cases, was at once to require a right to reduce you to the most perfect state of slavery, that the human mind can conceive; and evinced a fixed and deliberate design, in the king, lords and commons of Great Britain, to exterminate the liberties of America. The history of the world cannot produce an instance of a more absurd, or wicked design, by one people over another; this impious use of power is treason against the rights of mankind, and the claim of omnipotence by the British parliament may, with propriety, be called blasphemy against our great Creator, who alone, by his unerring wisdom and justice, can have a right of exercising an absolute authority over any part of the human race. The ministry of Great Britain, abandoned as they were, disavowed any intention of exercising this preposterous claim, and denied the design of imposing any taxes on America; but the right in parliament to impose them, and its supremacy in all cases, must be admitted, and in every government there must be a supreme, universal legislative power, and only one; and government includes the right to impose taxes, for its support and defence. To force us to acknowledge this right (which she declared she never intended to exercise), Great Britain commenced a present unjust war, and by fire and sword, and every species of savage barbarity, attempted to compel our submission. Several of our countrymen urged and practised every art, to induce you to acquiesce to the claim (as it would never be carried into execution, and would remain a dead letter) which involved a power to abridge, or destroy your civil and religious rights; and though, after concession, you would hold your property, lives, and lives, solely at the will of an inexorable monarch, and his profligate ministry, and corrupt parliament. Your sense and virtue revolted at the thought, and with manly dignity you asserted your rights, and readily joined your brethren in the other states, and determined to defend your property and liberties by arms. Your conventions were the first to resolve on war, if your humble applications for peace, liberty and safety failed; from any oppression actually experienced, but

from a rational belief that it would certainly follow the power claimed: because power naturally flows into tyranny and oppression. The dangers and miseries ever attendant on war, and peculiar to a civil one, were foreseen; and without a government, without arms, or money, and without military skill, relying on the goodness of your cause, the favour of Providence, and your own virtue and public spirit, you determined to brave every danger, and run every risk. The prize was liberty, and no hazard could be too great to obtain it; the pulse of freedom beat high, and virtue and patriotism glowed in every bosom.

The first and real object of the British king and his ministers was, to force the Americans to resistance, that under the pretence of rebellion, their property might be forfeited; and the spoils, derived from confiscation, divided among the rapacious minions of the court. Some few of the virtuous part of the nation reprobated the folly and iniquity of waging war against us, merely to compel us to acknowledge the supremacy of parliament; and Lord North, borne down with the glaring absurdity of such conduct, in 1776, flung off the masque; and to induce the landed interest of the nation to contribute to the support of the war, avowed, "that the object of it was to draw a substantial revenue from America." Before this, many of the nobility had declared, "that it was the indispensable duty of parliament to tax America, to ease the gentry and people of Great Britain." From the time of this declaration by the minister, the object of the war was changed; the British nation supported the ministry with the wicked hopes of imposing their burthens on us; and the king, and his ministers, influenced by avarice and the hope of plunder, resolved to force us to a declaration of independency, and flattered themselves with the conquest of America; because, on such event, by the right of conquest, you would be subject to such government and laws as the conqueror might please to impose; and all your property would be subject to his disposal. The revenge, avarice, and ambition, of the British tyrant, could not be so fully gratified by your submission as rebels, as by the conquest of your country. For two years the war was prosecuted with this view, and to glut the bloody revenge of the pious monarch of Britain with the slaughter of your leaders, and to gorge his avarice with the confiscation of the property of all the wealthy men in America. On the alliance with France, the British tyrant was compelled to relinquish his hopes of conquest, and to content himself with the brutal revenge of endeavouring to desolate and lay waste a country he could not subdue to his despotic sway.

