

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1738.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

It has been asserted, by the opposers of confiscation, that our legislature considered the *absentees*, as subjects of this state, and capable of holding the treble tax, and by laying them under disabilities, which would have been improper and unnecessary, if they are, or could be considered as subjects of Great-Britain, and aliens. I will endeavour to examine this subject and the act of assembly, and state myself that I shall be able to convince every whig in the state (and it is only for whigs that I write) that the treble tax law does not lower the *absentees* any rights of subjects whatever; that it does not look upon the *absentees*, as subjects of this state, but as subjects of Great-Britain, and that all the disabilities, which it hath imposed upon them, are founded upon the idea that they were actually, at the time of passing the law, *British subjects*.

By the act for the better security of the government, all persons not having signed the declaration, who fled from this state, since the nineteenth day of August, 1775, to avoid taking an active part in the defence thereof, and have crossed the seas, and who shall not return on or before the first day of September, 1779, and take the oath of allegiance by that act prescribed, within one month after their return to this state, shall be liable to the treble tax, and to the disabilities imposed by that act. This is the only clause which relates to the matter in question. To determine the true sense and interpretation of acts of assembly, it is a well known rule, "that we ought, 1. To examine what was the common law before the making the act. The mischief or defect for which the common law did not provide. 2. The remedy which the assembly hath appointed for that defect, and the reason of the remedy; after which such construction is to be made as will best redress the mischief and advance the remedy, according to the true intent of the makers of the act, and for the public good."

To examine the foregoing act by these rules I have asserted, and I hope satisfactorily proved, that all persons, who departed from this state, before or upon the formation of our government, remained *British subjects*, and became alien enemies to this state, and as such, while they continued *British subjects*, they were, by common law, independent of any act of assembly, incapacitated to hold any office or trust among us, to vote at any election, or to hold or inherit any real property; they were also, by common law, while they continued *British subjects*, and during the war, disabled from holding any personal property in this state, and from residing here, or practising any of the employments or professions, in that act enumerated. These then were not the mischiefs and defects against which that act was intended to provide; it was not designed to prevent the *absentees* from holding offices of profit or trust among us, or voting at our elections while they continued *British subjects*; it was not intended to prevent them from holding property in this state, liable to only a single taxation, or from exercising among us the employments and professions therein specified, while they continued *British subjects* and during the war; all these things the common law had effectually prevented and guarded against.

What then were the mischiefs and defects against which the assembly meant to provide? A few considerations will enable us to discover them. Keeping in view the nature of the present revolution, the principles upon which we had acted, and the conduct we had adopted; it was thought probable that many of the inhabitants of Great-Britain might be induced, from time to time, to withdraw from that kingdom, remove themselves to this state, and bind themselves under allegiance to our government, by taking the oath or affirmation prescribed for that purpose, which conduct was, at that time, and yet is, considered all that was necessary to divert such persons of their *subjection* to Great-Britain,

to render them *subjects* of this state, and thenceforth to entitle them to all the privileges of that relation. It was thought not improbable, that many of these *absentees*, whom cowardice or disaffection had removed from hence to Britain, after the war was at an end, when the danger was past, or when they had found all their attempts to enslave us vain, and ineffectually prompted by interest, might be induced to discard the *British* government, and become *subjects* to the government of this state. It was thought reasonable to make some distinction between those *subjects* of Great-Britain who, being in America, had turned their backs upon us; who had refused uniting in our opposition to *British* oppression, and made it their deliberate choice to continue under its dominion; and such of the *subjects* of that kingdom, who might be supposed to have remained under its subjection, more from the peculiar circumstances of their residence than from choice, and who, had they been in America, it might charitably be presumed, would not have forsaken us; that is, between the *absentees* and the other *British subjects*.

The legislature also reflected that, after the expiration of the war, the *subjects* of Great-Britain, as well *absentees* as others, might without renouncing their subjection to that kingdom, come into this state and reside here as *alien friends*, during the time of peace; acquire personal property, and exercise their different professions and employments among us. Exasperated most justly at the conduct of the *absentees*, who were considered as a principal cause of our calamities, they thought it highly reasonable to impose certain disabilities upon them, as a mark of their just displeasure and abhorrence. To make a distinction between the *absentees* and the other *British subjects*; to place the first under greater hardships and disadvantages than the last, is the real, legal operation, of that clause of the act of assembly, and this is the true key to its interpretation.

Let us now see in what manner this distinction is made, and what disadvantages are imposed upon those objects of just indignation and resentment. All other *subjects* of Great Britain remain at free liberty to renounce their arbitrary government, and take the oath of allegiance to this state whenever they shall think proper, upon which we embrace them as *subjects*, and from that time admit them to a full participation of all the privileges of that relation: but to the *absentees* we have said, "if you would wish for a full participation of those privileges, you must renounce your subjection to Great-Britain, and return to this state on or before the first day of September, 1779, and within one month after your return become a *subject* of our government, by taking the oath of allegiance and abjuration; after that period is elapsed, however desirous you may be to become a *subject* of this state, we will not receive you upon any other conditions, than that of your being liable to the following disabilities: 1. You shall be incapable to hold or exercise any office of profit or trust civil or military. 2. You shall not be permitted to vote at any election. 3. You shall be disabled from practising law, physic, &c. from preaching the gospel, &c. 4. And all the property which you shall acquire, after you have thus become a *subject* of the state (for after that time you will be entitled to acquire and to hold property among us) shall be subject to a treble tax." Such is the distinction made by this act between *absentees*, and other *British subjects*, with regard to the terms on which we will admit them to become *subjects* of this state, when they shall think proper to renounce their present subjection to Britain.

But suppose the war at an end, and peace established between Britain and America, the *British subjects* in general, without divesting themselves of their subjection to that kingdom, as *alien friends*, might, during the peace, consistent with the principles of common law, reside among us, acquire personal property, and follow their different professions for a livelihood; but with respect to *absentees*, that clause of the act of assembly, controuling the common law, hath declared to them, that although we will permit them also to come among us as *alien friends*, yet in that case, as a punishment for deserting us in our day of distress, they shall be distinguished from

the rest of the *British subjects*, by having that property, which they may acquire during such future residence amongst us, on which they may bring with them, subjected to a treble tax; and by being disabled from practising any of the enumerated professions or employments.

This is the legal exposition and construction of that clause of the act of assembly; it is the only construction which can be given to it, consistent with the true intent of the legislature, and the public good. The legislature most certainly had in view to lay the *absentees* under disabilities and disadvantages greater than those to which they were liable by the common law; they had not the most distant idea of bestowing upon them privileges, of which they were before deprived, or by that act to alter the common law in their favour.

