

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1782.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

WHATEVER may ostensibly induce your ministry, to continue the war with America, their real design, is your slavery. Thus while your ears are amused at home, with the rattle of foreign conquest; while that enthusiasm which hath hitherto distinguished the admiration of your constitution—which is the Argus of its security; while this is diverted, by fixing your eyes upon this western world, your rulers are forming chains for your liberties, by adding to the influence of that branch of your government, the executive, whose ascendancy above the others, will sink you into ruin.

Expect not to detect their villainy, by the disclosures of a king's evidence; the laws would recognise no such character, in this case, and the sword of justice be found inadequate to his punishment. If the prerogative of your sovereign be not infringed, he never thinks himself injured by a violation of the constitution.

Their lordships at the helm of affairs, may go on to flatter your expectations with hope and false appearances; it is humane in them to indulge you in the enjoyment of this remnant of Pandora's box, after having emptied on your devoted heads, all the miseries, and diffused through the veins of the nation, every poison which precedes that last ingredient of human vicissitudes. Even this comfort, which Omnipotence hath bury'd under such a heap of ills, your ministry mean to turn against you, by assimilating its effects with those misfortunes, which it was designed to sooth and alleviate; they, who may expect, will continue to feed your imaginations, with those baseless visions of conquest, with which they so long have trifled with your understandings. Such pleasing, gaudy fables, promote their treasonable designs. Such is the hypocrisy which is assumed by the views of false friendship; but you must not expect such flattery from the lips of an enemy.

The voice of truth, to a people so little accustomed to her language, and so long estranged from the calls of wisdom, must convey the most discouraging, unwelcome advice and information. Her incertainties will be called the formal impertinence of officiousness, and be deemed the false prophecies of suspicion, and timidity. If, in a moment of caprice, she should attract the serious attention of any, he will be indebted for this favour, more to a fashionable rage for novelty, and the singularity of her appearance, than to a passion for profiting by the wisdom of her counsels.

When you first resolved on a war with America, there was a hesitation in your behaviour, which arose not from your friendship, but from the enormity of the enterprise. Your first operations against her, were rather partial experiments on the irritability of her nerves, than a vigorous attack upon her whole frame. You acted like men who are afraid of troubling their consciences with an oppression of guilt, until by the practice of evil—its sensibility is destroyed, and its eye rendered blind to the frightful deformity of vice. This caution arose from the treachery of your ministry. The slavery of the whole British empire was their original object; but they were too well versed in your history, your revolutions, and your scaffolds, to declare their design openly. The lower parts of this Scylla, it was expedient for them to conceal, and the robe of mystery hath fully answered the decency of their cares.

All oppositions by arms to crowned heads, if unsuccessful in their issue, whether stigmatised with the opprobrium of rebellion, or embellished with the glory of legal resistance, have always in the end, added some precious right of human nature, to the temples of tyranny. Your ministry were resolved to have some pretence, by which the liberties of your country were to be attacked, a disguise was necessary, and the cloak of rebellion was most equal to their purpose. America, in becoming your rival, had excited your jealousy—and suspicions. In elegance of living, splendour of fortune, and every circumstance of luxury, she was almost equal to the mother country; nor were the sciences unknown to her, or the arts of government peculiar to Britain; these while they were the ornaments of your empire, should have been its security, and the most lasting band of union; but pride, which is eager to blot the efforts of the emulous, will prefer annihilation to equality.

The rights of Englishmen were to be struck at, and America was the destined door of that invasion.

Our liberties were consequently attacked; but you, blinded by the arts of ministry, and your own jealousies, saw not the establishment of a precedent under which in some future hour of misery, you will be treated with similar injustice. By intentionally forcing America to resistance, your administration artfully changed that into rebellion, in your eye, which, had it been your own case, would perhaps have altered the line of your protestant succession. It was extremely politic in them, thus to convert by design, the Americans into foes, that in the persons of your enemies, you might forget the defenders of liberty and your own constitution. You knew not the remoter extremities of your own body; and when you madly consented to the war, you opened a mortal vein in the disguised member, whose communication with the heart, will make itself most conspicuously known, by the fatality of its effects.

By thus familiarising your feelings to inhumanity in America, and accustoming your understandings to the specious sophistry of despotism, the deformity of arbitrary power will drop its odium, and your minds be gradually prepared, for the ultimate application of their designs in England.

America saw the application of your principles, and nobly resisted; but with a good sense, and moderation, which, while she shew'd a final indulgence to the errors, and dotage of a parent, gave the best symptoms of her firmness. The superficial force of your military parade, and character, had little other effect upon her, than that of enlivening her exertions, with the prospects of laurels and renown. In the vigour of that disposition which teaches nations how to prize liberty, she remained uneluded from the charms of virtue, by the effeminate doctrines of a court. Secluded in her local situation from the voice, and presence of tyranny, she could reason with an unbiased judgment, upon a system of politics, whose evil consequences she traced with facility, and confuted with boldness. She was the only part of your empire who knew with clearness and certainty, the inalienable rights and property of human nature. There she knew, and from experience and reason loved them—and these, while the eye of your parliament hath eagerly waited their dissolution, she, with a prodigality of blood hath defended.

The cause of freedom, is the cause of human nature in general; but in this struggle were involved the rights of Englishmen, in particular. You did not foresee the general conclusions of slavery which would be forced from particular violations of liberty; but this fatal sophistry, experience should have taught you, to be the logic of tyrants. You did not suspect that an issue which the politicians of St. James's would term happy, would bear an equivocal meaning, and be true only, when apply'd relatively to the completion of their schemes. But this so much wished for victory over the freedom of America, will finally prove a painted sepulchre to your own liberty; and to your nation, a splendid triumph over her own ruins.

Your history is an exhibition of kings meditating slavery against a people, and a people fighting against their kings! Though the latter have often failed in their plans of usurpation, and the former been sometimes fortunate in repressing the arm of despotism, for that salvation, you are more indebted to the undilating impolicy of their measures, than to the infallibility of your constitution, or the acuteness of your penetration.

Those liberties, which have been ever viewed with a jealous, envious eye, by the minions of the court, you can no longer, at this late hour of depravity, hope to defend or preserve. An universal spirit of corruption and venality, by enfeebling the nerves of patriotism, hath added a boldness and security to the machinations of ministry. Destitute of that vigilance, which is essential to the citizens of a government, composed of three distinct powers—each one of which is to be watched with a jealous attention, you will at length fall victims to that branch, which by acquiring an influence disproportioned to that of the other two, will derange the whole system of your theoretical constitution.

You must not expect that your suspicions are to be alarmed by those appearances of evil designs, which in former times let you on your guard; nor must you look for a violation of your forms, and rights, from those open, awkward, and boisterous politics, which formerly awaked the most drowsy sentinel of freedom, and threw the nation into arms. The maxims drawn from your experience, will be found inapplicable to modern reformation.

Political casuistry accommodates itself to times, to the views and intrigues of interest; and your ministry will no longer catch at words and forms, the shadow of liberty, while they can without danger, seize upon the substance.

In former, more uncultivated ages, when the passions of your kings, were the rulers of their conduct; when an open sincerity, was more the effect of an incapacity to restrain the violence of the passions, than an honesty of heart; when that procrastination, which is necessary to true politics, was outrun by an impetuosity, which made force the great instrument of enterprise; and when the designs of tyranny were not secured from detection, by the impenetrable shield of dissimulation, from the conviction of your senses, you easily discovered, and successfully evaded the impending ruin of slavery, and misery.

The present enemies to your liberties advance their attacks more by sap, than assault. Those schemes, which an undilating enmity had formerly blasted, they will accomplish by remote consequences; and a silently gaining perseverance. Thus the encroachments made by your present ministry, will be known more from the malignancy of their effects, than the notoriety of their adoption.

A seven years war, void of every permanent success, and eminent in disgrace, must have convinced you, by this time, of its impolicy. A war, in its prosecution so repugnant to humanity, full of the deepest wounds to your national pride, replete with chastisement, and chequered with nought but the variety of misfortune, such a war, must have convinced any ministry of their duty, but such whose views extended beyond the mere emoluments of conquest.

Whenever a motive is apparently wanting for the conduct of a man, it is even charitable in a spectator, to attribute his actions to some secret design, which though it may draw censure upon the honesty of his heart, preserves his understanding from the imputation of idiotism. Some design must be given from probability, rather than suppose your ministry to act from no design. Could you view things through their proper medium you would detect that design: In penetrating ministerial scenery, you would recognise the old enmity. Domestic slavery artfully disguised in the habiliments of the American war: you would find the hands of Englishmen to have been consorted in the formation of chains, which you so generously would have bestowed upon the Americans.

The policy of your administration, aiming at an increase of royal prerogative, which already hath swelled to an alarming influence, will continue the American war as long as your deluded house of commons will furnish the means. Upon this principle, throwing out of the scales, the honesty, or wickedness of their real, ultimate designs, they are good politicians; as the means which they have made use of, aided by your unaccountable blindness, seem fully adequate to the end proposed. Attributing to them this motive, and they must have this, or none, we must allow that credit to their ingenuity, which otherwise could not be claimed by their stupidity and madness.

The form of your government hath a considerable analogy, with the osseous system of the human body. That limb which is most exercised, while it improves in dexterity, will enlarge its veins, increase its strength, and robbing the other parts by an appropriation of the juices, will become superior both in size and health. Your executive, is this disproportioned limb; war is the season of its predominance; and while the deliberative evinces no farther symptom of life, than a mistimed loquacity, this, is invigorated by the richest supplies of power and active exercise.

In limited monarchies, whose form, as yours, admits the restraints of three powers, each one of which is designed reciprocally to curb the encroachments of the other, a time of foreign war, is to the two deliberative branches, a period of imminent danger. It is then, that a wakeful suspicion becomes the first virtue of a patriot; for if ever the scales of your government, lose that equilibrium so essential to the just independency of each, it will be in time of a foreign tedious war, when the executive acquires a greater share of confidence and power, command and exertion, than the other parts. This at present is the case. Your executive is the only member of your government, which strikes the eyes of the people with any degree of veneration; as it is that quarter from whence their immediate with-



proceed, and their expectations are flattered. Your house of commons are in time of war to be considered as the mere pulley of a ship, whose helm, course, and operations, are directed by your ministers of state: in every other respect, and point of character, it is unimportant, unemploy'd, and insignificant.

Public emolument, foreign conquest, and national dignity, present to the eye, objects the most animating that can seize upon the passions of a nation: these absorb all your contemplation; and were your domestic rights secure or invulnerable, you would be pardonable in neglecting them, for objects which are so engaging, and worthy ambition, but which, when put in competition with these, are at most but the tinsel and jolly of greatness. But this is not the case: the dragon which was placed the guardian of the tree of Freedom, defends, and protects his charge, but devours the fruit. The infirmities inherent in all human institutions, denies to yours an exemption from corruption and decay. While your attention is hurried off into distant schemes, while your fervour is augmented by the zeal of the parasites of administration, these domestic liberties, so important, so communicative of every blessing, are seized on, and crumbling into ruin by neglect. You unknowingly are suicides, and perpetrators of the blackest crimes against your posterity.