I have thus briefly traced the original cause of the war, that you may review your conduct; and I have an entire confidence, that you would pursue the same measures, if time could be recalled, and you were again at liberty to make your election. You must long since have remarked, that Great Britain, in the prosecution of the war, has afforded irrefragable proofs, that every thing suggested or feared from her claim of unbounded supremacy, was well founded; and that she has discovered a national pride and insolence, and love of dominion; and a brutality unknown to any other nation in Europe: she has denounced, and executed the extremities of war, which humanity disclaims, and religion forbids. She has treated the Americans as robbers or pirates, who had forfeited all the rights of mankind. She has wantonly destroyed our houses and towns, and the sacred edifices of religion; she has waged war with the arts and sciences, and against aged helpless men, and more helpless women and children; she has decreed our unhappy prisoners to miserable deaths in gaols and prison ships; she has violated the faith of capitulations; she has disregarded the rights of humanity, and instead of alleviating, practised a new mode to increase the miseries of war, by compelling her captives to bear arms against their country, their nearest relatives, and dearest friends; and she has falsely and ungenerously imputed our moderation and lenity, and reluctance to retaliate, to base cowardice and unmanly fear.

AN AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

SUNDAY morning a vessel arrived here from St. Croix, at which place (when she left it) a

* A conqueror in a just war acquires a right to the property of those who oppose him, but not to the property of their posterity.

port prevailed, and was very generally believed, that an action had lately happened between the French and British fleets in the West Indies, in which, it was said, the latter lost several ships, &c.

By accounts from the eastward we learn, that an advanced party of our troops on Tuesday morning last attacked Delancy's corps near Kingsbridge, by which both suffered much; but no particulars of this matter are yet received.

Friday last arrived at Chester, a flag from Charles-town, with a number of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the enemy's hands at the surrender of that place. It is with singular satisfaction we inform the public, that the above flag is one of those appointed to bring to their friends in this quarter, some of the very distressed, but firm friends of the United States, who have sustained, with the greatest patience and perseverance, the hardships of a rigorous confinement on board British prison ships in Charles-town harbour; a cartel having been established at that place for the exchange of all prisoners (whether regulars or militia) to the 15th of June, ult. Near 900 regular American officers and soldiers were also embarked at Charles-town, to be landed at James-town, Virginia, having been exchanged by virtue of the cartel above mentioned.

Notwithstanding no official account of the surrender of the important post of Augusta, in Georgia, has been received by public authority, we can assure our readers, that that gallant and enterprising officer, lieutenant-colonel Lee, with a detachment of the southern army, has reduced colonel Brown (who commanded it) to surrender at discretion: whereby near 800 prisoners had fallen into our hands, together with a variety of stores, such as a large number of blankets, muskets, tomahawks, &c. to the amount of near 2000 of each article. This we have from authority we cannot doubt; and is confirmed by corresponding accounts through different channels.

Much has been said by our enemies, of a very capital reinforcement being arrived about the beginning of last month, at Charles-town, said to consist of 4000 men. By persons who saw the troops enter the town, we are assured, that no more than 1500 effectives landed: Lord Rawdon immediately marched those into the country for the relief of Ninety-Six, and persons who went with them, some little distance, say, they were in exceeding bad order, many of the fainting at a little distance from the town, others stopping by reason of swelled legs, &c. and a party of them were attacked by some of the brave yeomanry of South-Carolina, a few were killed, and near one hundred taken prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, July 19.

We are informed that general Greene was completing the reduction of all the enemy's posts in South-Carolina and Georgia, except Charles-town and Savannah, when the enemy received a reinforcement at Charles-town of about 2000 men, which enabled them to raise the siege of Ninety-Six; that he was within four days of reducing that post, when Lord Rawdon arrived and obliged him to retire. He had attacked two of the enemy's outposts, one of which he carried; his loss between 40 and 50 men; that he retired on the 19th, when the enemy were within a few miles of Ninety-Six; that general Greene was rather intending opposition than a retreat.

Extra of a letter from an officer with the marquis de la Fayette.

"The late Assembly of Maryland, to raise a body of horse is one of the wisest measures which could have been adopted. It remains to prosecute its execution with vigour. Under our present circumstances, they are the most formidable army we can raise; the enemy, sensible of this, have turned all their attention to it in South-Carolina, and, from their superior means must exceed us in cavalry."

