

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 1, 1781.

To EARL CORNWALLIS, lieutenant-general, &amp;c. &amp;c.

MY LORD, GENERAL, who possesses that dignity of soul, which exalts the conqueror above the insolence of a triumph, and elevates the vanquished above misanthropy and despondence, will ever find the generous among his enemies, ready to applaud his merit and to drop a tear to his misfortunes, whilst the officer, who wages a savage warfare, and foliows his victories by insult and inhumanity, will not have a friend among the virtuous, even in the zenith of his success, nor one, of all mankind, to sympathize with him on a reverse of fortune. The philanthropy of America would be highly gratified in paying your lordship the tribute due an enlightened and humane soldier, did your conduct entitle you to such treatment; but as her justice obliges her to view you in the odious light of a cruel leader and an unprincipled plunderer, it would be impious in her to treat you with generosity or delicacy. As an American soldier, I consider it a virtue to embitter your captivity, by recalling to your remembrance the follies which have led to your present catastrophe, and to hold you up as an object of universal detestation, by surrounding you with an assemblage of your crimes; but the implacable resentment I feel, when I reflect on your lordship's cruelties, shall not hurry me beyond the bounds of candour and truth, or bribe me to cloud your reputation with one undeserved shade.

Considering your lordship as one of the principal actors in the military drama, I have taken some pains to acquire a knowledge of your principles and abilities, and I sincerely wish the result of my enquiries was less degrading to human nature. As a politician, I have found you devoid of stability and integrity: as a soldier, deficient in every amiable and leading characteristic of your profession.

When the present contest was merely a political question, we observe your lordship engaged in a warm opposition to the ministry, and, if parliamentary records may be relied on, not hesitating to declare, that should an armed force be called in to the aid of their unconstitutional laws, resistance on the part of America would become a duty they owed to themselves and their posterity. These sentiments, my lord, were truly dignified, and, had you made them the unerring rule of your conduct, must have ensured you the gratitude of America, and the esteem of the virtuous of every nation; but how opposite were your professions and principles! In a few months, regardless of your solemn declarations, you prepare to embark for America, and to enforce, in a military character, the very measures, which as a senator, you had reprobated, as unjust and oppressive. This is a fact, my lord, which your warmest partisans have not the effrontery to deny, and which no art or eloquence can palliate! Had you displayed in your operations the sublimity of military talents, and been crowned with every trophy ambition sighs for, this one act would damn you to eternal infamy!

From the moment you consented to draw your sword against her liberties, America ought to have viewed you as a monster; yet the formed a favourable idea of your character, and gave you credit for virtues you never possessed even in contemplation. This erroneous opinion with respect to your lordship must have flowed from your situation, which prevented both your head and heart from having a fair trial. Sir William Howe, whilst you acted under his immediate command, put you almost above the reach of fortune. At the head of the British grenadiers and light infantry, opposed to raw and undisciplined troops, and of far inferior numbers, an officer of the lowest rate abilities could not fail of acquiring credit, and it is very uncommon for crimes to be imputed to the hero of a triumph. The smiles of prosperity cover a multitude of sins in private life, but a fortunate general is immaculate in the eyes of a misjudging world.

An unbounded ambition is the source of all your lordship's misfortunes. Flattered with the fond idea of outstripping your good friend Sir Henry Clinton in military fame, and becoming commander in chief, you used all your influence to obtain a separate command, and the southern states were fixed on as the theatre of your achievements. Like Phaeton, you imprudently engaged in an undertaking beyond your abilities, gave the rein to your enterprise, and left reason and humanity behind to lament your follies and cruelties, and like that rash adventurer, you have not only wrought your own

ruin, but have involved thousands in unmerited calamity.

