

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1748.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 2, 1780.

To the PRINTER.

BELIEVE 'tis held by mankind as an undeniable truth, that nothing conduces so much to the strength and happiness of a body politic, as an union amongst its members: now, Mr. Green, I conceive, that this observa-

tion, with equal force and authority, may be applied to the police of a kennel; that it stamps internal regulations with a resistless energy, keeps the most formidable barrier against foreign encroachments, and ensures success in the chase. This being my opinion, you may easily imagine what my feelings were, on perusing the performances in your paper, under the signatures of *Jeweler* and *Flunder*. Viewing them as the sad memorials of the diffusion of the pack, my anxiety for the general welfare constrained me to drop a pitying tear. To feel for the public calamities, may be deemed a blamable and childish weakness, by men whose boast is reason; amongst us, who pursue no guide but nature, 'tis honoured as the evidence of an honest and enlightened heart; we permit no fanciful theories of justice to quench the glow of patriotism, or (to speak in the language of the kennel) we esteem highly absurd and criminal to abstain from that prey, the laws of the chase have entitled us to, and to pine away with hunger. Should any dog amongst us have the temerity to conceal such forfeited food from the community, or raise a party to growl at those who feed on it; he is sure to feel the general resentment, and both him and his adherents reprobated as a set of curs unworthy of confidence and trust.

The productions of the worthy and venerable *Bartus* gave me infinite satisfaction; fully convinced of the purity of his intentions, sensible that he was actuated by the laudable motive of promoting the common interest of the kennel, I felt a joyful hope arising in my mind, that the cry to which he had *sworn* would have been *heeded* by the whole pack. I knew that his integrity and unswerving vigilance in the common service, his severe scrutiny to prevent those amongst us, who might be inclined from rioting on the spoils of a plundered pack, had created him enemies. In this number I had some reason to rank *Jeweler*, but had the charity to believe that his private resentments, though in some degree *exaggerated*, would not have engaged him in the invidious task of impeding *our* success in the common cause, by *encouraging* "to flick from him his good name."

His *rejoinders*, in your paper, have convinced me my opinion was too favourable, and I am sincerely sorry for it. Despicable and truly worthy of ridicule as his conduct is, I could have wished that *Flunder* had been *first*, for *Jeweler* might have *saved* his heart out, and not a single dog would *back* to him. The flourishings of this envious cur would have had no other effect on *Old Parson*, than to have stunned his ears. He knows that "censure is a tax which great characters owe to the public," and is indifferent who are the collectors.

I view, Mr. Green, the union of the kennel trembling on the brink of dissolution. I see *Flunder*, than whole,

"No cry more tuneable
Was ever hallow'd to, or cheer'd with horn"

neglected, and left with scarce a single follower, whilst *Party* who never was on a *true* scent, is *cherished* and worshipped as the *Diana* of the pack. I behold that ardent and laudable resentment, against *Reynard's* faithless race, which glowed in every bosom, evaporating in the smokes of *curious* altercation. What an alarming, what a distressing picture! The view induces me to venture the following address, calculated and intended to prop that union, so necessary to the common interest, and which now seems tottering to its fall. I have chose the stile poetic, it being more pathetic and more in unison with the rap-
turous-inspiring harmony of a *full cry*.

O! cease, my brothers, your envious flourishings
cease!

Be calm'd your wrath, your yelpings hush'd in
peace!

Let union reign within the kennel's bounds,
And be, amongst yourselves, good-temper'd
bonds!

Unite, determin'd 'tis one common cause)
To seize the prey, bestow'd by nature's laws;
Pursue th' unkennell'd, rouse the skulking game,
Till not a foe remain of *Reynard's* name.
The farmer, then, shall eat his bread in peace,
Good wives no more shall tremble for their
geese;

And *our* friends, *our* friends, *our* friends, *our* friends,
along.

Smooth and melodious, as the huntman's song!
Hark! Hark! away! 'tis *Liberty* that cries;
Nor quit the chase, till every traitor dies.

LIBERTY.

From the kennel, May 13.

BOSTON, May 8.

LAST Thursday, in consequence of an invitation to the president of the council, the speaker and several other gentlemen of both houses of assembly, to general Heath and his suit, the consul of France, the continental navy board, and a number of other public officers and principal gentlemen and merchants, an entertainment was given by Monsieur the captain La Touche, on board the *Hermione* ship of war.

Nothing could surpass the appearance of one of the finest frigates in the world, upon signal instantly variegated with the colours of different nations, unless it was the elegance of the entertainment, heightened by the frank, easy manner, and very polite attention of Monsieur La Touche, who, with his officers omitted nothing that might contribute to the pleasure of the company.

FISH-KILL, May 11.

A few days since colonel Millen, who commands on the lines, receiving information that a party of the enemy were marauding in the neighbourhood of Singing, ordered a detachment, under the command of captain Cushing of the 1st Massachusetts battalion, to intercept them. The enemy having retired before the arrival of our party, captain Cushing followed them down, and about two o'clock in the morning took possession of the quarters of colonel Delancy, where he captivated and brought off three commissioned officers and seventeen privates. Colonel Delancy had gone out in the evening, with an intention to return in an hour or two; but a violent rain detained him all night, by which he escaped falling into our hands. This was a spirited, well conducted little affair; executed not above three hundred yards from, and below their works, No. 8, which was garrisoned. The enemy overtook our party on their return, with a body of horse, and skirmished with them for about six miles, frequently attempting to charge the detachment; but the good disposition made by captain Cushing, and the spirited behaviour of the officers and men of his party, rendered every effort of theirs ineffectual. It is thought the enemy must have lost some men. The officers and men taken were sent up to major-general Howe, who permitted the former to return immediately upon parole, and sent the latter to a place of security. The enemy's officers speak with great applause of the conduct of captain Cushing and his officers, and of the behaviour of his men; and express, in strong terms, the sense they have of the good treatment they received. This affair does captain Cushing, and the party under his command, great credit. General Howe, in giving the captive officers their parole, deserves applause. This conduct is humane, wise, and political, sets a laudable example to our enemies, mitigates the horrors of war, while it displays the gentleman and man of sense.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

On Monday last arrived a gentleman from Charles-town, which he left the 18th ult. at noon, by whom we learn, that the reinforcement that left New-York some time since were arrived and taken post at Randal's Point, which had completed the investment of the town—that the enemy had 7 batteries opened viz. 3 on the neck, 2 on James Island; and two along Ashley river, opposite the town—that they had kept an almost continual fire on the town from the 13th to the 18th, without killing more than 20 or 25 persons, among whom was colonel Parker—that he

did not know of any thing material happening, as hath been reported—that the garrison are well supplied, in high spirits, and determined to hold the town to the last. The gentleman adds, that he left George-town (within 60 miles of Charles-town) on the 5th instant, at which time there was not any thing more than he brought from the town—that the firing at Charles-town was distinctly heard the evening before he left George-town.

Last evening arrived a sloop in 17 days from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn that all the fleet which failed from hence the latter end of March, were arrived at Statia, except one brig that was chased into St. Martin's, and one that was captured. The captain also informs, that the British and French fleets met about the beginning of this month between Martinico and St. Lucia, when an engagement ensued, but night coming on before they had fully settled the matter, the British thought best to take that opportunity to slip into St. Lucia, and leave the French to look for them.—He adds, that a considerable damage was done and many killed, though no ships were taken on either side; but that the British admiral was obliged to be towed out of the line.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that 1000 men had embarked on board seven transports last week; their destination not known.—He also adds, that a great number of vessels were laden with stone for to be sunk on the shortest notice, they being in fear of an attack.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, that about the 1st of April admiral Mothe Picquet appeared off that island, with a fleet of 17 merchant ships under his convoy, when he perceived three British ships of war, on which he sent the merchantmen into port and with his three ships gave chase to the British, when the admiral's ship, a 74, being the fastest sailer, came up with and attacked the sternmost of the British, which was a 64, when the other two rounded too and came to action; so that admiral Picquet had to sustain the fire of the whole three, being a 64, the Bristol of 50, and a smaller vessel, for three hours, it falling calm, so that his ships could not come up. On the coming up of the two French ships, the British thought best to push for it, and admiral Picquet gave them chase till they were joined by three others. The gentleman further adds, that the Bristol received so much damage that she was obliged to throw over all her guns to prevent her sinking, and was with the greatest difficulty got into Jamaica.

In CONGRESS, May 13, 1780.

ORDERED, That the letter of the 13th of May, from general Washington, and the letter of the 16th from the marquis de la Fayette, with the resolution passed in consequence thereof, be published.

Head Quarters, Morris-town, May 13, 1780.

THE marquis de la Fayette will have the honour to deliver you this.

I am persuaded congress will participate in the joy I feel, at the return of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the service of this country so signally: who has given so many and so decisive proofs of his attachment to its interests, and who ought to be dear to it by every motive. The warm friendship I have for him conspires with considerations of public utility to afford me a double satisfaction in his return.

During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifested the same zeal in our affairs, which animated his conduct while he was among us, and has been, upon all occasions, an essential friend to America.

He merits, and I doubt not congress will give him, every mark of consideration and regard in their power.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect,
Your excellency's most obedient

And humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His excellency the president
of congress.

B I R, Philadelphia, May 16, 1780.

AFTER so many favours which on every occasion, and particularly at the time of my obtaining a leave of absence, congress were pleased most graciously to bestow on me, I dare presume

myself entitled to impart to them, the private feelings which I now so happily experience.

If from an early epoch in our noble contest, I gloried in the name of an American soldier, and heartily enjoyed the honour I have of serving the United States, my satisfaction is at this long wished for moment entirely complete; when putting an end to my surlough, I have been able again to join my colours, under which I hope for opportunities of indulging the ardent zeal, the unbounded gratitude, the warm, and I might say, the patriotic love, by which I am forever bound to America.

In begging, Sir, you will present congress with a new assurance of my profound respect, and any grateful affectionate sentiments,

I have the honour to be,

With the highest regard,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
LA FAYETTE.

In CONGRESS, May 16, 1780.

RESOLVED, That congress consider the return of the marquis de la Fayette to America, to resume his command in the army, as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause; and that they receive with pleasure a tender of the farther services of so gallant and meritorious an officer.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS May 19, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the states of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts-May, and New-Hampshire, be most earnestly called on to collect and pay into the continental treasury immediately, if possible, and at all events, within thirty days from this time, ten millions of dollars, for the special purpose hereafter mentioned, in the following proportions, the payments to be credited to the said states respectively, on their quotas of money due to the United States to the first of March last, viz.

Virginia	1,953,200
Maryland	2,234,350
Delaware	134,800
Pennsylvania	2,796,950
New-Jersey	701,950
New-York	585,950
Connecticut	1,328,050
Rhode-Island	156,250
Massachusetts-May	2,796,950
New-Hampshire	112,450

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

May 30, 1780.

THE subscriber, being about to depart for Europe and to return in a few months, thinks it necessary to inform those persons indebted to the late partnerships of William Stevenson and co. and Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, of Bristol, that the partnership of Wm. Stevenson and co. was dissolved in the spring of the year 1769, by another person coming into the business, and that the partnership of Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, which commenced at the dissolution of the first, was likewise dissolved the last day of December, 1775, since which no settlement or dividend has taken place between the partners of the affairs of either partnership. He also thinks it necessary to inform all persons concerned, that William Stevenson, one of the partners in the above mentioned houses, became a bankrupt in October, 1776, and his brother, Daniel Cheston, being the principal creditor, was appointed sole assignee, and to whom an assignment of all the bankrupt's effects were made for the benefit of his creditors. From these circumstances they will take notice, that whoever calls upon them for payment of the debts due by them, must be furnished with powers of attorney from William Randolph, of Bristol, Daniel Cheston, assignee of William Stevenson, and the subscriber, or in lieu thereof, they must shew there has been a settlement and dividend of effects of both the partnerships, by producing assignments of their respective dividends, under the hands and seals of the above mentioned William Randolph, Daniel Cheston, assignee as aforesaid, and myself.

JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, May 24, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A HARPSICORD in good order, with a complete set of new strings on it.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

ANNAPOLIS. Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Charles-Street.

Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

THE COFFEE-HOUSE, which contains twenty-four rooms, excluding the garrets, is to be leased immediately, for a long or short time. Application must be made to Mrs. Howard, who has a BILLIARD-ROOM, and a considerable quantity of the most useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which she will either sell or lease.

3X

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Philip Read and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforesaid.

GEORGE MEDLEY.

CHATHAM

STANDS at my plantation this season, near Queen-Anne, and will cover mares at three guineas, or continental at the current exchange, with an allowance to the groom of eight dollars.

Chatham is a full blooded horse, got by colonel Fitzhugh's noted horse Regulus, and out of the well known famous mare Ebony. Pasturage gratis for mares at a distance.

JOHN BROGDEN.

N. B. The money is expected when the mares are brought to the horse.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-street, Baltimore.

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fall of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the bookselling or stationery branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dover, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheitnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, Axen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Hestline, living near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about four years old this spring, about 13 hands and an half high, reach backed, branded on the near buttock E F, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

At Whitehall, on the north side of Severn, YOUNG TRAVELLER will cover mares this season, at two guineas each, to be paid before covering, or as much continental currency as will at the time purchase two guineas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a bright bay horse, fifteen hands high, was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by Monton's Traveller, whose dam was called Jenny Cameron, imported by colonel Taylor into Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was got by George's Juniper, his grand dam by Monton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Dolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

WILLIAM TELDELL.

BADGER

COVERS at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis, at two hundred pounds

season and eight dollars the groom. He is fifteen hands one inch high, a dark gray, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. He was got by governor Eden's Badger, his dam by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's Seim, his granddam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great granddam by Cartouche, his great great granddam by Old Traveller, his great great great granddam by Sedbury, his great great great great granddam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Governor Eden's Badger was got by lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, who won seven King plates, his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, who beat lord Murdo's Bajazet over the Currah of Kildare, his granddam by the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Badger won the fifty at Guilford, and got land at Epitom, the only times he started.

Good pasturage for mares at five pounds a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

No mare will be received, unless the money is sent with her.

G. WATKINS.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1780.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man by the name of Ruff, appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches high. His master, if any, is desired to pay charges and take him away.

ZACHARIAH FORREST, Sheriff.

Prince-George's county, St. Paul's church, March 30, 1780.

WANTED a clergyman of the church of England. Any gentleman who will apply and approved by the vestry, they will give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

Signed per order,

LEONARD WARING, rector.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, near governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse about six years old, branded on the near shoulder with the letter R, has a star on the near buttock, and a small star in the forehead. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, wafers, sealing wax, and a variety of books stationary too tedious to enumerate, or call may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old cloth, and junk. A large quantity of the articles are now much wanted, at the paper mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into paper, and offered for sale at the printing-office in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

LAW'S OF MARYLAND, passed November session 1779, may be had at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS. Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Charles-Street.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1743.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE ensuing session of the general assembly will, it is hoped, be attended with less dissension, than unfortunately the last was. The interesting contest between the two branches of the legislature, concerning the

property of these ~~British~~ subjects, residing in some of the British dominions, at the risk of their persons, and whatever else is dear or valuable to them. They will, perhaps, fancy it hard that those who have remained secure spectators, who have hazarded nothing in the enterprise, nay, as some men have the hardness to affirm, who have manifestly avowed by their conduct, that they disclaimed the cause, should be entitled to an equal share of the spoils: but I flatter myself that my countrymen will reflect, before they yield to such suggestions, that they are not the genuine result of cool, deliberate reasoning, but the effect of passion, and misguided zeal. For, "Was it criminal for those people who resided in Great-Britain, or in some of those parts of the British dominions, to remain in Great-Britain, or place of their nativity, and long residence, at that period of time, when they could neither ~~for~~ or even apprehend a severance between these states and Great-Britain? Was it not rather their misfortune, than crime, to be confined from their birth, business, and connexions, to a country ruled by a king thirsting after arbitrary power, and aided in his designs by a profligate ministry, and a more profligate parliament, at a time when those mad and wicked designs were carrying into execution? The difficulties and danger, real, or apprehended, of quitting a country in time of war, and resorting to its enemy, must occur to every man capable of the smallest reflection. Hope too that disappointment, disgrace, and defeat, would at length open the understandings of a wicked misguided prince, and discover the folly of his projects, and incline him to restore peace to his distracted dominions, before the breach became incurable, and a collision between the two countries impracticable, might have induced them to continue in the usual place of their residence, especially as no public order was ever issued, commanding their repairing to the state, under the penalty of forfeiting their property in case of disobedience." To punish a person for want of foresight, to punish him for a misfortune, and not a crime, to punish him on account of his birth, business, and connexions, and for exercising his prudence in a doubtful choice, is surely a degree of tyranny scarcely to be paralleled, and I trust will never be justified by a free and generous people.

It is not my purpose to point out particularly those principles and deductions. The public will soon be furnished with them, as I have understood they are ordered to be published for their consideration. However, it may not be improper to anticipate, in a small degree, the satisfaction they will undoubtedly receive, from a perusal of that publication. I shall not presume to say much on a subject which has already been discussed with such address and ability.

It is observed in the message, "that the principle of the delegates bill was unjustifiable, as it deprived of their property, without notice, that class of persons, who resided, before the commencement of hostilities between these states and Great-Britain, in some of those parts of the British dominions, which were not in union with us." I hope there are few persons so blinded by party and prejudice, or so involved in ignorance and error, as not immediately to discover the injustice and propriety of this objection. Natural right, common equity disclaims the idea of inflicting a punishment, without giving previous notice of an offence: and that it was no offence for those people to reside in the places of their nativity, until they could with certainty determine what choice to make, that is, until they were assured of the event of the conflict, and might regulate their conduct, in the interim, so as to secure their persons and property in any event of fortune, is so incontestably proved in the message, that whatever doubt might before have been entertained on that head, they must immediately vanish on the appearance of that performance. It is in vain to urge the common trite principles of natural law to obviate this objection, viz. the right the community has to the presence and services of its members, when the state is invaded, especially when its very existence is endangered, and their consequent obligation to repair to its assistance, under pain of forfeiting all their interests in such society. These principles do not apply to the case in question. The difference between a society already formed, and independent, and one in the act of formation, renders the maxims and rules laid down in one instance, totally inapplicable to the other.

The natural right, which a sovereign people have to their liberty and property, and that right which those who are united or subject to another power have to resist oppression in either instance, are founded on different principles, and therefore require a different construction and conduct. Though it be allowed that every man, or community of men, have a natural right to their liberty, and the secure and peaceable enjoyment of their property, yet it is by no means a consequence, that when that liberty and security are invaded, that they are entitled to the use of the

same means in the defence or recovery of their rights; it does not follow, though their rights are equal, that their claims will justify like practices.

I am sensible this will appear a strange, and perhaps not a very agreeable doctrine to many of my countrymen; they may possibly think that this principle is merely calculated to secure the

after arbitrary power, aided in his designs by a profligate ministry, and a more profligate parliament?"

PATRICIUS.

Kent-county, June 2, 1780.

HAGUE, March 23.

SIR Joseph Yorke, ambassador extraordinary from his Britannic majesty, presented a memorial to the states general, on the 21st inst. which, after a recapitulation of many matters that had been partly urged in former memorials and some other representations, concludes thus:

"His majesty has ordered the under written, to declare to your high mightinesses in a manner the most amicable, and at the same time the most serious, that if, contrary to his just expectations, your high mightinesses do not, in the term of three weeks, from the day of the date of this memorial, give a satisfactory answer relative to the ships which were claimed eight months ago; his majesty regarding such conduct as an abandoning of the alliance on the part of your high mightinesses, shall no longer consider the United Provinces on any other footing than that of other neutral powers, not privileged by treaties; and consequently will, without further delay, suspend provisionally, and till further orders, with regard to their subjects, all the particular stipulations of the treaties between the two nations, especially those of the treaty of 1774; and will adhere solely to the general principles of the law of nations, which ought to serve as a rule between neutral powers not particularly privileged."

Signed, The Chevalier YORKE. Done at the Hague, March 21, 1780.

LONDON, March 31.

A gentleman of eminence in the political world, lately arrived from Holland, had two several conferences with lord Hillsborough and lord stormont, at the secretary of state's office, last week; and on Thursday the same person was introduced to a great man in the closet.

A private letter from Cadiz mentions, that they have now transports which are taking in provisions, and are to sail with their fleet the middle of April, but where destined is not known.

The French have permitted some of their best and most experienced engineers to go over into the American service. Among them is the celebrated Cerento, a Neapolitan by birth, who has been in the pay of France upwards of thirty years.

BOSTON, May 15.

Last Friday was proved in this town, the carriages at Fort-hill, of a new construction, for 24, 36 and 48 pound cannon, which plan has been given by Mr. Le Maire, colonel of dragoons, and tried by himself. There are great advantages known to be derived from these carriages of new construction, as three men can easily move a piece that would otherwise require ten, without being exposed to the fire of the enemy; and can fire the guns that are mounted on those carriages, at least four times as fast as the old ones, and can be as easily pointed at any place as a fusee, and as easily and quick turned round to fire at any object. The honourable council of this state has favoured the above officer with their presence, at proving these carriages, the execution being conformable to what he had proposed in his plan. The honourable council has been pleased to approve much of this plan, and have adopted that construction.

TRENTON, May 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baskingridge, dated May 27, 1780.

"I was at Morris-town yesterday, and have the pleasure to inform you of the following interesting intelligence. That a vessel has just arrived at some port of Connecticut, in a short passage from Guadaloupe, and brings account that the French and English fleets have had a severe combat off St. Lucia, which lasted a whole day, and finally terminated so much to the advantage of the French, that Sir George Rodney was compelled to take refuge in the harbour of St. Lucia, in a most shattered condition. It is added, that

the French admiral afterwards sailed for Barbados. This account was received in New-England immediately upon the arrival of the vessel above mentioned by colonel Sherborne, who brought it to head-quarters, where it is confidently believed.

"Preparations are making to land the expected French army at Rhode-Island; and a variety of circumstances contribute to brighten our expectations of the ensuing campaign."

WILLIAMSBURG, June 3.

Extra of a letter from Edenton, dated May 27.

In great haste I can tell you that yesterday an abstract of a letter came here from the southward, which says that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instants, there was a heavy cannonading at Charles-town. On the 11th general Lincoln sent out a flag, offering to the enemy terms of capitulation, which was, that if they would agree to a cessation of arms for ten days that he and hisarrison might march out, and carry with them their stores, &c. he would deliver up the town; this, it is said, the enemy agreed to. We in this place, wait with great impatience to know the truth of this important matter."

BALTIMORE, June 6.

A delegate to congress from the state of South-Carolina, just arrived here, advises, that he left George-town, in that state, the 19th ult. previous to which he received certain intelligence of Charles-town being safe on the 18th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. that it was then bravely defended by the garrison, and that there was no apparent probability of its falling into the enemy's hands.

LAW of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Annapolis, June 6, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for current money, at the house of Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city, on Friday the 22d instant,

A VALUABLE TAN-YARD, with the improvements, &c.

by **SELBY & HOWARD.**

Prince-George's county, May 26, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

JOHN HAMMELTON.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.

RAN away, about the beginning of April, from the subscriber, living near Llewellyn's warehouse in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named **JERRY**, about six feet high, rather slender made, very knock kneed, and stoops a little when walking, has a down roguish look; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured kersey wove country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and striped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a country tow shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a straw hat covered on the crown with hares fur; he has work'd a few months at the carpenter's trade, and has been used to making salt at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the said negro to the subscriber shall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, if twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater distance three hundred dollars, or if secured in any jail, so as the subscriber gets him again, one hundred dollars.