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis on Wednesday July 18, 1781,

The Meeting appointed CHARLES WALLACE, Esq; chairman, and Mr. GEORGE RANKEN clerk, And took into consideration the late law of the general assembly, for the emission of two hundred thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of the present campaign; and the subscription and association recommended by the legislature, to support the credit and value of the said emission; and thereupon came to the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved unanimously, That it being impracticable to raise, by taxes, monies sufficient to defray the current expenses of the war, the emitting bills of credit was evidently necessary, as the best means to procure supplies, and to make speedy and vigorous exertions against the enemy; and therefore that this meeting highly approve of the issuing paper money, on ample landed funds, with a short period for its redemption; and that it is the indispensable duty, and real interest of every citizen of this state, who is determined to prosecute the war, and to defend his property and liberty, and to maintain the freedom and independence of the state, to exert every effort to support the value of the said bills of credit, at par with gold and silver: and that for this purpose every man ought to associate to receive the said bills of credit at par, to a reasonable amount of his property; and to subscribe (if he has freehold estate, or real chattels) a reasonable part of his property, as an *eventual* security for the redemption of the said money.

Resolved unanimously, That James Brice, Jeremiah T. Tate, Allen Quynn, Frederick Green, Nicholas Macarubin, jun. Samuel H. Howard, and Thomas Harwood, Esquires, or any four of them, be a committee to attend to the conduct of associators, and if they are informed, or of their own knowledge believe, that any associator hath violated his faith and honour, by wilfully depreciating the said bills of credit, by asking a greater price in the said bills of credit, than the general current market price for goods, or produce, in specie, that they call such associator before them, and examine into the fact; and if the said committee shall find that any associator has been wilfully guilty of a breach of his honour, that they publish his name in the *Maryland Gazette*, and thereafter such person shall be deemed *infamous*, and it shall be esteemed dishonourable for any person to deal, or associate with him; and the said committee may call a town meeting, and lay the case of any associator before them (either before or after giving their judgment) for their opinion, as to the proper measures to be pursued with regard to such associator.

Resolved unanimously, That as the credit of the said paper money depends solely on the public opinion, and must receive its value from the association of the principal merchants and inhabitants of Baltimore town, and the principal farmers in the several counties, to receive it at par with specie, that this meeting will enforce faithful obedience of the association, agreeable to its true spirit and intention, so long as the counties and other towns shall act with like good faith and honour, and this meeting will support the paper money at the value of specie, in all dealings, until the determination of Baltimore town, and the other towns, and the counties shall be known.

That the said committee have power to call a town meeting whenever they think it necessary.

Ordered, That the above resolves be published in the *Maryland Gazette*.

G. RANKEN, clk.

The printers take the liberty to inform all persons indebted to them, that they will receive the bills of credit of the last emission by this state, at par with gold and silver, and the bills emitted by this state, under the act of June session, 1780, at three for one, and request immediate payment. Those who neglect to comply, on these terms, in a short time, will have their papers discontinued.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 13, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDOR,

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

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Montgomery county, July 16, 1781.

DESERTED, the three following recruits belonging to this county, viz.

WILLIAM MEDLEY, born in this state, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, smooth faced, light coloured hair and well made; he lived with one John Williams, near Mr. Robert Owens, and it is believed that he has either been secreted or conveyed away by his mother, who also lives with the said Williams.

THOMAS KELLY, an Irishman, a hatter by trade, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, marked with the small pox, and has a very remarkable squint, more particularly with his right eye.

JAMES MACKANALLY, an Irishman, 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is a well made man, has dark coloured hair not tied behind, and speaks much on the Irish accent. These two Irishmen left George-town together, about the 2d or 3d of this instant.

The legal reward will be allowed the person or persons who will deliver the said deserters, or either of them, to any officer of this state in the continental service, or to

JOHN MURDOCK, county lieutenant.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 2, 1781.

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

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

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

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

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

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

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

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 27, 28; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Tinker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STANG ENLARGED, 644 acres, surveyed 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 *Manfell's United Friendship*, 359 acres; part of *Manfell'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 Patuxent 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 Manfell. *Refutation*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bull-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick town, near on 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. 10

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

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD very CHEAP.