The battle of Camden was the first memorable event that marked your lordship's operations, which though it afforded you the momentary exultations of a dear-bought victory, and gave you an opportunity of figuring in the gazettes at the expense of candour, proved disgraceful to you in its consequences. Instead of improving the advantages of this success, you suffered your army to relax their discipline in a state of inactivity whilst your enemy was recovering from the shock of the defeat. After dreaming away some months, you marched into North Carolina, and took possession of Charlotte; but finding the rude whigs of Mecklenburg very troublesome, and hearing a small body of continentals and militia were moving towards you, your lordship made a precipitate retreat to the strong holds of Winnsborough, and suffered a part of your baggage to fall into our hands, within sight of your army. In the mean time colonel Ferguson being unsupported by your lordship, fell a sacrifice to his partisan spirit, and several of your other detachments were defeated by the militia. The Tories, who, encouraged by your superior force and fortune, were arming in your cause gave over the design, and lay still at home. All these events flowed from your lordship's amazing inactivity. Although the American forces did not amount to half the number you could have brought into the field, I verily believe your lordship would have slept away the winter, in a southern climate, the season for active operations, had not general Morgan's detachment aroused you from your lethargy, and alarmed you for your outposts; but even then, you acted like a man stupified with opiates. When you might have subjected Morgan to the operations of your whole force, you opposed to him a detachment, not much superior in number to his command, and, contrary to the established maxims of good policy, left that doubtful which you might have made certain. Was it just to judge from events, the folly of this measure would receive additional proof from its unfortunate issue. Your darling Tarleton met with a complete defeat, and in return for your lordship's unwarranted partiality in his favour, threw you into a delirium by the tale of his misfortunes. In a paroxysm of grief and rage, you made a burnt offering of your baggage, and became rash, bold, and enterprising. You conceived the daring idea of recovering your captivated troops, and of tearing the laurel wreath from the brow of the illustrious Morgan; and had this triumph affected him as the success at Camden did your lordship, you would have most certainly effected it; but he was too great an officer to consider himself victorious, until he had secured the fruits of his victory. The historian, who delineates the character of the hero of the Cowpens, will be at a loss to determine, whether he deserves greater applause for his gallantry and address in obtaining the victory, or for his great exertion of abilities in securing and improving the advantages resulting from it.

Disappointed in this attempt, and general Greene's army and Morgan's detachment having formed a junction, a new object attracted your lordship's attention, and a new field was opened for the display of great talents. Every advantage an officer could wish, who sighed for a brilliant name, was on your lordship's side. Your army was greatly superior both in numbers and discipline to that of your enemy, and you was in the midst of your friends. It was your interest to bring on an immediate and decisive action, and consequently general Greene's to avoid it. Here then was a trial of skill; Greene's address prevailed, and gave him the palm; he retired over the Dan and Stanton rivers, in the face of your lordship's army, in good order and without loss, and by amazing exertions gained such an accession of force, as rendered it prudent and advisable for him to meet your lordship in the field. He knew, that a defeat would be certain ruin to you, and could only be a partial evil to him. Guilford was the scene of action; the contest was oblique and bloody; and although fortune gave your lordship the field, it terminated honourably for the American arms, and was attended with most of the good consequences of a victory. This is not the suggestion of fancy or prejudice; it is an assertion established by the most undeniable facts. A few days after your boasted success, we find your lordship making a precipitate retreat, leaving your wounded to our mercy, and your Tory friends to the justice of their country. Previous to your re-

treat, you issued a pompous proclamation, embossing your success, and inviting these infatuated men to fly to the royal standard for protection for their property and persons, and then basely deserted them. I defy your lordship to defend this conduct, either upon the principles of policy, justice, or humanity. To destroy the confidence the Tories had placed in the promises of government and her officers, was surely impolitic; to deny them that protection you promised them, unjust; and to delude them into a conduct which must subject them to punishment, the extreme of cruelty!

With a victorious army you retired to Wilmington, and took shelter under the guns of your shipping, leaving your posts in South Carolina and Georgia, which you had wasted much time and spilt much blood in establishing, open to the vigilance of general Greene, who instantly took advantage of your lordship's error, made a rapid march into these states, and in a few months, by the most consummate address and unwearied perseverance, reduced all your posts, except Charleston, Savannah, and Ninety-six, and made their garrisons prisoners of war. Ninety-six was on the point of surrendering, and although relieved by the unexpected arrival of troops from Europe, was soon after abandoned. I ask your lordship, what advantages you promised yourself, equal to such certain and important losses? Surely you were not so ignorant, as to suppose that your marching thro' Virginia, would compensate for your posts and garrisons sacrificed in Carolina and Georgia. Deluded by the splendour of the enterprise, you lost sight of every other consideration, and relied your justification on the event, which has been as brilliant, as it is unfortunate, such is the disposition of your countrymen, that they would not only have acquitted you of rashness and folly, but have decreed you a triumph! You have put all your trust in fortune, and she has jilted you in the moment you most needed her favours. Despairing of nothing yourself, you have taught your royal master and his ministry to hope for every thing. Whilst warned with the prospect of the possession of the southern states, and cherishing the fond hope of an entire subjection of America they will receive the sad recital of your misfortunes, and your lordship will be sacrificed to their disappointed ambition, and to appease the clamours of the people. How truly pitiable your lordship's situation! Deserted and abused by your own countrymen, for your want of success and military talents; despised and execrated by America, for your want of humanity, you must bid an eternal adieu to temporal felicity; the suffrages of the world will deny you a good name, and a guilty conscience rob you of inward peace and domestic tranquillity! Your lot, my lord, is really severe, but it is what you have richly merited! Your inhuman treatment to the wretched slaves who fled to you for freedom and protection, is more than sufficient to entitle you to the heaviest calamity\*. Cautious to the tender emotions of compassion, and fearful to gainst the miseries of your fellow-creatures, your