The evidence of history proves, that the slavery of nations have been imposed or increased, during the tumults and distractions of war. "Silent leges inter arma." That arm of the executive, so formidable to the equality of the other two branches, has then, a kind of legal superiority; and procuring those advantages in which the passions of the nation are warmly interested, hath a magnificence in its promises and distributions, that dazzle the judgment, while they employ, and strike the senses of the multitude. It is then that tyrants have profited by the folly of their subjects; and cloaked their usurpations under the broad mantle of political necessity and reasons of state.

This branch of your government, you should ever watch, and dread; for this, is inspired by the passions, and moved by the finews of sanctioned ambition. Its encroachments are less observed, because made by a disguised, temporising, progressive usurpation. By exhibiting its exertions in behalf of the nation openly, and under the title of authority; it affects an honesty of intention. Thus the alarm which a monopoly of power should inspire, is artfully prevented; and the infringements of administration by offering some temporary, immediate bauble of advantage, acquire the sacred appellation of public good, and insensibly steal into the garb, and seat of right, and prerogative. Favours by long usage become confirmed rights.

The invasion of enemies, and the inequality of the military part of the feudal system, to the purposes of wars of any duration, gave Charles the seventh an excuse for the introduction of standing armies. This was meant at first, but as a temporary remedy for feudal defects: he however never relinquished an acquisition so important to the views of princes. This event, though it marks the progress of civility, and better government, yet proves, among many other instances, that a temporary necessity has always given birth to, and apologised for, the most permanent institutions.

The object which takes your attention at present is the American war, but in pursuit of this vapour of delusion, you will be drawn to the brink of a precipice, from whence you will be hurried into irrevocable slavery.

It is not natural, for men whose passions are engaged with keenness, in the pursuit of an object, to suspect the means by which it is to be obtained: they will not foresee any pernicious effects, from the adoption of a conduct whose immediate advantages, render the remoter consequences more faint and scarcely perceptible. But you should ever be open to the informations of truth, even though given by a professed enemy.

You are doubly deceived. You are misled with regard to the practicability of conquering America: and you mistake the ultimate object of your ministry. If your officers find not more advantage, in the profits of their unsuccessful commands, than pleasure, in doing the duties of good men, men of honour, and citizens, they, by long experience in defeat, are fully enabled to convince you of the impracticability of your fancy-led schemes of conquest; and if you are not utterly lost in venality, to the calls of Freedom, a conviction of that truth, will readily point to a detection of ministerial treachery. But this, you do not suspect; and if you preserve your characteristic uniformity of dulness, you will disdain to believe. Indeed, it would be chimerical to suppose, that a people so haughty, who sleep so securely in the infallibility of their government, should in the moment of distribution, suspect of evil design, that part of it, which brings them the splendid acquisitions of riches and na-

tional glory. You should remember that the wisest of politicians, observes—that "slavery is ever preceded by sleep."

Thus at the conclusion of this long war, many forms, the necessary guardians of freedom will be lost, and the suspensions of rights, at first designed to be temporary indulgences on the hour of the occasion, will be but too firmly insisted on, and at length added to that brazen, which occasioned the innovation, as its necessary appendages. It is the policy of your administration to continue, and the interest of the nation to terminate, this war. The first, by continuing the war abroad, add to their stupendous influence, but the latter, must soon be sensible, that the sword which wounds America, flabs the domestic happiness of Britain. Show you have still the virtue to be moved—and let tears of contrition flow, when you behold the decension of your country, epitomised in the fate, of the captive lord Cornwallis!

#### A REPUBLICAN.

December 8, 1781.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE welfare, the safety of the state is concerned in the conduct, honour, and probity, of those entrusted to hold the first offices of government; and no matter, in which the public is interested, ought to be concealed. In a debate, in the house of delegates, on the supply bill, a delegate from Kent county observed, "that the state might be assimilated to a private family of prudence and economy, which always enquire into its expences, and the conduct of its servants. That he had observed great abuses, and waste in the management of the public monies, but that the house of delegates had been *lax*, and neglected to enquire into the conduct of public officers." He intimated great waste in the collection of the last year's assessment, and said he believed it might amount to 100,000 pounds. He observed that, last session, he had informed the house of the misconduct of, and breach of trust by, one in high office, but the house were *lax*, and from some cause or other, suffered his information to pass unnoticed. He now asserted, that the person alluded to had been guilty of such shameful and infamous conduct, and of such great crimes, that he deserved the most exemplary punishment, and, if true, ought to be immediately banished the state." The warmth, the zeal with which this was delivered, astonished the house, and the bystanders. The gentleman further observed, "that he was ashamed and mortified to discover, that instead of an enquiry and punishment, the person had lately been appointed to the most honourable and important trust in the state." As soon as the gentleman had finished his speech, a member rose, and desired, that he would mention the person to whom he alluded. Upon which several members called to order, and observed, that the matter was foreign to the debate. The delegate from Kent then observed, that he did not mean to interrupt the business before the house; that if he was in order, or required, he would name the person he meant to accuse, but that he did intend to make a *formal* charge against him, during the session. Upon this declaration the matter now remains.

From the established character of the delegate of Kent county, for his patriotism, honour, and regard to veracity, it cannot be questioned, but that he can produce full and indubitable proofs of the truth of his allegations; and I cannot but remark that our representatives will be guilty of a breach of their delegated trust, if they pass over the information; justice to the public, and justice to the individual, demands a public investigation of the charge. No art, no subterfuge, ought to screen the culprit, and if the laws are incompetent to his crimes, the public ought to rise as one man, and expel him the state.

#### AN AUDITOR.

• General Cadwalader.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.

A gentleman from Rhode-Island informs, that the brig—captain Denniston; from Jamaica for London, with 200 hogheads of sugar, captured by the Delaware, captain Prole, of this port, after beating off the coast for some time, was obliged to bear away, and has got into Rhode-Island; as is also a large ship from Cadiz, for this port, which was blown off.

A gentleman lately from England reports, for the benefit of those concerned on this side the water, that he saw in Mill-prison, a number of American prisoners, among which were in good health the following persons, most of whom failed from Philadelphia:

Capt. Kemp, Thomas Ball, Simon Alderson, sen. Shubert Armitage, John Ashton, Thomas Ellsworth, John Brown, William Downs, Simon Alderson,

jun. Mr. Troop, Joseph Singletery, col. Richardson, of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1.

"Last Saturday evening THOMAS SPAGG, Esq. discharged the great debt of nature, at his seat on Well-river, in the 67th year of his age. The numerous acquaintance of this amiable gentleman will unite in yielding to his memory the mournful tribute of regret. During the course of a long and prosperous life, his conduct, as a citizen, a husband, a father, and a friend, was, in every respect, entitled to their imitation and applause—and his behaviour during his last painful illness displayed the brightest virtues of the christian and philosopher."

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, December 19, 1781.

AT Snow-hill, in Worcester county, on Wednesday the 30th of January next, will be sold for specie, or continental bills of credit emitted in this state to the actual value of specie, several valuable slaves, some stock and farming utensils, late the property of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also an estate for the joint lives of Dr. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, in the following tracts of land; Blachin-hurt, containing 203 acres; part of Collick, 2000. 23 acres; Cade's Contrivance, 23 acres; Edward's Garden-spot, 23 acres; Timber-grove, 99 acres; and an unimproved lot in Snow-hill. One-third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, the remainder in two equal yearly payments thereafter. Purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

3 By order,

J. BAXTER, clk.

#### THREE POUNDS SPECIE REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be run away, or taken away, from the subscriber, living near Ballair, in Prince-George's county, on the 11th of November, a negro fellow named James, about 24 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when he went away an old cap, old great coat cut short and much darned, black coat, yellow waistcoat, full cloth breeches, the fore part brown the hind part lightish, blue yarn stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up said fellow, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought —, paid by

W. 2

MARY CLARKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 19th of January 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, for tobacco,

TWENTY-FOUR or five likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, among them a carpenter, a cook, and three valuable house servants. Also a flourishing flock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, some of the horses blooded. Also nine years of a lease of 600 acres of very fine land, well improved, lying within three miles of the town of Alexandria. Also sundry plantation utensils, consisting of a new ox-cart with three yoke of oxen, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

2

JOHN ADDISON.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 19th of January, 1782, at the plantation of col. John Addison, near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, three miles from the town of Alexandria, for tobacco,

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK; he is a fine blood bay, 15 hand an inch and an half high, rising four years old, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Chatham, and got by Old Farnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare; Roe-buck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, her grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, her great grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Salina who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security.

2

OVERTON CARE.

December 19, 1781.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Brown jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Finlay, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate as soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

W 6

ROBERT BROWNE, executor of Priscilla Brown's.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 10, 1782.

## TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

**Y**OUR conduct can only escape censure when it passes without observation. Your insignificance only has hitherto saved you from being held up to public view; but as your pride and vanity induced you to assume a public character, you must submit to an investigation of your public conduct.

This state cannot claim the honour of your birth. In the commencement of the war you assumed the military character, and affected to unite the hero with the patriot. On the establishment of the present government in Pennsylvania you became a politician; and the opposers of the government required you into their society, from the expectation, that your fortune would bring influence to their party. The mediocrity of your understanding, and the violence of your temper, which neither reason or prudence could govern, defeated the views of your friends; and so great was the popular prejudice, in Philadelphia, against you, that the citizens would not permit you to harangue them in public; and you were obliged to print the speech you intended to deliver. Suspicions at that time were entertained of your political character, from your predilection for the officers of the proprietary government, and the Tories of the city and your general association with them, and your avowed sentiments of moderation towards the refugees and their connections; and having by this conduct, and your insolence and rudeness of manners made your native country too warm for your residence, you hastened to Kent county in this state. Several motives combined to induce you to offer yourself as one of the delegates for that county, your natural propensity to fish in troubled waters, a desire to repeal the tender law; and your attachment to, and connections with, Tories and refugees; and your wish to save them and their property from malice, or confiscation. The greater part of those, who first elected you, were composed of the affected, in Kent county; and the same influence has continued you in the delegation.

The limits of this address will not permit a minute account of all your public conduct, but the great outlines shall be truly related, that the public may form their judgment of your character, and no longer deceived by professions, an obsequious flatterer, and affected familiarity. Your indecent language, and coarse and vulgar phrases in debate would pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentiments you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism, and the honour and safety of the state. You loudly claim and boast the character of a patriot, and as a satisfactory proof, you frequently remind us that you have risked your life in the defence of America. You must be tried by your actions and not your professions. Facts alone shall now determine. I have brought you before an awful tribunal of the public; and will exhibit your true mirror, and probe you to the quick, though you should wince, or rage, or storm. I will recite facts, which you must admit or deny, and if admitted controvert the conclusion drawn from them.