JOHN BRISCOE.

Prince-George's county, St. Paul's parish, March 30, 1780.

WANTED a clergyman of the church of England. Any gentleman who will apply and approved by the vestry, they will engage to give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

Signed per order,

LEONARD WARING, register.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse about six years old, branded on the near shoulder with the letter R, has a scar on the near buttock, and a small star in the forehead, shod before. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 4, 1780.

RAN away last night from the subscriber a dark mulatto woman named **PLEASANT**, twenty-seven years of age, about five feet high, sharp visage, very artful and talkative, especially when she gets a little liquor, which she is very fond of, speaks a little in the negro accent, may change her name, though well known by the name of Adams's Pleasant in this neighbourhood and over South river, where it is supposed she is gone and may be harboured by the negroes. She left a sucking child behind her, which may be easily perceived on examining her breasts. She had on and took with her a country made striped petticoat, and three osnabrig shirts, two of which are new, but may have other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the above wench so that her master may get her again, shall be paid fifty dollars continental currency, if taken in this neighbourhood, or over South river, and if at a greater distance one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Annapolis.

A. REBECCA Arnold, near Rock-Hall. Elizabeth M. Adams, Port-Tobacco. Walter Anderson, Robert Anderson, Chester town. Zephaniah Allen, St. Mary's county (2). William Aikman, Mr. Adams, Elin Alkin, John Adams, Annapolis.

B. Captain Joseph Buyons, Choptank. Ralph Baffel, Queen-Anne. John Barnaby, Head of Elk. Robert Brown, Wye river. Samuel Bailly or Stephen Boone, Broad-neck, near Annapolis. James Boyer, deputy commissary of military stores, Suckelunna plains, New Jersey. Anthony Banning, Chester-town (2). Gerard Briscoe, John Barnes, St. Mary's county (2). John Thomas Boucher, Joseph Baxter, Thomas Belt, Annapolis. Leonard Boorman, Thomas Barron, Charles Brandt, Mrs. Buckett, Charles county. Thomas Barrett, Mount-Pleasant, James Baldwin, Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county. Captain William D. Beall, Francis Boone, Tobias Belt, John Burnes, Driden Belt, Eleonious Boone, Basil Belt, Prince-George's county.

C. Joseph Couden, Chester town. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Talbot Court-house. William Chew, Calvert county. Mr. Crackles, Port-Tobacco. James Cary, Benjamin Carr, Peter Clark, near Herring-bay, Anne-Arundel county. Walter Carmichael, James Cant, Queen-Anne's county. John Chelley, jun. (2). Charles Chilton, Mary Carbery, (2), St. Mary's county. Gen. John Cadwalader, the clerk of the general court, Annapolis.

D. Capt. Joseph Dugles, Caroline county. Samuel Davis, Kent county. Marth M. Duval, near the governor's bridge. Henry Darnall, Pig-Point. Capt. John David, Lower Marlborough. Dr. Levin Denwood, Morris-town (2). Daniel Dulany, jun. (2). Col. Tartenfon De-grave, Charles Daffin, Daniel Driscoll, Annapolis.

E. Edward Edelin, jun. Piscataway. Patrick Ewing, Cambridge. Edward Edelen, 1st Maryland regiment, camp. Samuel Ewing, Port-Tobacco. Christopher Edelen, near Piscataway.

F. Ralph Forster, Patuxent river. John Fenwick, sen. St. Mary's county. Philip Richard Fendall, Charles county (2). Dr. William Frisby, Chester-town. Col. Philip Feddeman, Queen-Anne's county. John Forbes, (2) Benedict.

G. John Green, Chester town. Edward Gwinn, Charles county. Charles Gardner, near Miles river, Thomas Gantt 3d, Prince-George's county. Dr. John Grahame, Lower Marlborough. Samuel Gren, 1st Maryland regiment. Rufwell Gibson, St. Mary's county. Capt. Mathias Genfel, Annapolis.

H. Col. William Hopwell, near Solisbury, Worcester county. Rev. A. Hamilton, Port-Tobacco. Jeremiah Hays, near the sugar-loaf mountain, Montgomery county. Edward Hall, St. Leonard's creek. John Heard, near Port-Tobacco. Jonathan Hall, Queen Anne's county (2). Jesse Harding, Nabath Heart, Dorchester county. Aquila Hall, lieutenant Hambleton, 4th Maryland regiment, Biddy Howard, James Hayer, jun. Thomas Harwood, treasurer (2). Samuel Hanson, near Annapolis.

J. His excellency Thomas Johnson, Annapolis. Thomas Jones, Stillpond, Kent-county. Catharine Jerminham, Charles county. William Johnson, Calvert county. Edward Jennings, near Patuxent Iron-works, Samuel Iiams, Anne-Arundel county.

K. Mary Anne Kellow, Charles county. Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county. Dr. William Kuty, 3th Maryland regiment, March Town (3).

L. Dr. John Lebidous, Baltimore. William Layman, Charles county. Grace Lee, Patuxent, Jacob Latimore, near Port-Tobacco. Capt. Joshua Lunn, Annapolis (3).

M. Col. Henry Martin, Senepux. Col. James Murray, Dorchester county. Buck Magruder, Broad Creek. Thomas Martin, Talbot county. Samuel Mainard, Anne-Arundel county. Walter M'Daniel, Prince-George's county. Morgan and Slubey, Chester. Richard Macon, Caroline county (2). Thomas Moreau, West-river (2). John M'Lean, ensign Calhoun, 2d Maryland regiment, Clement Ma-honey, St. Mary's county. Reuben Merriweather, Mary Munrow, Capt. Nicholas Martin, Annapolis (2).

N. Hon. Joseph Nicholson, jun, Chester-town. Capt. John Nichols, Talbot county. John Nabb, in Col. Howards battalion, near Morris-town. Nicholas and Sharp, Talbot Court-house. Mrs. Nixon, William Newall, lapidary, Lewa Neth, Annapolis (2).

O. Nathaniel Owings, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county.

P. Thomas Parnell, Senepux. Carter Page, Frederick. Mary Anne Pidle, Patuxent. Ambald Patison, and Co. Cambridge. Dr. Thomas Parran, 6th Maryland regiment, Camp. Mary Pindell, Anne-Arundel county. James Papp, Chester-town. Howell Powell, Joseph Potts, Annapolis.

Q. Francis Queen, Port-Tobacco.

R. Col. William Richardson, Caroline county. Cumtret Rutlin, Francis Rawlings, sen. Head of South-river. James Rowley, Marlboro-Sum-Dublin. John Rawlings, Calvert county. John Robertson, Charles county. Samuel Rood, Robert Roberts, Chester-town. James Rambo, John Randall, Capt. John Rogers (2), Nicholas Rogers, near Annapolis.

S. Luke Stevens, Dorchester county. Mr. Sluby, Chester-town. John Stevens, Calvert shore. Nicholas Sewall, St. Mary's county. Thomas Sudler, Queen-Anne's county (2). Oliver Stevens, Aquila Scott, Port-Tobacco. Capt. Alexander Lawton Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county. James Stone, William Shireliff (2), Jane Skinner (2), Prince-George's county. Capt. James Steward, William Smith, Capt. lieut. James Smith, 1st regiment of artillery, Capt. John Steward, Annapolis.

T. Rev. William Thompson, Maryland. William Tilghman, Wye-river. Stephen Tilton, St. Mary's county. James Tilghman, Chester-town. Stephen Tinkard, Annapolis.

W. Samuel Wright, Queen-Anne's county. Isaac Willis, Caroline county. Cannon Wright, Somerset county. Sarah Williamson, North side of Severn. Wallace, Davidson and Johnson, Baltimore. William Worthington, James Wade, gardener, Annapolis. William Weems, Menton Weems, Dr. Mason Lock Weems, David Weems, Herring-bay. John Weems, jun. (5), Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, Calvert county.

Y. Notley Young, Prince-George's county. John Yoxley, London-town.

F. GREEN, D.P.M.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Philip Medley and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforesaid.

GEORGE MEDLEY.

At Whitehall, on the north side of Severn, **YOUNG TRAVELLER** will cover mares this season, at two guineas each, to be paid before covering, or as much continental currency as will at the time purchase two guineas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a bright bay horse, fifteen hands high, was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by Minton's Traveller, whose dam was called Jenny Cammeron, imported by colonel Taylor into Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was got by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morten's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Golphin Arabian.

Good pasturage for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

WILLIAM YEDELLE.

[XXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1744.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1780.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

I CONSIDER the freedom of the press as one of the greatest bulwarks of the liberties of a people; and, happily for this state, it is secured by an article in the declaration of rights. I must confess, this freedom is apt to degenerate into an extreme; the most respectable

libellations of public bodies are exhibited in unfavourable lights, and the basest of motives imputed to the worthiest of men. These are inconveniences, which every enlightened mind will easily submit to, when he reflects, what a powerful check this liberty exerts on the public and private conduct of every individual, who respects at all the opinions of the world. I have had the honour to experience the little malice of writers; but am so far from wishing to destroy, or abridge this invaluable right of free citizens, that I would as soon renounce the trial by jury.

The grand business of the present session of assembly is to comply with the several requisitions of congress. If we are really concerned for the common cause, if we are alarmed by the state of our finances, if we are fully impressed with an idea of the necessity of opposing the enemy in the field, there needs no argument to induce honest men, and true whigs, to make the most vigorous exertions, for raising the supplies of money and men. That mode, which is easiest, and most consistent with our interests, safety, and liberty, must be adopted.

It is with amazement, that I see intelligent men so readily accede to the state, pernicious, mode of borrowing. The man, who would borrow upon interest, to defray his necessary expenses, than call upon those, who hold a money on trust, would be reckoned a madman, unless he were influenced by friendship to trustees; and convinced, that it would greatly distress them to furnish an immediate supply. Would not the legislature be guilty of equal absurdity, by preferring loans to taxes? I am satisfied enough to believe, that, if the resolutions of congress are every where acceded to, the public credit will speedily appreciate. supposing to be the case, it is sufficiently clear, that taxation would be less burthenome now than after.

I am apprised of the mighty expectations, which are built upon the plan for confiscation. I am convinced of the expediency, the policy, and the equity of the measure; but it remains a doubt, whether the two branches of the legislature will ever coincide, upon this subject: but they should, does any one imagine, that the public property will be a fund sufficient to discharge our debts, and to supersede the necessity of taxes? Taxes, therefore, must, at some time, take place: by loans we anticipate and evade them; and the striking example of Great-Britain alone might instruct us to avoid evil.

I have argued, upon a supposition, that the necessary sums might be raised by loans. I am persuaded they could not. He that makes a practice of borrowing, and constantly fails to perform his contract, will at length find, that nobody will trust him. To tell his creditor, that he is not able to pay him; that he has no money in the hands of a friend, but does not care to call upon him at present, and that he is under the necessity of soliciting the favour of a further loan, would only disgust or irritate; and I leave to my readers to apply the remark.

It is a melancholy truth, that, in some neighbouring states, the representatives of the people, are elected for a short term, are afraid to discharge their constituents, who are seldom pleased with the imposition of burthens. They will propose any scheme that is not attended with an immediate inconvenience, although, in the opinion of thinking men, it may be productive of the most frightful, distant, consequences. Of the times which every man should lay down for his conduct through life, this ought to be one; to continue in a station, where he cannot see a necessity for sacrificing his own judgment, and the interests of his country, to gratify the few, imperious, spirits, or an ignorant, judging multitude.

If our quota of men cannot be completed by voluntary enlistments, a draught is the only resource. A thousand considerations should deter, mille us, by all honest means, to avoid the measure; the bare holding forth the idea impedes recruiting; as the man who is inclined to enter the service, may delay it, with the certain prospect of a much larger reward; when the draught comes on, and the timid, the dissatisfied, and the indolent, must procure substitutes at any rate.

