

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1781.

## L O N D O N.

House of Commons, November 23.

MR. WARD Mabon begged that he might be favoured with the attention of the House, which he called upon them to turn their thoughts upon a matter of the very last importance to the State. He said he, relating to the Dutch. I informed, and call upon ministers to whether my information is authentic, in the month of August last, six American vessels, being pursued by an English ship of the line, and some frigates, fled in the Dutch island of St. Martin near St. Eustatia. The commander of the English Squadron demanded the American ships should be given up, threatening that if they were not, he would put the whole island to fire and sword. The governor asked whether the English commander threatened the island of himself, or if he acted in that manner by orders from his court. It appeared that he acted in consequence of orders from Admiral Rodney, whose conduct was deemed to be conformable to the sentiments of the British ministry.

His lordship observed upon this affair, it was true, that it was at once improper, and contrary to the law of nations. At a time when so many powers were in combination against us, it was madness to provoke a friendly, at least a neutral power to become our enemy. Our behaviour to the Dutch, in the island of St. Martin, was a violation of the law of nations. For suppose, said he, that the English and Dutch were at war, and the English fleet should pursue them into the port of London, and threaten to burn the city if they were not given up, would not we have reason to complain of such conduct? and ought we not to do to others as we would be done by.

Lord George Germaine disclaimed the doctrine of the servants of the crown being obliged to answer any questions of this kind: at the same time, he would give the noble lord all the satisfaction in his power, as he was very desirous of satisfying gentlemen, as far as he could, with propriety. He had not received any official accounts of that matter, but he had heard, by private letters, from an agent in the neighbourhood of St. Martin, that in August an English ship of war and some frigates, had pursued some sailing vessels, not knowing to what nation they belonged.

As soon as the American vessels had entered the Dutch harbour in the island of St. Martin, they hoisted American colours, and set the English at defiance. The English commander had thereupon demanded them, and a dispute ensued upon the principles of the laws of nations. The English captain remarked a difference between the case of any independent nation sending their ships into a neutral port, and rebellious subjects doing the same thing: he had used threats, and the ships had been given up. A representation of this fact had been made to the States of the United Provinces, who were about to send over a state of the matter and complaint to this court, when both parties, the Dutch of St. Martin's side meant, and Sir G. Rodney, would have an opportunity of being heard either in accusation or defence.

Mr. W. H. Hartley prefaced a motion which he held in his hand with several observations on the arduous and deplorable situation of public affairs. In such circumstances as the present, unanimity alone could save us. All the sons of Bri-

tain should, if possible, be united in one noble cause, that of curbing the ambition of the house of Bourbon. If some cordial and sincere offer of reconciliation and friendship were held out to America; if some basis could be established for mutual forbearance; if some mutual concessions could produce peace, the habits of ancient intercourse revived, and the prospect of future advantage, would re-unite Great-Britain with America. He proposed no specific plan for reconciliation. He only recommended the proposal of some plan or other, of such a plan as might be thought the most conducive to bring about the proposed object. He then gave notice, that on a future day, Thursday, perhaps, he would make a motion, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, a copy of which he read to the house. It was of considerable length, and contained these three things:

1. Many professions of loyalty to his majesty, and of zeal for the support of the interests of this country.
2. A representation of the difficulties Great-Britain had to encounter, and of the necessity of unanimity to such a vigorous conduct as might lead to a glorious and permanent peace.
3. For that purpose, some offer or other, dictated by sincere and cordial good will to the Americans.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Extract of a letter from the president of the council of Georgia, to the delegates of that state, dated March 2, 1781, from the southern camp.

"Notwithstanding the most arduous and unceasing efforts on the part of the enemy, to suppress all opposition in our state, I have the pleasure to inform you, that, so far from having accomplished it, we are more and more convinced they never will. We have at this time three companies in the state, who bid defiance to their arts and to their arms. Captain McKoy keeps post in the great swamps below Augusta, and intercepts the Savannah trade both in the river and road, and cuts off all communication except by large parties. Captain Boyakin keeps post in the woods southward of Augusta towards Ogechee, and prevents in a great measure the intercourse between the enemy and the unfriendly Creeks; and Captain Dunn patrols the country above Augusta, to cover the whigs in Wilkes from surprise, twenty of whom have been seized and confined as hostages; and they occasionally join and act together. Repeated attempts have been made to disperse these corps, without effect; and Colonel Twigg, who has been in with a flag, and who was way-laid on his return and several persons killed, has no doubt they will be able to continue in arms: for having a perfect knowledge of the country, and being entirely light, they can always avoid fighting a superior force. Besides these, there are upwards of five hundred men in arms out of the state, who have done much and essential service. This opposition, however honourable and necessary, has not been made or continued but with severe personal sufferings and great loss. Many of our brave and virtuous countrymen, both officers and men, have fallen since the surrender of Charles-town, and the families of all have experienced the greatest hardships and want. By Williamson's shameful submission we were obliged to retreat one month afterwards through the midst of the enemy, in the course of which we had several severe but successful conflicts. In November last the enemy seized our property, and drove our families out of the

country, without suffering them to bring the means of travelling or subsistence; and Mrs. Heard had to walk several days before she got to me. In addition to these things, many of the men have been wounded; and are all destitute of necessary apparel, as well as of the means of procuring it: but all are determined, in all possible events, to persevere. Should we succeed against Cornwallis, of which there are hopes, we shall push to Augusta immediately, as indeed we shall at any rate, when the French fleet goes to the southward."

March 27. Yesterday arrived at Chester the Hermione, a French frigate under the command of Mr. De la Touche, having been dispatched from the French Squadron on the evening of the nineteenth. By this vessel we are informed, that on the 16th there was an action between the two fleets, which was maintained for an hour and a quarter with great spirit by both parties. The enemy's line was then thrown into disorder, many of their ships having suffered much in their rigging, and one of them so considerably, that her fire entirely ceased, and she was obliged to bear away before the wind. The king's ship le Conquerant, which led the van of the French line, having sustained the fire of three of the enemy's ships, received so much damage, as not to be in a condition to renew the action, a circumstance which prevented the French admiral from tackling upon the enemy, and taking advantage of their disorder. We shall, in our next, give a more circumstantial account of this action, which, considering the superiority of the enemy's force, does honour to the arms of his Most Christian Majesty.

The following is a list of the respective fleets:

French. Conquerant, 74 guns. Jason 64. Ardent, 64. Duc de Bourgogne, 80. Neptune, 74. Eville, 64. Provence, 64. Frigates. Komulus, 44. Hermione, 32. Total 560.

British. Bedford, 74 guns. Prudent, 64. Europe, 64. Royal Oak, 74. London, 98. America, 64. Adamant, 50. Robust, 74. Frigates. One of 44. One of 32. One other of 32. The Galatea, 28. Total 698.