You advised the house of delegates to pass a general amnesty, and to invite back into the state traitors, Tories, and refugees; and to restore to them their estates; you maintained that sound policy dictated this conduct; that they would add strength to the state, and unite all ranks in the opposition to Great-Britain. You delivered the same sentiments, since the present session.

You opposed the confiscation of British property and assigned, among other reasons, that America might be subjugated, and on such event a few principal characters would be sacrificed; that you did not chuse to set a precedent of confiscation, and you were apprehensive of the consequences, for the authors of it would become the objects of the resentment of the British nation.

After the law for the confiscation of British property had passed, you moved to exempt from confiscation the estates of persons Boucher and Addison, and Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, and Daniel Dulany, son of Daniel.

You warmly and violently opposed this according to the confederacy.

Among these illustrious characters, we may reckon Robert Alexander, the two persons Boucher Addison, the three Dulany, Anthony Stewart, &c. &c. &c.

5th. At November session 1780 you publicly engaged to subscribe £. 10,000 specie to a bank, if by law the payment of loans in specie could be secured. A law passed for that purpose, and for a bank, but you never subscribed a farthing.

The three first facts strike at your principles as a patriot; the last at your honour as a gentleman. Your affection for the refugees probably commenced on your last marriage into a Tory family; and you cannot but feel for the banishment of your brother-in-law, for being a traitor to his country. If you could have induced the legislature of this state to have adopted your system of indemnity to traitors and refugees, and restoration of their property, you might afterwards on your return to Pennsylvania (to which state you properly belong) urge the example, and obtain the recall of your proscribed brother-in-law.

The confiscation of American property, found not only on the high seas, but on the land, had been long practised by our enemies. If consequences from the resentment of Great-Britain had influenced the conduct of the whigs of America, we should have submitted in the commencement of the war. The sentiment disgraces you as a patriot, and stains your reputation as a soldier. The idea that a few of our best friends would be sacrificed conveys too much baseness and ingratitude for an American to hear; and no man would deliver so unmanly, so dishonourable a thought, if he did not feel that his soul would cringe to such humiliating terms from our enemies.

Many undoubted whigs in this state, for a long time, objected to the confederation; but they afterwards from policy and necessity waved their opinions. If you can clear up the other parts of your conduct, it may be supposed you joined the opposition from principle; otherwise it will be doubted. It may be remembered that the Tories and disaffected in this state united to a man against the confederacy, among whom were your friends and supporters in Kent county.

If this address should rouse you to anger restrain your passion, and endeavour to conceal your resentment. The press must be free to examine the public conduct of any man in the state. You have loudly bawled for a freedom of speech, and a liberty to censure the conduct of members of the general assembly, not only in the house of delegates, but in taverns, and you have been an advocate for the most illiberal abuse, and wanton licentiousness of tongue. The press is open for your defence, and you must not remain silent. As you have wantonly, and without any provocation, endeavoured to asperse a public character, your equal in all respects, I shall in my next address charge you as a malicious accuser, and calumniator. You have been long the aggressor. You have given no quarter, and shall have none, and before I quit you I will compel you to thank me for my moderation.

C E N S O R.

## To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

**T**HE more I consider the proposition of the house of delegates respecting the last emission, the more I am confirmed in the opinion, that it ought not to have been rejected.

The principle, I have constantly aimed to enforce, is that the surest method of appreciating bills of credit, or indeed any other commodity, is to create a demand; and I rejoice, that experience has already set its seal to my position. The moment bills of public credit cease to be received as specie, I consider them no longer as money—they degenerate into a species of merchandise; the value of which depends upon its immediate uses, or the prospect of future advantage—the celebrated dissent took away the only immediate use of the red bills; they ceased to circulate and none but a few confident men would receive them, but at the rate of 2s. 3d. or 1s. for 1. By the supply bill, they are to be taken at par, in payment of taxes, and the consequence is, that men of property are procuring them at a for 1. But it is evident, that the demand created by the law is inadequate to the end which the legislature is bound by every consideration of honour, justice, and policy, to pursue. Specific articles are rated far beyond the current specie price. Eight bushels of wheat may discharge a tax of £. 3. Nobody will contend that the average price of that article exceeds 5s. By the operation of the bill, therefore, it cannot be expected, that £. 3 paper will command more than 40s. spe-

cie—it cannot command so much—a man who purchases paper to discharge his tax will hardly give 40s. specie for £. 3 because he will gain nothing by his trouble—he will rather pay 8 bushels of wheat, or any other specific article, which may be more beneficial; and I see nothing to justify the expectation that the supply bill will raise the value of £. 3 paper to much more than 30s. since no class of speculators are content with less than 10, 20, or 30 per cent. profit.

When a man of sense tells me of the late appreciation with an air of triumph, that too plainly discovers his meaning, I am amazed at the force of prejudice—if the senate's rejecting the resolve has produced this desired event, the authors of the supply bill could not have failed had they made paper receivable at the actual value, in payment of taxes. How this proposition can be denied without a departure from the main principle, on which the dissent appears to have been grounded, I cannot conceive. Its advocates have constantly maintained, that, by receiving at par, you would interest men in their depreciation, and they must of course depreciate, because speculators could always do as they pleased with paper money. If the principle is true, suppose the legislature had gone farther and cut up speculation by the roots, in decreeing, that private debts should be discharged in the bills according to their actual value, and, at the period of redemption, that the bills should be exchanged with specie at the same rate, we must conclude, it would be impossible for them to depreciate, because nobody would be interested in their depreciation. But I believe no sober man at this day is of opinion, that, if the act for the last emission had contained these provisions, the bills would have circulated at all.

I devoutly wish, we could at length agree upon the precise meaning of the term speculator. For my part I deem every man a speculator, let his rank, character, or fortune be what it may, who purchases paper to discharge his tax; I believe he will purchase upon the best terms he can, and I insist, that he is interested in depreciation. But I have not the least apprehension of his success, because he will have competitors in every part of the country, and because the people begin to entertain proper ideas of the nature of bills issued upon sufficient funds and redeemable within a convenient time.

If then, those who procure paper for the payment of taxes, are unable to keep down the price, below a certain degree, on account of the rivalry between those engaged in the same business, what shadow of cause is there to apprehend another class of speculators, the purchasers of confiscated property, will be able to do it? Are they possessed of superior talents, or are they in truth a distinct order of men? Their bidding double and treble the value, when the amount of sales exceeds the sum in circulation, is a convincing proof, that they are not men, whose infernal devices we have reason to dread. I rather believe they have discovered their error, and that, if the proposed resolve were adopted, they would soon outbid their brethren of the last class, and the red money, or any other bills which should be received on the same terms, would be little inferior to specie.

Why gentlemen persist in the idea of punishing a set of men, from whose mistakes, or, if you please, from the manifestation of whose base intentions the public may, at all events, derive a great and unexpected advantage, I leave to themselves to determine. I consider myself as an innocent man among ten others who are condemned to suffer, that one delinquent may not escape; and I consider the general good as sacrificed to un-

\* By the the supply bill, red money is receivable at par, black at 2, and continental at 1/2 for 1. If government is really desirous of giving a value, and a currency to its bills of credit, I can perceive but one reason for the distinction—speculators—it were well indeed, if we possessed the art of simplifying.

† Perhaps I have never urged the most powerful argument in favour of the resolve. I conceived it beneath the dignity of a legislature to be informed, more by the prospect of immediate gain, than the dictates of justice and a regard to public credit—it is contended that that part of the property assigned for the redemption of the bills which remains unsold, would produce more than was expended from the whole of the purchases were indulged with the resolve. As for the distinction which is talked of, it can take place on no principles but such as would dishonour government.



reasonable prejudices—I plead not the cause of speculators—From the first moment of my existence to the present period, I never bought with an intent to sell, nor attempted to profit by the exchange of paper into specie or specie into paper. At the same time, I cannot impute the downfall of paper credit to speculation alone—I am convinced, that to the spirit of speculation we are principally indebted for our ability to prosecute five arduous campaigns with the old continental bills.

In spite of every censure, which the malignant passions may dictate—in spite of the little regard which has been paid by station to my remarks, I shall proceed, whenever occasion shall call me forth—if every man, who devotes his attention to the establishing true principles, would submit his opinions to the world, the number of writers might not perhaps fatigue even a moderate reader—at least the public could sustain no wrong; and I esteem it a sure mark of an illiberal mind to aim at the suppression of any publications, which breathe not the spirit of *sedition*, or *calumny*.

Annapolis, January 3, 1782.

A.C.H.

NEW-LONDON, December 23.

**L**AST Tuesday a flag of truce, from Charles-town, South-Carolina, bound to Warren, State of Rhode-Island, put into Stonington harbour. She sailed from the Chesapeake for Charles-town, by permission of general Washington, with a number of British officers on parole, lay at Charles-town several days, and sailed from thence the 10th instant.

The accounts we have received by the above flag are, that while she lay at Charles-town, general Greene was joined by a large reinforcement from general Washington's army; and immediately on their junction, the general had a severe action with the British troops near Charles-town, gained a complete victory over them, and drove them into the town with great slaughter. The loss the enemy sustained could not be learned, when the flag left that place; the people not being allowed to be on shore, but it was reported to be between a hundred and a hundred and fifty killed, and a great number of wounded was brought into the town: that the garrison were at two thirds allowance, and the inhabitants and troops in great consternation; they have but little shipping at Charles-town, several transports were about sailing, it was given out for New-York, for a reinforcement of troops, but it was thought most probable they were designed to carry off those they had there; that general Greene had received an ample supply of troops, and was within five miles of Charles-town; and that the enemy had burnt all their barracks without the town.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

Extract of a letter from general Heath, dated Headquarters, Highlands, December 25, 1781.

"I have the honour of acquainting congress, that on the night of the 23d inst. capt. Williams, of the New-York levies, who are doing duty on the lines of this post, with a volunteer horse, made an excursion to Morrisania, took and brought off 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 7 privates of the enemy prisoners, without any loss on our side. This enterprise was conducted much to the honour of capt. Williams and the volunteers, who were with him. Capt. Pritchard, of the regular troops, with a detachment of infantry, was sent down to cover the retreat of the horse if necessary, but the enemy did not attempt to pursue them."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, December 28, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5th of February, 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near this place,

**S**EVENTEEEN likely young country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, equal to any in the state, amongst whom are several breeding women well acquainted with spinning, cooking, and all kinds of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, several horses, a number of sheep and cattle, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above to be sold for crop tobacco only. Any reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required.

ROBERT BOWIE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1782.