At those persons, who, from their tender regard for the interest of the *absentees*, have become such violent opposers to the seizure of *British* property, will examine the act of assembly with a little more attention, they will find, that it is worded with peculiar caution. The *absentees* are not in any part called by the name of *subjects*, nor does it appear even by implication that the framers of that bill considered them as such. That act of assembly did not propose to allow the *absentees* the rights of *subjects*, from the passing that act, until the first of September, 1779, unless they renounced their subjection to the *British* government before that day, and make themselves *subjects* of this state, by taking the oath prescribed for that purpose; and upon the same terms every other *British subject* is allowed the same rights, with only this difference, that the *absentees* were limited to the first of September, 1779, within which time they were required to make the renunciation, and the other *subjects* of Great-Britain are not restrained to any time; but with respect both to the *absentees* and the other *British subjects*, it was absolutely requisite that they should make this renunciation of their old government, and take the oath of allegiance to this state, before they should be considered as *subjects* of this state; and before they should be allowed any of the rights of *subjects*; and it would be only from thenceforward that they would be entitled to those rights. There is not a word in that act which admits either expressly, or by necessary implication, that the *absentees* continued to have any right to the property, which they had formerly owned in this state, before the formation of our new government. The framers of that act have not said nor can it be presumed to have been their meaning, that the treble tax should operate upon any property in the state, to which the *absentees* had a right at the time of passing the law, for by the common law (as has already been unanswerably proved) they were not at that time entitled to hold property in Maryland, but the right of that which they once owned was vested in the state; but they well knew that the *absentees*, in the same manner as the other *British subjects*, and the *subjects* of other nations, might even after the first day of September last, become *subjects* of this state, or in time of peace they might return here, and reside among us as *alien friends*. If the *absentees* became *subjects*, they might from that time forward acquire property both real and personal; if they resided among us, as *alien friends*, they might even then acquire personal property. It is that property which they should acquire after they returned to reside here, or which they should bring with them, upon which the act of assembly operates, and which it renders liable to the treble tax. The disabilities to which the *absentees* are subjected, were not imposed, upon the supposition that they were *subjects* of this state, but clearly on the principle that they were *subjects* of Great-Britain, and entirely relate, either to the terms on which they should be permitted to become *subjects* of this state, on their abjuration of the *British* government, of which they were then members; or to the terms on which they should, in time of peace, be permitted as *alien friends* to reside among us, and acquire property.

That the true construction and legal operation of that clause of the act of assembly has been misunderstood by many, I have no doubt, nor is it to be wondered at, considering the novelty of the case, and how few were led in their literary



pursuits to those researches necessary fully to comprehend it. It is highly probable there might be members of both houses of our legislature, who considered it in a different point of view; we well know that bills are framed by a few individuals, who understand their legal operation, while many who vote for their passage have neither the leisure or the knowledge requisite to examine into their meaning or effect.

I have no fear of being refuted when I declare that the legal operation of that clause of the act of assembly is agreeable to the exposition which I have given to it; and if the legislature had any other intention; if they supposed it would operate differently, it must have proceeded from inattention to the principles of the law of nations, and the common law, and from not considering what alterations were made, according to those principles, with respect to individuals, and their property, by the declaration of independence, and the formation of our new government, and what rights, by those events, were given to the public, or taken away from private persons. I am inclined to believe, that the construction I have given the act is such as the framers of it, at least, designed it should have, and, if it has generally been considered in a different light, that it has been, in a great measure, owing to the artifices of our enemies, and to the arts of the friends, the connivance, and the favourers of the abolitionists, who wished such a construction should be given to the law as might, if possible, secure their property to its former owners, and prevent its being appropriated to the use of the state; the very purpose they are endeavouring to effect by a different exposition.

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

Baltimore-town, May 1.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

OUR affairs are now arrived at such a critical state, that every serious, thinking man must be alarmed for the consequences. Public virtue, public spirit, national pride, respect for our councils, legislators, and officers, are almost totally extinct. Union, which is now so necessary, and which should be the object of every one, who is not entirely lost to a sense of social duty, is destroyed by the sly artifices of crafty, designing men, or by the more open efforts of daring, hardy adventurers. Our most worthy characters are traduced in the public papers, nay the pernicious spirit of abuse and ridicule hath become so prevalent, that the very dog-kennel is infected with it. Mr. Printer, this is a matter of serious concern to the good people of this state; if some very efficacious means are not speedily taken to dispel this virulent humour, I dread the fatal effects of it. Let us for a moment reflect on our disastrous situation, if we are deprived, by these practices, of the assistance, and direction of our most able, and firm patriots; those men who set out with such an active, determined spirit, and continued with such unshaken uniformity, in the glorious cause of freedom, and their country. We have too much reason to believe that this will be our fate, if some effectual remedy against the crying evils of scandal and defamation, be not quickly applied. Whilst the Independent Whig, Centor, &c. are allowed to disperse their destructive principles, and calumnies through the land, what reasonable hope can we have of united exertions, and consequently of a successful issue to our endeavours? It is then the duty of every good whig to exert himself against these disturbers of the public tranquility, that the same of our great men, like their virtues, may be without stain, and that their country may reap the glorious

A strong instance of the truth of this remark is exhibited in note to a publication in your last paper, under the title of An Independent Whig. The particulars of it I need not repeat, as I make no doubt, it did not escape the notice and indignation of any person who has the least sense of decency and decorum.

† Vid. Old Portius. Quare, is it not contrary to the spirit of our constitution and form of government that dogs should intermeddle in state affairs. If so, a question will arise how they are to be treated if detected in practices of this kind; whether as spies, and punished accordingly, or merely as aliens. But as the wisest heads in the land, seem to be under insurmountable difficulties in determining the precise idea and extent of this last article, it is probable their property in this instance, would escape the effects of confiscation; and their persons, though they would not strictly come under the title of subjects, might with singular propriety be admitted under that of quasi subjects, which in law has the same effect.

advantages, that must necessarily result from their invaluable services.

SINCERUS,

Head of Magothy, April 30, 1780.

Mr. GREEN,

THE gentlemen, whom Mr. Finis thought proper to attack, in your paper, have treated him with the contempt he deserves; they have given him an adversary from the kennel; but I am vexed to see the air of importance which the pitiful bound assumes, upon this fancied mark of distinction; he has taken the signature of Old Portius, and would thereby insinuate that he is chief of the pack. I beg that no two-legged animal will be imposed on by his babbling; he is nothing better than a puppy, and, so far from following his own nose, that in the chase only barks to the cry of greater puppies than himself: he constantly strays from the kennel; and indeed it is impossible to confine him; for he will gnaw through cords, pales, and doors, to get free; and the principal use he makes of his liberty is to annoy passengers. Almost every cur can distinguish between a gentleman and a dirty fellow; but this dog, who pretends to be of superior kind, snaps at the heels of every one, who will not condescend to stroke him. After all, I will not deny that he has tolerable natural parts; but from the instant he received his sight, he has been so violently addicted to curish tricks, that I absolutely despair of his amendment. In short, it is the sincere wish of every sober, judicious member of the pack, to have him dismissed from the society.