\* It must inspire every feeling bosom with horror and resentment, when they are told, that out of upwards of 2000 slaves, who joined lord Cornwallis's army, upwards of 1500 have perished from disease and famine. It is a fact, which can be proved by innumerable evidences, that provisions were only given to these men who were able to work, whilst the women, children, and men debilitated by sickness, were left to linger out a miserable existence, embittered by the rage of hunger. Many were turned out in such a situation, that they expired before they could reach our army. Lord Cornwallis's attempt to spread the small-pox among the inhabitants in the vicinity of York, has been reduced to a certainty, and must render him contemptible in the eyes of every civilized nation, it being a practice as inconsistent with the laws of nations and war, as repugnant to humanity. The fate of the brave and worthy colonel Scammell is mediately imputable to lord Cornwallis; this unfortunate officer was taken prisoner, whilst fixing the first picquets of the allied army. He surrendered to two British officers, and whilst he was under their protection, many minutes after his surrender, a dragoon rode up to him, put the muzzle of his pistol to his back, and gave him a wound of which he died; nor was this all their inhumanity towards him; having robbed him of his horse they obliged him to run near half a mile, exhausted with the loss of blood, and ready to faint under the anguish of his wound. The public may rely on this as a fact; the circumstances are precisely as related by the colonel himself. It needs no comment.



lordship can have no claim on the sympathy of mankind, or the smiles of heaven.

Wishing you an agreeable voyage to your native country, and as pleading a reception from your royal master, as the nature of your mission will admit, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your lordship's most obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, October 30, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning arrived here captain Pierce, aide de camp to general Greene, with the following dispatches for his Excellency the president of congress.

Head-Quarters, Martin's tavern, near Ferguson's Swamp, South-Carolina, September 11, 1781.

S I R,

IN my dispatch of the 25th of August, I informed your Excellency that we were on our march for Fryday's ferry, to form a junction with the state troops, and a body of militia collecting at that place, with an intention to make an attack upon the British army laying at colonel Thompson's, near M'Cord's ferry. On the 27th, on our arrival near Fryday's ferry, I got intelligence that the enemy were retiring.

We crossed the river at Howell's ferry, and took post at Motte's plantation. Here I got intelligence that the enemy had halted at the Eutaw Springs, about forty miles below us; and that they had a reinforcement, and were making preparations to establish a permanent post there. To prevent this, I was determined rather to hazard an action, notwithstanding our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. On the 5th we began our march, our baggage and stores having been ordered to Howell's ferry, under a proper guard. We moved by slow and easy marches, as well to disguise our real intention, as to give general Marion an opportunity to join us, who had been detached for the support of colonel Harding, a report of which I transmitted in my letter of the 5th, dated at Maybricks-creek. General Marion joined us on the evening of the 7th at Burdell's plantation, seven miles from the enemy's camp.

We made the following dispositions, and marched at 4 o'clock the next morning to attack the enemy. Our front line was composed of four small battalions of militia, two of North and two of South Carolinians; one of the South Carolinians was under the immediate command of general Marion, and was posted on the right, who also commanded the front line; the two North-Carolina battalions, under the command of colonel Malmady, were posted in the center, and the other South-Carolina battalion under the command of general Pickens, was posted on the left. Our second line consisted of three small brigades of continental troops, one from North Carolina, one from Virginia, and one from Maryland. The North-Carolinians were formed into three battalions under the command of lieutenant-colonel Ash, majors Armstrong and Blount, the whole commanded by general Sumner, and posted upon the right. The Virginians consisted of two battalions commanded by major Sneed and captain Edmonds, and the whole by lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and posted in the center. The Marylanders also consisted of two battalions, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Howard, and major Hardman, and the brigade by colonel Williams, deputy adjutant-general to the army, and were posted upon the left. Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion, covered our right flank, and lieutenant-colonel Henderon, with the state troops, commanded by lieutenant-colonels Hampton, Middleton, and Polk, our left. Lieutenant-colonel Washington, with his horse, and the Delaware troops under captain Kirkwood, formed a corps de reserve. Two three pounders under captain-lieutenant Gaines advanced with the front line, and two sixes under captain Brown with the second.