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

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Charles county, June 30, 1781.

IHAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man, who appears to be upward of fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, hole in each of his ears about the size of an English pea; as well as I can understand him, he says belongs to a certain William King, he speaks exceedingly bad that I cannot understand any thing else he says; had on when delivered to me a strip country cloth jacket, a tow linen shirt and trousers and a woman's old bonnet. The owner of said negro is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the law office.

THOMAS HARWOOD, CHARLES WALLACE.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to W. SANDERS.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1802.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

Per certatis, contra latrones, & hostes humani generis, pro patria, pro libertate, pro aris, sacisque. All.

You contend against robbers, and the enemies of mankind, for your country, your posterity, your religion, and property.

For above six years America has defended herself against one of the most powerful nations in the world; and her efforts have been crowned with success, beyond the expectation of the most sanguine man amongst us. Every motive which first impelled you to enter into the war, is increased a hundred fold, whether you consider the fatal consequences, if conquered; or the happiness, wealth, and power, which must flow from peace and independence. Your honour and pride, your glory and safety, all combine to urge you to the utmost exertions; and you have more ability to continue the war for six years longer, than you had for the six which are past. Your new government, (the best in the union, and which you may amend at pleasure) has been established almost five years. Your numbers have not decreased, though your losses in the field, and the hospitals, have been very considerable. Your enrolled militia are above 30,000; and the natural population, with the migration from other states, will, probably, as heretofore, make up your future losses in the war. You have above 2500 regular troops, under brave experienced officers; and it cannot be doubted, that your virtuous soldiery will preserve the military reputation they have so justly acquired. The property in the state is above the value of sixteen millions of real money; and your soil is burdened with the most plentiful crops of grain. Your bountiful creator has blessed you with every means to defend yourselves, if you will but exercise your wisdom to call them forth; and will pursue, with firmness and decision, the same disinterested measures, which directed your councils and exertions in the commencement, and for the three first years of the war. The very honourable and disinterested alliance, with the illustrious monarch of France, will insure your independence, if you do not, from a love of present ease, and vain pursuits of imaginary wealth, neglect to make the exertions which are in your power.

In the commencement of the war, and frequently since, you solemnly pledged your lives, property, and sacred honour, to prosecute it with vigour. For several years no taxes were laid, and those you have paid, though nominally great, were really very trifling, when reduced to specie, and compared with your whole property, or even the interest, or profits; and greatly inferior to what you, with reason, could expect.

In 1777 February, 10s in every £. 100. payable in April 1778, exchange 6 for 1 - 1 8
 1778 March, 25s payable in September, exchange 5 - 5 0
 — October, 25s payable in Nov. 1779, exchange 10 - 1 3
 1779 March, 40s payable as above - 4 10 1/2
 — July, £. 9 15 payable as above, exc. 40 - 4 10 1/2
 — November, £. 5 payable in May and July, exchange 60 to 65 - 1 8
 1780 March £. 20 1/2 payable in June, exchange 60, and residue in November, exchange 80, time extended to Jan. 1781, exchange 100 - 4 0
 — 25 lb. tobacco, payable in Sept. at £. 90, exchange 70 - 7 1/2
 — June £. 15, claim money for recruits, payable in July, exchange 65 - 4 2 1/2
 — October, 30s specie, 1/2 payable in April 1781, in new cont. or state at 2 for 1 - 7 6
 — 1/2 specie, or value, claim money for recruits, paid at 2 and 3 for 1 - 3 0
 £. 2 1 7 1/2

A considerable debt hath been contracted by Congress, on behalf of the United States, of which the proportion of this state may be estimated at one

It is not improbable from the last intelligence from Europe, that the present will be the last campaign; and that a peace or truce will take place next winter. The terms for America depend on herself, and she ought to act as if the war would continue several years.