You may possibly conclude, Mr. Green, that malice has instigated me to give an unfavourable character of a brother member; if he persists in babbling, I will convince you, in my next address, that this is too lenient a correction.

JOWLER.

From the kennel, May 2, 1780.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

LETTERS from France mention the arrival of monsieur Gerard (who has been succeeded in his embassy by the chevalier le Luzerne, and of Mr. Jay, with his secretary, Mr. Carmichael, appointed to the court of Spain. They sailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the first of October; and a day or two after their sailing, Mr. John Adams was appointed, by congress, a sole commissioner to Europe, to treat for, or to receive terms of peace; Mr. Francis Deane is his secretary, and they are to reside at Paris, in order to be near the place of any future negotiations for peace among the belligerent powers. They sailed from Boston in a French frigate of 40 guns, and are said to be arrived at l'Orient.

Feb. 5. Government are certainly of opinion, that Gibraltar has not been succoured without a previous brush with the Ferrol Squadron.

Yesterday it was reported in the city, that government had received certain advice, that the Spanish ships which were captured by admiral Rodney, were taken by a fleet of French frigates and carried into Brest.

ANNAPOLIS, May 5.

Captain M'Clenaghan, arrived in Philadelphia from St. Eustatia, confirms the arrival of 16 ships of the line and 12,000 troops at Martinico from old France.

\*. The printers are under the necessity of informing their customers, that the uncertain value of the paper currency obliges them to demand, 12/6 hard money the year, or paper at the exchange; those persons, therefore, who do not think proper to continue subscribers, will give them early notice.

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.

St. Mary's county, April 22, 1780.  
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man by the name of 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.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.  
A PETITION will be offered to the session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to amend recording and to give effect from the date of deed executed in this county, by Philip and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforesaid.

2 W8 GEORGE MEDLEY.

A PETITION will be offered to the session of assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, for an act to empower the subscriber (now a minor) to make a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, for certain tracts of land lying in Charles county, which he inclines to make sale of.

78w HARRISON MUSGRAVE.

Somerset county, April 4, 1780.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, for a road to lead from the main road leading from Princess-Anne to the lower ferry, to the plantation whereon David Megrath formerly lived, and now in the possession of

58w MARY WAGGAMAN.

Annapolis, March 30, 1780.  
THE COMMITTEE of GRANTS, GRANTANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the common room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,  
6X A. GOLDEK, clk. com.

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 agree to give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

Signed per order,  
4 LEONARD WARING, register.

THERE is at the plantation of Stephen Rawlings, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about seven years old, is never docked, nor has any perceptible brand or mark, about 13 hands high. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X W3

April 18, 1780.  
TAKEN up adrift, last Easter, in South river, a large pine canoe, 27 feet long, 24 feet in the clear, with 4 row-locks, and a large locker in her stern; she has been cracked, and has eight knees in her sides and one in her head, with a rope painter. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

3X W3 FRANCIS WAYMAN.

LEONIDAS, A most beautiful blood bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, of a remarkable stout and handsome form,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Abingdon, near Alexandria in Virginia, and will cover mares at four pounds Virginia currency the season; to be paid in specie, or four hundred weight of tobacco, or an equivalent in either in continental currency. The money is expected when the mares are brought to the horse, otherwise they will not be covered.

Leonidas is six years old this grass, in perfect health, and has never received the smallest injury. He was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, who was got by Morton's Traveller, his dam the thorough bred imported mare Jenny Cameron. Leonidas's dam was got by Morton's Traveller, his grand dam Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found only for those mares which may come from a distant, and particular care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes.

2 I. P. CUSTIS.



[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1735.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1780.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

**Y**ESTERDAY about 10 o'clock in the morning count d'Estaing arrived at Versailles. He went immediately to the house of the minister where he stayed about two hours. M. de Sartine then conducted him to the king's palace, and presented him to his majesty, who expressed his extreme satisfaction at his conduct in the most gracious manner. M. d'Estaing, in speaking afterwards to one of his friends of the reception the king had given him, said, "I met with a reception infinitely beyond my merits." This modest remark drew how greatly he was affected by the king's goodness.

Mell. de Vaudreuil and de Bougainville, captains of ships in count d'Estaing's fleet, are just appointed admirals.

From the MADRID GAZETTE of January 11, 1780.

"Notwithstanding the authenticity of the account pretended to be given in England, in the Gazette, under the title of letters addressed to lord George Germaine, and to the secretary of the admiralty, dated St. Fernando de Omoa, our doubts of the facts therein mentioned are justified by advices come to our hands, and which facts are known to every one.

"There was little occasion for surprise at the reduction of the fort of St. Fernando de Omoa, it being but a short time since it began to be built, and had been retarded by many accidents. It is not probable that in a fort so little advanced there should have been found any artillery of consequence, nor a sufficient number of troops to withstand a regular attack. In consideration of the above, the court of Spain had long since sent orders to carry up into the interior parts all merchandises and effects which should arrive in that port. As to the king's funds, it is known he had none; it was, therefore, impossible for the governor to offer to ransom the fort. The funds which are intended for Europe are not ordinarily sent to Omoa; not, in fine, no vessel with quicksilver has been sent to this province for years, it not being wanted there. From all which it results, that the English could not possibly have taken the rich prizes their Gazette pretends; and should be careful, in future, to let their relations be attended with more precision and truth."

LONDON, Jan. 6.

This morning the Dutch ambassador held a long conference with lord Hillsborough, at his office in Cleveland-row.

Some say, that orders are gone down to Portsmouth for the Dutch ships to be brought round to the river, where they are to remain till the affair is determined in doctors-commons, whether they are legal prizes.

On Tuesday orders were sent to Portsmouth for another fleet of ships to be got ready as soon as possible for channel service, and to guard our coasts, and it is said Sir Charles Hardy is to have the command of it.

It is confidently asserted that one, if not two of our admirals, by the particular desire of the empress of Russia, will, or have obtained leave to take on them the command of a part of the Russian navy.

The French ambassador at the Hague has notified the king his master's intention of marching an army to the relief of Holland, in case of any attack from Hanover.

It is confidently said that a commission has passed the great seal, and is gone to Sir Joseph Yorke, to enable him to open a treaty with any agents, commissioners, or ambassadors, from the American congress.

The king of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the court of London, which is, that "he cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great Britain and the house of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by some one of the belligerent powers." The answer of the empress of Russia is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

The business of Ireland in parliament is drawing to a very critical state, either to unite the two kingdoms heartily, or to cause greater dif-

contents than ever; a little time will disclose the scene.