The legion and state troops formed our advance, and were to retire upon the flanks upon the enemy's forming. In this order we moved on to the attack, the legion and state troops fell in with a party of the enemy's horse and foot about four miles from their camp, who mistaking our people for a party of militia, charged them briskly, but were soon convinced of their mistake by the reception they met with; the infantry of the state troops kept up a heavy fire, and the legion in front under captain Rudolph charged them with fixed bayonets, they fell on all sides, leaving four or five dead on the ground, and several more wounded. As this was supposed to be the advance of the British army, our front was ordered to form and move on briskly in line, the legion and state troops to take their position upon the flanks. All the country is covered with timber from the place the action began to the Eutaw Springs. The firing began again between two and three miles from the British camp. The militia were ordered to keep advancing as they

fired. The enemy's advanced parties were soon driven in, and a most tremendous fire began on both sides from right to left, and the legion and state troops were closely engaged. General Marion, colonel Malmady, and general Pickens, conducted the troops with great gallantry and good conduct, and the militia fought with a degree of spirit and firmness that reflects the highest honour upon this class of soldiers; but the enemy's fire being greatly superior to ours, and continuing to advance, the militia began to give ground, the North-Carolina brigade, under general Sumner, was ordered up to their support. These were all new levies, and had been under discipline little more than a month, notwithstanding which they fought with a degree of obstinacy that would do honour to the best of veterans, and I could hardly tell which to admire most, the gallantry of the officers, or the bravery of the troops. They kept up a heavy and well directed fire, and the enemy returned it with equal spirit, for they really fought worthy of a better cause, and great execution was done on both sides. In this stage of the action the Virginians, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the Maryland troops, under colonel Williams, were led on to a brisk charge with trailed arms, through a heavy cannonade, and a shower of musquet balls. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and firmness of both officers and soldiers upon this occasion. They preserved their order, and pushed on with such unshaken resolution that they bore down all before them. The enemy were routed in all quarters. Lieutenant-colonel Lee had with address, gallantry, and good conduct, turned the enemy's left flank, and was charging them in rear at the same time the Virginia and Maryland troops were charging them in front. A most valuable officer, lieutenant-colonel Henderon, got wounded early in the action, and lieutenant-colonel Hampton, who commanded the state cavalry, and who fortunately succeeded lieutenant-colonel Henderon in command, charged a party of the enemy and took upwards of 100 prisoners. Lieutenant-colonel Washington brought up the corps de reserve upon the left, where the enemy seemed disposed to make further resistance, and charged them so briskly with the cavalry and captain Kirkwood's infantry, as gave them no time to rally or form. Lieutenant-colonels Polk and Middleton, who commanded the state infantry were no less conspicuous for their good conduct than their intrepidity, and the troops under their command gave a specimen of what may be expected from men naturally brave, when improved by proper discipline. Capt. lieut. Gaines, who commanded the three pounders, with the front line, did great execution, until his pieces were dismounted. We kept close at the enemy's heels after they broke, until we got into their camp, and a great number of prisoners were continually falling into our hands, and some hundreds of the fugitives ran off towards Charles-town; but a party threw themselves into a large three story brick house, which stands near the springs, others took post in a picquetted garden, while others were lodged in an impenetrable thicket, consisting of a craggy shrub called a black jack. Thus secured in front, and upon the right by the house, and a deep ravine upon the left by the picquetted garden, and in the impenetrable thubs, and the rear also being secured by the springs and deep hollow ways, the enemy renewed the action. Every exertion was made to dislodge them. Lieutenant-colonel Washington made most astonishing efforts to get through the thicket to charge the enemy in the rear, but found it impracticable, had his horse shot under him, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Four six pounders were ordered up before the house, two of our own and two of the enemy's, which they had abandoned, and they were pushed on so much under the command of the fire from the house, and the party in the thickets, as rendered it impracticable to bring them off again when the troops were ordered to retire. Never were pieces better served, most of the men and officers were either killed or wounded. Washington failing in his charge upon the left, and the legion baffled in an attempt upon the right, and finding our infantry galled by the fire of the enemy, and our ammunition mostly consumed, though both officers and men continued to exhibit uncommon acts of heroism, I thought proper to retire out of the fire of the house, and draw up the troops at a little distance in the woods, not thinking it advisable to push our advantages further, being persuaded the enemy could not hold the post many hours, and that our chance to attack them on the retreat was better than a second attempt to dislodge them, in which, if we succeeded, it must be attended with considerable loss.