This observation applies to all the states, whose numbers are calculated at above two millions; estimating one out of five, able to bear arms; there will be 400,000 fighting men in the United States.

eleventh, and may amount to £. 820,000. Our state debt may amount to £. 450,000 real money, and this for the expense of a six years war with Great-Britain. I am ashamed when I review the conduct of the states for the last three years. Immediately after the alliance with France, we fell into a fatal security; and suddenly relaxed, as if the enemy had been totally subdued, or driven from the continent. The war, and the object of it, was entirely forgot; and many of our people became speculators and projectors, and amused themselves with dreams of wealth, dissipation and luxury. Our enemy took advantage of our lethargy, and pushed their operations with success against the southern states. Part of our people, and some of our leaders, began to talk of difficulties, distress, and danger; phantoms only to frighten women and children and cowards. Our sufferings are mentioned, and yet, from our central situation, we have experienced less of the distresses and ravages of war, than any of the states in the union; and the little we have suffered has been entirely owing to our own folly, indolence and avarice. Are you acquainted with the sufferings of the Dutch, or the Switzers, or even of our ancestors in England, for their liberties? If you are, you would blush to mention yours, or to draw any comparison with theirs. Are you informed of the private subscriptions of your enemies to reduce you to submit to their will, the blush of shame would cover you; because to your everlasting disgrace, you have not done one hundredth part to save the liberties of yourselves and posterity, as the wicked, the corrupt people of England have done to destroy them. They have acted from national pride, the honour and love of their country, their interest, and the hopes of revenge. If you will awake from your slumbers, and enquire what is requisite for you to perform; the answer is obvious; fill your battalions, and supply them with necessities; and all other things will be given unto you. But you have no money, and without it you cannot obtain recruits, or procure supplies. Gold and silver you have not, and paper money has lost its credit and value. I admit that it is not practicable for you to pay, annually, taxes sufficient to defray the current expenses of the war, and your civil establishment; the most opulent nations in Europe cannot raise, by taxes, their annual expenditures, in time of war. A government can only procure money by loan and taxes. In our circumstances it is impracticable to obtain, by both these modes, sums equal to the exigencies of government; therefore on credit alone can you obtain the necessary supplies; and thence the indispensable necessity of your supporting the credit and value of paper money. There is no other possible mode, unless by force, by which you can expect to prosecute the war. You have your choice; submit to Great-Britain, or tax yourselves liberally, and support the credit of the paper money, issued on your faith and honour. Your assembly, at the last session, to defray the expenses of the present campaign, passed a law for the emission of £. 200,000 in bills of credit, on a landed fund double the value of the sum issued, to be sunk on or before the 25th of June 1785. The funds are, public property, at the lowest valuation, worth above £. 125,000 specie; a tax to produce annually £. 20,000 specie, in the next three years; and subscriptions payable on or before the first of November 1784. No person can subscribe less than £. 100, and must give in, at the time of subscription, a particular of freehold estate, or real chattels, assessed to the value of double the sum subscribed, as a security for payment. If the funds should not produce sufficient to redeem the whole emission, the balance is to be proportioned among the subscribers, according to their several subscriptions; and if they should advance they are to be allowed 8 per cent. interest, and at all events indemnified by the public. By this scheme private is

† The debt to our officers and soldiers is not included.

‡ The sales of the landed property, and the produce of the taxes, pledged for the redemption of the new emission, will amount to £. 125,000. If the subscriptions do not exceed that sum, the subscribers cannot be called on for one farthing; if the whole sum emitted should be subscribed, they will be answerable for their proportion only of £. 15,000, eventually, and on the supposition that the general assembly will not be able to provide for the payment of that sum. In fact, a subscriber, in any probable event, will not be answerable, even to the amount of the tenth part of the sum by him subscribed.