I cannot think it equitable, to force into the service those, who may unfortunately fall within any description of a vagabond. It is repugnant to the principles of a republic, which "is instituted solely for the good of the whole," and should confer equal liberty on all: It bounties, rewards, privileges, are dealt out with a liberal hand, there is no reason to fear, that we shall be obliged to resort to a draught. Nothing but an injudicious parsimony will impel us to so disgusting, degrading, a measure.

A draught may be called fair and honest, because every one stands an equal chance; but a man not actuated by the spirit of gaming, would prefer paying a tenth part of the price of a substitute to the standing an equal chance with nine others, for paying the whole. Where a certain proposition has been required, I have been told that a company, to avoid a draught, has agreed to a contribution. This was to all intents a tax, and a very unequal one; for those above the age of fifty were exempt by law, and each man did not contribute, according to his property. To complete the absurdity, it was merely to spare taxes, that the legislature had recourse to a draught.

Notwithstanding "the near approach of harvest," and the importance of the two main objects, which solicit their attention, the legislature is under indispensable obligations to bestow some little consideration on the civil list. I would not insinuate, that the officers of government have been solely influenced by the love of their country, and that this pure principle induced them to sacrifice their time, their fortunes, and their families; my observation informs me, there are few such exalted spirits to be met with, in these degenerate days; nor do I conceive, the public would deserve their services, if it required them on such unreasonable terms. The truth is, they have from time to time been seduced by the fond expectation of future adequate provision. It is the sentiment of a celebrated poet, that "hope springs eternal in the human breast," but frequent disappointments teach mankind to change their objects. I would therefore have gentlemen reflect seriously, whether government is necessary, whether it can be executed without officers, and whether they can expect, any longer, to be served on the same ruinous terms. If government is necessary for our safety and happiness, if those to whom its powers are delegated, must be supported at the expence of the whole, the only question that remains is, what compensation will procure the services of gentlemen qualified to fill important stations?

The state of Maryland is a genuine republic. It is not requisite, that the same splendor and magnificence should be exhibited by its magistrates, as in a monarchy, where that very splendor and magnificence, in part, constitute the basis of their authority. It is not agreeable to freemen, that the influence of wealth should conspire with the authority of office to raise any man above the perfect equality, which they all enjoy as citizens; this consideration may perhaps inspire the legislature with extreme caution in the article of salaries; they remember the pride, the insolence, the domineering of officers under the old government; they are determined to guard against the evil, and, in my opinion, there is great danger, if they persist in their mode of preventing it, that it will draw upon them a much greater. That men, whose abilities qualify them to accumulate wealth by other pursuits, will desert them, and that worthless characters will hereafter preside in every department.

I hope, therefore, who fill the highest stations, and devote their time and abilities to the public, must be supported in a liberal manner. Some of them came in under the faith of the constitution.

A decency in appearance, a degree of hospitality, is necessary to procure them respect, without which their authority cannot be maintained, especially in times, when the successful arts of speculation furnish so many perious with the means of luxury.

It would be absurd to estimate the value of a service, by the time it employs, particularly if the office is ~~inconsistent~~ with any other means of livelihood. We deal not thus in the common affairs of life. The labourer, who performs a work, that requires nothing more than bodily strength, must toil all day for a trifling reward; but the painter, who displays the wonders of an art, that few men, with the closest application, have capacities for attaining, receives an hundred fold. Employments, which require nothing more than the ordinary abilities of a clerk, must not be considered of equal importance with those, on the right execution of which so greatly depend our property, our lives, and our liberties; and which demand experience, knowledge, judgment, firmness, integrity. It is needless to remark, with what ease we can point out men to discharge the former; and how few men are blessed with the rare qualities and attainments, requisite for discharging the latter.

In short, in the establishment of salaries, these points must be ascertained; What are the necessary qualifications? What is the importance of the office? What is a compensation? And how much will enable each man to support his family according to his respective rank and dignity?

A REPUBLICAN.

June 14, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

ON the 22d of last month, left Sandy-Hook, under convoy of the Thames frigate, several transports, with three Hessian regiments on board, bound for Quebec.

Since our last arrived here twenty-odd sail of vessels from different ports in the West-Indies, with rum, sugar, salt, coffee and dry goods.

Captain Truxton took and brought in with him the brig Clyde, captain Fletcher, with 130 hogheads of rum on board; she was bound from Tortola for New-York.

Captain Gardener has retaken the schooner Willing Maid, which was captured in Chelapraque, by refugee Thompson.

Captain Ogleby, in the schooner Betsy, informs, that in lat. 23, he spoke the schooner True Blue, Captain Stephenson, all well; and in lat. 29, long. 69, he saw a fleet of 40 sail, under convoy of four men of war, which he supposed was a Jamaica fleet of merchantmen bound to England.

Extract of a letter from a port in Spain, dated March 10.

"The admirals Lockhart and Digby, met the Spanish admiral Langara the 17th day of January with eight ships of the line. The English admirals had twenty-two. They took four of the Spanish ships and one was blown up. The Spaniards made a surprising resistance and escaped with three, and one from St. Sebastian to Cadix in a shattered condition.

"The English got provisions, &c. into Gibraltar, and retired immediately for fear of Gaston's Squadron. It is said the French Squadron is out to meet them on their return. The siege of Gibraltar is continued with more spirit than ever, and there is now forty ships of the line almost ready for sea in Cadix."

Extract of a letter from an eminent house, dated at St. Pierre, Martinico, April 23, 1780.

"We have reason to believe that an action has happened in these seas, between the French fleet, under the command of Monf. de Guichen, and that of the English, under the command of admiral Rodney, though no certain accounts have yet come to hand.

"The French Squadron weighed anchor, and came out of Fort Royal bay the 23th inst. consisting of twenty-two ships of the line and five frigates, having between five and six thousand troops on board, under the command of his excellency, the marquis de Bouille, in order to make a descent upon one of the English islands, but it is not certain which. This day week (the 16th inst.) the English fleet made their appear-

ance in front of this town, consisting of twenty-one ships of the line, five frigates and a tender, and continued hovering within a little distance of this place all that day. About five o'clock in the afternoon, the French Squadron (which we imagine had fallen to leeward, and had not been able to reach the object of their destination) hove in sight, and appeared to be beating up towards Dominique channels, the English immediately gave them chase, and the French made a manoeuvre, as if with a design to get to windward of the enemy; night coming on, we lost sight of them, and have received an account of their operations, until this morning.

"The captain of a pilot boat, that arrived here last night from St. Bistatus, says, that he touched at Guadaloupe, on his passage up to this place, where the French were landing their sick and wounded men; that he went on board the fleet, and was informed by some of the officers, that they had three different engagements with the enemy; that the English fleet ran away twice, but afterwards renewed the action, but were finally beaten and routed in the third.

And, and never appeared in sight afterwards. He also says, that he was informed by some of the officers of the French fleet, that they imagined admiral Rodney was killed in one of the actions, as they saw the admiral's flag struck on board his ship, the Sandwich of 90 guns, and that it was not displayed afterwards."

BALTIMORE, June 13.

Lieutenant colonel Ternant passed through this town, yesterday, with dispatches for congress, which contain the surrender of Charles-town. It took place on the 12th of May last. The siege was conducted by the enemy with great vigour, and their third parallel line carried within a few yards of our works. The garrison were several days without provisions before the capitulation was completed. Too much cannot be said in praise of the defence. The place was held till longer resistance would have been mere madness, nor could further resistance have answered any good purpose. The enemy had open batteries for 34 days, during which time the garrison sustained a continual cannonade, bombardment, and fire of musquetry, which was returned on their part with great spirit. We lost in killed and wounded about 300, and capitulated with about 1800 regular troops. The terms of capitulation are very honourable, such as the troops of the greatest nation need not be ashamed of. The property of the citizens are secured: the militia return home on parole. The regular troops had every military honour stipulated: the officers allowed their horses, baggage, and side-arms.

We are assured that the British army suffered greatly during the siege of Charles-town, their whole loss being estimated at 2000—Some perished by the sword, some fell victims to fatigue and disease, and others judged it prudent to run away.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, June 9.

"The day before yesterday the enemy came out from New-York, via Staten-Island, and landed at Elizabeth-town, about 5000—Our army all moved to meet them: the militia turned out with great spirit—kirmishing in abundance; one militia captain with 4 men took 16 British. It is said the enemy intended for this town:—They have been between Connecticut farms and Springfield, and burnt every house in the former except one:—They have been drove back to Elizabeth-town point, where they lie behind our old entrenchments:—Our army is at the Short Hills on this side Springfield. The militia are near the enemy and keep a constant popping at them.—I believe New-York is very bare of troops. The Tories were so sure of the enemy's succeeding, that they sent word to their friends at Elizabeth-town that they should pay them a visit the day after the enemy came over:—They are bauked—the affair is not settled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of Philadelphia, and baker general of the army, was in the action, and took a prisoner."

Charles county, June 5, 1780.

To be LET for a term, or the fishing season, THREE good landings, at Pomonkey, on Patowmack river, where large seines may be worked, and great quantities of shads and herrings taken in the proper season. There is a good house at each landing, which are all noted as good and convenient fisheries. For terms apply at the place to

aw 1 RICHARD BRANDT.

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY of very old BARRADOS and DEMAIRA SPIRIT, by J. W. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS a commission issued from Montgomery county court, at the instance of Messrs. George and Thomas Beall, sons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the subscribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, named the Rock of Dumbarton: We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the said commission, we purpose to meet on said land on Monday the thirty-first day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that shall be nominated or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of said land. Witness our hands, this 3d day of June, 1780.

ANDREW HEUGH,

BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.

THOMAS MICHIE,

ROBERT JENKINS.

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jester, living at the Head of Chester, in Kent county, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

LAW of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Annapolis, June 6, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for current money, at the house of Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city, on Friday the 22d instant, A VALUABLE TAN-YARD, with the improvements, &c.

aw 2 X SELBY & HOWARD.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Philip Read and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforesaid.

aw 2 X GEORGE MEDLEY.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammetton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

aw 2 X JOHN HAMMELTON.

Prince-George's county, St. Paul's parish,

March 30, 1780.

WANTED a clergyman of the church of England. Any gentleman who will apply and approved by the vestry, they will engage to give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

aw 2 X LEONARD WARING, register.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dover, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English: had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

aw 4 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Hestline, living near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about four years old this spring, about 13 hands and an half high, roach backed, branded on the near buttock E P, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

aw 3 X

SILVER TAIL WILL cover this season at Tulip, with three guineas. Country produce in continental currency will be received for value at the time paid.

Silver-Tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand dam by Pantons Arabion, his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabion, his great great grand dam was Mr. Pantons famous Witherington mare; he is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great strength and beauty. Good pasturage for mares at five pounds per week, and care will be taken of them.

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 4, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, and in case of neglect, to put their bonds in suit, and also to call on all public debtors to settle their accounts, and in case of neglect, to compel payment without delay;" in conformity thereto the commissioners hereby give notice to the several collectors and public debtors to comply with the said resolution.

3 Signed per order T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

Bladensburg, May 11, 1780.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A BSCONDED from this place last night a certain John Wood, who has been detected in stealing tobacco out of the warehouse here, which he shipped in different craft, chiefly in the night time, to the amount of twenty-nine hogheads, that have been discovered; and we suspect he has taken more which we have not yet found out.

He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, about twenty-six years of age, round shouldered, has a wrinkled forehead, and a remarkable way of grining when he laughs, has black tore teeth, thick legs, a downy sheepish look, but assumes the air of a man of business and importance. He has variety of good clothes made in the most fashionable manner, being much of a coxcomb. He rode a black stallion about 16 hands high, 6 or 7 year old, with a blaze face, and carries himself very high, trim and gallops. A saddle half worn, with a deer skin seat and a green housling lined with red.

Whoever apprehends the said John Wood, and secures him in any jail so that he may be brought to trial, shall receive the above reward.

aw 2 JOHN BEALL, SAMUEL SHECKLES, } inspectors.