Advices were yesterday received from the southward of an action being fought on the 15th instant, between General Greene and Lord Cornwallis, at Guilford court-house, in North-Carolina; that General Greene retired a small distance, with intent to renew the combat next day, but the weather proving unfavourable, prevented any farther operations for that time. These are all the particulars yet come to hand, and those not authentic. We anxiously wait for accounts from authority of this event.

The Confederacy and Saratoga ships of war, have lately carried into Cape François a ship of 20 guns, from St. Eustatia for Jamaica, with a very valuable cargo on board, said to be part of Admiral Rodney's plunder at St. Eustatia.

It is said a large embarkation has lately taken place at New-York, and that the light infantry and grenadiers, of the British army, make a considerable part of it.

## ANNAPOLIS, April 5.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following:

On Saturday the 31st ult. a party of the enemy from his most gracious majesty's ships, the Monk and Hope, off this city, proceeded up West river, with an intention of destroying, with their accustomed savage cruelty, the property of Mr.

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Stephen Steward. They arrived at a kind of peninsula called Chalk point, about a mile from Mr. Steward's; it appears from the rout they took, they were conducted by a negro of Mr. Steward's, who lately ventured to try their generosity and escap'd from his master. On Chalk point was a cannon for six pounds, and six men, who conceiving the enemy's approach must be in front (unless they knew the situation of the cannon) were unfortunately alarmed too late to make use of their cannon; for at their first discovery they were within a very few yards of the shore, and considerably in the rear of the guards; on being challenged, they answered, Friends to congress from Annapolis; they were fired on by twenty of the guard; some of their pieces missing fire, the others, frightened at their numbers, immediately ran off; they returned it furiously with twivels and small-arms; unfortunately for those whose inclination was to harra's them, those who ran off had with them all the ammunition; they were in three large barges; their number is supposed to have been about 100 men; no farther resistance being made (for indeed it was now impracticable) they advanced by land to Mr. Steward's, where the whole force that could be mustered was six or seven on whom there could be any dependence; it was determined to retreat to captain Harrison's, where they were next expected, and there make what resistance they could, with the assistance of what neighbours might join them; but their vengeance was latiated for that time; when they had so gloriously completed the destruction of every thing valuable to Mr. Steward on that place, how did they exult! how glow'd the generous bosom of the Briton at a sight so glorious! how did the conscious blush, which suffuses each feature of the hero, brighten their looks! how beat the gallant heart, when they beheld the flames which British heroism alone could kindle, ascend and consume all before them! A ship of 20 guns, that in a few days would have been launched, the dwelling house with most of the furniture, two or three store houses, &c. filled with articles of every kind for conducting the business of building ships, as well as for private purposes, provision, tools, timber, every thing was lost; the houses, though not elegant, were, for the purpose they were intended, equal to the most superb; the hospitable door was ever open to the honest, and guests of every degree were welcome as their merits entitled them; and the very savages who effected this horrid affair, a few hours before might have been fed had they been hungry. The loss is not yet to be estimated; every hour they discover their loss greater; some papers and books were consumed. This brave band, at length fatished with this mighty feat, their vengeance glutted, retired in good order, and made good a retreat, to their immortal honour, although opposed by such numbers. Their malice seemed to be levelled alone at Mr. Steward, they having passed through Mr. Harrison's house without injuring it, and in their way up and returning they passed several others, without molesting them; there was cannon at the ship yard, but they were too well informed of its direction to march that way. Say ye deluded few, whom idle fear, prejudice, or treachery, actuate; ye warm advocates for a union with Britain! Can idle fancy picture the idea; no; even folly laughs at it; insanity derides it. Oh! George, which of the heroes, from the long line of kings which have graced the British throne, can compare with thee? Brave, generous, just, humane, time can never produce any thing to emulate thy worth.

*Extra of a letter from Halifax, March 20, 1781.*

"This forenoon, the hon. Whitmore Hill arrived from general Greene's head quarters, and brings the following most interesting intelligence; That on the morning of the 15th inst. an engagement

was brought on between a small part of our regulars joined by a very considerable body of militia, and most of general Cornwallis's army. The scene opened by major Lee early in the morning, and was conducted with equal zeal and spirit by col. Washington and some other choice troops joined as above, so as to terminate greatly to the honour and advantage of the American arms. As I said before, Lee displayed before the enemy early, when our main body were at the distance of three miles, and by his very extraordinary mode of address deprived his excellency lord Cornwallis of 140 men killed on the field. It is easy to suppose an affair of this kind would make matters serious on both sides; a general O'Hara, of the British, as soon as our main body came up, made a vain attempt to cut off the few regulars in the field; but col. Washington (at the expence of captain Fauntleroy and captain Barrett, with ten privates killed and wounded) entirely destroyed the party commanded by gen. O'Hara; himself amongst the rest fell, with a col. Lovle's and almost every officer in the division. In consequence of some North-Carolina militia making a start, the other part of our army, after a conflict of an hour and a half, retired about 12 miles, as did the enemy. A col. Dickson, of ours, says he came over a part of the enemy's dead after they had decamped, and from his own observation, as well as some women and others who were paying their last respects to the deceased, they must have lost 800 killed; we, on the largest computation, did not lose more than 200. Gen. Greene is well satisfied with what is done, and determined to follow up his stroke, having since the action received larger reinforcements than he lost in killed, wounded, and run away."

April 2, 1781.

TO be SOLD at public sale, for hard cash or the exchange, at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis, the twenty-fifth day of this month, precisely at 12 o'clock, several very valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, together with their children.

D A M O N.

STANDS at the subscriber's plantation, at three pounds hard money, or the exchange, or in lieu of either six barrels of corn or oats, or eight bushels of wheat. He is a beautiful bay, 15 hands and an inch high, rising 5 years. His sire was Junius, who was got by old Fearnought, out of stately, who was got by the thorough bred imported horse Sober John, out of the high bred imported mare strawberry. Damon's dam was got by Fearnought, out of the thorough bred imported mare steady Sally, who made a shining figure on the turf at Newmarket for a king's plate, but unfortunately fell, though foremost. Damon was bred by col. Robert Baylor of Virginia. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week, but I will not be answerable for the mares.

OSBORN SPRIGG.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Allen, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay horse, 13 hands high, has a small blurred brand on his off buttock and near shoulder, but imperfect, a small star on his forehead, a few white hairs under his left eye, some saddle spots, and part of his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying the cost.

West-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior.

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.  
UNITED STATES LOTTERY.  
THE fourth class tickets which are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, any time on or before the 12th day April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes for that purpose by that time, as they will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such remain unrenewed on that day in the class.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

March 20, 1781.  
By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1771, to be exposed to sale, by public auction, on Tuesday the first day of May next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or ten miles by land, with sundry tracts of land containing 283 acres more or less. There are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which with the furnace, may be made very good use of. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hickory, and chestnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all the creeks. About 100 acres are cleared round the furnace, and two or three improvements on different tracts rented the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,  
MICHAEL PUE, (w/6)  
W. GOODWIN, (w/6)  
W. BUCHANAN,  
ELEANOR DORSEY.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out after the building of Ellicott's lower mill and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then through the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's land there to intersect an accustomed road then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to De Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderion's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mill; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,  
M. PUE,  
JOSHUA HOWARD.