**P**ARIS. Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, authorizing Sir Henry Clinton, and Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; or either of them, or in case of their death or removal, to the command of that station, to grant full and free pardon to any person or persons, or collective bodies of men, which form of pardon is inserted in the commission, and is as full as words can make it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Northampton county, we have the following disagreeable intelligence, viz.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's house and mills, on the Mahony; about 4 miles above Gnaden Hutten, 28 miles from Bethlehem, were burnt, and the whole family, viz. Benjamin Gilbert and his wife, with two daughters and a boy, Jesse Gilbert and his wife, lately married, Andrew Huger, a day-labourer, and two or three persons going to the mill, are either killed or carried off. Another son of Mr. Gilbert, with his wife and a child, who lived half a mile higher up on the creek, are also missing, and his house burnt. Samuel Dodson's daughter, going that morning to fetch some meal, has not returned, and it is supposed she fell into the hands of the murderers likewise. The families around them were ignorant of the whole, until all was over; they saw the smoke, but as they knew Mr. Gilbert was clearing some land, they supposed the fire was from that; the barn was left, the horses gone, one bull and one cow staved and half burnt, the other cattle running in the fields; the report of but one gun was heard, which was in the house and discharged itself in the fire. Daily reports of mischief done by the Indians.

Sunday last arrived from Martinico, the continental frigate confederacy, captain Harding, with whom came passenger William Bingham, Esq; Same day arrived a French brig from Martinico, loaded with salt, brandy, dry goods, &c.

From the intelligence brought by the above vessels, it plainly appears, that France is making the greatest preparations imaginable for an invasion of Britain early in the spring; that their finances are in the most prosperous train, while those of Britain are at the lowest ebb, and become the subject of common derision; that the attention of our grand ally and of the Spaniards to America is very great; and that Jamaica will be attacked this summer with a great force; which will certainly fail, if the intelligence we have received by a vessel arrived here, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, be confirmed, viz. that the French fleet have taken St. Lucia, and 2 or 3 English ships of the line.

By a gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from Charles-town, which place he left the 10th ult. we have the following intelligence.

Some time before the enemy crossed Ashley river, colonel Washington with a party of horse reconnoitering, came up with a light party of the enemy, on which an engagement ensued, when our people took a colonel Hamilton of the North-Carolina refugees, a doctor Smith, and seven privates, and it is said they had seven killed. On our side we had only one man badly wounded. This action happened within one hundred yards of their flying army, consisting of light-infantry and grenadiers, whose marching across the field to get in our rear, obliged colonel Washington to order a retreat otherwise their whole party would have been cut to pieces.

The day that the enemy approached the falls on Charles-town neck, colonel Laurens with a small party had a brush with the advance body of the enemy, in which captain Roman of the North-Carolina forces fell, much lamented, major Huger, and two privates were wounded, the enemy's loss was reported to be from twelve to sixteen killed. A French gentleman, who was volunteer in the action, says he counted eight, and a highland deserter said a colonel St. Clair was mortally wounded.

On Friday the 7th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, general Woodford and his brigade arrived in town, after a most rapid march of

500 miles in thirty days, in perfect health and high spirits.

On Saturday the 8th, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the enemy's fleet passed fort Moultrie, in a heavy gale, and anchored between fort Johnston and the town, just out of reach of our guns from the town, where they continued when he let off.

They were so covered with the thunder storm as to be invisible near half the time of their passing. One of their frigates had a fore-top-mast shot away by the fort, and a store ship was so injured in her rudder, as to be incapable of working, and the gale being fresh she went on shore, under the guns of our half moon battery, on the point of the island, which obliged them to burn her, to prevent her falling into our hands; after burning a while she blew up. We had not a man hurt in the fort, though they kept up a brisk fire as they passed.

Our garrison in good health and high spirits, the town well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, Sir Henry approaching very slowly, and our men longing for the hour in which he may afford them the opportunity of teaching the temerity of his present expedition. He reports that we shall soon have a respectable force in his rear.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated February 7, 1780.

"Ireland did not suffer remarkably by the American war till about a year since, when the manufacturers being almost totally unemployed, and going about the streets of Dublin, in parties of 30 or 40, begging, Ireland began to exhibit a scene of the greatest poverty and distress. A long embargo on provisions, impolitically continued, added not a little to the mischief. The value of lands fell off third at least. The revenue diminished near one half, by which the civil officers were unpaid, and the influence of the crown was reduced; the court favours were less thought of and sought after. In the mean time, volunteers to the number of 40,000, being formed into military corps to protect the kingdom, in the absence of most of our usual guards of soldiers, these began to threaten the ministry, and talk of independence. When the parliament met, a very extraordinary scene was opened, patriots, placemen, courtiers, and pensioners, joined in petitions for the freedom of commerce; and the liberties of Ireland became the public scheme. The men who possessed lucrative offices seemed disposed to sacrifice all for the good of their country. The virtuous struggle has already met with deserved success. We have obtained liberty to export all kinds of woollens, linens, cottons, and glass, manufactured, together with haberdashery wares, to all parts except the East-Indies; and to import all the produce of the West-Indies and America, subject to the same duties as in England; besides some other advantages.

"The English ministry seem determined to conquer North-America; if they beggar the nation. They talk of sending out 10,000 fresh troops in the spring; but they chiefly depend on divisions to happen among the Americans. Many ministerial pamphlets are publishing, to show the immense value and importance of North-America to Britain, and how absolutely necessary the reduction thereof is to her very existence. This present year will cost 32 millions, and encrease the national debt to 200 millions."

The following is a translation of a letter from admiral Parker to M. de Motte Piquet, which does honour to the character of the English commander; as well as to the great merits of the French admiral.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter which your excellency did me the honour to address to me, by the little St. Michael. Although you have taken from me, very lately, a frigate and many other vessels, I yet cannot forbear to esteem and admire you. The conduct your excellency displayed in the action of the 24th of the month, fully justifies the high reputation you enjoy among us; and I must acknowledge that I could not, without some share of envy, be a witness of the abilities you displayed on that occasion. Our enmities are transient; they depend upon



our matters; but your merits have engraven on my heart the most lasting respect.

I shall take the greatest care to procure the best treatment of your flags, and your prisoners, and shall seize with pleasure every opportunity that offers to testify the consideration and esteem with which I am your excellency's most humble and most obedient servant.

HYDE PARKER.

On board the Princess Royal, St. Lucia, December 23, 1779.

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

The last advices from New-York inform, that Charles-town was not taken the twentieth of April.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT is with much indignation and astonishment I read a piece in your last paper, under the name of *Trotter*. I had such an insignificant puppy as he should pretend to traduce the character of that venerable hound, *Old Portius*, who is acknowledged by us all as head of the pack, has much exasperated every faithful member.