We collected all our wounded except such as were under the command of the fire of the house, and retired to the ground from which we marched in the morning, there being no water nearer, and the troops ready to faint with the heat, and want of refreshment, the action having continued near

four hours. I left on the field of action a strong picquet, and early in the morning detached general Marion, and lieutenant-colonel Lee with the legion horse between Eutaw and Charles-town, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the relief of the enemy, and also to retard their march should they attempt to retire, and give time for the army to fall upon their rear, and put a finishing stroke to our successes. We left two pieces of our artillery in the hands of the enemy, and brought off one of theirs. On the evening of the 9th the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 70 of their wounded behind them, and not less than 1000 stand of arms that were picked up on the field, and found broke and concealed in the Eutaw springs. They stove between 20 and 30 puncheons of rum, and destroyed a great variety of other stores which they had not carriage to carry off. We pursued them the moment we got intelligence of their retreating, but they formed a junction with major M'Arthur at this place, general Marion, and lieutenant-colonel Lee not having a force sufficient to prevent it. But on our approach they retired to the neighbourhood of Charles-town. We have taken 500 prisoners, including the wounded the enemy left behind; and I think they cannot have suffered less than 600 more in killed and wounded. The fugitives that fled from the field of battle spread such an alarm that the enemy burnt their stores at Dorchester, and abandoned the post at Fair Lawn, and a great number of negroes and others were employed in falling trees across the road for some miles without the gates of Charles town. Nothing but the brick house, and the peculiar strength of the position at Eutaw saved the remains of the British army from being all made prisoners. We pursued them as far as this place, but not being able to overtake them we shall halt a day or two to refresh, and then take our old position on the high hills of Santee. I think myself principally indebted for the victory we obtained to the free use of the bayonet made by the Virginians and Marylanders, the infantry of the legion, and captain Kirkwood's light infantry, and though few armies ever exhibited equal bravery with ours in general, yet the conduct and intrepidity of these corps were peculiarly conspicuous. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell fell as he was leading his troops to the charge, and though he fell with distinguished marks of honour, yet his loss is much to be regretted. He was the great soldier and the firm patriot.

Our loss in officers is considerably more from their value than their number, for never did either men or officers offer their blood more willingly in the service of their country. I cannot help acknowledging my obligations to colonel Williams, for his great activity on this and many other occasions in forming the army, and for his uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland troops to the charge, which exceeded any thing I ever saw. I also feel myself greatly indebted to captains Pierce and Pendleton, major Hyrne and captain Shubrick, my aids de camp, for their activity and good conduct throughout the whole of the action.

This dispatch will be handed your excellency by captain Pierce, to whom I beg leave to refer you for further particulars. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

NATH. GREENE.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Return of the continental troops.

Killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 4 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 98 rank and file. Wounded, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 captains, 20 subalterns, 12 sergeants, 209 rank and file. Missing, 1 sergeant 32 rank and file. Total 408.

Return of state troops and militia.

Killed, 1 major, 4 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 14 rank and file. Wounded, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 91 rank and file. Missing, 8 rank and file. Total 146.

Total killed, wounded and missing, of continental and state troops, and militia, 554.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

Oct. 20. Yesterday arrived here the ship Nonfuch captain Wells, from Nantes, which she left the beginning of September, when the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of forty odd sail of the line, were at sea, and had perfect possession of the British channel; the fleet of which nation were in port, not being in a condition to oppose their enemies.

The Nonfuch, a few days ago, took and brought in with her the privateer General Arnold, belonging to New-York.

\* \* For more news, advertisements, &c. see the Supplement.



## SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter from the eastward, Oct. 18.

"The British fleet, in number 99, all got down to the Hook last night, and, I expect, will sail this day for Virginia. There are 25 line of battle ships, some fifties and some forties; with frigates of less force. There are a number of fire ships, three or four of which are frigate rigged, and under that disguise expect to be able to grapple as many French line of battle ships in time of action. Three line of battle ships are also prepared with carcasses fixed on barbed irons, which they expect to fire into the sails and rigging, and which, by means of the barbed irons, are to hang and set fire to the ships. There are from four to five thousand troops on board, and I am pretty well assured to be commanded by Sir Henry in person."

ANNAPOLIS, November 1.

Monday next is the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the meeting of the general assembly of this state.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were favoured with his Excellency General Washington's letter to the president of congress, the several letters which passed between him and Lord Cornwallis previous to the surrender of York and Gloucester, and the articles of capitulation; which being too long for publication this week, will be inserted in our next.

November 1, 1781.

WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A SINGLEMAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Swamp, Oct 30, 1781.

THIS is to acquaint my customers in general who have leather at my yard, that I cannot deliver their leather without being paid for it in specie; I am forced to pay in specie for oil and labour, and am in such situation that I cannot give credit.

BENJAMIN NORMAN.

P.S. Those who have effects in my hands accepted.

October 30, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for specie, or new bills of credit (commonly called red money) at their actual value at the time of payment.