Will be sold at vendue on the 12th of February next, for specie on short credit,

**A**LIKELY young country born negro woman and four children. Also some household furniture, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, &c. Purchasers to give bond with security, on interest.

ANNE SELBY.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 3, 1782.

**U**PON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms; the negroes, separately, or in families; the stock and farming utensils, in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forges, with a quantity of land, and the furnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised; and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private state money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold.

By order,

J. O. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

January 2, 1782.

On Friday the first of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for either specie, any of the bills of credit of this state, or crop tobacco, payable in hogheads of not less than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inspection, the following tracts of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

**H**OPWELL, containing 200 acres. *Convenience*, 3 acres. *Maiden's Pleasure*, 95 acres. N. B. These three tracts are contiguous, and will be sold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950lb. tobacco each. *The secret enlarged*, containing 363 acres. Also the very valuable plantation where the subscriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the shape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, so as to make two good plantations, and it will be set up in such lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of sale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling house, two large good tobacco houses, corn house, stables, and all the other necessary out-houses. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the same time will be sold, the noted horse *Curus Dentatus*, two other excellent riding horses, a very good carriage horse, and five as good draught horses as any in the state. Also two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs; plantation utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Also an excellent ox-cart, a light horse-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not less than a hoghead, arising from the sales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly; and no interest will be charged for the first twelve months. Bond, with good security, from every person, will be expected.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. To be sold also the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been sowed about 25 bushels of wheat and 7 bushels of rye.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, December 19, 1781.

**A**T Snow-hill, in Worcester county, on Wednesday the 30th of January next, will be sold for specie, or continental bills of credit emitted in this state to the actual value of specie, several valuable slaves, some stock and farming utensils, late the property of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also an estate for the joint lives of Dr. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, in the following tracts of land: Blachin-hurst, containing 203 acres; part of Collick-moore, 22 acres; Cade's Contrivance, 28 acres; Edward's Garden-spot, 83 acres; Timber-grove, 99 acres; and an unimproved lot in Snow-hill. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, the remainder in two equal yearly payments thereafter. Purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

By order,

J. BAXTER, clk.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 27, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

**T**HE beautiful high bred horse TAMER-LANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 4 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

2. 222.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

1. 222. 3. 222.

THREE POUNDS SPECIE REWARD.

**S**UPPOSED to be run away, or taken away, from the subscriber, living near Bellair, in Prince-George's county, on the 12th of November, a negro fellow named James, about 24 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when he went away an old cap, old great coat cut short and much darned, black coat, yellow waistcoat, full cloth breeches, the fore part brown the hind part lightish, blue yarn stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up said fellow, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

w3 3 X

MARY CLARKE.

STOP THE VILLAIN. FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Carrollburg, October 31, 1781.

**W**AS taken by force, from a negro boy, the 11th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horse saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket and overall trousers, and was seen cross Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) button T H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a fast labouring gait, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may be brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.

W3 3 X

IGNATIUS FENWICK.

By the COMMITTEES OF GRIEVANCES and COURT of JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Court-house from 10 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

GEO. RANKEN, clk.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th of January 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, for tobacco,

**T**WENTY-FOUR or five likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, amongst them a carpenter, a cooper and three valuable house servants. Also a flourishing stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, some of the horses blooded. Also nine years lease of 600 acres of very fine land, well improved lying within three miles of the town of Alexandria. Also sundry plantation utensils, consisting of a new ox-cart with three yoke of oxen, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

3

JOHN ADDIS.

Queen-Anne's county, December 25, 1781.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq; late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have legal demands against to apply to

3 X JOHN SAYER BLAKE, executor.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Brown jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Fincastle, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

3 w6

ROBERT BROWNE,

executor of Priscilla Browne.



[XXVIII Year.]

THE

[No. 187.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 17, 1782.

## TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

**CHARACTER** however insignificant or contemptible, may become conspicuous, and attract the notice of the public. This remark is fully verified in the effects of my late address to you. Your retreat from your native country, your intrusion into our public councils, your advocating the cause and interests of our British and refugee enemies, your attempt to sow discord and division, and to create suspicion of known whigs, immediately became the subject of public conversation. Respect for the opinion of the world, and regard for your own reputation, as a patriot, and a man of honour, will urge you to answer the several facts, which are clearly and distinctly expressed. The charges are not of that vague and general nature, which to be discredited, need only to be denied. The knowledge of the person who accuses you, is not necessary for your vindication. If you can show, to the satisfaction of the public, that the several facts alleged against you, are false, or misrepresented, I will admit that I have traduced you; but if you are silent or cannot controvert them, the public will consider them as confessed, and set the seal of infamy on your character.

You have uniformly opposed the confiscation of British property, and all the torries and suspected characters in the state (as in the case of the confederacy) united in the opposition. These reptiles, set by system, and their conduct ought to be considered as a beacon to the whigs. This circumstance alone ought to have created doubts with a real patriot. In general, whatever they oppose is right, whatever they support is wrong. I believe that some of the opposers of confiscation were influenced by honest and virtuous motives. Your principles suspect, therefore you must not shelter yourself under the conduct and example of men whose judgment, not integrity of heart, on this subject, is questioned. At November session 1780, the senate acted from their opinion. In the house of delegates, only five could be found to vote against this measure; amongst them you stand recorded. One motive for your dissent I have published to the world, and now call on you to assign your other reasons to the public. When you appear on this subject, be pleased to explain why you voted to strike out of the bill proposed by the house of delegates the reasons assigned for the confiscation of British property. Were the reasons you proposed to expunge unsatisfactory; or did you wish none to appear, that you might, with better grace, vote against the bill? Your conduct on another subject attracts the attention of the public, and requires your justification. At June session 1780, the assembly were distressed for money to answer immediate pressing demands. The situation of our public affairs were very alarming; our finances were exhausted, and our credit greatly impaired. In this emergency it was proposed to make use of the money belonging to the state in the bank of England, and for this purpose, to draw bills of exchange to the amount of £35,000 sterling on the trustees, to be sold within a limited time; and if not disposed of, that bills of credit should be emitted to the value of £50,000 specie. This sum was issued, and expended in the purchase of provisions, and other supplies for the army. At no time, since the war, was our government more embarrassed for the want of resources, and never was there a more reasonable relief, than was afforded by this issue. You, Sir, gave your negative to the law, and it is expected you will give satisfactory reasons for this your conduct. If it was justifiable in you to reject the law, the same conduct would be proper in others, and the consequences to the state, and to the union, will be apparent, when the situation of America, after the defeat of general Gates, at Camden, is considered. Your true motive was, if the bills were passed, the consequence would be the confiscation of British property. This was suggested to you, or discovered by your own vanity, and you would see America sink in ruin before you would touch the property of the British refugees, your friends, but our enemies.

I shall consider you as the author of the address to the freemen of Kent county, under the signature of a planter. This piece made its appearance before the last choice of electors of the senate, and was diligently circulated at the election to in-

fluence the voters of that county to nominate you to the execution of a trust, for which you have neither abilities or integrity. The universal voice of Kent county gave the honour of the performance to you, and you publicly delivered similar sentiments at the election. I will publish the substance of your address in your own words, that the public may form their judgment of your patriotism, honour, and veracity. 1. On the choice of the electors of the senate depends the peace, happiness and freedom of the whole, and every individual of the state. 2. To a virtuous senate the people were indebted for the preservation of their freedom, for five years past; and on their success every thing we hold dear depends. 3. As the public were not aware of the designs of a party, who had assumed the title of whigs; you esteemed it your duty to acquaint the people that their liberties were in the utmost danger. 4. That a faction in the house of delegates intended the establishment of an absolute government; and had chosen one of the members of the city of Annapolis their leader. 5. That this leader of the faction declared in the house of delegates, that our government was not equal to the exigency of our affairs; that during the war he would not look into or be directed by the constitution; that a dictator ought to be appointed; and that we could not maintain our freedom without a military government.

If the mere recapitulation of these most infamous aspersions on the representatives of the people, and one of their members in particular, cannot call the blush of shame into your cheeks, you are callous beyond example. Is not your assertion, that the peace, happiness and freedom of the state depends on the senate alone, base and false? Did you publish to the world, that our liberties, for the last five years, have been preserved by the senate, with design to compliment that body at the expence of the honour and integrity of the house of delegates? The senate must despise, and the house of delegates ought to detest you for the attempt. Is it your wish to destroy the confidence of the people in their immediate representatives, and to render them not only contemptible but odious to their constituents? Your third and fourth allegations require the most serious attention of every man in the community. I demand of you, on behalf of the public, to name the men who compose the party, who, under the mask of patriotism have endangered the liberties of this country. Point out the individuals, who constitute the faction in the house of delegates, and meditate the overthrow of our present happy government, to establish an arbitrary power on its ruins. It is your duty to declare the particular measures or designs, which have put our freedom in danger; and you must be acquainted with the members of the faction, because you charge them with having proceeded so far in their conspiracy as to elect their leader. Prove the fact, and we will drive this Caliban, and his faction, from our country.

The opinion of the delegate of the city, that our present government is not competent to the war, is fully supported by a perusal of the laws passed every session. The different acts to vest extraordinary powers in the governor and council, and the law of last session, for the appointment of the special council on the eastern shore, evince the truth of this assertion beyond the power of contradiction. These laws received your affirmative. One question alone will expose your folly to the height of my wishes. Are these laws agreeable, or repugnant to our constitution, for which you pretend to be so zealous an advocate and supporter? You cannot deny to your constituents in Kent, that you assented to the law, which created the special council; but you may omit to inform them, that you voted to make them subject to the controul of the executive. The declaration by the member of the city, that he would not take the constitution, as his rule in the formation of laws, during the war, may be admitted, and cannot be deemed injurious to his understanding or integrity. Necessity in many instances will justify this conduct; and you cannot shew any instance of a greater departure from the constitution by the member of the city, than you committed in voting for the special council. The opinion of the delegate of Annapolis, that a military government is necessary to maintain our liberties, is also true, with the limitations by him expressed, in line of actual invasion, which you publicly admitted. Your assertion, that the member declared, that a dictator ought to be appointed, is contrary to the fact; and though you should pledge your honour as proof, it cannot be received. Among the

Romans a dictator was chosen when the republic was in imminent danger. The proposal, therefore, to appoint a dictator, conveys the idea of vesting an absolute power in one man, not only over the property, but the life of any citizen in the state. If the defect of your understanding was alone suspected, I should attribute the assertion to your ignorance; but on this matter I question your veracity, and call on you to prove the fact, or you must submit to the imputation of publishing a malicious slander, with intent to defame the reputation of the delegate for Annapolis.

Your wealth, from whence alone you demand a title to respect, ought to be your silent reproach. You owe your riches to the caprice of fortune, which alone raised you to the rank you now possess. Your property may command the admiration of the ignorant or dependent; but the wise and virtuous will deny, that riches confer honour, dignity, or virtue.