added to public security, and the possessors of the bills of credit ensured, at all events, except conquest, to receive, in four years, gold or silver to the amount of the sum expressed on the face of the bills. If the credit of this emission cannot be supported, we must despair of giving a real and permanent value to any paper money; the funds are indisputably ample, the quantity small, and the period of redemption short, and public and private faith jointly pledged for payment in specie, without any discount for any depreciation which may possibly happen. Any subscriber may pay in the whole, or any part of his subscription in specie or bills of credit, to the treasurer of the western shore, and any possessor of the said bills may deliver them (not less than £. 100) to either of the treasurers; subscribers are to receive 8 per cent. interest, 6 per cent. Any subscriber may pay in and discharge himself of the whole, or any part of his subscription; and the bearer of any receipt given to any possessor will be entitled to receive the principal and interest in specie. To prevent as far as possible, the bills of credit from depreciating, an association is proposed, by which each associator engages, on his honour, to receive from associators, the said bills of credit, at par with gold, on all past and future transactions, until he shall carry into the treasury the sum of money, or proportion of his property, affixed to his name; or until he shall receive to the amount subscribed, not having had a reasonable time to carry it into the treasury. This association generally and liberally entered into, will certainly secure the money from any depreciation worthy of notice. Whether the money shall issue from the office depends on the bonds taken for property sold, and the subscriptions; whether it shall depreciate depends on the associations. In a word, as the credit and value of all paper money depends solely on public opinion; it remains with you to stamp a value on your own notes of credit. If you neglect, or slumber, the wheels of government must stop, and all means to procure supplies, by purchase, or to make speedy and vigorous exertions against the enemy, must fail. In my judgment every man, who declines to subscribe, is a worthless member of the community; and every one, who refuses to associate, ought to be considered as unfriendly to us and our cause, and unworthy ever to execute any office of trust or profit in the government; and any man, who shall wilfully violate his honour, and depreciate the money, by asking more in the new bills of credit, for goods or produce, than the current market price, in specie, ought to be considered of suspicious or infamous character, and his name published; and no one afterwards ought to deal or associate with him. Every man of reflection must discover the fatal effects, which have already, and must continue to flow from a depreciating currency. All ranks of men suffer severely, and yet very few will do any thing to prevent it. All complain, but many give nothing but murmurs to remedy the mischief. Every man, who buys

§ It may not be improper to review the ancient custom of tarring and feathering, and to expel such infamous characters from the state.

¶ It is visionary in our merchants to expect to carry on trade with specie. Gold and silver, by the general consent of all civilized nations, is established, as the common measure, or standard, by which to ascertain the price, or value of goods, or labour; gold or silver therefore, is the representative of all property; and credit, that is notes, or bills of credit, is the sign, or representation of gold. In every state there ought to be as much money, or notes, or bills of credit, as will represent all the objects of commerce, that is all the property and labour bought or sold in the state for cash. This is commonly called the medium of trade. What sum the commerce of the United States would require, during the war, can only be conjectured. The objects of trade for five years before the war, communis annis, did require about five millions of specie; and there was not one fifth of that sum in circulation; the residue was supplied by paper credit. In 1776 above £. 238,000 in bills of credit emitted by the old government, and above £. 200,000 issued by the conventions, were in circulation, and passed, until the month of August, at par with specie; above £. 100,000 in gold it is probable was also in circulation. The emissions by congress to August 1776 amounted to 35 millions of dollars; and in November £. 200,000 more was emitted, and yet the actual depreciation compared with gold, was only 2 for 1 to the month of April 1777. These facts evince that above £. 600,000 specie, or its value in paper credit, is requisite to carry on the present trade of this state.

or sells, will in the next six months, suffer a greater loss, than he can possibly sustain by associating, and subscribing a reasonable part of his property. Let every man put his hand to the work, and there cannot possibly be any loss, and our affairs will soon wear a very different aspect.

If virtue and love of your country are not sufficient motives to influence you to give a small part of your property to protect and secure the whole, a few moments attention to your real interest will determine your conduct. Maturely consider what effects will probably flow from your submission to wicked, incensed and rapacious conquerors. Take a short view of the debt, and taxes of Great-Britain. Her national debt before the present war was about 136 millions of pounds sterling; the annual interest thereof about 5 millions. Her annual income, by duties and taxes, and her expences in peace, about 10 millions. The present war has added about 60 millions to her national debt. If America should be subjugated, she will probably be compelled to pay, at least, her proportion of the annual expences of Great-Britain, which would be above 5 millions of pounds specie, in peace, and much more in war; and this burthen must be borne by Tories as well as Whigs; no difference would be made between them, except that some very few Tories of active merit and great interest, or powerful connections, might be employed as her instruments to grind you, and to collect the taxes.