A VERY valuable tract of land, lying in the forest of Prince-George's county, adjoining to the brick church, about five miles from Upper-Marlborough, the same distance from Queen-Anne, and ten miles from Bladensburg. This tract contains about four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one third at least of which is as rich and valuable meadow ground as any in the state of Maryland, being situated on that well known branch called Cottingham, the greatest part of which is already cleared and fit for the sibe. The quality of the up-land is also very fine, and inferior to none in that part of the country, lays level, well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of wood with care to support the plantation. Building timber is wanting, and the houses on the place but indifferent. There are two apple orchards very good, and many other fruit trees of different kinds. The plantation is at present well fenced and in good repair. Also the crop of 1781 made on the plantation this year, amounting to upwards of three hundred barrels, some oats, cider, and cider casks, &c. Credit will be given for the greatest part, or the whole of the purchase money if required, on giving bond on interest with security. The title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given by

JOSEPH S.M.

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

To be sold at public vendue, on the 8th day of November next, for ready money only, gold or silver, or the late emission commonly called red money.

THAT well known STORE and LOT belonging to the subscriber, on the dock in the city of Annapolis. A good title will be given the purchaser, by

L. JACQUES.

N.B. Any person on application to Mr. Dowson may see the premises and know the particulars.

Annapolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JESUITS BARK, to be sold on reasonable terms, by

JAMES MURRAY.

CASH given at the printing-office for empty

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Nicholls, near Chaptico, taken up as a stray, a white horse, supposed to be about 14 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus 2, bob tail, his mane cut off. The owner may have him again on proving property any paying charges.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the war: part of Mansell's United Friendship, 359 acres: part of Mansell's Purchase, 1400 acres: The Scheme, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor-Forest, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called Forest-land; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. Resurveyed, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Bush-creek, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixed, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.



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September 15, 1781.

**R**AN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called **DICK UNCLE**; he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a sensible artful fellow, very compliant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 30 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

5w **RICHARD GRASON.**

**T**O all whom it may concern, the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Samuel Amery, living in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a light gray (or white) gelding, 13 hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder S. A. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3X

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John Ashton, living on Patuxent, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, having a white star on his face, branded E, about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w 3

**T**HE following are a list of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 10 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 618 to 627 inclusive, for 1333 dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 666 dollars each, also a state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for £. 100 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them. 6w

6X **EDWARD LLOYD.**

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

**A**GREABLE to law will be sold at public vendue, at Fort-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if not sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander, of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

to **BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.**

**T**HE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corfica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphan courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly. 6w 8

**W**HOEVER is disposed to employ a tutor for a genteel private family, or for a compact neighbourhood, under liberal patronage, may hear of one at the printing-office in Annapolis.

3X

Anne-Arundel county, September 20, 1781.

**R**AN away from the subscriber the 8th instant, a negro lad named **JACOB**, of a yellow complexion, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on a country cotton shirt, and a wollen jacket and breeches much worn. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber, living near the head of South river in the Anne-Arundel county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive six dollars (specie) reward.

3X **WILLIAM HALL, 3d.**

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

**P**URSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgers, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one turnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Cain, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the fine dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at Capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners,  
**JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.**

**W**HEREAS sundry persons make a daily practice of sending carts to take wood from the subscribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and trespass thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking off said lands any wood whatsoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to suffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS,  
B. OGLE,  
W. THOMAS,  
JACOB LUSBY.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by John Cross, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, she appears to be old and crest fallen, has a small star on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock S. she came to the plantation about the middle of February last. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardisty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

3X **GABRIEL CHILDS.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 8, 1781.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

**I**T is now apparent, that our legislature cannot give any certain or permanent value to paper money. Every requisite, which human wisdom could invent, as proper or necessary to secure the credit of a paper currency, was devised and given to the last emission. The funds were ample, and private security was added to public faith. Every motive which could influence the patriot or the citizen, the love and welfare of our country, and regard to our private property and personal safety, combined to induce an universal exertion to support the credit and value of the new money. It was urged, that without maintaining a fixed value in our currency, we could not raise our quota of troops, or furnish our proportion of provisions and other necessities for the support of the war, and to defray the necessary expenses of government. All ranks of men appeared to have this impression, and every one, who conversed on the subject, expressed his opinion of the necessity of giving credit to the new money, and declared his readiness to receive it as gold and silver. No objection was, or could be made to the funds, the quantity, or the mode of redemption. As the common opinion among men must ever stamp the value on paper money, there was every reason to believe, that the late emission would have received a free circulation at nearly at, par with specie. The general voice seemed to be in its favour. Many individuals, and collective bodies of men, exerted themselves to maintain its credit. A considerable number of recruits (it is said 600) were enlisted for three years or during the war, and large supplies of provisions and other necessaries were obtained. The conduct of the inhabitants of Baltimore-town gave the first stab to its credit. At a town meeting, composed of almost all the principal merchants, traders and inhabitants, it was unanimously resolved, from a declared conviction of the propriety and necessity of the measure, to support the credit of the new emission, and to receive it in all future contracts at par with specie; and the resolution was published and spread over the state, that their public spirited conduct might be known and imitated. It is a fact, not controvertible, that, immediately after the breaking up the meeting, all those, who joined in the resolution, except some very few, refused, or evaded, the receipt of the new money. There never was a more evident and wilful breach of honour, than by the inhabitants of Baltimore; and the effects of their inconsistent and dishonourable behaviour has been, and will be, highly injurious to the state. We had examples have more influence than good, in a little time the contagion spread, and the circulation, unless in Baltimore-town, at the depreciation of 100 per cent. and in the counties at a less, though considerable depreciation, has entirely stopped. A very general suspicion, if not aversion, of paper money has taken place. Since the French troops, on their march through the state, left a trail of guineas and crowns, our whole people have been amazed at them, and no man talks of buying anything but for gold and silver, though there is enough within the state to discharge the tax of 10 shillings in the 100 pounds payable in February.