Jowler was, when a puppy, what fox hunters call a *silent dog*, never known to give tongue in the chase; he was also noted for a furly clinical disposition; his taciturnity was mistaken by some of his brother hounds for wisdom, for which quality he was promoted to a station of some eminence in the pack (for you must know our affairs of the kennel are regulated upon the same plan with those in the great world, and our departments are filled by officers of a singular nature); but in this he climbed till he shew'd his tail, and at length, to the surprise of every sagacious member of the pack, has turned author, for the express purpose of abusing *Old Portius*, whose fame is extended far and wide. I cannot conceive, Mr. Printer, what could induce that envious puppy to abuse *Old Portius*, except it was to oblige that fly old mungrel *Lurcher*, who has ever been noted for an envious calumniating ear, as he has been remarkable for plunder of a peculiar nature. He has ever been endeavouring to raise a party against the good and much esteemed *Old Portius*, but he may still yelp at him; but will yelp in vain, for not one virtuous hound amongst us believes a word he says. I though he has the impudence to assert that "it is the wish of every sober judicious member of the pack to have him dismissed from the society," I can assure you, Mr. Printer, there is not one of us but himself, and other snarling rabbit-hunting curs, but will spend our last breath in his support.

I trust Mr. Jowler will not pester us with any more of his writings, but if he should shew his teeth again, by attempting a second time to snarl at his betters, I shall be obliged, Mr. Printer, to trouble you with a relation of some of his tricks, which, out of mere compassion, I choose at this time to conceal. *Portius's* character is too well established to suffer from any thing he can say, the puppy is on a wrong scent, but if he don't behave more cautiously for the future, he and his *monger crew* may stand a chance of being unken- nelled.

THUNDER.

From my kennel, Charles Street,  
Annapolis, May 7, 1780.

The printers are under the necessity of informing their customers, that the uncertain value of the paper currency obliges them to demand, 12/6 hard money the year, or paper at the exchange; those persons, therefore, who do not think proper to continue subscribers, will give them early notice.

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-TABLE, and a considerable quantity of the most useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which she will either sell or lease.

Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

I HAVE it in command from the honourable major-general the Baron de Kalb, to order and require all officers and soldiers of the Maryland division, who are on furlough, recruiting, or otherwise absent from their regiments, to appear at the city of Annapolis on or before the 23d. instant, where they will receive farther orders.

M. GIST, B. G.

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.

Their most respectful and obedient servant,  
W. PRICHARD.

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

Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

AN ENGINE for extinguishing fires; it may be worked by four men, but to play a full stream will require six, throws the water upwards of forty feet high, it is exceeding useful for watering of gardens by the means of a copper fan that fixes on the end of the pipe, that spreads the water in such a manner as causes it to fall like rain; the cistern holds about forty gallons, and may be drawn by one man when empty.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. Was left at the subscriber's shop, about a year ago, to be mended, a mahogany framed dressing-glass, the person that brought it forgot; the owner may have it by applying to J. S.

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 *Lenny*. Pasturage gratis for mares at a distance.

JOHN BROGDEN.

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

May 10, 1780.

TAKEN up as a stray near London town, a bright bay mare, 14 hands 3 inches high, about six years old, twitch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES DISNEY.

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.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act to empower the subscriber (now a minor) to make a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, for certain tracts of land lying in Charles county, which he inclines to make sale of.

HARRISON MUSGRAVE.

Somerset county, April 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, for a road to lead from the main road leading from Prince's Anne to the lower ferry, to the plantation whereon David McGrath formerly lived, and now in the possession of

MARY WAGGAMAN.

Plum-point, Calvert county, April 15, 1780.

THE subscriber has taken a boat up in the bay, about 14 or 15 feet keel, much wreck'd. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

RICHARD ISAACKE.

LEONIDAS.

A most beautiful blood bay, full blooded, half hands high, of a remarkable stout and handsome form.

WILL stand the ensuing season at Alexandria, near Alexandria in Virginia, will cover mares at four pounds Virginia currency the season, to be paid in specie, or a hundred weight of tobacco, or an equivalent in either in continental currency. The money is expected when the mares are brought to the horse, otherwise they will not be covered.

Leonidas is six years old this year, in perfect health, and has never received the smallest injury. He was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, who was got by Morton's Traveller, his dam the thorough bred imported mare Jenny Cameron, Leonidas's dam was got by Morton's Traveller, his grand dam Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found only for those particular care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes.

I. P. CUSTIS.

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 black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes, and an old country cotton cap. His master desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 15th instant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, an axe, some powder in an osnabrig bag, and shot in a leather one. They were stolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitish jacket, the breeches have a hole torn in the thigh; he has a cast in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a pass, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he lost, and that he is a deserter from the British army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow spots, short ears and tail. Whoever will secure the said Riley so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

JOHN MCCOY.

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 a 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 Tasker'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.

March 4, 1780.

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.



[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1746.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1780.

## L O N D O N.

The following is the genuine SPEECH of LORD GEORGE GORDON in the house of commons, on the motion of lord Lewisham for an address to the king.

Mr. SPEAKER.

"I SHOULD not have troubled you, and the house, on this occasion, were it not for the absurdities with which the speech from the throne is replete.—His majesty tells us, he has ordered certain papers, relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in consequence of the addresses from Ireland? Were Irish addresses to be disregarded? And was the Irish parliament unworthy of its sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his majesty's ministers are no less odious in Ireland than they are in England. The king well knows this. The Irish deem themselves oppressed, and all this government tyranny. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of some leading members in the Irish commons. [His lordship then produced a news-paper, and read from it the debates of the commons of Ireland on the first day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphasis on every sentence that conveyed a censure on administration.] Thus, Sir, you see the grievances of Ireland are at length become so numerous and intolerable that the people are obliged to insist on having a FREE TRADE. But if it is intended to comply with their demand, if they are to trade with every part of the empire, I beg the noble lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice. This I do, and insist on, as a piece of justice from the noble lord, that I may discharge that duty which my conscience claims of me—that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to establish an INDIA COMPANY of their own.

"In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the minister as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to papists have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmost vigilance and resolution, to guard against a people that are become such favourites to the eyes of the ministry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own sentiments only; government will find ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND MEN at my back, who will avow and support them. The people have sent petitions to the ministers of state, who have disregarded them; to the lord chancellor, to deliver to the lords, who suppressed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the displeasure of the people, by not delivering them to the commons. They have now printed their sentiments and resolutions on their grievances; they will shortly be published; and, the moment they are ready, I, Sir, will deliver them to the king and the prince of Wales, that they may learn from them UPON WHAT TERMS THE SCOTCH WILL BE GOVERNED.