## CENSOR.

## TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE moment I had read the publication in your paper of the 10th instant, signed Censor, and addressed to me, I concluded that Mr. Chase was the author. There is something so peculiar in his style and manner of writing, and we have lately seen so many of his performances, that he cannot disguise himself. His orders to you, not to give up his name, were unnecessary; nor should I have applied to you for it, but in compliance with the usual forms. His address to me, at this time, was, no doubt, intended to take off the public attention from himself. When the world reflects, that this is a common practice with culprits, I am persuaded this sentiment will not be thought uncharitable.

The reception his former publications have met with, should have induced him to alter his signature. Disgusted with the indecent attacks made on gentlemen, whose characters are out of the reach of slander, the public view him as a monster let loose upon society.

From the language in which he has expressed himself in his address to me, we may form a judgment of those elegant expressions which you refused to publish.

Conscious of the rectitude of my conduct in private and public life, I shall rest satisfied that the slightest suspicions of my political principles have never been, seriously, entertained by those who know me.

As soon as the business of the session is over and I have leisure to look into the proceedings of former sessions, to which some of Mr. Chase's reflections relate; I shall for a moment claim the attention of the public. A few remarks will easily remove any bad impressions which Mr. Chase's address may have made on those to whom I am not known.

JOHN CADWALADER.

Jan. 1782.

## RICHMOND, January 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Thomas's, dated December 4, 1781.

"On the evening of 25th ult. the marquis de Bouille appeared off St. Kittatus; and about 9 o'clock the same night landed about 300 of his chosen men, and secretly marched at the head of them himself near the enemy's out lines. In the morning of the 26th he advanced rapidly to the main works, first took general Cochrane, commander in chief, and then possessed himself of every fort on the island with the loss of 4 men on his side and 2 on the part of the British—took 300 effective men prisoners—sent a detachment over to St. Martin's and took that place—settled the police of both islands—embarked all his prisoners; and in 4 days after the capture left both islands in perfect peace and tranquillity without distressing a single person. This great man's conduct must do him immortal honour as a gentleman, a man of the greatest humanity, most refined honour, and an accomplished officer."

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Green's army, dated Camp at Roanoke, South Carolina.

"The army moved from the high hills of Santee the 19th of November; the enemy were then in possession of Monk's corner, returned below Goose creek; the post at Dorchester, which was a redoubt strongly picketed with an abatis, they still occupied; this post commanded the country south of the Edisto, and enabled them to draw the resources

Vol. Journal of the house of delegates, November 1780.



from thence, to dislodge them was an important object, but our numbers were too small to effect it by regular movements. It could only be done by one of those masterly strokes which mark the genius and character of a great officer. Gen. Greene put himself at the head of a small detachment composed of infantry and cavalry, and by secret and rapid marches moved from the Congaree to Dorchester, drove in the pickets, and by a bold and judicious display of his numbers, filled the enemy into a belief that the whole army was present. Impressed with this idea, they destroyed their stores and works, and, under cover of the night, precipitately retired, as well as those at Goose creek, to the Quarter house upon Charles-town neck. Thus have they left us in possession of the whole country, and their boasted conquest of Georgia and South Carolina is now reduced to a few acres in the neighbourhood of Charles-town and Savannah.

"I cannot sufficiently admire the abilities of my general, and I think his country cannot do too much for him. Seconded by a little army, he has obtained great and important advantages against an enemy always his superior, and sometimes three times his number."

By a gentleman who left general Greene's head quarters on the 14th of December, at the Roundo, about forty miles from Charles-town, we are informed, that general Marion had taken a number of horses and a large quantity of stores from the enemy at Hadrel's point, amongst which were a very considerable quantity of cloathing and blankets. Lieutenant colonel Lee has also, with his legion, surprised the enemy at the quarter house, about six miles from Charles-town, and taken a number of prisoners, amongst whom were nine or ten officers. The legion now lies about twenty miles from Stono, and the enemy are confined to Charles-town.

Major general Sinclair, with the troops under his command, detached by general Washington to reinforce general Greene, from the last accounts must have reached his army on the 14th of December.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Jan. 2, 1782.

#### LANDS for SALE.

**PART** of Pointon-manoor, containing upwards of 200 acres; also one other part of the aforesaid Pointon-manoor, at present undivided, supposed to contain near 100 acres, adjoining the aforesaid part; the whole lying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the soil well adapted for planting or farming. The sale to be on the premises on Wednesday the 10th day of February next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land.

10<sup>th</sup> 7/6 ROBERT DOYNE.

Bladensburg, January 11, 1782.

To be sold, at the house of Mr. Henry Bradford, in this town, on Thursday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, for tobacco on credit for twelve months without interest.

**A** PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, among which are a very brisk and handy house wench, and several good spinners. Bonds with approved security will be required.

10<sup>th</sup> 7/6 ROBERT DOYNE.

**T**HERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as strays, three heifers and a young steer, they all appear to be rising three years old; the steer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The steer and two of the heifers are marked with a swallow-fork in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th of January 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, for tobacco.

**TWENTY-FOUR** or five likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, among them a carpenter, a cook, and three valuable house servants. Also a flourishing stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, some of the horses blooded. Also nine years of a lease of 600 acres of very fine land, well improved, lying within three miles of the town of Alexandria. Also sundry plantation utensils, consisting of a new ox-cart with three yoke of oxen, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

4<sup>th</sup> JOHN ADDISON.

January 2, 1782.  
On Friday the first of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for either specie, any of the bills of credit of this state, or crop tobacco, payable in hogsheads of not less than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inspection, the following tract of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

**H O P E W E L L**, containing 200 acres. **C o n t i n u e d**, 3 acres. **M a i d e n ' s P l a n t a t i o n**, 95 acres. **N. B.** These three tracts are contiguous, and will be sold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950lb. tobacco each. **The first enlarged**, containing 361 acres. Also the very valuable plantation where the subscriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the shape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, so as to make two good plantations, and it will be set up in such lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of sale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling house, two large good tobacco houses, corn house, stables, and all the other necessary out-houses. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the same time will be sold, the noted horse *Curus Dentatus*, two other excellent riding horses, a very good carriage horse, and five as good draught horses as any in the state. Also two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs; plantation utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Also an excellent ox-cart, a light horse-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not less than a hoghead, arising from the sales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly; and no interest will be charged for the first twelve months. Bond, with good security, from every person will be expected.

**S. HANSON**, of Samuel. **N. B.** To be sold also the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been sowed about 25 bushels of wheat and 7 bushels of rye.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 3, 1782.

**U P O N** Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms; the negroes, separately, or in families; the stock and farming utensils in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forges, with a quantity of land, and the furnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private state money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold.

**By order,**  
**J. O. BAXTER**, clk.  
**N. B.** At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th of January, 1782, at the plantation of col. John Addison, near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, three miles from the town of Alexandria, for tobacco.

**T**HE beautiful thorough bred horse **R O E B U C K**; he is a fine blood bay, 15 hands an inch and an half high, rising four years old, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare; Roe-buck's dam was got by col. Taffer's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Taffer's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security.

3<sup>th</sup> OVERTON CARE.

Calvert county, December 30, 1781.  
**A** L L persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gessame, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber. And those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in to be adjusted and settled.

**ASINETH GRAHAM**, administratrix.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

**STRING ENLARGED**, 644 acres, returned for January 1775, and certificate returned for 245 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarter*, but not patented, because of the war; part of *Manfell's United Friendship*, 250 acres; part of *Manfell's Purchase*, 1200 acres; *The Scheme*, 74 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Wingfield-Ford*, 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 Pamlico 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. *Rebellion*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Shub creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,245 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. 20

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, December 28, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5th of February, 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near this place.

**S E V E N T E E N** likely young country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, equal to any in the state, amongst whom are several breeding women well acquainted with spinning, cooking, and all kinds of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, several horses, a number of sheep and cattle, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above to be sold for crop tobacco only. Any reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required.

2 ROBERT BOWIE.

December 19, 1781.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Browne, jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Findlay, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate as soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

4 w6 ROBERT BROWNE, executor of Priscilla Browne.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco, **T H E** beautiful high bred horse **T A M E R L A N E**; he is a fine bay full 15 hands 1 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

**W. BRENT.**  
**N. B.** Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

Annapolis, January 1, 1782.  
Will be sold at vendue on the 11th of February next, for specie on short credit,

**A** LIKELY young country born negro woman and four children. Also some household furniture, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, &c. Purchasers to give bond with security, on interest.

2 XANNE SELBY.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of justice, November 27, 1781.

**N O T I C E** is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the said house from 10 o'clock till 2 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order, **GEO. RANKEN**, clk.



MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1782.

TO JOHN CADWALADER and JAMES LLOYD, Esquires.

VALUABLE PAIN.

PERMIT me to approach you with the sentiments of the highest veneration, and to offer you my sincere congratulations, on the final success of your prosecution against the members from this city. It is considered by men acquainted in this State, as the triumph of the public interest over dangerous and dissipated faction, which was indebted for its birth and importance to his intrigues, and cabals, and whose fate is involved with that of its leader. The happy effects, which must flow to the common cause from this glorious event, are as apparent, as the ruinous system of politics, patronized by this incendiary and his adherents. Under the old government, he distinguished himself in support of the proprietary interest in opposition to that of the people; his zealous struggles in favour of the 40 per cent, and the infamous stamp act will never be forgotten; they are engraved on the hearts of his fellow-citizens. From the commencement of the present contest, he has been an avowed advocate for the odious doctrine of independence, and has unweariedly impudently every measure, which led to its permanent establishment. He has carried his opposition to the unification of the property of our refugees and British enemies, to a degree of knight errantry, and it has been owing to his arts and influence that the appropriation of it was so long protracted to the injury of the community. Although the history of this man's public conduct, is a history of enmities against the feelings and liberties of mankind, and he has not the shadow of a claim to distinguished talents, so conspicuous in you, he has always had the address to engage the support of a party, and to make a deluded populace dupes to his interested and ambitious views. It is of no consequence, that the confidence of the public, should be withdrawn from a man, who would sacrifice the dearest rights of America on the altar of avarice and ambition! Is it of no importance to society, that a man, who would hunt down its peace and happiness, should be hunted down? Is it of no advantage to the State, that a faction, whose actions take their tone from the will of their unprincipled leader, who has ever boasted to reduce us to a servile dependence on the tyrant of Britain, by opposing every decisive measure for the prosecution of the war, should be totally destroyed? Surely these are public benefits of the first magnitude, and you will witness with us, to whom they owe their existence, are entitled to every reward a grateful country can bestow. From your first entrance into the councils of this State, the real whigs have looked up to you as their guardian angels, and have considered your conduct as an antidote to the poisonous politics of this man and his party. It has been the first wish of our hearts, that by one bold effort you would crush his hopes, influence, and dignity. We beheld his destruction, the advantage you obtained over him, and we waited, and impatiently waited for the time, when you should collect all your forces to the point, and by a grand coup de main acquire unexampled laurels for yourselves, and substantial benefits for your country. It was recorded in the acts of the State, that this glorious triumph should distinguish the 20th of January 1782, a day which will hereafter be held by the sons of freedom as the 10th of March, the ever-memorable 10th of July, or the glorious 10th of October, and will be commemorated as long as patriotism has a voice on earth. The public spirit and philanthropy, which induced you to become a prosecutor, can only be equalled by the wisdom, candour, and moderation you exhibited through the course of the painful business. You afforded a most interesting spectacle, — a cold ferocity and melting humanity was then struggling with an enthusiastic joy of country, and passion for an individual, pleading against the good of the community. The patriot triumphed in the man, and you acted a part worthy a Brutus, or a Regulus — worthy of yourselves. The unanimous feelings of the immediate representatives of the people, two of the culprits were excepted, whose determination to acquit at all events disqualified them as judges, has led to the act of guilt on his conduct, and "made the pe-