It seems to be universally agreed, that the present paper money cannot be supported at par with gold or silver. If this be admitted, it must be concluded, that no paper money can be made on better terms, and which can have a better credit. Indeed, from the limited circulation of bills of credit, the superior uses of gold or silver, it appears to be impossible to give any state, or indeed any continental currency, a value equal to specie. As all the money has ceased to circulate in Pennsylvania, this circumstance alone, from our connections made with Philadelphia, will prevent us, as long as it continues, from making any bills of credit equal to specie. Politicians assign various reasons for the depreciation of our paper money. Some ascribe it, and all our difficulties, to the late tender of others to the calling in the continental and emissions at 1 for 40, which they call a breach of public faith. At this day it is immaterial to enter into the cause, if no mode can be devised to support the late emission a stability and circulation equal to gold and silver. To emit or to pass a depreciated state will be unjust to the public individuals; and to lay taxes in a depreciating currency will be a deception on the government and on the people, and unjust to our citizens. The contin-

nuance of any depreciating money in circulation can only afford an opportunity to projectors and sharpers to take advantage of the ignorant and unsuspecting. It seems to me, that the first question to be determined is, whether this state can carry on the war, and maintain its internal civil government, without money, I mean gold or silver. Every sensible politician will agree, notwithstanding the late very important event, the capture of lord Cornwallis and his army, and the further expected success before the close of the campaign, that sound policy will dictate, each state during the ensuing winter to raise a respectable regular army, and to furnish ample means to pay, cloath and feed it; and that our finances must be recovered from their present deranged state, and the public creditors satisfied, by securing the principal and a regular annual payment of the interest in specie. The adoption of such decisive measures will either compel Great-Britain to acknowledge our independence, or enable us to prosecute the war. I conceive it impracticable to procure soldiers for three years, or the war (which is to be preferred) without a bounty in specie, and with it I am convinced, by the late success in the recruiting service, that our quota could be filled up before next spring. The draughting our militia ought to be avoided, and no case but the best grounded reasons of an invasion can justify the measure. The very heavy expence, and the short period of service (which cannot be extended, and which alone renders it tolerable) tho' improper, and other reasons, which every man will conceive to be expressed, must evince the impolicy of a draught, but in the case of inevitable and evident necessity. We must hereafter pay our troops in specie, and this becomes the more necessary, because the states eastward of this have undertaken to pay their troops in real money. It is also incumbent on this state to furnish congress with our quota of the monies necessary to discharge the interest on continental loans, and contingent expenses, which must be considerable, and can be paid only in specie. Cloathing for our troops, and our proportion of provisions, have been heretofore in great measure obtained by seizure on certificates. This mode must be discontinued in future, because unjust and partial. Our civil list, and the other necessary expenses of government will require large sums of specie. From these considerations it appears, that a considerable quantity of gold or silver will be necessary for the maintenance of the war and our civil establishment.

It cannot be doubted, but that our quota of provisions can be obtained, by permitting the people to pay their taxes with provisions. What sum of specie will be necessary to raise recruits, to pay and cloath our quota of the army, to discharge our proportion of the continental expenditure, for interest on loans, &c. &c. and to defray the expenses of our government, and the interest of our state debt, I cannot accurately ascertain, but the following estimate may afford a general view of the subject.