May 3, 1780.

CHATHAM

STANDS at my plantation this season near Queen-Anne, and will cover mares at three guineas, or continental at the current exchange, with an allowance to the groom of eight dollars.

Chatham is a full blooded horse, got by colonel Fitzhugh's noted horse Regulus, and out of the well known famous mare Ebony. Pasturage gratis for mares at a distance.

JOHN BROGDEN.

N. B. The money is expected when the mares are brought to the horse.

aw 4 X

THE horse SWEPPER, which stood last year at Belair, in Prince-George's county, will be there again this season, from the 10th day of April till the 3d day of July, and will cover at two guineas each mare, and ten dollars continental currency to the groom; the money to be paid before the horse be led out of the stable, and if it should not suit all the persons who may bring mares to pay the guineas, as much continental currency as will at the time purchase them will be taken in lieu thereof. Sweeper is fifteen hands two inches and half high, was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was got by Othello, which was bred by col. Tasker, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was colonel Talker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

There will be good pasturage (well fenced in) for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

aw 6 JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, May 14, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A HARPSICORD in good order with a complete set of new strings on it.

aw 3 ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1745.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 23, 1780.

To the WHIGS of MARYLAND.

FEELING myself equally interested with you in the fate of America, I shall offer no apology for an address, containing a faithful representation of her public affairs. To your most serious attention, they need no recommendation: to palliate them, would be an injury to your country. Engaged in the defence of the invaluable rights of free citizens, it is not the power of temporary misfortunes, to shake our resolution, or alter the purpose of your souls. In struggling with difficulties, your spirits will acquire new vigour, and your heroism will flourish beneath the reign of adversity. Tyrants and their abettors may tremble in the hour of danger, and grow insolent on success, but the advocates for freedom are exalted above the reach of fortune.

Never was this country in a more critical situation than at the present moment. Charlesown, with its garrison, is at length in the possession of Sir Henry Clinton. I have no doubt, that every effort was exerted for its preservation, which could have been expected from a brave and experienced commander, seconded by a small band of gallant soldiers; and though it is generally true, that eulogy and applause are due attendants on the triumphal car, I flatter myself, that these unfortunate men will find the hours of captivity softened by the generous sympathy and just commendations of their countrymen, nor will the laurels of Saratoga be suffered to wither on the brow of Lincoln. It is to be a maxim with Americans, that to deserve success, is more than to triumph. Let us be ungrateful, 'tis ours to be just.

The consequences that must necessarily flow from this event are disagreeable. It lays open an extensive country to the ravages of an army, who have refined on the horrors of war. It revives the expiring hopes of the enemy. Inexplicated with their present success, they will anticipate future victories, and march forward to meet the caresses of fortune, with all the fond expectation of a bridegroom on the nuptial eve. They have already begun their career. General Mifflin, with a force, equal to that of our valiant chief, is now penetrating into New-York. Report says, that he has received a reinforcement of four thousand men from Sir Henry Clinton. Should this be true, our general, unless he has obtained a great addition to his army, must retreat before them, and leave the Jerseys defended from the insults of an abandoned soldiery. Having nothing to hope for, and every thing to lose, his prudence will never permit him to risk a general action. How must our great man's humanity weep, should he be reduced to the sad necessity of abandoning these brave people in the hour of distress! They have already beheld scenes of cruelty, the recital of which must even bid the bosom of the tyrant have a sigh of remorse, and make him for a moment relent at his own infernal works! Virtue and beauty, which one must suppose would be the murderer into compassion, and wrest the dagger from the assassin's hand, have been the objects of British barbarity! Happy would it be for America, could no other instances of this nature be produced: all their operations, during this contest, have been a tissue of outrages against the feelings of mankind, and yet, astonishing to be told! retaliation has slept. We have held our towns buried in one undistinguished ruin, and our cultivated farms laid waste. The blood of our butchered soldiers, of defenceless women and children, have called aloud for revenge; yet retaliation has slept! How long, Americans, will ye be unjust to yourselves? Will ye never, never learn, that tenderness to your enemies is high treason against your country? Bate minds will ever give indulgence the name of cowardice; the brave and virtuous alone are to be won by acts of benevolence. We are contending with Britons: to bring them to reason, we must retaliate. Though our spirits at this time wear a gloomy complexion, I yet a joyful hope arising in my mind, that an opportunity will ere long present itself, when we shall have it in our power to chastise these wandering ravagers, and make them curse the moment

in which they insulted Americans. This hope is no vain chimera of a heated imagination. Our illustrious ally, attentive to the interests of America, has destined a powerful fleet and army, to co-operate with her forces; that these are his intentions, is clearly and unequivocally evinced, by this armament's being subject to the controul and direction of American councils. This act of unlimited confidence will eradicate every prejudice against our allies, which have been industriously fostered by our enemies, and impress every whig with the highest veneration for the great Louis, and the generous and gallant nation over whom he presides.

This armament, we have every reason to believe, will be on this coast in a few weeks; whether their arrival will be productive of utility, or plunge us into greater misfortunes, depends upon ourselves. If we, by an unpardonable remissness and neglect, are unprepared to second their efforts, it would have been better for us that they had never sought our shore. Should we suffer the intentions of this generous aid to be frustrated, for want of proper exertions on our part, we shall fix an indelible stain on our national character, and fully the arms of France: our consequence in Europe will be annihilated, and America will be no longer numbered amongst the nations. This picture requires no false colouring, to render it striking. Disgrace is depicted in every feature, and its drapery is shaded with infamy. View it, my countrymen; attentively view it: it rests with you, whether it shall be real or fictitious.

The American army, in its present situation, cannot act with that vigour the nature of this service will require. To expect it, would be a degree of insanity. They have no other dependence for provisions, but the precarious supplies of the present day. Their pay, scanty a pittance as it is, five months in arrears, the sick and wounded in the hospitals, who ought to be nursed by this country with the tenderness of parental affection, are languishing for want of those necessities their case demands; the quarter-masters are without money, and the magazines without forage; we have an artillery, but no horses to transport it. Discontents, fomented by the emissaries of our enemy, and too much encouraged by the wants of the soldiery, have spread amongst our ranks. Here, citizens, you have a true state of your army; should any person censure me for having painted their situation in too strong colours, I beg leave to assure them, that it is a sentiment of general Washington's, that more ill consequences would flow from a concealment of our distress, be it ever so great, than from its being fully known. I will not undertake to trace these evils up to their source; I will not say, that they are to be attributed to the blunders of a weak, or the designs of a wicked administration. This, however, I will venture to assert, that their authors, be they in ever so exalted stations, deserve, and I trust will feel the public resentment. But this is no time to look back, no time to criminate. It is a season for action, not deliberation; of opening new and brighter prospects, not of weeping over present distress. The state vessel is in a storm, and it behoves all hands on board to ply the sails and oars, and unite their exertions to carry her into a safe port.

The resources of this country are at least equal to the exigencies of the times; there wants only a proper spirit in the people to call them forth. This spirit, I am well convinced, will discover itself at this important crisis. If I know the whigs of Maryland, no exertions in their power will be wanting. They are too sensible of the value of the prize for which they are contending, for which they have dared to bleed, to resign it on the approach of danger and difficulties. You are called upon by the commander in chief, and by congress, for an instantaneous supply of men and money. Your representatives, to whom these requisitions were directed, feel the necessity of a compliance. They will vote the required aid, but they can only vote; 'tis your duty, 'tis your interest, citizens, to stamp their laws with energy, and to carry them into immediate execution. Arguments to persuade you to such a conduct, would be needless. Your representatives will impose no burthens on

you, but what are essentially necessary to your welfare, and what they will participate. They wish no exemptions from military duty, and have set you a worthy example, by subscribing as far as their abilities well admit, to the loan, held forth to raise the supplies of money required. To suppose that the sum wanted will not be immediately obtained by voluntary subscription, would be an affront to the patriotism of this state! When Rome was in distress, and pressed by her enemies, the ladies stripped themselves of their personal ornaments to augment the public treasury. Shall Roman matrons set an example of public spirit, which the citizens of Maryland dare not equal? Forbid it patriotism! Forbid it honour!

Shall we be so lost to our own interest, as not cheerfully to sacrifice a part of our property, to secure the whole? Shall we shrink from the dangers and fatigues of a single campaign, when by our exertions it may be closed with the firm establishment of our freedom and independence? Can we support the idea of the slightest stain, that will flow from our defeating by our inactivity the attempts of our ally? Arise then, my countrymen, gird on your swords, and rush to the battle: Do you wish to be free? Then behave in such a manner as to deserve the blessing. Do you wish to enjoy tranquillity? Hew your way to it with your swords: The olive branch will only flourish in a field, drenched with the blood of your enemies.

A W H I G.

Annapolis, June 20, 1780.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by major-general LINCOLN, for the surrender of Charles-town.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hostility and work will cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications shall be surrendered to the commander in chief of the British forces, such as they now stand.

Art. III. The continental troops and sailors, with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged. While prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome provisions, in such quantity as is served out to the troops of his British majesty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and property.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be continued under the care of their own surgeons, and be supplied with medicines, and such necessities as are allowed to the British hospitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols, and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

Art. VII. The garrison shall, at an hour appointed, march out with shouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French consul, his house, papers and other movable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the British forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.

Art. X. That a twelvemonth's time be allowed all such as do not choose to continue under the British government, to dispose of their effects real and personal in the state, without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and families; and that during that time they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

ance in front of this town, consisting of twenty-one ships of the line, five frigates and a tender, and continued hovering within a little distance of this place all that day. About five o'clock in the afternoon, the French squadron (which we imagine had fallen to leeward, and had not been able to reach the object of their destination) hove in sight, and appeared to be beating up towards Dominique channels, the English immediately gave them chase, and the French made a manoeuvre, as if with a design to get to windward of the enemy; night coming on, we lost sight of them, and have received an account of their operations, until this morning.

"The captain of a pilot boat, that arrived here last night from St. Eustatius, says, that he touched at Guadaloupe, on his passage up to this place, where the French were landing their sick and wounded men; that he went on board the fleet, and was informed by some of the officers, that they had three different engagements with the enemy: that the English fleet ran away twice, but afterwards renewed the action, but were finally beaten and routed in the third conflict, and never appeared in sight afterwards. He also says, that he was informed by some of the officers of the French fleet, that they imagined admiral Rodney was killed in one of the actions, as they saw the admiral's flag struck on board his ship, the Sandwich of 90 guns, and that it was not displayed afterwards."

BALTIMORE, June 13.

Lieutenant colonel Ternant passed through this town, yesterday, with dispatches for congress, which contain the surrender of Charles-town. It took place on the 12th of May last. The siege was conducted by the enemy with great vigour, and their third parallel line carried within a few yards of our works. The garrison were several days without provisions before the capitulation was completed. Too much cannot be said in praise of the defence. The place was held till longer resistance would have been mere madness, nor could further resistance have answered any good purpose. The enemy had open batteries for 34 days, during which time the garrison sustained a continual cannonade, bombardment, and fire of musquetry, which was returned on their part with great spirit. We lost in killed and wounded about 300, and capitulated with about 1800 regular troops. The terms of capitulation are very honourable, such as the troops of the greatest nation need not be ashamed of. The property of the citizens are secured: the militia return home on parole. The regular troops had every military honour stipulated: the officers allowed their horses, baggage, and side-arms.

We are assured that the British army suffered greatly during the siege of Charles-town, their whole loss being estimated at 2000—Some perished by the sword, some fell victims to fatigue and disease, and others judged it prudent to run away.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, June 9.