riblest infamy of his name immortal." Your friends observed with ineffable pleasure, that on the division, to sentence him and so glorious to you, the honest whigs expressed their detestation of his crimes, and begged, in your united plaudits! Such was the glorious tribute of gratitude, the Romans paid the virtuous and patriotic Cicerò, when he came forth from the Senate, after his victory over the abandoned Cataline and his profligate associates; whose daring conspiracy had precipitated the mistress of the world to the brink of ruin! Greece had her Demosthenes, Rome her Tully, and Great Britain her Chatham; the memory of their actions shall never die. America can boast her heroes and her patriots, in whom are united all the virtues and talents, that enlighten and adorn mankind. Your names, August Sirs, shall be revered by posterity, and parents shall teach their children to imitate your bright example, that like you, they may be admired and beloved whilst living, and when dead, celebrated by the orators, poets, and historians of future ages. "I am not content in the language of panegyric. These praises are extorted from me by your transcendent merit, but they will wear well for they have been dearly earned."

A REAL WHIG.  
Annapolis, January 15, 1781.

NEW-YORK, January 5.  
YESTERDAY was sent in here, by his Majesty's ship Adamant, David Graves, Esq. commander, the schooner Delaware, — Smith master, loaded with three hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and six hundred and twenty barrels of sugar, and six hundred and twenty barrels of tobacco; she was bound for Cape Francois, and is one of twenty-five of vessels from Philadelphia, all of which had similar cargoes, bound for France and different ports in the West-Indies. They all left the capes of Delaware in company with her about ten hours before she was taken, which happened at four A. M. on the 10th ult. In said rebel fleet were four large ships, each mounting about twenty guns, one of them the Fair American, the remainder were brig, schooners, &c. all deeply loaded. The above mentioned prize left the Adamant and another of his Majesty's frigates in the middle of the rebel fleet, of which there is not the least doubt but they will give a good account.

Yes, yesterday was sent in here by his Majesty's ship Chatham, Andrew S. Douglass, Esq. commander, the rebel ship Sally, of five guns and eight men, John Christie late master, bound from Philadelphia for St. Croix, with a cargo of flour, brandy, tobacco, &c. &c. she left the Chatham in chase of a large schooner, which sailed from the same port along with her, with a similar cargo. They are part of a rebel fleet which left the capes of Delaware the 10th ult. amongst which the Adamant and Orpheus were ranking a most plentiful harvest, and the Chatham was rapidly advancing to pick up the gleanings.

RICHMOND, January 15.  
A French frigate of forty guns is arrived in Hampton road from Brazil, and has brought a considerable quantity of specie, for the payment of the French troops in this State. By this vessel we are informed that Providence has been graciously pleased to send an heir to his Most Christian Majesty's crown and virtues, and that her majesty and the young prince were in perfect health.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.  
At party of the enemy have lately made an incursion to New-Brunswick, with design, it is said, of carrying off the celebrated partisan, Capt. Hylan, boatswain, landed, and plundered two houses, but were gallantly opposed by the neighbouring militia, who have to some distinguished themselves in this way; and the enemy were driven off with some loss.

Amongst the vessels which arrived here last week from the West-Indies, was the brig Mercury, Capt. Palmer, who took, in Delaware bay, a small vessel laden with flour, and bound to New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, January 15.  
On Tuesday last the general assembly of this State adjourned to the first Monday in June next, after having passed the following laws:

An act for the relief of Mary Polton.  
An act respecting the sale of the iron-works late belonging to James Russell and company.  
An act for vesting and settling the estate of Daniel Heister the younger, and an estate in fee simple in

Roanoke his wife, in fourteen hundred acres of land lying in Washington county, and in five lots of land lying in Elizabeth-town in the said county.  
An act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two.  
An act for the trial and punishment of spies.  
An act to make valid a deed from Lemuel Cravath to Nathaniel Ramley.  
An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.  
An act to visit in the members of the German reformed church, an estate in fee simple in a lot of ground in Monocacy manor in Frederick county.  
An act for holding special elections in Cecil county, that the inhabitants of said county may declare at what place their courts and elections shall be held, and for other purposes therein mentioned.  
An act for an election to determine at what place the court-house and prison of Harford county shall be built.  
An act relating to costs in criminal cases.  
An act to prevent the exportation of broad and flour not merchantable, and for other purposes.  
An act directing the proceedings against persons guilty of fornication.  
An act to empower William Wilkinson and John Craddock to sell and dispose of a certain tract of land, for the purposes therein mentioned.  
An act to empower Henry Griffith and Charles Greenbury Griffith to sell certain lands, for the purposes therein mentioned.  
An act to declare what foreign gold and silver coin shall be deemed the current money of the State.  
An act concerning nonjurors.  
An act to repeal all the acts of assembly heretofore made relative to the seizure of provisions or merchandise.  
A supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two.  
An act to appropriate certain lands to the use of the officers and soldiers of this State, and for the sale of vacant lands.  
An act for the relief of Patrick Hamilton, John Page, Clement Beall, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Cawood, and Joseph Baxter, and the several collectors of the tax.  
An act to regulate public ferries.  
An act relating to forfeited recognizances and judgments in treason, and fines imposed by military courts-martial.  
An act for an addition to Baltimore-town in Baltimore county.  
An act for the relief of Martin Bulger, a languishing prisoner in Baltimore county goal.  
An additional supplement to an 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 appoint an intendant of the revenue, and all public monies.  
An act to raise recruits.  
An act to settle and pay the civil list, and the other expenses of civil government.  
An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.  
An act for the sale of certain confiscated British property pledged for the redemption of certificates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
Friday, January 21, 1782.  
GENERAL CADWALADER having made the following motion, viz. That the following resolution be passed, in the Assembly, viz. Whereas it appears by publications, in the Annapolis Gazette of the 23d and 24th August last, signed by Charles Carroll, Esq. of Carrollton, that Samuel Chase, Esq. (lately appointed a member of Congress for this State) is charged with having committed a breach of trust as a member of Congress, Mr. Carroll by his publications expressly alleged, or indirectly insinuated, that Mr. Chase had been guilty of a breach of his public trust, as a delegate to Congress, in three particulars. 1. That Mr. Chase, in compliance of the extraordinary demand for flour for the army (which the wants of the French fleet produced, and which Mr. Chase knew, by being a member of Congress) formed connections for procuring that article, and raising the price to the public. 2. That Mr. Chase, by his intrigues and sinister delays, retarded the determination of a committee of Congress, on the proposal of Colonel Mifflin, commanding general, for procuring the necessary supplies for the public use, to give his agents time to complete the purchase of wheat and flour. 3. That Mr. Chase deceived Mr. Dorsey, one of his partners in trade, the relation of Congress of the 24th of August, 1778, which directed the com-



in the year 1778, and upon full consideration of the evidence, and Mr. Chase's defence, this house is of opinion, that the said Mr. Chase ought not to have been appointed: Therefore Resolved, That a message be immediately prepared, informing the Senate, that this house propose electing another person on Monday next, to serve in Congress, for the ensuing year, in Mr. Chase's stead. Which being seconded;

Ordered, That any charge intended to be made against Mr. Chase be reduced to writing, and delivered in at the table.

Saturday, January 13, 1783.

Mr. Cadwalader, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, having laid before the house the following paper, viz: That from all the facts mentioned by Charles Carroll, Esq; of Carrollton, in certain publications of the 23d and 30th of August last, and from all the circumstances contained therein, and from the facts granted by Mr. Chase, in his defence on the 27th of September, it fully appears to me, that Mr. Chase was guilty of a breach of trust, by revealing a secret resolve of Congress, whilst he was a member thereof, in the year 1778.

Ordered, That the subject matter thereof be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Tuesday, January 15, 1783.

On examination of the evidences against Mr. Chase, the question was put, That this house will hear evidence of purchases made by Mr. Chase, or by his partners, of grain and flour, between the 23d of August and the month of November, 1778, as circumstantial evidence of his having been guilty of the charge alleged against him of betraying the secret resolve of Congress. Resolved in the affirmative.

After some time spent in the examination of evidences, the house adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 16, 1783.

It being moved, That the question proposed by general Cadwalader, on Friday last, be now put, the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Cadwalader, and appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E

Messieurs Cadwalader, Lloyd.

N E G A T I V E

- |                 |                 |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Forrest,        | Stone,          | Quynn,     |
| Thomas,         | Ridgely,        | Beatty,    |
| Plowden,        | S. Worthington, | Duval,     |
| Stevenson,      | Gibson,         | Taylor,    |
| Tilden,         | Job,            | Norris,    |
| N. Worthington, | Miller,         | M'Meechen, |
| Hall,           | Bowie,          | Willson,   |
| B. Worthington, | Hawkins,        | Sprigg,    |
| Brogden,        | Duckett,        | Burgess,   |
| Chew,           | Wright,         | Griffith,  |
| Caulin,         | Seney,          | Bayly,     |
| Jeniter,        | Courley,        | Oneale.    |

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, the question was put, "After a deliberate and full hearing of all the evidences in support of the charge exhibited against Samuel Cuale, Esq; and also the evidences on behalf of the said Samuel Chase, Esq; and a thorough investigation of the whole subject, Resolved, That the charge aforesaid, in the opinion of this house, is NOT TRUE, and that Mr. Chase was NOT GUILTY of a breach of his duty, as a member of Congress, by revealing a secret resolve of that assembly."

General to procure in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, 20,000 barrels of flour, to be transported by water, to be laid up in magazines in Massachusetts-bay, and Connecticut.

James Lloyd, Esq; colleague of general Cadwalader, from Kent county, seconded the motion.