CAME to the plantation of John De Butts, before Christmas 1780 two yearlings and a calf about five months old, one of the yearlings, an heifer of reddish colour, had part of one ear cut off, the other is now a young bull of chestnut colour, without mark; the calf is yellow and white, also without mark. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T. H. U. R. S. D. A. Y. A P R I L 12. 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Head-quarters, Iron-works, North-Carolina, March 10, 1781.

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your excellency last, there have been some changes in our circumstances. On the second, Lieutenant Lee, with a detachment of rifle, attacked the advanced of the British, under col. Tarleton, near Allamance, and killed and wounded, by report, thirty of them. On the 6th, the British moved down towards High Rock, with a view to intercept our march, or cut off the light infantry from the body of the army; then advanced about seven miles, but they were handsomely opposed, and suffered considerably, without effecting any thing. This manoeuvre occasioned me to retire to the Haw river, and move down the side of it, with a view to secure our coming to the army, and to form a junction with several considerable remnants of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen men, on the march from Hillsboro to High Rock. I effected this business, and retired towards Guilford court-house. Our militia had been upon such a loose uncertain footing ever since we crossed Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, though we kept within twelve miles of the enemy for several days. The enemy kept close, determined that we should gain no advantage of them without incurring some of consequence. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servant.

NATHANIEL GREENE.

excellency general Washington.

Camp, at the Iron-works, ten miles from Guilford Court-house, March 10, 1781.

S. 4. R.

On the tenth, I wrote to his excellency general Washington, from the High Rock, on the Haw river, a copy of which I addressed your excellency, that I had effected a junction with a continental regiment of eighteen months men, and two detachments of militia, belonging to Virginia and North-Carolina. After this junction, I took the resolution of attacking the enemy, without loss of time, and made the necessary disposition accordingly, being persuaded that if we were successful, it would prove ruinous to the army, and if otherwise, it would only be a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High Rock on the 11th, and on the 12th arrived at Guilford. The enemy lay at the Quaker meeting-house on Deep river, eight miles from our camp. On the morning of the 13th, our reconnoitering parties found the enemy advancing on the great barony road. The army was drawn up in three lines; the front line was composed of the North-Carolina militia, under the command of general Butler and colonel Williams; the second line of Virginia militia, commanded by general Stevens and colonel Williams; the third line, consisting of two brigades, one of Maryland militia, and one of Maryland continental troops, commanded by general Huger and colonel Williams. Lieutenant col. Washington, with the dragoons of the first and second regiments, a detachment of light infantry, composed of continental troops, and a regiment of riflemen under colonel Lee, formed a corps of observation for

the security of our right flank. Lieutenant col. Lee, with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen under colonel Campbell, formed a corps of observation for the security of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed here and there. The army was drawn up upon a large hill of ground, surrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbrush. The front line was posted with two field pieces just on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The second line was in the woods, about three hundred yards in the rear of the first, and the continental troops about three hundred yards in the rear of the second, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were posted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this position we waited the approach of the enemy, having previously sent off the baggage to this place appointed to rendezvous at, in case of a defeat. Lieutenant col. Lee with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a very severe skirmish with lieutenant col. Tarleton, in which the enemy suffered greatly. Captain Armstrong charged the British legion, and cut down near thirty of their dragoons; but, as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, lieutenant col. Lee was obliged to retire, and take his position in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade which lasted about twenty minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns, the Hessians on the right, the guards in the center, and lieutenant col. Webster's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the old fields to attack the North-Carolina brigades, who waited the attack till the enemy got within about 140 yards, when part of them began to fire, but a considerable part of them left the ground without firing at all. The generals and field officers did all they could to induce the men to stand their ground; but neither the advantages of the position nor any other consideration could induce them to stay. General Stevens and general Lawson, and the field officers of those brigades, were more successful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almost every where. The corps of observation under Washington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution; in a word, the conflict was long and severe, and the enemy only gained their point by superior discipline.

They having broken the second Maryland regiment, and turned our left flank, got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the continental troops, I thought it most advisable to order a retreat. About this time, lieutenant col. Washington made charge with the horse upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the first regiment of Marylanders, commanded by colonel Gunby, and seconded by lieutenant col. Howard, followed the horse with their bayonets; near the whole of this party fell a sacrifice. General Huger was the last that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reddy Fork river, and crossed at the ford, about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected most of our stragglers. We left

our artillery and two ammunition wagons, the greater part of the horses being killed before the retreat began, and it being impossible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our stragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles distant from Guilford.

From the best information I can get, the enemy's loss is very great, not less in killed and wounded than six hundred men, besides some few prisoners that we brought off.

Enclosed I sent your excellency a return of our killed, wounded and missing. Most of the latter have gone home, as is but too customary with the militia after an action. I cannot learn that the enemy have got any considerable number of prisoners. Our men are in good spirits, and in perfect readiness for another field day. I only lament the loss of several valuable officers, who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter is general Stevens, shot through the thigh, and general Huger in the hand; and among the former is major Anderson of the Maryland line.

The firmness of the officers and soldiers during the whole campaign, has been almost unparalleled. Amidst innumerable difficulties they have discovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude that will for ever add a lustre to their military reputation.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq; President of congress.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the continental troops.

Killed, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 47 rank and file. Wounded, 8 captains, 4 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 93 rank and file. Missing, 1 sergeant, 8 drums and fifes, 130 rank and file. Total, 1 major, 9 captains, 7 subalterns, 24 sergeants, 8 drums and fifes, 390 rank and file.

Return of militia, killed, wounded, and missing.

Virginia, 1 captain, 12 subalterns, 15 sergeants, 361 rank and file. North-Carolina, 1 captain, 10 subalterns, 361 rank and file.

ANNAPOLIS, April 12.  
TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SHOULD the enclosed elegy be thought deserving publication, please to insert it in your paper. The author is apprehensive, that every person who has had the pleasure of major Anderson's acquaintance, will blame the faintness of his colouring, but as there is a large class of readers, which holds an opinion, that poets write more from fancy than the heart, it may not be unnecessary to delineate the character of this valuable officer in plain prose; imagination nor friendship shall give the picture an undeserved trait.