"The coast of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceless; the people of Dumfries-shire have therefore petitioned for arms to defend themselves. To my certain knowledge; that country is in such a situation, that Paul Jones might, with the utmost facility, have destroyed Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumstanced, could it have occurred to any one, that administration would have denied to reasonable requisition? Wicked as the minds of ministry are, could any one have imagined, that they dared to commit such an outrage upon common sense, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinary as it may seem, the answer which those men returned, was a positive refusal of the request! I will, Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from the secretary at war, to the duke of Queensberry and lord Stormont, on this subject. [His lordship then read the letter; after which, looking at the secretary at war, he continued.] And you, Charles Jenkinson, how dared you write such a letter? Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it; and yet the secretary of an emperor of Germany has had that presumption! The royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the

people, and an elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir Hugh Smithson, earl Percy, duke of Northumberland, armed cap-a-pie, march at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers, from Temple bar to Brentford, and the present earl Douglas is not to be intrusted with the keys of the castle. Sir, you justify yourselves by this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

"I shall now, Sir, only trouble the house a few moments longer. I would not, indeed have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the king, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

Jan. 8. They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, pursuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30,000 men, and that they are in two divisions on the frontiers and that electorate, ready to march on the first notice.

A private letter from Berlin says, his Prussian majesty has given orders for several thousands of his best troops to be kept in constant exercise, as they will be wanted for actual service early in spring.

Jan. 18. Four transport ships have been appointed by government, and laden at Ramsgate with lime in casks, for the several ports in the West-Indies. Great quantities of fortification tools, and several masons, carpenters, and smiths, are to go in the above vessels, to strengthen the works in the places lately taken from the Spaniards.

Yesterday the Dutch ambassador had a long conference with the secretary of state, on the subject of some dispatches received by his excellency from the states general relative to the motions of the emperor of Germany.

If credit may be given to some private letters received from Amsterdam, the French have now orders lying in Holland for naval stores to the amount of 100,000*l*.

The following article is copied from a letter received from a house of the first credit at Hamburg: "Should a war break out in Germany, it is confidently said a certain prince will bring into the field 240,000 men, divided into three armies of 80,000 men each.

On Wednesday last a French cartel ship arrived at Torbay from St. Maloes, having on board general Garth (who was taken prisoner in the Experiment man of war, by the count d'Estaing) and 316 sailors, who had been confined prisoners at Dinant and Fougaret.—She sailed on the 9th instant, when there remained four other vessels to transport the remainder of the prisoners for England, from whence they are to carry back an equal number of French sailors in return.

Jan. 25. Lord Sandwich and lord Hillsborough a few days ago laid a great variety of information before his majesty, relative to the naval preparations in France. It seems, that Mons. de Sartine has assured his master, that he will have 50 sail of the line in the Channel early in May, without taking the crews from the transport ships, which was last year the reason why an invasion was impracticable. He has also promised a fleet for the West-Indies much superior to any thing we can have there.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, Dec. 24.

"The French have erected 19 draw bridges over the gullies in Martinico, in order to facilitate the more easy transportation of troops and artillery to every part of the island in case of any future siege. These bridges are most of them defended by batteries, and are removeable at pleasure."

DUBLIN, Jan. 8. We learn from Newry, and several other opulent towns, in the province of Ulster, that select committees of correspondence (composed of the most respectable characters) are forming for the laudable purpose of promoting unanimity and mutual intercourse of consultation, for the common defence, and also adopting every lawful means for procuring a FREE CONSTITUTION to this kingdom.

## PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) dated April 7, 1780.

"Several vessels have arrived here from Marseilles, but last from Malaga, from which last mentioned place they bring an account of the arrival of their excellencies Mr. Jay and Mons. Gerard at Cadix, after a passage of twenty-five days from this place.

"They also bring an account that several British ships of the line and store ships had arrived to the relief of Gibraltar, and had actually not only thrown considerable succour into that fortress, but had had a severe action with the Spanish fleet, with which it was invested.

"By the examination of five American seamen, who lately made their escape from the enemy at St. Lucia, and came to this place, we learn that admiral Rodney arrived at that island the 24th ult. from England, but last from Barbados, with five ships of the line and a frigate.

"After having accompanied the fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar, as far as the straight mouth; and that at the time of their leaving St. Lucia, which was the 28th ult. the enemy had twenty-two ships of the line and three frigates at that island, besides a large body of troops, and that all the troops, except two regiments, were kept on board of transports, and not permitted to land, from which it appears as if they were meditating an attack upon one of the French islands, and it is generally thought that Grenada or St. Vincent is their object; but the commander in chief of this island, suspecting that the force collected at St. Lucia was intended to act against one of these places, embarked a few days ago, eight hundred men for the defence of Grenada, and six hundred for the defence of St. Vincent, and we have the pleasure of informing you, that those troops have arrived, and the frigates that convoyed them are returned."

On the 27th ult. arrived at Boston, from France, the Marquis Payette.

## IN CONGRESS, May 5, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the present rates of postage be doubled:

That all masters of packets and other vessels in continental service, be, and they are hereby required to lodge whatever letter they bring from abroad, in the post-office nearest to the post where they shall arrive, and immediately after their arrival.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

General POST-OFFICE, May 8, 1780.

Half a dollar will be paid for each letter delivered at the post-office, from on board any merchant vessel.

May 16. By accounts from Charles-town as late as the fifteenth of April, we are informed that the British had attacked Charles-town by water, but were repulsed, and that the Roebuck, being hulled by six out of seven shot, was obliged to retire.

The New-York papers, as late as the tenth inst. not mentioning any thing of their situation in South-Carolina, it is thought they have no favourable news from the southward.

A gentleman who left New-York the tenth inst. says it was there reported that the British had made a general attack upon the lines at Charles-town, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter, and that Sir Henry Clinton was supposed to be mortally wounded.

## ANNA POLI S, May 19.

On Tuesday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the fifth day of June, and the house of delegates to the twentieth day of August next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act for the adjournment of the general court for the eastern shore.
2. A supplement to the act for recruiting the quota of troops of this state in the American army.
3. An act to aid the proceedings of the commissioners of the tax, and for other purposes.
4. An act to compel the attendance of the members of the general assembly.
5. An act to vest an estate of inheritance, in fee simple, of certain lands in Anne Arundel



county, in Basil Burgess, of the same county, and to enable him to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

6. A supplement to the act for the erecting new warehouses in the town of Bladenburg.

7. An act for the relief of Robert Long.

8. An act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of France residing within this state.

9. An act for the relief of Henry Griffith, of Montgomery county.

10. An act to prohibit the going at large swine and geese in Queen's town, in Queen-Anne's county.

11. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Calvert county court, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

12. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Caroline county courts.

13. An act to raise a company of infantry to serve within the state.

14. An act to make valid a deed from George Conn to Jonas Shaw, of Prince-George's county.

15. An act to make valid a deed from Mary they to John Webber, of Prince-George's county.

16. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

17. An act for the relief of certain nonjurors.

18. An act to abolish for ever the payment of quit-rents.

19. An act for the adjournment of the general court for the western shore, and of Dorchester county court.

20. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for securing the title of the proprietors of lots and houses in Charles-town, in Charles county.

21. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

22. An act relating to the stores and necessities heretofore granted to the officers of this state.

23. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals to appoint a clerk.