"The day before yesterday the enemy came out from New-York, via Staten-Island, and landed at Elizabeth-town, about 5000—Our army all moved to meet them: the militia turned out with great spirit—kirmishing in abundance: one militia captain with 4 men took 16 British. It is said the enemy intended for this town:—They have been between Connecticut farms and Springfield, and burnt every house in the former except one:—They have been drove back to Elizabeth-town point, where they lie behind our old entrenchments:—Our army is at the Short Hills on this side Springfield. The militia are near the enemy and keep a constant popping at them.—I believe New-York is very bare of troops. The Tories were so sure of the enemy's succeeding, that they sent word to their friends at Elizabeth-town that they should pay them a visit the day after the enemy came over:—They are bauken—the affair is not settled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of Philadelphia, and baker general of the army, was in the action, and took a prisoner."

Charles county, June 5, 1780.

To be LET for a term, or the fishing season, THREE good landings, at Pomonkey, on Patowmack river, where large seines may be worked, and great quantities of shads and herrings taken in the proper season. There is a good house at each landing, which are all noted as good and convenient fisheries. For terms apply at the place to

aw *Richard Brandt*

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.
FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY of very old BARRADOS
and DEMARA SPIRIT, by
J^W *James Williams*

WHEREAS a commission issued from Montgomery county court, at the instance of Messrs. George and Thomas Beall, sons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the subscribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, named the Rock of Dumbarton: We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the said commission, we purpose to meet on said land on Monday the thirty-first day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that shall be nominated or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of said land. Witness our hands, this 3d day of June, 1780.

ANDREW HENCH

BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.

THOMAS McCUBBIN,

BARON LANHAM.

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jester, living at the Head of Chester, in Kent county, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

LAWS of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Annapolis, June 6, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for current money, at the house of Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city, on Friday the 22d instant, A VALUABLE TAN-YARD, with the improvements, &c.

aw *2* SELBY & HOWARD.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Philip Read and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforesaid.

aw *2* GEORGE MEDLEY.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

aw *2* JOHN HAMMELTON.

Prince-George's county, St. Paul's parish, March 30, 1780.

WANTED a clergyman of the church of England. Any gentleman who will apply and approved by the vestry, they will engage to give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

Signed per order,
aw *2* LEONARD WARING, register.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Dover, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English: had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair blackish coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

aw *4* BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Hestline, living near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about four years old this spring, about 13 hands and an half high, roach backed, branded on the near buttock E P, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

aw *3* *3*

SILVER-TAIL
WILL cover this season at Tulip Hill by three guineas. Country produce or continental currency will be received for the value at the time paid.

Silver-Tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand dam by Panton's Arabian, his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great great grand dam was Mr. Panton's famous Witherington mare; he is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great bone strength and beauty. Good pasturage for mares at five pounds per week, and care will be taken of them.

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 8, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, and in case at need to put their hands in suit," to call on all public debtors to settle their accounts, and in case of neglect, to compel payment without delay; in conformity thereto the commissioners hereby give notice to the several collectors and public debtors to comply with the said resolution.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

Bladensburg, May 11, 1780.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A BSCONDED from this place last night a certain John Wood, who has been detected in stealing tobacco out of the warehouses here, which he shipped in different craft, chiefly in the night time, to the amount of twenty-nine hogheads, that have been discovered, and we suspect he has taken more which we have not yet found out.

He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, about twenty-six years of age, round shouldered, has a wrinkled forehead, and a remarkable way of grining when he laughs, has black fore teeth, thick legs, a downy sheepish look, but assumes the air of a man of business and importance. He has variety of good cloaths made in the most fashionable manner, being much of a coxcomb. He rode a black stallion about 16 hands high, 6 or 7 year old, with a blaze face, and carries himself very high, trot and gallops. A saddle half worn, with a deer skin seat and a green housing lined with red.

Whoever apprehends the said John Wood, and secures him in any jail so that he may be brought to trial, shall receive the above reward.

aw *2* JOHN BEALL,
SAMUEL SHECKLES, } inspectors.

May 3, 1780.

CHATHAM

STANDS at my plantation this season, near Queen-Anne, and will cover mares at three guineas, or continental at the current exchange, with an allowance to the groom of eight dollars.

Chatham is a full blooded horse, got by colonel Fitzhugh's noted horse Regulus, and out of the well known famous mare Ebony. Pasturage gratis for mares at a distance.

JOHN BROGDEN.
N. B. The money is expected when the mares are brought to the horse.

THE horse SWEEPER, which stood last year at Belair, in Prince-George's county, will be there again this season, from the 10th day of April till the 3d day of July, and will cover at two guineas each mare, and ten dollars continental currency to the groom; the money to be paid before the horse be led out of the stable, and if it should not suit all the persons who may bring mares to pay the guineas, as much continental currency as will at the time purchase them will be taken in lieu thereof. Sweeper is fifteen hands two inches a and half high, was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was got by Othello, which was bred by col. Taker, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was colonel Taker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

There will be good pasturage (well fenced in) for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

aw *6* JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, May 24, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, AN HARPSICORD in good order, with a complete set of new strings on it.

aw *3* ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

[XCVIII Year.]

THE

[No. 1745.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 23, 1780.

To the WHIGS of MARYLAND.

FEELING myself equally interest-
ed with you in the fate of America,
I shall offer no apology for an ad-
dress, containing a faithful repre-
sentation of her public affairs. To

aggravation: to palliate them, would be an in-
justice to your fortitude. Engaged in the defence
of the invaluable rights of free citizens, it is not
in the power of temporary misfortunes, to shake
your resolution, or alter the purpose of your
soul. In struggling with difficulties, your spi-
rits will acquire new vigour, and your heroism
will flourish beneath the reign of adversity. Ty-
rants and their abettors may tremble in the hour
of danger, and grow insolent on success, but
the advocates for freedom are exalted above the
reach of fortune.

Never was this country in a more critical situ-
ation than at the present moment. Charles-
town, with its garrison, is at length in the pos-
session of Sir Henry Clinton. I have no doubt,
but that every effort was exerted for its preser-
vation, which could have been expected from a
brave and experienced commander, seconded by
a small band of gallant soldiers; and though it
is generally true, that eclat and applause are
alone attendants on the triumphal car, I flatter
myself, that these unfortunate men will find the
rigours of captivity softened by the generous
sympathy and just commendations of their coun-
trymen, nor will the laurels of Saratoga be suf-
ficed to wither on the brow of Lincoln. It
should be a maxim with Americans, that to de-
serve success, is more than to triumph. Let
victories be ungrateful, 'tis ours to be just.

The consequences that must necessarily flow
from this event are disagreeable. It lays open
an extensive country to the ravages of an army,
who have refined on the horrors of war. It re-
vives the expiring hopes of the enemy. In-
timidated with their present success, they will
anticipate future victories, and march forward
to meet the caresses of fortune, with all the fond
expectation of a bridegroom on the nuptial eve.
They have already begun their career. General
Kempthorne, with a force, equal to that of our
illustrious chief, is now penetrating into New-
Jersey. Report says, that he has received a rein-
forcement of four thousand men from Sir Henry
Clinton. Should this be true, our general, un-
less he has obtained a great addition to his army,
must retreat before them, and leave the Jerseys
undefended from the insults of an abandoned
soldiery. Having nothing to hope for, and
every thing to lose, his prudence will never per-
mit him to risk a general action. How must
this great man's humanity weep, should he be
reduced to the sad necessity of abandoning these
brave people in the hour of distress! They have
already beheld scenes of cruelty, the recital of
which must even bid the bottom of the tyrant
leave a sigh of remorse, and make him for a
moment relent at his own infernal works! Vir-
tue and beauty, which one must suppose would
make the murderer into compassion, and wrest the
saw from the assassin's hand, have been the
objects of British barbarity! Happy would it be
for America, could no other instances of this
nature be produced: all their operations, during
this contest, have been a tissue of outrages a-
gainst the feelings of mankind, and yet, astonish-
ing to be told! retaliation has slept. We have
beheld our towns buried in one undistinguished
ruin, and our cultivated farms laid waste. The
blood of our butchered soldiers, of defenceless
women and children, have called aloud for re-
venge; yet retaliation has slept! How long, A-
mericans, will ye be unjust to yourselves? Will
you never, never learn, that tenderness to your
mercies is high treason against your country?
Base minds will ever give indulgence the
name of cowardice; the brave and virtuous
alone are to be won by acts of benevolence.
We are contending with Britons: to bring them
to reason, we must retaliate. Though our at-
titudes at this time wear a gloomy complexion, I
feel a joyful hope arising in my mind, that an
opportunity will ere long present itself, when we
shall have it in our power to chastise these wan-
ton ravagers, and make them curle the moment

in which they insulted Americans. This hope
is no vain chimera of a heated imagination.
Our illustrious ally, attentive to the interests of
America, has destined a powerful fleet and
army, to co-operate with her forces; that these
are his intentions, is clearly and unequivocally
evinced, by this armament's being subject to the
control and direction of American commands.
This act of unlimited confidence, multiplies
every prejudice against our allies, which have
been industriously fostered by our enemies, and
impresses every whig with the highest veneration
for the great Louis, and the generous and gal-
lant nation over whom he presides.

This armament, we have every reason to be-
lieve, will be on this coast in a few weeks; whe-
ther their arrival will be productive of utility,
or plunge us into greater misfortunes, depends
upon ourselves. If we, by an unpardonable
remissness and neglect, are unprepared to second
their efforts, it would have been better for us
that they had never sought our shore. Should
we suffer the intentions of this generous aid to
be frustrated, for want of proper exertions on
our part, we shall fix an indelible stain on our
national character, and sully the arms of France:
our consequence in Europe will be annihilated,
and America will be no longer numbered a-
mongst the nations. This picture requires no
false colouring, to render it striking. Disgrace
is depicted in every feature, and its drapery is
shaded with infamy. View it, my countrymen;
attentively view it: it rests with you, whether
it shall be real or fictitious.

The American army, in its present situation,
cannot act with that vigour the nature of this
service will require. To expect it, would be a
degree of insanity. They have no other de-
pendence for provisions, but the precarious sup-
plies of the present day. Their pay, scanty a
pittance as it is, five months in arrears, the sick
and wounded in the hospitals, who ought to be
nursed by this country with the tenderness of
parental affection, are languishing for want of
those necessities their case demands; the quar-
termasters are without money, and the maga-
zines without forage; we have an artillery,
but no horses to transport it. Discontents, fo-
mented by the emissaries of our enemy, and too
much encouraged by the wants of the soldiery,
have spread amongst our ranks. Here, citizens,
you have a true state of your army; should any
person censure me for having painted their situa-
tion in too strong colours, I beg leave to assure
them, that it is a sentiment of general Washing-
ton's, that more ill consequences would flow from
a concealment of our distress, be it ever so great,
than from its being fully known. I will not
undertake to trace these evils up to their source;
I will not say, that they are to be attributed to
the blunders of a weak, or the designs of a
wicked administration. This, however, I will
venture to assert, that their authors, be they in
ever so exalted stations, deserve, and I trust will
feel the public reprobation. But this is no time
to look back, no time to criminate. It is a se-
ason for action, not deliberation; of opening new
and brighter prospects, not of weeping over pre-
sent distress. The state vessel is in a storm, and
it behoves all hands on board to ply the sails and
oars, and unite their exertions to carry her into
a safe port.

The resources of this country are at least
equal to the exigencies of the times; there wants
only a proper spirit in the people to call them
forth. This spirit, I am well convinced, will
discover itself at this important crisis. If I know
the whigs of Maryland, no exertions in their
power will be wanting. They are too sensible
of the value of the prize for which they are con-
tending, for which they have dared to bleed, to
relinquish it on the approach of danger and difficul-
ties. You are called upon by the commander in
chief, and by congress, for an instantaneous sup-
ply of men and money. Your representatives,
to whom these requisitions were directed, feel
the necessity of a compliance. They will vote
the required aid; but they can only vote; 'tis
your duty, 'tis your interest, citizens, to stamp
their laws with energy, and to carry them into
immediate execution. Arguments to persuade
you to such a conduct, would be needless.
Your representatives will impose no burthens on

you, but what are essentially necessary to your
welfare, and what they will participate. They
with no exemptions from military duty, and
have set you a worthy example, by subscribing
as far as their abilities well admit, to the loan,
held forth to raise the supplies of money requir-
ed. To suppose that the sum wanted will be
immediately obtained by voluntary subscrip-
tion, would be an affront to the whiggism of
this state! When Rome was in distress, and pres-
sed by her enemies, the ladies stripped themselves
of their personal ornaments to augment the pub-
lic treasury. Shall Roman matrons set an exam-
ple of public spirit, which the citizens of Mary-
land dare not equal? Forbid it patriotism! For-
bid it honour!