MAJOR ANDERSON was amongst the first who enlisted under the banners of freedom; his enlightened understanding enabled him to investigate the claims of Great-Britain, and to discover that they were unjust and arbitrary; and it established must subvert the rights and happiness of a country, which he was bound to protect by every tie that ought to bind the human heart. His patriotism was too enlarged to be satisfied with serving her in wilhes, or by an equal contribution of property with his fellow-citizens; he felt a greater obligation; he owed her his per-



sonal assistance; nor did he hesitate to exchange the sweets of domestic life, which fortune and his virtues qualified him to enjoy and embellish, for the dangers and fatigues of war. Though his humanity led him to abhor the profession of arms, when rendered subservient to the views of ambition, he revered the character of a military citizen of a free state. Sensible that before we can be qualified to command we must learn to obey, he accepted a subaltern's commission in one of the first independent companies raised in this state. His merit soon raised him to the rank of a major. He possessed a happy genius for enterprise. A strong and decisive judgment, an unshaken resolution and unwearied vigilance, were his. No officer could be more distinguished for cool intrepidity in the hour of action, and that dignified behaviour in the execution of inferior duties, which, whilst it gains the love of the soldiery, enforces discipline, and commands respect. Every day he remained in the army, his military fame acquired additional lustre, whilst his amiable disposition and endearing manners enlarged the circle of his friends. But to have a just idea of his character, you must have seen him in his last moments; the *Soldier*, the *Christian*, and the *Patriot*, mingled their rays to irradiate his fall.

Annapolis, Apr. 7. EUGENIO.

AN ELEGY, sacred to the memory of Major ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, who fell in the action of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

EREBUS had now gain'd his middle way;

The waning moon dispens'd a feeble light,  
And brought to view, the carnage of the day,

Which gave new horrors to the gloom of night.

Each adverse host had from the field retir'd,

With slaughter fated and with toil depress'd,

And now in dreams, with martial ardour fir'd,

Brav'd the wing'd deaths, and bared the manly breast.

Save some, who sorrow's painful vigils kept;

A friend, a brother welter'd on the plain!

Here foes forgot their enmity, and wept,  
And mingled sighs, a tribute to the slain!

Not, by warm affection led,  
Youthful Collin bent his pensive way:

"Ah! where, he cries, has Strephon laid  
his head!

"Where rests my gentle soldier's breath—  
his life's clay!

"Assisted by yon friendly glim'ring light,  
His mangled body I may chance to spy;

"To friendship there I'll pay each sacred rite;

"For hallow'd is the ground where  
freemen die."

The youth (his anguish having thus express'd)

With trembling step travers'd the crimson'd plain,

Here Strephon lay, life bubbling from his breast,

Trophied around with heaps of British slain!

Struck with the scene, he paus'd in speechless woe;

For Strephon's virtues long his soul had won:

Now fond remembrance bade his sorrows flow,

Awak'd his feelings, and inform'd his tongue.

"When dove-ey'd peace on fair Colum-  
bia smil'd,

"With thee, dear youth, what hal-  
cyon hours I pass!

"With mirth and song corroding care  
beguil'd,

"And bade each day glide smoother  
than the last.

"Ah! fancy, why these pleasing scenes  
recal?

"Why agonise this wounded bosom  
more?

"Fled is each joy, since hapless Strephon's  
fall;

"Hereof him the charm of life is o'er!

"How sad the thought—valour long life  
denies;

"The brave scarce ever gain their mid-  
career,

"But early fall; their virtue's sacrifice!

"And soon, too soon, we pay the ten-  
der tear.

"So fares the flow'rs, which sweets un-  
timely yield,

"Whose buds are quicken'd by the  
florist's care;

"Whilst those, which ripen slowly in the  
field,

"Shed no perfumes, nor have the blight  
to fear.

"Such too, brave youth, is thy lamented  
fate,

"Tho' wild ambition ne'er thy bosom  
fir'd:

"In freedom's cause, ardent and elate,  
You dar'd the battle, triumph'd and  
expir'd.

"Unfading laurels from thy blood shall  
spring,

"Inscrib'd with honours due the fallen  
brave;

"Freedom shall guard thee with a pa-  
rent's wing,

"And friendship epitaph thy sylvan  
grave."

He could no more—here grief his tongue  
suppress'd;

The tear of anguish trembled in his eye;  
His head hung pensive on his bleeding breast,

Which heav'd a tender, agonizing sigh.

Aurora now her dewy robe had spread;

From their cold beds the bustling camps  
arose;

When wearied Collin sunk among the dead,  
And found in sleep a refuge for his woes.

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April 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the  
subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel  
Hanson, in Charles county, on Saturday  
last, being the 31st of March, about 12  
o'clock, a large roan HORSE, with a  
hanging mane and switch tail, paces and  
canters extremely easy, branded on the  
near shoulder, or getting up side, thus, 8;  
it is supposed that he was stolen by a Mo-  
ses Jones, a deserter from our army, and  
a remarkable thief and robber, who was  
in the neighbourhood, enquiring for a  
mare he said had strayed away from him,  
and who is suspected of having committed  
several robberies there. Whoever secures  
said horse, so that I get him again, shall  
receive a reward of twenty state dollars.

WILLIAM HANSON.

WAS offered for sale, and stopped,  
supposed to be stolen or found, a  
large silver watch, the inside case much  
worn about the rivet, and marked on the  
outside I. H. and four small stamps on the  
inside, in one of which are the letters  
T. R. Made by George Clark, London,  
No. 13924. The owner may have it a-  
gain on proving property and paying  
charges.

SAMUEL JACOB.

THERE is at the plantation of James  
Craik, taken up as a stray, a black  
BULL, with a crop in the right ear and  
a crop and under bit in the left, appears  
to be five or six years old, has been on the  
plantation three years. The owner may  
have him again on proving property and  
paying charges.

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LANDS FOR SALE.  
STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, re-  
surveyed in January 1775, and re-  
sicate returned for 243 acres, examined  
and passed, by the name of *Head-land*,  
but not patented, because of the wa-  
part of *Manzell's United Friendship*, 1  
acres; part of *Manzell's Purchase*, 1  
acres; *The Silence*, 74 acres; these  
tracts lie adjoining each other. Part  
*Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract  
about 4 miles from the above lands.  
The tracts are called *Forest-land*; a con-  
siderable part of them is very good for  
each tract is very well watered, and the  
are on the whole about 200 acres of good  
meadow ground. There is little timber  
on the above tracts, except on the  
western fork of the western, or *Delaware*  
falls of *Patapsco* river, where enough  
be procured to build tobacco houses.  
These lands lie near the great main road  
from *Frederick-town* to *Baltimore*, be-  
tween 25 and 30 miles from the latter,  
and in the neighbourhood of the late  
*Samuel Manzell*. *Resolution*, granted  
667 acres, of which about one half is  
of elder tracts; this land lies below  
*Creek*, about 8 miles from *Frederick-town*,  
near one *Solomon Turner's*. Part of  
*Mountain of Water*, 200 acres; this  
lies near *Mr. Jacques's Iron-works*,  
all about 4,347 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 in-  
dubitable. New state money, or bond  
security, for tobacco or specie, with in-  
terest, will be taken in payment, and  
lands immediately conveyed. Enquire  
the printers.

CHATHAM

STANDS near *Queen-Anne*, and

*Queen-Anne*, and will cover three  
guineas, or state money at the  
change, with an allowance of one  
dollar to the groom.

Chatham was out of *Ebony*, and  
got by *col. Fitzhugh's Regulus*; *Ebony*  
out of *col. Taker's Old Selima*, and  
got by *Othello*; *Regulus* was out of *Jo-*  
*ny Dismal*, a mare imported by *col. Sa-*  
*lor*, and was got by his noted horse  
*Fea-nought*.