24. An act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

25. A supplement to the act for the assessment of property within this state.

26. An act for the relief of certain nonjurors.

27. An act relating to fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and to establish the allowance to witnesses and fees of constables.

28. An act for the relief of Richard Colegate and John Colegate.

29. An act to encrease the allowance of justices of the peace and jurymen.

30. An act for the relief of certain collectors of the public assessment.

31. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 3, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for raising and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, 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  
P. GASSAWAY, clerk.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, wafers, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationery too tedious to enumerate, or cash, may be had of the printer hereof, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old sail-cloth, and junk.—A large quantity of these 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.

LAWs 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-town.

Bladenburg, May 12, 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-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 grinning when he laughs, has black fore teeth, thick legs, a downy face, 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 deer 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.

JOHN BEALL,  
Inspector.

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 S, has a star on the near buttock, and a small star in the forehead, shod before. The owner may have him again on proving his property.

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.

2  
Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

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.

Somerset county, April 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, for a road to lead from the main road leading from Prince-George's to the lower ferry, to the plantation whereon David McGrath formerly lived, and now in the possession of

MARY WAGGAMAN.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 13th instant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, an ax, some powder in an oshabrig bag, and shot in a leather one. They were stolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitish jacket; the breeches have a hole torn in the thigh; he has a call in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a pass, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he lost, and that he is a deserter from the British army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow spots, short ears and tail. Whoever will secure the said Riley so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

JOHN MCOY.

Kent-Island, April 30, 1780.

TAKEN up adrift this day in Chesapeake bay, a large lighter, forty feet long and about twelve feet wide; she appears to be old, but firmly found and clear from any perceivable leak, had nothing in her, only the appearance of brick-dust, as if she had been lately used in carrying bricks. The owner is requested to apply for further particulars to,

AQUILA BROWN.

St. Mary's county, April 22, 1780.

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

ZACHARIAH FORREST, clerk.

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 give to give annually twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, and the use of a small glebe.

5  
Signed per order,  
LEONARD WARING, register.

Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber.

A may be worked by four men, but to a full stream will require six, throws the water upwards of forty feet high, it is exceeding good for watering of gardens by the means of a copper fan that fixes on the end of the pipe, that spreads the water in such a manner as causes it to fall like rain; the cistern holds about forty gallons, and may be drawn by one man when empty.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. Was left at the subscriber's shop, about a year ago, to be mended, a mahogany brand dressing-glass, the person that brought it, the owner may have it by applying to

JOHN BROGDEN.

May 3, 1780.

CHATHAM STANDS at my plantation this season, near Queen-Anne, and will cover mares in 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 on the well known famous mare Ebony. Pasture gratis for mares at a distance.

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

2  
May 10, 1780.

TAKEN up as a stray near London town, a bright bay mare, 14 hands 3 inches high, about six years old, switch tail, and no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

W3 2 JAMES DISNEY.

Plum-point, Calvert county, April 25, 1780.

THE subscriber has lost a bay mare, about 14 or 15 years old, and wreck'd. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

W3 3 RICHARD ISAACK.

TAKEN up some time in January last,

between the Bodkin and Mountain three Hogheads of tobacco, the hogheads stout without heading, and part of the tobacco lost. The owner, upon proving property and paying all charges, may have the tobacco by applying to John Tridgall, on the Seven Mountains, near the mouth of Magoth. Also at same time and near the same place, were taken up, two hogheads, much hurt, and a great part of the tobacco lost. The owner, upon proving property as above, may have the tobacco by applying to William Trowell, near the Bodkin.

THE horse SWEEPER, which was 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, 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 T. T. his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was Colonel T. T. Sells, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

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

JOHN CRAIG.

XXXVth

M

TO the

MARY

Mr. PRIN

Mr. T

Mr. W

Mr. Y

Mr. Z

Mr. A

Mr. B

Mr. C

Mr. D

Mr. E

Mr. F

Mr. G

Mr. H

Mr. I

Mr. J

Mr. K

Mr. L

Mr. M

Mr. N

Mr. O

Mr. P

Mr. Q

Mr. R

Mr. S

Mr. T

Mr. U

Mr. V

Mr. W

Mr. X

Mr. Y

Mr. Z

Mr. A

Mr. B

Mr. C

Mr. D

Mr. E

Mr. F

Mr. G

Mr. H

Mr. I

Mr. J

Mr. K

Mr. L



[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1742.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, MAY 26, 1780.

To the PRINTER of the  
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

**T**HERE was a rule laid down formerly in the courts of justice in this State, that if a man could not pay the thing contracted for, he was certainly in justice.

Pray, Sir, is it, or is it not justice, that a man should pay me £. 33 6 s. 8 d. nominal money for £. 20 s. 0 d. sterling lent him on bond? Doth he pay me the value, nor no? If not, why not some other exchange find for me and every other 6 per center, to receive our money at, if we are not to be left at large to draw our own exchange? Why tie up the hands of the 6 per centers, and leave every other person in this State to extort just what they please? Do not the lawyers ask 100 times more to do my business than formerly? Doth not the clerk charge 10 times more than formerly? Doth not the iron-master ask for his iron 80 prices? Doth not the merchant ask 150 prices? Doth not the smith, weaver, joiner, carpenter, tailor, shoemaker, silver-smith, and tinker, ask 30 prices? Farmer and planter ask 56 Prices. Pray, Sir, how is the 6 per center to deal with any of these persons above mentioned, if he is to receive all his bonds in the common nominal money at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  exchange for his sterling bonds, and only the nominal money for his current money bonds, where silver dollars were lent at 75 each, and other paper money, which was of equal value with the silver dollars when lent, and I could have got as much law then for 8 paper dollars, as I can get now for 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  nominal dollars?

My neighbour the other day received £. 60 nominal money for one year's interest due on £. 1000 to two poor orphans under his care as guardian, and went to get some cloaths for them, and it just purchased five yards of brown linen at 12 pounds per yard, which made them 60 pounds each, and he could have purchased the same linen for about 23 shillings hard money; so that the debtor just paid his year's interest off at 23 shillings hard money, and hath robbed the orphans of £. 59 s. and the guardian hath not one farthing to pay for their board, education, and winter cloathing.

Pray, Sir, could not we have a tender law separate from an exchange law? Why are they both to be kept linked together? Is it because the old table of officers fees was linked with the old inspection law, and therefore let what abuses or mischiefs that would arise, they were never to be altered?

What a pity that the orphans money should be on the same footing as the 6 per centers; surely they might obtain justice, if it was not for those sad men the 6 per centers, who have not lent the United States or this State any of their money to carry on the war.

## A CREDITOR.

\* The name of your name was printed out by a printer in the year 1780, when he wanted to have had all the interest printed, both public and private, but was prevented by a note then taken for that purpose by the honorable the convention of this State.

L O N D O N, February 11.