You have necessarily contracted a considerable debt. It is not in your power, during the war, to discharge, but very little, if any part of the principal. You must therefore create a national debt, and establish permanent funds for the punctual payment of the annual interest. You ought, if possible, to pay such of your creditors, whose circumstances will not permit them to lay out of the principal. It is well known, that individuals, many of whom are Whigs, and public creditors, have suffered greatly since the war, and that the burthen of supporting it has been very unequal. All the acts of our legislature cannot be justified, or excused; but I hope the losses of individuals have not happened from principles of injustice; but from the difficulties and embarrassments arising from our situation, and the want of specie, and a true knowledge of the nature and effects of paper money.

Under the government of Great-Britain your burthens will be oppressive, and fall equally on Whigs and Tories; but the Whigs, who have taken a decided part in the war, especially those who have accepted any civil or military station, are deeply interested in the event. If the tyrant of Great-Britain should succeed, I can foresee the massacre of the Whigs, and a general confiscation of their property; and the return of the infamous refugees, those apostates and parricides of their country, and the advancement of the meanest scoundrels to the first offices in the state. A military and ecclesiastical government, and tyranny, will be established,

At this time only £. 125,000 paper money is in circulation in this state. £. 50,000 in a few weeks, and the residue in a few months, will be carried into the treasury, and destroyed. The specie lately imported into Philadelphia is a mere trifle compared with the sum necessary for trade, and in a very small space of time will be dissipated amongst thousands, and vanish. The debts due to Philadelphia can only be paid in tobacco or flour. If our merchants will consider, they will soon discover the truth of these remarks; they must make their election, and either support the credit of the new emission, or give up the war; maintain the credit of paper money; or give up trade. Patriotism, and interest must determine them to relinquish neither.

Great-Britain is a land of taxes. The circulating specie of the nation is about 20 millions. Her annual peace establishment is half that sum. Her perpetual taxes are duties on imports and exports; on tobacco, wine, ale, beer, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, and salt, and indeed on all the necessaries of life. Her annual taxes are on land, and male.

It would take 200 years, at the present tax of ten millions per year, to discharge the present debt of Great Britain.

The intercepted letters wrote, last March, by Lord George Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton are worthy the perusal and attention of both Whigs and Tories: Their contents prove, that the British king and his ministry expect a speedy conquest of America; that the king and his ministers regret the proffered clemency, held out in the proclamations of the commissioners; that the offers of pardon were not sufficiently guarded with exceptions; that the offer to re-admit the supplicants for pardon to the rights they enjoyed under the British government, was more than administration ever intended to grant; that our charters are to be annihilated, and governments constituted agreeable to the will of the parliament; that the recommendation of Sir Harry to put so many of the provincial corps, on the British establishment, was disapproved; and that the construction, by the ministry, of his majesty's instruction, on that subject, would restrict the benefits of it to a very few.

insupportable not only to an American spirit, but an eastern slave. I shall have this consolation, that I have discharged my duty, and exerted my feeble endeavours to rouse you to a sense of your situation, and the dangers which await you. May the God of all wisdom inspire you with understanding to discover, and virtue and public spirit to pursue your real interests.

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, July 5.

CAPTAIN Davis, who arrived here last Saturday, in 17 days from Martinico, informs, that a vessel arrived there from Count de Grasse, with intelligence that the count had taken Tobago and invested Barbados, where the British fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, had taken shelter. Count de Grasse's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, and he had landed 10,000 troops on the island; so that in a few days we may expect intelligence of importance from that quarter.