Pasturage for mares at a distance gra-

March 20, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of  
*Maryland*, passed in December 1775,  
be exposed to sale, by public vendue  
on Tuesday the first day of May next  
for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of  
ter-works, known by the name of  
*CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE*,  
lying on the head of the said creek,  
*Anne-Arundel* county, about 22 mi-  
by water from *Baltimore-town*, or 30  
miles by land, with sundry tracts of land  
containing 4838 acres more or less. The  
are, where the furnace stands, a large  
stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat  
smith's shop, and mill house, all of which  
with the furnace, may be made very good.  
The lands mostly lie on and contiguous  
*Curtis's*, *Marley*, and *Stony* creeks,  
abound with wood and timber, pine,  
hickory, and chestnut. Craft for the  
ception of wood, &c. go up all the  
creeks. About 100 acres are cleared  
round the furnace, and two or three  
tenements on different tracts rented  
the year. A plot of the whole may  
seen at the coffee-house in *Baltimore*,  
the lands shewn on application to  
*Thomas Croimwell* near the furnace.  
to begin at the dwelling house at  
o'clock a.m.

CHARLES RIDGELY

MICHAEL PUE,

W. GOODWIN,

W. BUCHANAN,

ELEANOR DORSEY.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 19, 1781.

An ACT to encourage the importation and manufacturing of salt within this state.

W H E R E A S the present enormous price of salt and the uncertainty of the supplies thereof is distressing and alarming to the inhabitants of this state: For remedy whereof and the encouragement of adventurers,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following bounties shall be paid the importers and manufacturers of salt, to wit: For every hundred bushels of salt imported into this state, through the capes of Chesapeake or by any inlet on the sea-coast, between the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of December next, and sold within this state by retail in quantities not exceeding ten bushels to any one person, the sum of ten pounds, in Spanish dollars at seven shillings and six-pence each, or the value thereof in bills of credit, and in the same proportion for any other quantity, so imported and sold; and for every hundred bushels of salt imported as aforesaid between the said days, and sold within this state by wholesale, the sum of five pounds in like money or value, and in the same proportion for any other quantity.

And be it enacted, That ten pounds like money or value shall be paid as a bounty to any person manufacturing within this state, between the first day of January and the twentieth day of December next, and selling therein one hundred bushels of salt by retail, in quantities not exceeding ten bushels to any one person, and in the same proportion for any other quantity; and that a bounty of five pounds in like money or value shall be paid to every person manufacturing within this state, between the said days, and selling by wholesale one hundred bushels of salt therein, and in the same proportion for any other quantity.

And be it enacted, That the said bounties shall be paid by either of the treasurers of this state, on the order of the governor and council, who are hereby empowered and requested to give such order in favour of such importer or manufacturer, proving to their satisfaction, by his oath or otherwise, the quantity of salt by him imported and sold, or manufactured and sold, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That no salt, on which either of the said bounties shall have been paid, shall be exported by water out of this state, or laden on board any vessel with intent to export the same out of this state, before the bounty paid shall have been repaid into the public treasury, under the penalty of such salt becoming forfeit, and seizable by any naval officer or other peace officer or militia officer of this state, and also under the forfeiture of twenty shillings for every such bushel of salt so exported or laden on board any vessel as aforesaid, one half to the person seizing or prosecuting, and the other half to the use of this state; and in case of any seizure or prosecution, it shall lie on the claimant or defendant to prove, that no bounty had been received for the salt on account of which the seizure shall have been made or prosecution commenced, or that the bounty paid had been repaid as aforesaid.

N E W P O R T, (Rhode-Island)  
March 10.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. a universal joy was diffused through this town, upon the arrival of his excellency general

Washington, our illustrious commander in chief. At the ferry on Jamestown he was received by the admiral's barge and conducted on board his ship, where he was met by his Excellency general Rochambeau, the admiral, the generals, and many other officers of the army and navy of his Most Christian Majesty in this place. He was saluted by a discharge of cannon from the admiral's ship, and, on his landing at the long wharf in this town, from the north battery, the whole troops of the garrison were under arms and formed two lines, through which his excellency was escorted to the head-quarters of general Rochambeau, and, in consequence of orders from the court of France, received all the honours ever paid to the princes royal, or marshal of France, greater than which can be rendered only to the king. In the evening this town and the fleet in the harbour were beautifully illuminated, and the highest pleasure and satisfaction appeared in every countenance. The next morning a committee, appointed by the town, waited upon his excellency with the following address:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the armies of the thirteen United States of America:

S I R,

THE inhabitants of the ancient town of Newport, warmed with the purest sentiments of esteem and respect, beg leave, through their committee, to congratulate your Excellency upon your arrival at this town, the capital of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence plantations. Permit us to assure your Excellency, that words are inadequate to express the joy which your presence has infused into the hearts of our fellow-citizens. Happily guided by the Supreme Director of the American councils, your Excellency was placed at the head of their armies: our gratitude is greatly excited to Heaven for the protection of your Excellency's person through all those scenes of danger and enterprise incident to war, and which your Excellency has sustained with a patriotism and fortitude unparalleled in the page of history.

We will not cloud the festivity of this day by enumerating the scenes of lawless rapine and devastation, which have to peculiarly marked the steps of a tyrannical and rapacious enemy in this town. The thought merely occurs, as it deprives us of affording your Excellency some further manifestations of our sincere regard.

Suffer us here, Sir, because we know it must give your Excellency a most sensible pleasure, to express the happiness this town has enjoyed with the army and fleet of our illustrious ally, who have, by the wisdom and prudence of their commanders, as well as their own most zealous inclinations, allied themselves to us, not as soldiers only, but as friends and citizens. Armed with a most righteous cause, engaged for all that men hold dear; what blessings may not America, under the auspices of a kind and over-ruling Providence, be led to expect from the future exertions of your Excellency, the military ardour of our American troops, and an army and a fleet of a most generous and magnanimous ally, thirsting for glory, and eager to bleed in the cause of liberty and mankind.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the late signal successes of the American arms by land, and those of our allies by sea. May the succeeding campaign be

productive of the end of all our efforts, liberty, peace and independence to the United States of America, and happiness to all mankind.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,  
WILLIAM CHANNING,  
WILLIAM TAGGART,  
SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, } committee.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following answer:

TO CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, WILLIAM CHANNING, WILLIAM TAGGART, and SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the distinguished honours, which have a claim to my gratitude since my arrival, I have seen, with peculiar satisfaction, those effusions of esteem and attachment which have manifested themselves in the citizens of this town. My happiness is complete in a moment that unites the expressions of their sentiments for me, with their suffrages in favour of our allies.