**A** FLAG of truce is arrived at Bristol from Boston, freighted by some English prisoners, who engaged their words for the security of the vessel and for their exchange. This vessel is found to be a prize taken by the Americans, and belonging to the port of Glasgow; her actual captain was commander of the privateer that took her. The merchants in Glasgow, being informed that this vessel had arrived in a British port, have demanded her restitution; pretending that, as the Americans had been declared rebels and pirates, the British, who have had vessels taken by them, have a right to take them again wherever they find them. Nevertheless this vessel has been received, by order of government, on the footing of a cartel; we are impatient to know how the ministry will extricate themselves out of this difficulty, which is occasioned by their having no fixed system relative to the American independency, tacitly acknowledging it

under certain aspects, whilst they will not hear of it in other cases. It is by this inconsistency that they have destroyed all the efforts which were taken in favour of England to prevent a war, which hereafter will prove the ruin of this nation.

March 7. Admiral Digby, on his passage home from Gibraltar, has taken a French 64 gun ship, with four East-India ships, and is arrived with them off the Lizard.

8. The Pallas privateer, of Liverpool, has taken and carried into that port the Le Anna, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, a rich ship. The Frothee, a French 64 gun ship, and three transports bound to the Mauritius, are arrived at Spithead. The money on board, 140,000l. was to pay the troops. Another 64 gun ship was in company, but escaped in the night. The Nostra Signora de Santillane, captain St. Joseph Oveido, of 110 tons, with hemp, &c. is carried into Scilly.

9. Prince William Henry and admiral Digby arrived at the queen's palace yesterday. The St. Laurent La Mardejus, a French privateer of 30 guns, is taken by admiral Digby, and sent into Plymouth.

B O S T O N, May 1.

To the gentlemen merchants and other persons in America, who remit bills of exchange to Europe.

Nantes, February 8, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,

OF the many bills which have been sent from America to me, few whole sets have arrived, parts of them (firsts, seconds, thirds or fourths) having been thrown overboard or taken, of those which I have received, a great number have been only blank endorsed, which leaves them as much exposed to fraud as if they had been payable to the bearer. I have accordingly more than once found, on presenting a second bill for acceptance, that the first had been already paid, and on examining the bill to find I have seen my friend's name on the back, without a syllable, by which I could discover the hands it had afterwards passed through. In one instance, I accidentally discovered that the bill paid had been in the possession of a captain of a British privateer, which clearly proves that our enemies consider bills of exchange blank endorsed as a good article of plunder.

In order to remedy this evil effectually, I with respect propose to you to make it an invariable rule fully to endorse all bills which pass through your hands, and to make them payable to the orders of the person to whom you remit them.

So far as this affects myself or my friends, it would only be necessary to write to my correspondence to put a stop to it; but as it is of a very extensive nature, and may occasion great loss to many individuals, I think it my duty thus publicly to caution all persons in America against it. I have the honour to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Tuesday last arrived here, captain Brown, in 24 days from Guadaloupe, who brings advice that 5 sail of the line had gone from Martinico, to join 2 Spanish ships of equal rate at St. Domingo, from whence, it is said, they were going to Georgia.

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

Extracts of several letters from a gentleman of good information in Europe.

"Feb. 15. Seventeen ships of the line have sailed for the West-Indies, under Monsieur Guichin; five or six more are to follow, in addition to ten or twelve already there. The English are to borrow twelve millions this year, and it is said the loan is filled up. They have thrown a sop to Ireland, but have not appeased her rage. They give out exactly such threats as they did last year, and every other year, of terrible preparations. It is perfectly well known how these menaces have been accomplished. They will not be more fully executed this year than the last.

"19. The art of making and spreading false news, to answer political purposes, is not peculiar to Great-Britain; but yet she seems to per-

fect this art, and the talent of giving to her fictions the colours of probability, beyond other nations; at least she seems to have more success in making her impostures believed, than any other. It is her annual practice in the winter to fabricate and export large quantities of this merchandise to all parts of Europe and America, and she finds more customers to take them off her hands than she ought, considering how illicit the traffic is. All winter her emissaries have been more assiduous than ever in propagating reports, that they have entered into new engagements with several principalities in Germany, by which they shall hire 7000 men for the service of the next campaign in America; that by compromising with Ireland, they shall be able to take advantage even of the military allocations in that kingdom, and draw from thence a large number of regular troops for the service in America; depending on the volunteers, militia, or associators for the defence of the country; that they have made a treaty with Russia, whereby that power has engaged to furnish them 25 ships of the line and 10,000 troops, as some say, and 20 ships of the line and 15,000 troops according to others. This alliance, they say too, is of the more consequence on account of some connection between Russia and Denmark, who, it is insinuated, will follow Russia into the war; and Denmark they add has 45 ships of the line, not manned it is true, but England, they say, can man them.

"These tales, one would think, are so extravagant and absurd, that they would not find a believer in the world; yet there are persons who believe them in all nations of Europe; and there is no doubt the same song will be sung in America, and many will listen to it. There is nothing farther from the truth. They will find the utmost difficulty to draw from Germany troops enough to repair the breaches in the German troops made in America the last year. The same with regard to Ireland; and as to what is said of Russia, there is not even a colour of truth in it. There is no reason to think that Denmark is disposed to assist Great Britain, but, on the contrary, that she has arms to defend herself at sea against Great Britain; but if it were otherwise, to what purpose would her ships of the line be, unmanned, when Great Britain cannot man the ships of the line she already has?

"Admiral Rodney is supposed to be gone to the West-Indies. The English have derived such a flash of spirits from their late successes, which are mostly however of the negative kind, that they talk in a very high style. Two reflections they cannot bear: one is, that of losing the domination of the colonies, because they look upon this domination as indispensable to the support of their naval superiority; the other is, that of leaving France and Spain, or either of them, in possession of a powerful fleet at the termination of the war. Their maxim is to make themselves terrible at sea to all nations; and they are convinced that if they leave America independent, and France and Spain powerful at sea, they will never again be terrible to any maritime power.

"20. We are informed that the English ministry, not long since, made a formal application by their ambassador to the emperor of Russia, for a body of troops and a number of ships; but that the application was opposed in council with great spirit, and rejected with great unanimity. The harmony between Versailles and Petersburg continues firm and perfect.

"25. From the current of the gazettes, it is obvious to remark, of what wonderful efficacy in pulling down tyranny, a committee of correspondence is likely to be; Ireland has done great things by means of it; England is attempting great things with it; after the example of the Americans, who first taught its use; yet all does not seem to produce the proper gratitude in the minds of the English towards their benefactors. However, the glory of the invention is as certainly ours, as that of electrical rods, Hadley's quadrant, or inoculation for the small-pox.

By accounts from Charles-town as late as the 15th of April, we are informed that the British had attacked Charles-town by water, but were repulsed, and that the Moebeck, being hulled by six out of seven shot, was obliged to retire,