The admission of this evidence was agreed to by Mr. Chase. The witnesses proved, that Mr. Chase was concerned in two purchases of flour made between the 23d of August and the middle of September, 1778. The first purchase was proposed on the 14th of July, (four days after the arrest of count d'Alban) the other on the 20th of August; it was proved indisputably, that the real, and declared object of both the purchases was, to send flour to the French fleet, under count d'Alban, to purchase prizes, or, if prizes could not be purchased, to export for sale.

Witnesses sworn and examined, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Plater, Thomas Stans, and John Smith, Esq; of the Senate; Messrs. Jenifer, Thomas, Hall, Lloyd, Bayly, Norris, Quynn, Chew, Job, Bowie, N. Worthington, and Stevenson, of the House of delegates; and Messrs. William Smith, John McCune, Joseph Hoffman, Edward Fox, John Brice, N. Mac-cubbin, J. Mac-cubbin, and J. T. Chase.

It was proved, 1. That the resolve of Congress, of the 23d of August, 1778, was not a secret, when any resolve is passed in Congress, which ought to be kept secret, a motion is made to the President, for an injunction to secrecy; if no objection, the President informs the members, that the resolve is not to be divulged; if the

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Cadwalader appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E

- |                 |                 |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Forrest,        | Stone,          | Quynn,     |
| Thomas,         | Ridgely,        | Beatty,    |
| Plowden,        | S. Worthington, | Duval,     |
| Stevenson,      | Gibson,         | Taylor,    |
| Tilden,         | Job,            | Norris,    |
| N. Worthington, | Miller,         | M'Meechen, |
| Hall,           | Bowie,          | Willson,   |
| B. Worthington, | Hawkins,        | Sprigg,    |
| Brogden,        | Duckett,        | Burgess,   |
| Chew,           | Wright,         | Griffith,  |
| Caulin,         | Seney,          | Bayly,     |
| Jeniter,        | Courley,        | Oneale.    |

N E G A T I V E

Messieurs Cadwalader, Lloyd.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Thursday, January 17, 1783.

Ordered, That the journal, relative to the enquiry into Mr. Chase's conduct, be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

F. GREEN, cl. ho. del.

motion for secrecy is opposed, it is debated and determined, as in other cases, by a majority of the States, and if in favour of the motion, the President gives direction agreeable to the determination of Congress; and the Secretary of Congress marks the injunction to secrecy in the margin of the journal, opposite the resolve. The manuscript journal of Congress, which contains the resolve of the 23d of August, 1778, was searched, and there was no injunction to secrecy noted in the journal. In other cases, before and after the said resolve, an injunction to secrecy is marked in the journal. If Congress do not impose secrecy, it remains in the discretion of the members, and it was never claimed a violation of honour, to mention any matter, which Congress did not determine to be secret.

1. There was not the least proof, that if the resolve, or the matter of it, was to be secret, that Mr. Chase ever revealed it to Mr. Dorsey, his partner, or any other person.

2. It was fully proved, that Mr. Chase, from the time of the reports (in the fall 1778) to the present time, used every means, in his power, to procure an enquiry into his conduct.

January 23, 1783. A. L. persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

To be sold at private sale, and the whole together, medicines, surgical instruments, books on physic and surgery, gallipots, phials, &c. with all the furniture belonging to the shop of the deceased, for which credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond and security, if required.

ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executors.  
ROBERT COUDEN, }

A. L. persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in regularly proved, that they may be paid, by

MARGARET WOODWARD, } executrix,  
FREDERICK SPRIGG, } executor.

Prince-George's county, January 15, 1783. G. A. B. to my plantation near the Woodyard, about the beginning of November last, the following cattle, viz. A black and white cow, has a bar on her forehead, is marked with a swallow-fork on her right ear, a crop and under bit on her left, is supposed to be about 3 years old, and has lately calved. A dunish red and white ditto, has a white blaze running down her nose from her forehead, cropt on both ears, judged to be about 10 years old, and is now with calf. A red ditto, about 5 years old, has lately calved, has a white mark on her forehead in form of a heart, a fork, under bit and hole, on the right, and a sit and under bit on the left. A red ditto, with a white face, about 5 years old, no perceptible mark, has lately calved. A black and white spotted heifer, about 2 years old, has a crop and hole on the right ear, and a crop and sit on the left. A dark brind and white iteer, has a bald face, is about 4 or 6 years old, and cropt on both ears. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

Bladenburg, January 18, 1783. To be sold, at the house of Mr. Henry Bradford, in this town, on Thursday the 21st inst. if not the next fair day, for tobacco on credit for twelve months without interest.

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, among which are a very bridle and handy house wench, and several good spinners. Bonds with approved security will be required.

GEORGE LEE.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 18, 1783.

UPON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms; the negroes, separately, or in families; the stock and farming utensils in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forget, with a quantity of land, and the turnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private estate money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold.

By order, J. O. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

January 2, 1783.

On Friday the first of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for either specie, any of the bills of credit of this State, or crop tobacco, payable in hog-heads of not less than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inspection, the following tracts of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

HOPEWELL, containing 200 acres. Con-sistency, 5 acres. Maiden's Pleasure, 93 acres. N. B. These three tracts are contiguous, and will be sold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950lb. tobacco each. The first enlarged, containing 163 acres. Also the very valuable plantation where the subscriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the shape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, so as to make two good plantations, and it will be set up in such lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of sale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling house, two large good tobacco houses, corn house, stables, and all the other necessary out-houses. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the same time will be sold, the noted horse Carus Danvers, two other excellent riding horses, a very good carriage horse, and five as good draught horses as any in the State. Also two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs; plantation utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Also an excellent ox-cart, a light horse-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not less than a hog-head, arising from the sales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly; and no interest will be charged for the first twelve months. Bond, with good security, from every person, will be expected.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. To be sold also the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been sowed about 2 1/2 bushels of wheat and 2 bushels of rye.

TAKEN up in the hay between Lull-point and Sandy-point, a small two mast sailing boat, with two good sails, has been a target, but raised upon and a deck put to it. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying reasonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS PYPER, block maker, Annapolis.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1782.

**Sir,** I cannot pretend to be great abilities in writing; but as some of your numerous correspondents, who do not expect to equal them in the choice of words or purity of my style, for I am a plain countryman, and lay no claim to the title of a scholar; but of this I am sure, none of them can have better intentions, and I hope at least to be able to make myself understood, which by the bye is more than can be said of some of them, particularly a person who calls himself a Republican, who dares not to use such a confounded number of plaguy hard words that we country folks who have not always the convenience of a dictionary at hand, can scarce make head or tail of a single sentence, although I don't doubt it is mighty fine if we could but tell what it meant.

But to come to business Mr. Printer, as the saying is, I am one of those who have a very bad opinion of a certain gentleman in this state, lately appointed to an important office, or to speak in plain terms, for I do not know why I should mince matters, I have a very bad opinion of the member for the city of Annapolis; I say, Sir, the member, for though I believe there are two chosen for the city, yet I am informed it is the same thing as if there was but one. In short Mr. Printer, I think him a very dangerous man, and an enemy to his country, and that while he has any thing to do with our public affairs, they must unavoidably go wrong. And I know I am not singular in these sentiments, for there are many others who have the same opinion about him, and I believe for the same reason; for though the greater part of us would hardly dare say so to his face, unless we might happen to catch him from the frightful confusion which we have heard of him; and although of our own knowledge we neither have good nor harm of him, yet we have so often heard such horrid, such monstrous stories told of his baseness and villainy, that it is impossible we should not believe them to be true. It is sufficient for us that we are satisfied the country gentlemen who relate these things are honest and impartial, free from any prejudices against him, unbiassed by enmity, envy, or malice, that they have no sinister views of their own to promote; and have nothing in view but the good of their country; besides, you know, Sir, it would be extremely unbecomingly, and highly unreasonable to expect we should be obliged to examine all these reports to the bottom before we gave them our belief; especially when we consider the number of persons through whom we should be under the necessity to trace them; and this I found myself with a witness in one instance, where I was idle enough to attempt it, for being told of a part of his conduct, for which I am sure he ought at least to be expelled from the state, and that I think would be too mild a punishment, I had some doubts whether I should credit it, and therefore asked the gentleman if he knew it of his own knowledge; for by the manner in which he related it, I could not but be gratified that he did, and most confess I was up a little disappointed when he answered in the negative, but says he "you may be assured it is true, for Dick Brazen positively asserts it to be a fact." I went to Brazen who informed me he had it with all the particulars from Harry Tuttle. Tuttle told me Tim Credulous was his mother, and he was certain he would not assert anything for the universe. Well, Sir, I went on and traced it up through, I won't be positive as to the exact number, but I think it was one hundred and seventy-nine persons; when I still found myself at all appearances as far from the original author as I was first setting out. I then gave over the pursuit of this business, as I think any reasonable man might have been, for said I to myself so many worthy people would never have reported such a thing if they had not been perfectly convinced of its truth, why then should I doubt it? Besides, I am sure no person could have been so wicked and malicious as to have invented it. But Mr. Printer I do not altogether rely neither on common report, or the idle character of the neighbourhood, no, Sir, I have seen enough in black and white, eye Mr. Printer, in black and white, and though perhaps some people might tell a lie in remote conversation, yet it is impossible to suppose they would repeat it in writing; and I saw myself with my own eyes, as did a great many of my neighbours, a number of papers which were sent about this county a little while ago, to show the conduct of a certain gentleman, who said to be written, but of this I will not be positive, by one of our country delegates. Well, the

Lord bless him, say I, for he is a mighty good man; and has risked his life in our cause too, as I have been told. If all our delegates were like him, I do not believe our affairs would be conducted as they are. Why, Sir, I have been informed, that after having done all the good in his power to his own state, he came here out of pure good will to us, to save us from the danger with which he saw we were threatened in a particular manner by the wicked designs of that infernal city member. I ask pardon, Mr. Printer, I am not very apt to call names, but really when I think of him, I cannot at all times entirely restrain my indignation, and I verily believe if I should happen to meet with him when I am in one of these humours, I should pull him by his horns; for we are told he has horns like the devil, eyes and a cloven foot too, nay some think he is one of his imp.