The conduct of the French army and fleet, of which the inhabitants testify so grateful and affectionate a sense, at the same time that it evinces the wisdom of the commanders, and the discipline of the troops, is a new proof of the magnanimity of the nation. It is a further demonstration of that generous zeal and concern for the happiness of America, which brought them to our assistance: a happy prelude of future harmony; a pleasing evidence, that an intercourse between the two nations will more and more cement the union, by the solid and lasting ties of mutual affection.

I sincerely sympathise with you, gentlemen, in lamenting the depredations suffered by this town, while in possession of the enemy: and heartily join you in those liberal wishes, the accomplishment of which would soon more than restore it to its former flourishing condition. Accept my acknowledgments for the polite and obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the sentiments of your fellow-citizens, and the assurances of my warmest esteem for them, and for you personally.

G. WASHINGTON.

Newport, March 8, 1781.

T R E N T O N, April 4.

Thursday last a party of the enemy from New-York attempted to carry off the honourable Josiah Hornblower, Esq; speaker of the assembly of this state. They were in the habit of peasants, and personated Jersey militia. In this manner they came to the ferry nearly opposite his house in Essex county, and called for the boat, which was carried over to them, the people not suspecting their villainy. The ferryman, on his arrival, observed G. R. on their cartouch boxes, and therefore on his return, with some address, let the boat fall down the stream with the tide, in order to give a hint to Mr. Hornblower's family that all was not right. This had the desired effect; Mr. Hornblower escaped out of the back door a few minutes prior to their coming at the front. Two of the villains pursued him and were taken, the others got off, after making Mr. Hornblower's son-in-law, Mr. Cape, prisoner, who has since returned on parole.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 10.

A report yesterday circulated here that the states of Holland have declared war against Great-Britain. This account is said to be received by a vessel lately arrived at Boston from France.



Advices from New-York, through a good channel, say, that the enemy have it in contemplation to send a considerable force up our river. New-Castle is particularly mentioned as a proper place to establish a post at: but time must determine the truth of this account.

No mail was yesterday received at the post-office from the eastward, farther than Morris-town.

From "The ROYAL GAZETTE."

"New-York, April 4. On Saturday another rebel mail was brought to this city, taken last Thursday with Montaigne the post-rider, who was in person brought to town by the captors. It contained a great number of letters, in the bags, from New-England, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Fifth-Kill, New-Windsor, &c. &c."

\* The sale of negroes advertised to be at Mr. Ogle's plantation near Annapolis, the 25th of this month, is postponed.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying 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, several for the lives of persons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tuesday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the sum bid to be paid in specie, within three weeks from the day of sale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emission, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale. *Paid*  
By order, G. DUVAL, cl.

April 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 6 or 700 acres of land lying in Frederick county, about 4 1/2 miles from Baltimore-town, on which are three small farms, each containing about 70 acres of cleared land, the quality of the soil is equal to most lands in the state for farming; the lands are quite level, have a sufficient stock of timber, good water, and lie contiguous to several good mills. Part of the purchase money is expected in hand. For further terms apply to Samuel Cleland, living at Pipe creek bridge near the land. If it should prove convenient to the purchaser two or three negroes will be taken in pay.

April 16, 1781.

THE subscriber being appointed auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county, takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has provided a convenient room at Mr. John Shaw's, in Annapolis, for the reception of all kinds of wares and merchandise, and proposes to offer them for sale on the second Saturday in every month, beginning on the 12th of May next. Those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands, may depend of due care being taken of their interest.

JAMES TOOTELL, auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county.

SILVER-TAIL, STANDS at Tulip-hill, and will cover at two guineas the season, or state money at the exchange, and a dollar to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Silver-tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand-dam by Pantons Arabian, his great grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Pantons famous Witherington mare. He is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great bone, strength and beauty. Good pasture for mares at one dollar a week.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office.

April 16, 1781.

CARELESS

COVERS this season, on Elk-Ridge, about three miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, for three pounds hard money, or the exchange, a mare, and one state dollar to the groom.

Careless is a fine bay, about 15 hands high. He was got by col. Baylor's Fear-nought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a very high bred imported mare, that was the dam of Old Mille, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

Good pastures for mares, under a very good fence, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.

DAVID SCOTT.

LOST on Thursday the 14th of March last, a small gold FRENCH WATCH, with a steel chain (maker's name Ramilius, Paris). Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the subscriber shall have two guineas reward.

GEORGE MANN.

Annapolis, April 18, 1781.

TAKEN up, a negro boy named AFRICA, 8 or 9 years old, who says he was taken by the enemy, and let on shore by them near this city on Friday the 6th instant, and that he belongs to one Willson in Princess-Anne county in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorley's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorley's and Mr. Michael Dorley's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, thence to intersect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pur's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderion's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND, M. PUE, JOSHUA HOWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS or 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, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherwise not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

West-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior.

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, re-surveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Quarter, 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, 1236 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 Maniehl. Resolutions, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Sugar-creek, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. Part of The Mountain of Wales, 200 acres; this tract lies near Mr. Jacques's Iron-works, in all about 4,347 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.

March 20, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1773, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday the first day of May next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 22 miles by water, from Baltimore-town, or seven miles by land, with sundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or less. There is a-e, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hickory, and cheenut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all those creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shown on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY, MICHAEL PUE, W. GOODWIN, W. BUCHANAN, ELEANOR DORSEY.

CHATHAM

STANDS near Queen-Anne, and at Queen-Anne, and will cover mares at three guineas, or state money at the exchange, with an allowance of one state dollar to the groom.

Chatham was out of Ebony, and was got by col. Fitzhugh's Regulus; Ebony out of col. Tasker's Old Selima, and was got by Othello; Regulus was out of Jenny Dimal, a mare imported by col. Baylor, and was got by his noted horse Old Fear-nought.

Pasture for mares at a distance gratis.



[XIVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1789.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 26, 1781.

OSTEND, November 26.

THE Hanover packet boat, which sailed on the 24th inst. from this port, with the mail from Dover, was soon after chased by a Dutch privateer and ran on shore between Dunkirk and Newport. The mail was thrown overboard, and is lost. Part of the crew saved themselves by means of their boat, and are arrived here; the rest were taken and conducted to Dunkirk, by a detachment of French dragoons.

BERLIN, Nov. 28. Last week the king quitted his summer residence at Sanssouci, and resides now in his palace at Potsdam, from whence he is expected here in the course of next month. His majesty has appointed count Deluſi, to be his minister plenipotentiary at the court of London in the room of count de Maltzan, who has requested his recall.

HAMBURG, Nov. 28. M. de Groſs, the Russian resident, hath delivered to our regency, a copy of the treaty of alliance concluded between his court and that of Denmark, signed the 9th of July, and ratified on the 21st of the same month, old ſtyle, at Peterſburgh. At the bottom of this treaty is added the accession of the court of Sweden.

PARIS, Nov. 26. By letters from Cadiz, of the 8th instant, we are informed, that count d'Estaing, on his sailing a second time from that port, on the 7th took with him eight new bomb vessels, and four fire ships, which circumstance has given rise to many conjectures of their being destined for a secret expedition.