Shall we be so lost to our own interest, as not
cheerfully to sacrifice a part of our property, to
secure the whole? Shall we shrink from the dan-
gers and fatigues of a single campaign, when by
our exertions it may be closed with the firm esta-
blishment of our freedom and independence? Can
we support the idea of the disgrace, that will
flow from our defeating by our inactivity the
attempts of our ally? Arise then, my coun-
trymen, gird on your swords, and rush to the
battle: Do you wish to be free? Then behave
in such a manner as to deserve the blessing. Do
you wish to enjoy tranquillity? Hew your way to
it with your swords: The olive branch will only
flourish in a field, drenched with the blood of
your enemies.

A W H I G.

Annapolis, June 20, 1780.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by major-
general LINCOLN, for the surrender of Charles-
town.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hostility and
work will cease between the
besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capi-
tulation shall be agreed on, signed, and execut-
ed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications shall be
surrendered to the commander in chief of the
British forces, such as they now stand.

Art. III. The continental troops and sailors,
with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place
to be agreed on, where they will remain prison-
ers of war, until exchanged. While prisoners,
they shall be supplied with good and wholesome
provisions, in such quantity as is served out to
the troops of his British majesty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garrison shall
be permitted to return to their respective homes,
and be secured in their persons and property.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be con-
tinued under the care of their own surgeons, and
be supplied with medicines, and such necessities
as are allowed to the British hospitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy
shall keep their horses, swords, pistols, and bag-
gage, which shall not be searched, and retain
their servants.

Art. VII. The garrison shall, at an hour ap-
pointed, march out with shouldered arms, drums
beating, and colours flying, to a place to be
agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French consul, his
house, papers and other movable property,
shall be protected and untouched, and a proper
time granted to him for retiring to any place
that may afterwards be agreed upon between
him and the commander in chief of the British
forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens shall be protected
in their persons and properties.

Art. X. That a twelvemonth's time be al-
lowed all such as do not choose to continue un-
der the British government, to dispose of their
effects real and personal in the state, without any
molestation whatever, or to remove such part
thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and
families; and that during that time they, or any
of them, may have it at their option to reside
occasionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the same protection to their
persons and properties, and the same time for
the removal of their effects, be given to the sub-
jects of France and Spain, as are required for
the citizens in the preceding articles.

Art. XII. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the general's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

B. LINCOLN.

Charles-town, May 8, 1780.

General Sir HENRY CLINTON and admiral ARBUTHNOT'S ANSWER to the above articles, which was finally agreed to.

Art. I. All acts of hostility and work shall cease until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications, with the shipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present state to the commanders of the investing forces. Proper officers shall attend from the respective departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, as prisoners upon parole; which parole, so long as they are not molested in their property by the British troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with respect to their horses, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be disposed of by a person left from each corps for that purpose.

Art. VII. The whole garrison shall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will deposit their arms. The drums are not to beat a British march, or colours to be uncased.

Art. VIII. Agreed; with this restriction, that he is to consider himself as a prisoner on parole.

Art. IX. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the siege, must be prisoners on parole; and with respect to their property in the city, shall have the same terms as are granted to the militia. And all other persons now in the town, not described in this, or other article, are notwithstanding understood to be prisoners on parole.

Art. X. The discussion of this article, of course, cannot possibly be entered into at present.

Art. XI. The subjects of France and Spain shall have the same terms as are granted to the French consul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper vessel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpose.

All public papers and records must be carefully preserved, and faithfully delivered to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

H. CLINTON,

M. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charles-town, May 9, 1780.

TRENTON, June 14.

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-town point, a party of 16 of our militia having been out on a scout, fell in with 17 of the enemy, whom they brought off with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the British troops is arrived at Staten-Island from South Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy still continue at Elizabeth-town point inactive, except scouting parties that are daily skirmishing with our militia; in several of which the militia have fought with great spirit, and been successful. Our loss is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, captain Reves being among the former. The enemy's loss is said to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

A few days ago thirty-four of the convention troops, Hessians, were taken up in Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and sent to Philadelphia gaol.

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.

RETURN of killed and wounded during the siege of Charles-town.

Killed, 1 colonel, 1 aid de camp, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 68 rank and file, continentals. Wounded, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 18 sergeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and seamen being in a different part of the town, suffered no loss.

RETURN of the continental troops, prisoners of war, including the sick and wounded.

Major-general Lincoln.

Brigadiers: Moultrie, McIntosh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, lieutenant colonels 14, majors 15, captains and captain-lieutenants 34, lieutenants 114, second lieutenants and ensigns 33.

Non-commissioned officers, 209, drums and fife 120, rank and file 1977.

The number of deserters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May, amounted only to 25.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, June 15.

More bad luck; a part of Scott's brigade, about 400, were all killed and taken at a place called the Hanging Rocks, about a hundred miles this side Charles-town; they made great havoc with the British light horse, killed three hundred, which were near half the party.

Charles county, June 5, 1780.

To be LET for a term, or the fishing season, THREE good landings, at Pomonkey, on Patowmack river, where large seines may be worked, and great quantities of shads and herrings taken in the proper season. There is a good house at each landing, which are all noted as good and convenient fisheries. For terms apply at the place to

RICHARD BRANDT.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

JOHN HAMMELTON.

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY of very old BARBADOS and DEMAIRA SPIRIT, by

JAMES WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS a commission issued from Montgomery county court, at the instance of Messrs. George and Thomas Beall, sons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the subscribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, named the Rock of Dumbarton: We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the said commission, we purpose to meet on said land on Monday the thirty-first day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that shall be nominated or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of said land. Witness our hands, this 31 day of June, 1780.

ANDREW BEUGH,

BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.

THOMAS MCCUBBIN,

AARON LANHAM.

BADGER

COVERS at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis, at two hundred pounds the season and eight dollars the groom. He is full fifteen hands one inch high, a dark gray, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. He was got by governor Eden's Badger, his dam by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's Seim, his grandam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouche, his great great grandam by Old Traveller, his great great great grandam by Sedbury, his great great great great grandam by Childers, out of a barb mare.

Governor Eden's Badger was got by lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates, his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, who beat lord March's Bajazet over the Currah of Kildare, his grandam by the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Badger won the fifty at Guilford, and got lamed at Epfom, the only times he started.

Good pasturage for mares at five pounds a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

No mare will be received, unless the money is sent with her.

6w 670. WATKINS.

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 8, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, and in case of neglect, to put their bonds in suit, and also to call on all public debtors to settle their accounts, and in case of neglect, to compel payment without delay," in conformity thereto the commissioners hereby give notice to the several collectors and public debtors to comply with the said resolution.

Signed per order

T. GOSAWAY, clerk.

May 30, 1780.

THE subscriber, being about to depart for Europe and to return in a few months, thinks it necessary to inform those persons indebted to the late partnership of William Stevenson and co. and Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, of Bristol, that the partnership of William Stevenson and co. was dissolved in the spring of the year 1769, by another person coming into the business, and that the partnership of Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, which commenced at the dissolution of the first, was likewise dissolved the last day of December, 1775, since which no settlement or dividend has taken place between the partners of the affairs of either partnership. He also thinks it necessary to inform all persons concerned, that William Stevenson, one of the partners in the above mentioned houses, became a bankrupt in October, 1775, and his brother, Daniel Cheston, being the principal creditor, was appointed sole assignee, and to whom an assignment of all the books and effects were made for the benefit of his creditors. From these circumstances they will take notice, that whoever calls upon them for payment of the debts due by them, must be furnished with powers of attorney from William Randolph, of Bristol, Daniel Cheston, assignee of William Stevenson, and the subscriber, or in lieu thereof, they must shew there has been a settlement and dividend of effects of both the partnerships, by producing assignments of their respective debts, under the hands and seals of the above mentioned William Randolph, Daniel Cheston, assignee as aforesaid, and myself.

JAMES CHESTON.

LAW of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780; may be had at the printing-office.

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jester, living at the Head of Chester, in Kent county, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near buttock with the letter K. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Bladensburg, May 11, 1780.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A ESCONDED from this place last night a certain John Wood, who has been detected in stealing tobacco out of the warehouses here, which he shipped in different craft, chiefly in the night time, to the amount of twenty-two hogheads, that have been discovered, and we suspect he has taken more which we have not yet found out.

He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, about twenty-six years of age, round shouldered, has a wrinkled forehead, and a remarkable way of grining when he laughs, his black fore teeth, thick legs, a downy complexion, but assumes the air of a man of business and importance. He has variety of good clothes made in the most fashionable manner, being much of a coxcomb. He rode a black stallion about 16 hands high, 6 or 7 year old, with a blaze face, and carries himself very high, and gallops. A saddle half worn, with a dark skin seat and a green housings lined with red.

Whoever apprehends the said John Wood, and secures him in any jail so that he may be brought to trial, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN BRALL,

SAMUEL SHECKLES, } inspection.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.

RAN away, about the beginning of April from the subscriber, living near Littlefield warehouse in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named JERRY, about six feet high, rather slender made, very knock-kneed, and stoops a little when walking, has a downy roguish look; had on, when he was away, a dark coloured kersey wove country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and striped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a country tow shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a hat covered on the crown with hares fur; he has worked a few months at the carpenter's trade, and has been used to making hats at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the said negro to the subscriber shall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater distance three hundred dollars, or if secured in any jail, so as the subscriber gets him again, one hundred dollars.

JOHN BRISCOE.

[XXVth Year.]

T. H. B.

[No. 1746.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 30, 1780.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.

His excellency the governor, being at Kingston, when intelligence was received, that a party of the enemy, consisting chiefly of Tories with some Indians and British soldiers, to the number of 400, under the command of Sir John

Johnson, had, on the 25th ult., attacked the frontier inhabitants of Conawago, Conajachy, &c. near Johnstown, in Tryon county, where they murdered and scalped 11 persons, among whom were Mr. Fonda, senior, colonel Fisher and two sons, the latter of whom they barbarously tortured to death, took about a dozen prisoners, and got about 150, chiefly of Sir John's tenants, to join them. They plundered the inhabitants of the most valuable cloaths and effects, with which they loaded 70 horses, and burnt the rest with the houses, destroyed all the cattle and stock they could find, except the horses, which they carried off with them, together with the negroes belonging to the inhabitants.

His excellency, on receiving the intelligence, on Thursday the 25th ult. immediately set out from Kingston, and proceeded to Albany; whence with a considerable body of militia, hastily assembled, he set out for Lake George, the militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George with his troops, he crossed the lake on Tuesday last, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of the militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken most of the bateaux of the enemy, and got beyond them, it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madrid, to another in this town, dated January 27, 1780.

"Our sea and land forces have besieged Gibraltar from the middle of July, and reduced that garrison to such a pitch, that exhausted of provisions, weary of fatigue, full of sickness, and only sustained with the hopes of succour, which the court of London had promised since the beginning of the war, and not coming, it was probable, that it would have surrendered in a short time, and that we would acquire without the spilling of blood to our dominions; that important place, the only one which art has hitherto looked upon as inexpugnable.

"The measures taken were the most adequate and proper to that intent, an army of 15,000 men formed the siege by the land side, Sir Roguel lines were garrisoned with numerous batteries of guns and mortars, to hinder the sallies of the enemy, disturb them when good openings offered, and to permit as far as their fires reached, no vessel which could by bad weather evade the vigilance of our fleets; on the bay of Algeiras opposite Gibraltar, was Don Antonio Barcelo, with two ships of the line, some frigates, the ferbacks, galleys, and other very swift sailing vessels, distributed in the most convenient places, to intercept any enemy or neutral vessel which could intend to get near the place; another fleet of 11 ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, was on the straight's mouth, to impede any suspicious vessel going into the Mediterranean sea.