Well, Sir, in these papers, of which I was telling you, we were informed that the city member was at the head of a party who wanted to destroy the constitution—to make slaves of us all—to introduce military government—to establish a dictator; in short Mr. Printer, in one word, to play hell and the devil with us. We were also told that he was a bastard I think, or something of that nature, which I did not very well understand, but perhaps I might be mistaken, for it was in a great crowd where I heard it, and the person who read it seemed at times quite choked with passion. I remember also we were particularly cautioned to take great care that we got none of his kidney into our senate, for that it was solely owing to a certain senate that we had not suffered all those evils long ago. And indeed that I firmly believe myself, for I know the senate most violently opposed the confederation, and the confiscation of British property, with some things of that sort, which the city member spared no pains to carry into execution, and which I always understood were the first means to make slaves of us and our children alter us. And indeed with respect to these matters, that same delegate of this county deserves also a great deal of credit, for he most heartily joined with the senate in the opposition, and I am told he had the honour on one of the many questions that were put on the subject of British property to divide single and alone against a majority of all the other members of the house; which I think much to his advantage, as it shewed he was neither afraid nor ashamed to declare his sentiments let who would differ from him. And this now just brings to my mind a most excellent speech, which he once made in this county, about the confiscation of British property, for which in the opinion of myself and many others he deserved our best thanks, although some of his enemies have endeavoured to represent it much to his disadvantage, because he said something about the *reversal of the war being uncertain*, which to be sure was very true, and that we should consider consequences, &c. Lord Mr. Printer it would have done your heart good to have seen him; for he is a fine personable man as any you would wish to behold in a summer's day; and then he seems so much in earnest! Why, Sir, you would think he was going to knock a man down; and so I believe in my conscience he would, if any body was to contradict him. But I ask your pardon, Mr. Printer, for as I recollect you are clerk to the house of delegates, you must often have heard him yourself, for I am told he makes a great many wonderful fine speeches there; some of them almost an hour long; and would always convince every hearer and silence all contradiction, was it not for a vile trick which they say the other party use of hawking, spitting, coughing, sneezing, shuffling with their feet, and many other little arts to take off the attention of the members, which I think is a great shame to be permitted in a place where there is a person appointed for no other purpose than to keep order.

Now, Mr. Printer, you must know that having these sentiments concerning the city member, which I have expressed, I was not long since considerably puzzled and non-plussed to account for his conduct, when I read in your paper the piece signed Canor, which I was told were written by him, and in which he treated his enemies with so much severity, and called upon them to support their charges against him with such an air of conscious innocence, that I must confess I was almost staggered myself. However, I happened to recollect a play, which I once saw acted here, at our first school, by Mr. Couden's scholars, eight or ten years past, in which one Solla was kept by his master, whose name I don't now recollect, one very

dark night on his strand. Poor Solla, who was as rank a coward as ever was hitherto, perceiving some body coming towards him, began to whistle to disguise his fears, however it did not answer his purpose, for the stranger, who approached, proved to be the good Mercury, who soon beat him out of his tune.

So I very fairly concluded that the city member was only whistling; and when I found a most respectable and most virtuous member of the senate, of great integrity and of possible of still greater abilities, undertake to be his accuser, to come over his faults—and for all his crimes in public view, with proofs and demonstration strong. "Hah, hah," said I to myself, "I was not mistaken; here comes our little Mercury! I'll answer for it, he will soon put an end to your whistling!"

But how shall I relate our disappointment? In truth, his gossip did so little, the attack was so feeble and impotent, that I was not singular in wishing it never had been made, for really it carried no very favourable appearance with it, when neither abilities nor inclination was wanting in the accuser, could we but have found materials for the accusation, and those we had been taught to believe, from the *assurances not had received*, could not be wanting, nor proofs for their support as strong as those of holy writ. Instead, Sir, of the city member being huffed out of his whistle by our little Mercury as we had flattered ourselves, we had the mortification to find that he altered his key and whistled still louder and stronger than before. In short, when we saw his reply, in which, with so much playfulness he answered the charges which had been attempted against him, we were but too well satisfied that his accuser had done him a benefit rather than an injury, and had referred to him the public confidence, rather than taken it away, and therefore we were in some measure prepared for the event which has since taken place, I mean his appointment to congress.

But although I and a great many others have in this affair been much disappointed, we are not yet convinced, we are unwilling, Mr. Printer, to give up the opinion which we had formed of that member; to own that we have been in an error; and to acknowledge that great injustice has been done to him; to do this would hurt our pride and wound our feelings so much, that we are determined to flout our eyes against conviction as long as possible; and at present our hopes are not a little raised from a publication in a late paper by a person who signed himself Auditor, by which we learn that a very distinguished character in the house of delegates has engaged his honour and veracity formally to impeach him. We now again resume the fond hope of seeing him dragged like a victim to the altar of public justice, and that the thunderbolts of vengeance will transfix his guilty head. But should we ever more be disappointed, should this attempt only serve to heighten his triumph and to establish his influence; from that moment despair must grasp our agonizing bosoms!

CHARLES HOMESPUN.

Kent county, January 11, 1782.

Phil-Censor will be in our next.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

LAST Saturday arrived here from Corke, a fleet of 15 victuallers, conveyed by his majesty's ship Quebec, of 38 guns, commanded by Christopher Maiton, Esq; and the Grann, of 28, by capt. Portescue. They left Corke on the 29th of October, on the 17th of December that part of the convoy destined for Carolina was sent up to Charleston; on the 18th they sailed from the bar of that port, and 3 days after, viz. on the 21st of January, with the remaining convoy for this port, and anchored in New-York harbour. They left the Rotterdam and Africa's fleet of victuallers, store ships, &c. at Charleston, where they had arrived from Corke ten days before the Quebec's convoy got thither. On the passage capt. Maiton took the Fastnet brig, capt. Harr, from Cadix for Philadelphia, laden with wine, silk and fish, and the ship St. Lawrence, from Havannah to Porto Rico, which were sent for Charleston. From the Spanish papers found on board the latter we learn, that a frigate and some other armed vessels, with 1000 troops, were to be embarked at Havannah on an expedition against our island of Pimento; another squadron, consisting of a ship of the line of 74 guns, and a 64 gun frigate, were to touch at



Porto Rico, and there take on board troops to oppose the Spanish revolters in South America.

Jan. 23. Thursday was sent in here by his majesty's ship Amphion, John Bazely, Esq; commander, the Bonetta copper-bottomed ship of war, Mont. de Barras, (nephew to admiral count de Barras) commander. She was captured by the French fleet on the surrender of York-town, Virginia, in October last; after which she was sent to this port with a flag of truce, then returned to the French, agreeable to the articles of capitulation, made between lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis and count de Grasse. The Bonetta ship sailed from the capes of Virginia the 21<sup>st</sup> inst. and had on board besides her crew, 220 French soldiers and sailors, which had been left in the hospitals at York-town when count de Grasse's fleet sailed for the West-Indies. She was bound for Martinique, in order to deliver up the troops and sailors to their respective regiments and ships, and was taken on the 3<sup>d</sup> inst. off Hatteras.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

By recent arrivals from the West-Indies we are informed, that St. Eustatius and the Dutch quarter of St. Martin's, are again made free ports for all nations.

It is credibly reported that the gallant col. Washington, who was taken in the action at the Entaw Springs, and is prisoner of war in Charles town, South Carolina, has married there Miss Elliot, a lady of great accomplishments and large fortune.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 2, 1782.

THE commissioners having been prevented from crossing the bay, to as to reach Chester-town in time to dispose of Kent manor, agreeable to advertisement, the sale is postponed until Saturday the 16<sup>th</sup> day of February next, when it will begin at Mr. Dunn's tavern, in Chester-town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,  
J. O. BAXTER, clk.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD.

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and several valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the most valuable lot in the city to a man of real business, being so well adapted for the businesses of distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c. &c. the springs are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this house is 100 feet front, 3 story high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the state for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended, but may very well serve for two tenements. Any person inclining to purchase one or both the aforesaid premises may know the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet settled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and discharge the same, or close their accounts by passing notes or bonds for their balances, and those who are indebted by any written obligation, are desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest and renew their obligations to their humble servant

Annopolis, January 23, 1782.

THE general assembly having by an act passed the last session, authorized the granting of warrants after the first of February next to secure escheat and vacant lands; those persons who are desirous of availing themselves of their applications made before the first of December 1781, will take notice, that they are to obtain their warrants on or before the first of July next. Any person having certificates on which there is money due, must pay it on or before the first of May next, or the land will be liable to be taken by any other person. Grants may be obtained on any certificate upon the parties complying with the directions in the act of assembly.

JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

January 23, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Clarke, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be paid, by

JOSHUA CLARKE, executor

of Joshua Clarke, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 26, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the last general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick-town, on the 2<sup>d</sup> day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Riddle. A tract called Part of Brook's Discovery, in Tawney-town hundred, containing 200 acres, late the property of James Somerville. A tract called Wells Invention, in Lower Kittowon hundred, containing 600 acres, late the property of Thomas Philpott. A tract called Discovery, in Lower Monocacy hundred, containing 230 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Discovery, containing 80 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladenburg, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, two lots situate in said town. A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 480 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 95 acres. Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very valuable slaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenson.

At George-town, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March, a very valuable and finely situated house and lot in said town, late the property of Dunlap and son.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 13<sup>th</sup> of March, a house and lot late the property of James Jamison, of Jamison and company. Also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Henedict, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, a house and lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-house, on the 3<sup>th</sup> day of March, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kinghton, and a negro slave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gaie, or Gaie and Feron. Also a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck, containing 115 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson.

At Cambridge, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 250 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March, a tract of land called Dickinson's Plains, containing 285 acres. Richardson's Adventure, containing 80 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Hacker's Garden, containing 100 acres, also late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premises, on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, a large and commodious dwelling house, with a good lot, a well chosen library of books, and a considerable quantity of household furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of sale happen to be very bad weather, the sale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the commissioners, before the day of sale.

By order,  
J. O. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at Mrs. Rachel Hammond's plantation, on the Head of Severn, a stray black gelding, with a star and snip, about 13<sup>h</sup> hands high, about 6 years old, hanging mane, and switch tail, trots, paces, and canters, no perceivable brand. He is desired to be proved, charges paid, and taken away.

Also at Mr. Rezin Hammond's plantation, on Severn, a brindle cow and heifer, appear both to be marked with a crop, slit, and under cut in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. The owner is desired to prove them, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSHUA KIRBY.

TAKEN up in the bay between Luff-point and Sandy-point, a small two mast sailing boat, with two good sails, has been a barge, but raised upon and a deck put to it. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying reasonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS PYPER, block maker, Annapolis.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 2, 1782.

UPON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms, the negroes, separately, or in families; the stock and farming utensils in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forgers, with a quantity of land, and the furniture, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the work may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private state money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold.

By order,  
J. O. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, December 23, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5<sup>th</sup> of February, 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near this place.

SEVENTEEN likely young country negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, equal to any in the state, amongst whom are several breeding women well acquainted with spinning, cooking, and all kinds of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, several horses, a number of sheep and cattle, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above to be sold for crop tobacco only. Any reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required.

ROBERT BOWIE.

December 19, 1781.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Browne, jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Pindley, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate as soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

ROBERT BROWNE, executor of Priscilla Browne.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 21, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco, THE beautiful high bred horse TAMER-LANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 7 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

To be sold at private sale, and the whole together, medicines, surgical instruments, books on physic and surgery, gallipots, phials, &c. with all the furniture belonging to the shop of the deceased, for which credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond and security, if required.

ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executor.  
2 ROBERT COUDEN, }

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1782, may be had at the printing-office.