The frigate l'Amazone, commanded by M. de la Perouse, arrived at l'Orient the 23d inst. from Newport, in North, which place she left on the 26th of last month. The viscount de Rochambeau, who came express on board the said frigate, with dispatches, but from the rank and character of the bearer, it is supposed, that they contain nothing disagreeable.

L O N D O N, December 26.

The Cerberus frigate saw the combined fleets the first of December, and counted them four flags, forty sail of the line, and upwards of 200 sail of shipping, under convoy, which seemed standing under an easy sail for Rochford, Nantes, &c.

21. The Dutch ambassador was not yesterday at court, but it is said he has not yet received his letters of recall.

Almost every ship that lay for sale, or lay idle in the Thames, was bought yesterday, men instantly employed to fit them out, and make them ready, with all possible dispatch, in expectation to act as letters of marque and privateers against the ships and vessels of the United States.

Sir Joseph Yorke is not immediately expected in England, but we can assure our readers, that he has left the Hague, and is to wait upon the continent with the future directions of government.

Great expectations are raised, that Sir Joseph Yorke on his arrival in England, will be appointed secretary of state, as he is undoubtedly one of the ablest and most experienced ministers employed in his majesty's service.

Several letters received by the Dutch mail advise, that Sir Joseph Yorke's last spirited memorial had seemingly involved the states general in great difficulty and confusion.

It is said a prohibition will be issued against the Dutch selling out of our funds, on occasion of the approaching war, but the interest will be paid as usual.

Expresses have been sent to every port in Great-Britain and Ireland, to stop all

the Dutch ships that may be found in their harbours.

Yesterday draughts were made out of the first regiment of guards for America; several turned out volunteers from each company, and are to be ready for embarkation on Christmas day.

23. Yesterday advice was received that ten Dutch ships sailed from the Texel the 20th instant, for France, laden with stores; but two days after they fell in with two of his majesty's frigates, who took four of them, the other six escaped and put back to the Texel.

S A L E M, (New-England) March 27.

Last Friday arrived at a sea-port, a packet from Jamaica, bound to London, captured by the ship Thorn, who engaged her two gallees, during which the packet had four men killed and fourteen wounded. The Thorn had not a single man hurt. We are in hopes before our next, to have the papers that came in the packet; in one of them we learn is the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to acquaint our readers, the French squadron was in sight of and were pursuing the Corke fleet consisting of 200 sail; which intelligence came by a vessel just arrived at Port-Royal, and made her escape from them."

B O S T O N, April 2.

Last Thursday there was information of a privateer sloop, mounting 12 four pounders, belonging to the enemies of the states, being in the harbour of Cape Cod, when by the peculiar and spirited exertions of capt. Smith of Philadelphia, commander of a brigantine now in this port, who, by the common modes of preparations could not be fit for sea in six days, was actually under way in as many hours, when an unfortunate casualty of carrying away his fore-top-gallant-mast and jib-boom, prevented the pursuit, which we doubt not would have ended for the honour of the active sea-officer.

Many merchants of the town have expressed their warmest attachment to his conduct, which evidently shews that the honour of the flag and the protection of trade were the sole motives of his exertions.

The Brutus and Neptune privateers of Salem, went in quest of the above sloop; and yesterday the Brutus returned into port with her, the Neptune being left to cruise for her comfort, a brig of 14 guns, which was hourly expected at Cape Cod.

April 5. Nothing can be more evident than the warm disposition of our allies effectually to aid the cause of America. The late expeditions from Rhode-Island are fresh and strong proofs of such a disposition. It discovered no small spirit in the French commander to make two enterprises for the succour of Virginia, in the face of a superior British squadron. In the naval action which ensued upon the last, great honour was reflected upon the arms of France: though the British squadron was superior by 88 guns, yet the advantage was clearly on the side of the French; and indeed the whole conduct of our allies through the war, convinces us of the folly of our former prejudices respecting the vast superiority of the skill and prowess of the Britons in comparison with the French.

An officer of reputation in the American army, who was on board the French fleet in the late action, and an eye witness to the whole, speaks in the highest terms of the coolness, intrepidity and good conduct of the chevalier Desbouché

and his whole squadron. Their superiority, he says, in the engagement was undeniably evident; and the conduct of the British squadron, while in action, and when they retired, were but ill adapted to support the vaunts of that nation.

P R O V I D E N C E, March 31.

By the western post we learn, that a vessel arrived at New-London, a few days since, and brought an account that the British have taken the Dutch settlement of Demarara, to leeward of Surinam, where about 50 sail of vessels fell into their hands, some of them Americans.

N E W - L O N D O N, April 6.

We hear that two British men of war have arrived at New York from Chesapeake bay in so shattered a condition that they could barely keep above water, owing to the damage they received in the late action.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western part of this state to his friend near this town.

"The British government of New-York have issued proclamations, offering the refugees there to supply them with armed boats, provisions, and warlike stores, all at free cost, to go and plunder on the rebel shores (as they call them) and to cruise in the rivers, to distress the persons who live near the water. This is a late resolution at New-York. It is said here 200 boats are collected at Hunting-bay, and that many people are removing their effects from the towns on the sound."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 17.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 5, 1781.

"Yesterday a vessel was condemned in our court of admiralty, brought in here by an armed ship of the state, covered with clearances for Bermuda. Another vessel that had been upon a trading voyage to that place with masts and spars, and brought back English goods, was also condemned for the use of the state. These instances give no little pleasure among all good citizens. A merchant of reputation in this town went openly and gave the information against the last, and there is in the whole government and in the body of the people a disposition to check such pernicious and dishonourable methods of trade."

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIMLEE, Esq;

Governor of the state of Maryland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the house of senate stands adjourned to the first Monday in August next, and the house of delegates to the first day of May next, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate consideration of the General Assembly, I have thought proper, that the General Assembly of this state should meet on the tenth day of May next; and do therefore, in virtue of the power with which I am invested by the constitution and form of government, hereby appoint the said tenth day of May for the meeting and holding the General Assembly, of which the several sheriffs of this state are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our INDEPENDENCE.

THO. S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. secr.

G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E.



A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis.

A. M. R.S. Aukward, Mr. Adams, Robert Anderson, William Allen, jun. Dr. John Archer, William Annen.

B. John Barnes, (2), James Boyer, Walter Bruce, Robert Browne, Dennis Brooks, Samuel Barber, (2), James Baldwin, Thomas Belt, Fielder Bowie, Oliver Birch, Mrs. Bishopric, John Barnaby, Catharine Buller, capt. Joseph Buyans, Mrs. Buckett, Robert Bowie, Tobias Belt, Boteler and Harrison, rev. Richard Brown, (2), captain James Belt, Jane Brent.

C. Rev. Isaac Campbell, Charles Crookshanks, (4), J. T. Chase, (5), Charles Chilton, Samuel Chew, (4), James Craik, Edward Clare, Edmond Clare, John Cartwright and co. (4), Thomas Contee, (2), Peter Clark, Mrs. Coomes, William Cook, Daniel Clarke, Walter Carmichael, James Cant, Mr. Crackles, Benjamin Carr, (2), John Carroll, John Cowman, John Clemons, Dolly Chew, Mary Connell.