"Whilst the Spanish and French fleet could keep the seas, England being of inferior naval force, was limited to the defence of her own land, every moment feeling a powerful invasion, when the winter made the seas unsupportable, Don Louis de Cordova came to Cadiz, with 12 ships of the line, leaving three at Corunna for the defence of those coasts, and the rest of the fleet, composed of 30 ships of the line and a good many frigates, went into Brest harbour, in readiness to sail again, at the first warning.

"In this situation it appeared impossible, that the English intended to send naval forces that could succour Gibraltar, if small, they would fall in the hands of the fleet which kept the straight's mouth, if numerous, a party of the fleet at Brest could come out in their pursuit, and at least if blockaded in Gibraltar and London, would make them useless for next campaign; the furious hurricanes and bad weather

which for the space of two months had reigned in all the seas, favoured very much the combination of this plan.

"Against a situation which left so few resources—the British ministry knowing the situation of Gibraltar, and fearing the clamours of the people, for the loss of a place so well accommodated, upon an equidistant plan, against natural reason and policy, and only could have good issue by one of the most extraordinary chances of luck;—they sent a fleet of 23 ships of the line and a good many frigates, escorting a large number of provision loaded ships and transports with troops, to the succour of Gibraltar, consequently there were circumstantial advices of the preparations of this enterprise, the most active orders were dispatched to Don Miguel Galton, to sail immediately with 24 ships of the line in their pursuit, but sundry unforeseen accidents, and the boisterousness of the weather, retarded for some days his sailing, the same accidents hindered the fleet under Don Louis de Cordova to join that on the entrance of the straight's, which after doing their most active endeavours, were obliged to go into Cadiz bay, much damaged by the weather.

"The English fleet, commanded by admiral Rodney, appeared the 16th instant near that of Don Juan de Langara, that on account of the bad weather having separated three of his ships from the squadron, he had only 8 of the line and two frigates, a thick fog which rose before day light, hindered him the sight of the English forces until they were under gun shot, the sight in these circumstances was impracticable, altho' Langara not to expose his people to an evident sacrifice, intended it at the beginning, but seeing that he could not save all his ships, intended to take the most glorious part, and sell dear to the enemy a victory which assured them the terrible number of forces; an engagement ensued, the most cruel and bloody that has happened in an age, each Spanish ship was attacked by three or four English, all at once, which met a heroic opposition, the Santo Domingo after two hours engagement had the bad luck of blowing up; the San Lorenzo that came to her assistance after having done great damage to the enemy got into Cadiz, at which place, had already entered the frigates and the ships which had separated from the squadron; two ships the enemy had captured favoured by a storm which rose almost at the same time, although disabled, and with part of an English crew on board, likewise arrived at the port of Cadiz, the three remaining ships of which we have no tidings as yet, amongst them is the commodore, who was still engaging the day after with all the English fleet.

"The damage that the last has sustained from the storm and engagement, the effect shows it; and it is believed to be greater than what is yet known. Two English ships got into Lisbon disabled, and so much shattered by the bad weather, that it is thought will be unfit for service. Three more have been rowling at the waves, disabled near Cadiz; and it is visible that our vessels may have made prizes of them, or have stranded against the rocks; some have got into Gibraltar very much disabled, it is said that one was sunk in the action, the rest carried away by the strength of the currents and hurricanes, have got into the Mediterranean sea, with all the numerous convoy which they escorted; and at present, there are no advices of any succour of provisions or troops arrived at that place.

"It is much to be believed, that before the enemy can get again to the Gulf, Don Galton's fleet will get there, as according to advices, had already had the coast of Galicia. Should this be the case, the English vessels dispersed by the engagement, may easily be defeated, if they have not had the good luck of getting into port, or perhaps they may be shut up in some of them, which will make them useless for the next campaign, and frustrate the dangerous intentions of the court of London against those dominions, as this fleet was composed of the best of the British forces in Europe, which never were above forty ships of the line."

CONGRESS May 19, 1780.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall take and procure to conviction, any per-

son who shall prepare, engrave, stamp, forge, or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, stamped, forged, or printed, the counterfeit resemblance of any paper bills of credit, issued, emitted or made by congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper, with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons, with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid, or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, upon every such conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the judges before whom such conviction shall be had, or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the continental loan officer of the state where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present continental currency, which the said loan officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The barracks of Charles town, as extensive and commodious as those in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the commissioners for the residence of our continental troops during their captivity. Commissioners and quarter-masters of our own have been appointed to procure provisions and other necessities from the British commissary-general, and issue them to our soldiers.—Three field officers are to remain constantly in town to superintend the prisoners, &c. and are to be relieved as often as they please.—The other officers are also at liberty to visit their men at any time by giving notice of the day and hour to the commissary of prisoners.—The general officers and some of the field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Christ Church parish; and the enemy seemed to be disposed to grant any reasonable request in consideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the surrender of the town, the arsenal in which had been deposited all the stands of arms, taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 British soldiers, and some Hessians perished in the explosion, and six houses were totally burnt.

Thirty six ladies of this city, have undertaken to solicit contributions from their sex, as an extraordinary bounty for our soldiery, and dividing the city into ten wards, have made their applications from house to house with great success, almost every one offering with the greatest cheerfulness, their proportion, according to their circumstances and their ability.

ANNA POLIS, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustace, to his friend at West-India, dated June 12, 1780, from the ship Lincoln.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of 12 Spanish, and 4 French ships of the line, with a number of transports, and about 15,000 troops, to reinforce the French fleet in these seas, which makes them now far superior to the English.—They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reason to think a heavy blow will soon be made against most of the English islands; it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed.

"We have three French ships of the line come down here last night, they are waiting the result of some plan in agitation, but every thing seems to be kept a profound secret; at all events we presume they must soon have possession of most of these islands, for if they command the seas they must fall. God send it may soon put an end to the war, and restore us a prosperous, lasting, and happy peace."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Morris-town, dated June 23, 1780, 2 o'clock, p.m.

"The commander in chief has for several days past been extending the left wing of our

army towards the north, so as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early general Knyphausen with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5000 regular troops, exclusive of new levies, advanced upon our right, which was commanded by major-general Green. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the Point to Springfield, did but little mischief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the spirited conduct of a few Continentals and some militia, who gave them so warm a reception, they thought proper to halt and burn every house, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six o'clock P. M. The enemy retire to Elizabeth-town, 11 o'clock their main body are at the Point below the town.

"24th. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North River with all the force he can make, exclusive of Knyphausen's division, and it is thought by some he will soon join.

"The loss of the vessel and wounded on both sides must be very considerable, colonel Angel's and colonel Dayton's regiments have suffered much, a captain Thompson of colonel Lamb's regiment is killed; farther particulars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no doubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumstance, more just and minute than is possible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even these imperfect hints might not be disagreeable."

A London paper of the 24th of April mentions, that advice was received from Dartmouth, that one of the ten captains, who were on board the St. Anna Experiment, taken by the Admiral Edwards privateer, is Paul Jones, who was going to America (with the rest) to get the command of a ship there, having disposed of those ships in France which he had the command of before, and with which he had done so much mischief, that he did not chuse to venture out with them again in the English channel, left he should be taken. That an order was sent from the admiralty to Dartmouth, to send up captain Cunningham, that he may be committed to Newgate as a pirate, where he will be secured from escaping again, and be ready to take his trial for piracy at the next high court of admiralty.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationery too tedious to enumerate, or cash, may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old fail-cloth, and junk. A large quantity of those articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

THE horse & WEEPER, which stood last year at Belair, in Prince-George's county, will be there again this season, from the 10th day of April till the 3d day of July, and will cover at two guineas each mare, and ten dollars continental currency to the groom; the money to be paid before the horse be led out of the stable, and if it should not suit all the persons who may bring mares to pay, the guineas, as much continental currency as will at the time purchase them will be taken in lieu thereof. Sweeper is fifteen hands two inches and half high, was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was got by Othello; which was bred by col. Talker, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was colonel Talker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

There will be good pasturage (well fenced in) for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

JOHN CRAGGS.

LAW of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

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

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 8, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, and in case of neglect, to put their bonds in suit, and also to call on all public debtors to settle their accounts, and in case of neglect, to compel payment without delay;" in conformity thereto the commissioners hereby give notice to the several collectors and public debtors to comply with the said resolution.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,
Bookseller and Stationer, in Market-street, Baltimore.

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the book-selling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM PRICHARD.

Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chestnut sorrel Mare, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by
WILLIAM WATSON.

THE subscriber, being about to depart for Europe and to return in a few months, thinks it necessary to inform those persons indebted to the late partnerships of William Stevenson and co. and Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, of Bristol, that the partnership of Wm. Stevenson and co. was dissolved in the spring of the year 1769, by another person coming into the business, and that the partnership of Stevenson, Randolph, and Cheston, which commenced at the dissolution of the first, was likewise dissolved the last day of December, 1775, since which no settlement or dividend has taken place between the partners of the affairs of either partnership. He also thinks it necessary to inform all persons concerned, that William Stevenson, one of the partners in the above mentioned houses, became a bankrupt in October, 1776, and his brother, Daniel Cheston, being the principal creditor, was appointed sole assignee, and to whom an assignment of all the bankrupt's effects were made for the benefit of his creditors. From these circumstances they will take notice, that whoever calls upon them for payment of the debts due by them, must be furnished with powers of attorney from William Randolph, of Bristol, Daniel Cheston, assignee of William Stevenson, and the subscriber, or in lieu thereof, they must shew there has been a settlement and dividend of effects of both the partnerships, by producing assignments of their respective dividends, under the hands and seals of the above mentioned William Randolph, Daniel Cheston, assignee as aforesaid, and myself.

JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, May 24, 1780.
To be SOLD by the subscriber,
N HARPSCORD in good order with a complete set of new strings on it.
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

At Whitehall, on the north side of Severn,
YOUNG TRAVELLER will cover mares this season, at two guineas each, to be paid before covering, or as much continental currency as will at the time purchase two guineas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a bay horse, fifteen hands high, was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by Morton's Traveller, whose dam was called Jenny Cammeron, imported by colonel Taylor into Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was got by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage for mares, at six dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

WILLIAM TELDELL.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.
I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man, named J. K. R. Y., and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he says he is about twenty years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English. When delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hose, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desirous to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.
RAN away, about the beginning of April, from the subscriber, living near Llewellyn's warehouse in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named J. K. R. Y., about six feet high, rather slender made, very knock kneed, and stoops a little when walking, has a down roguish look; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured kersey wave country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and striped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a country tow shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a straw hat covered on the crown with hares fur; he has work'd a few months at the carpenter's trade, and has been used to making salt at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the said negro to the subscriber shall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, if twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater distance three hundred dollars, or if secured in any jail, so as the subscriber gets him again, one hundred dollars.

JOHN BRISCOE.

WHEREAS a commission issued from Montgomery county court, at the instance of Messrs. George and Thomas Beall, sons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the subscribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, named the Block of Dumbarton: We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the said commission, we purpose to meet on said land on Monday the thirty-first day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that shall be produced or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of said land. Witness our hands, this 3d day of June, 1780.

ANDREW HEUGH,
BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.
THOMAS M'CUBBIN,
AARON LANHAM.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.
PETITION will be offered to the next session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

JOHN HAMMELTON.

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jester, living at the Head of Chester, in Kent county, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near buttock with the letter K. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.
FOR SALE.
A QUANTITY of very old BARBAROUS and DEMAIRA SPIRIT, by
JAMES WILLIAM.

LXXVth Y
M A

PHILA

Enroll of a letter

Whig

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u

u