We have good intelligence by the way of Hispaniola, that after the taking of Pensacola the Spaniards sent back a number of their men of war and transports to the Havana, to take on board 1500 fresh troops, that were destined for some new enterprise, which, should it succeed, must eventually turn out much to the advantage of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The honourable Samuel Huntington having informed congress, that his ill state of health will not permit him to continue longer to exercise the duties of president, and requested leave of absence, congress proceeded to the choice of another president, and the ballots being taken, the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN was elected.

July 10, 1781. CH. THOMSON, secr.

On Thursday the 8th ult. when Skinner made an excursion into Monmouth county, lieutenant Otter of the militia was out in a boat near Shrewsbury catching clams. A refugee gun-boat, commanded by one Inslee formerly of New-Jersey, was dispatched from a sloop at some distance in pursuit of him. Lieutenant Otter gained the shore, and ran a small distance; but having forgot his coat, turned back to recover it, and just as he arrived at the boat, he was killed by a four pound shot, which passed through his body. Inslee and some of his crew came on shore, when he deliberately rolled up his sleeves, tore the bowels out of lieutenant Otter, and washed his hands and arms in his blood. The wife and children of the unfortunate lieutenant were eye witnesses to the monstrous barbarity of this imp of hell.

July 17. The important intelligence mentioned under the Boston head, respecting Tobago and Barbados, is confirmed by letters from the Cape; and the latest letter (June 17) mentions the taking of Barbados as a matter already known here and for that reason does not enter into particulars. The next vessels from that quarter will most probably bring us satisfactory accounts of this interesting news.

The brig Mercury, captain Palmer, is returned into this port, having suffered considerable damage in the thunder storm on Tuesday last, she then lying in Delaware bay, outward bound. Both her masts were so much shattered by lightning as to render them useless, and six of her men were at the same time much hurt; one of them, we hear, is now in a dangerous situation.

ANNAPOLIS, July 26.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 17, 1781.

"Congress have had before them a number of official letters from the ministry in Britain to their commander in chief, and other heads of departments in America; they were intercepted in a packet taken in Europe, and transmitted by Dr. Franklin. By the letters of Lord G. Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton, &c. it appears that the expectation of a speedy conquest was fully impressed on the British cabinet; and that administration already regretted their proffered clemency, through their commissioners held out in their proclamations. He observes to general Clinton and the other commissioners, that their offers of pardon were not sufficiently guarded with exceptions, and that the supplicants for pardon being readmitted into a full enjoyment of the rights exercised under their former connection was more than government ever intended to grant; or, in other words, that they meant to deprive them of their charters, and constitute their governments more to the will of the parliament. He expresses much satisfaction at the general's information, that there were more provincials in his majesty's service in America, than that of the United States; but laments the mortifying reflection, that under these circumstances the rebellion should have continued so long. His lordship reprehends general Clinton's generosity in recommending so many of the provincial corps to be put

on the British establishment, and then, secure of victory, gives such a construction to his majesty's directions on that subject, as to restrict the benefits of it to very few.

"These instances serve to shew (if it remained to be proved) what would be the treatment of the friends to America in it, if his (Germaine's) imaginary ideas of success were to be realised. No sooner had they any foundation for such a hope, than they begin to estimate the value; and regret the loss of estates secured under former submissions, and wish to discharge from their service, without the rewards held out formerly, those whom they have seduced to be instrumental in accomplishing their supposed conquest. Lord G. Germaine speaks of the Carolinas and Georgia as totally reduced, and has no doubt but that Virginia must immediately yield to the activity and enterprise of Lord Cornwallis, supported by so powerful an army. His lordship speaks of an expedition, which has been projected against your bay, approves of it, and urges general Clinton to push it with vigour. It was intended to send a number of troops to the head of your bay to act against Maryland and Pennsylvania; and establish a place of security for the reception of the loyal subjects in those states. The reverse of fortune to the southward hath probably delayed the execution of this plan, and I hope the event of the operations there, and elsewhere, will oblige the enemy totally to abandon it. It appears from Germaine's letters, that they intended to fix a permanent post at Elizabeth river. These letters come down to the 7th of March.

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

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

THOMAS WILLIAMS, sheriff.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

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

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

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

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

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

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

By order, 2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to W. SANDERS.