D. John Davidson, (2), Dr. Levin Denwood, (2), Dr. William Dashiell, John Davis, Tartenfon Degrave, Thomas Cleverly Dare, George Digges, Daniel Dulaney, (2).

E. John Eden, (2), Samuel Elliott, Edward Edelen, Joseph Edelen.

F. Philip Richard Fendall (10), Robert Ferguson.

G. John Gibson, Gale, Jackson and Stewart, Fielder Gant, William Gover, William Gough, Edward Gwinn, Thomas Gantt, 3d, John Green, Thomas Graham, Nicholas Gassaway.

H. Joseph Harrison, Samuel Hanson, Gustavus B. Horner, Jesse Harding, rev. A. Hamilton, Edward Hall, John Hagan, John Hawkins, Elifha Harrison, John Heard, Jenny Hicky, Patrick Hamilton, (2), Jenny Hemfly, Samuel Harrison, William Harris, jun. Henry Hardey.

I. Betsey Isbelle, Edward Jennings, Thomas Jennings, capt. Samuel Jones, (2), Charles Jordan, Thomas Johnson, (2), Charles Jacob, Dr. Edward Johnson, Augustin Jenkins, Catharine Jerningham, (2), William Johnson, John Johns.

K. Thomas Knight, John King, James Kent.

L. Col. Loyaute, (3), rev. Francis Lander, John Lancaster, Ignatius Luckett, captain John Luckett, Henry Lowe, William Lyles, John Llewellyn, Henry Lyles.

M. Thomas Morton, (3), Morgan and Slubey, Elizabeth Morgan, Richard Mafon, Margaret Morgan, capt. John McLean, John Mills, James M'Henry.

N. Jeremiah Neale, Joseph Nicholson, Thomas Noland, Mrs. Neale, Martin Norris, Edward Noel.

O. Nathaniel Owings, Alexander Ogg, P. William Paca, Dr. Thomas Parran, (2), Thomas Price, James Piper, Elizabeth Prendiville.

R. John Robertson, (2), Richard Ridgely, Robert Roberts, John Rawlings, (2), Samuel Reed, Mary Ringgold.

S. William Shireliff, (2), William Spear, Charles Sneade, Nicholas Lewis Sewell, capt. James Stewart, Nicholas Smith, Luke Stevens, John Stevens, Jane Skinner, (2), Oliver Stevens, John Somervell, Hanna Smith, Dr. Richard Sappington, Anne Sanders, Dr. Alexander H. Smith, Thomas Smith, James Sewell, John H. Stone, Edward Sims, Clare Slye, (3), Rose Stewart.

T. William Tilghman, John Thomas, capt. James Thomas, Edward Tilghman, (2).

V. Mr. Vallette.

W. John Weems, (7), Nathaniel Wilson, (2), Wallace and Davidson, Nancy Woten, Henry Wright, Richard Wootton and co. Samuel Wright, William Winchester, Charles Wilson, Robert Watson, David Weems, (4), Thomas Watkins, Richard Wells.

Y. John Yoxly, Notley Young.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Pen, in Anne-Arundel county, a small brown MARE, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, one hind foot white, a small star on her forehead, not branded, blind in her left eye, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

April 16, 1781.

**T**HE subscriber being appointed auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county, takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has provided a convenient room at Mr. John Shaw's, in Annapolis, for the reception of all kinds of wares and merchandise, and proposes to offer them for sale on the second Saturday in every month, beginning on the 12th of May next. Those who shall be pleased to favour him with their commands, may depend on due care being taken of their interest.

**JAMES TOOTELL**, auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county. 2

March 19, 1781.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorley's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorley's and Mr. Michael Dorley's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, thence to intersect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Puc's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderston's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

**REZIN HAMMOND**,  
**M. PUE**,  
**JOSHUA HOWARD**. 4

**D A M O N**.

**S**TANDS at the subscriber's plantation, at three pounds hard money, or the exchange, or in lieu of either six barrels of corn or oats, or eight bushels of wheat. He is a beautiful bay, 15 hands and an inch high, rising 3 years. His fire was Junius, who was got by old Fearnought, out of stately, who was got by the thorough bred imported horse Sober John, out of the high bred imported mare Strawberry. Damon's dam was got by Fearnought, out of the thorough bred imported mare Steady Sally, who made a shining figure on the turf at Newmarket for a king's plate, but unfortunately fell, though foremost. Damon was bred by col. Robert Baylor of Virginia. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week, but I will not be answerable for the mares.

**2 X OSBORN SPRIGG**.

April 4, 1781.

**S**TOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Hanson, in Charles county, on Saturday last, being the 31st of March, about 12 o'clock, a large roan HORSE, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces and canters extremely easy, branded on the near shoulder, or getting up side, thus, 8; it is supposed that he was stolen by a Moses Jones, a deserter from our army, and a remarkable thief and robber, who was in the neighbourhood, enquiring for a mare he said had strayed away from him, and who is suspected of having committed several robberies there. Whoever secures said horse, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty state dollars.

**2 WILLIAM HANSON**.

March 10, 1781.  
By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1773, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday the first day of May next, for gold or silver,

**T**HAT situation for any kind of water-work, known by the name of the **CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE**, lying on the head of the said creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or seven miles by land, with sundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or less. There are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hickory, and chestnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all those creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

**CHARLES RIDGELY**,  
**MICHAEL PUE**,  
**W. GOODWIN**,  
**W. BUCHANAN**,  
**ELEANOR DORSEY**. 5

**B A D G E R**.

**C**OVERS this season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at forty shillings hard cash, or the exchange, a mare, and a state dollar the groom.

Badger is five years old this spring, a dark gray, full fifteen hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. He was got by governor Eden's imported horse Badger, who was got by lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, his dam by Black and all Black, and his grand-dam by Childers.

Badger's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's, Selim, his grand-dam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a barb mare.

Good pasturage for mares at a dollar a week, but I will not be answerable in case of loss.

The money to be paid before the horse is led out of the stable.

**2 JOHN CRAGGS**.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Joseph Allen, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay horse, 13 hands high, has a small blurred brand on his off buttock and near shoulder, but imperfect, a small star on his forehead, a few white hairs under his left eye, some saddle spots, and part of his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

**2 SAMUEL JACOB**.

**W**AS offered for sale, and stopped, supposed to be stolen or found, a large silver watch, the inside case much worn about the rivet, and marked on the outside I. H. and four small stamps on the inside, in one of which are the letters T. R. Made by George Clark, London, No. 13924. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

**2 SAMUEL JACOB**.

**L**OST on Thursday the 14th of March last, a small gold FRENCH WATCH, with a steel chain (maker's name Ramilius, Paris). Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the subscriber shall have two guineas reward.

**2 GEORGE MANN**.