Bounty for 1000 recruits, at 22 10	22,500
Pay of our quota, suppose 2500 (officers included) for a year	100,000
Cloathing for 2500 privates, at £. 12 each	30,000
Proportion of continental expenditure	87,000
Expences of our government	20,000
Annual interest of our state debt	48,000

Total £. 304,500

If the property in the state is estimated at sixteen millions of pounds specie, about 38 shillings for every hundred pounds of property would raise the above sum. By loan, very little, if any, of the above sum can be procured, and it is very questionable, whether we can raise by taxes, in the next year, one third of the above sum in gold or silver. The specie within the state cannot be exactly ascertained, but it may be conjectured not to exceed 100,000 pounds, the sum supposed to be in circulation in this state before the war. The tax to procure provisions will be very considerable, not less than 10 shillings in the 100 pounds, and though payable in specific articles, must be considered as part of the public burthen. If there is not sufficient gold and silver in the state to produce one third of the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the war and our government, some expedient must be devised to procure articles of intrinsic value to make up the deficiency. I fear it will be very difficult to extract any considerable sum of gold and silver out of the pockets of the people. The farmers, besides furnishing the greater part of the beef and pork,

can only pay in grain; and the planter, raising less beef and pork, can only pay in tobacco; and some few wealthy farmers and planters will be able to find some specie. The merchants and shopkeepers can supply some hard money and some cloathing. Our taxes, therefore, must be laid in specie, with a liberty to discharge them in provisions, or in tobacco, wheat, or flour, at their real current prices. Integrity, discretion, and candour, must unite in fixing the prices; all private interest or local attachments must cease, or partiality and injustice will be done to our citizens, and the views of the public defeated. If too great a price is allowed for tobacco or wheat, and it should currently sell for less, every man would pay tobacco or wheat to the public, by which it would sustain a loss, and injustice would be done to the merchants, labourers, &c. If the late emission could be supported at a certain permanent value, an alternative might be given to pay it in taxes as specie, but as it has, and will probably still depreciate, no such liberty can be allowed. Tobacco and wheat have an intrinsic value, and will answer instead of gold and silver, if properly managed. I can discover no possible mode to give any fixed value to the late, or any paper money; and yet without it very great and inextricable difficulties will occur. Great numbers of our inhabitants will not be able to procure specie, tobacco, or grain. A considerable time must elapse before money can be collected by taxes, and in the mean time the obtaining supplies must cease, and our government remain suspended.

All paper money must be called out of circulation by legislative authority. Nothing can be more absurd and injurious to the public, and the honest part of the community, than to permit three different sorts of paper money, of different values, to remain in circulation at the same time. The continental state passes at 4 and 5 for one; our state (vulgarly called black money) passes at 3 and 4 for one; and the last emission at two for one. Various opinions are entertained as to the mode and terms of calling in the several emissions. Every advantage is taken of the public, and by a fatality attending every emission, and every attempt to give a credit, every one becomes interested to depreciate it. In a few days British property (the Nottingham iron-works) is to be sold to secure the redemption of the state money emitted June 1780, with specie. The law, from a desire to preserve the iron-works entire, for the public good, directed the sale of it in shares. It is universally believed, and has been so represented by one of the commissioners, that it would sell for 15,000 pounds specie more, if not sold in shares, but laid off in small farms and seats for mills, the latter as beneficial to the public, as to continue the iron-works. It is probable above 20,000 pounds will be lost to the public, if the sale is made in shares. It seems strange, that after a knowledge of such a loss to the state, the sale should be advertised, and it will be more strange if the legislature should not prevent it. I cannot give entire credit to reports, but it is said, that one company in Baltimore-town have purchased up 25,000 pounds of the state money. This species of traffic gives great disgust, and must draw censure on those concerned in it. The people at large, who are the dupes to such speculations, think it very burthen-some on them to pay taxes to make enormous fortunes to a few individuals. Our assembly can, and it is hoped they will, interfere, and prevent so great a loss to the public. If the purchasers are reimbursed the money they actually paid, no injustice will be done them.

The continental state will be brought in by taxes, as soon as by any other mode; and if the last emission is permitted to remain in circulation, many are of opinion, that it also should be received in taxes at a depreciation to be fixed by the assembly.

As we have a new assembly, I hope all former animosity will be forgotten; and that the only struggle will be, who shall render the best services to his country. Our affairs demand great exertions, and require wisdom and union.

S E N E X.

Head-quarters, Camp before York, Oct. 1, 1781.

S I R,

LAST evening I was honoured with your excellency's favour of the 21st ult. with its enclosure. The intelligence it contains respecting the British fleet is very agreeable, and will be immediately transmitted to the count de Grasse.

In my last, which bore date the 23d ult. I informed that our preparations for a near investment



of the enemy at York, were fast ripening to a point. I have now to acquaint your excellency that I marched from Williamsburg, with the whole army, on the 28th, and approached within about two miles of the enemy at York. At which distance a shew was made of some opposition on our left; but upon the count Rochambeau, who commands that part of the army, his moving a few pieces of field artillery under the directions of the baron de Viominil, and giving a few shots, the enemy retired. On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works on their left, no opposition except a few scattering shots from a small work, by Moor's mill, on Wormley creek, and a battery on the left of Pigeon-quarter. A small fire all day from our rifle-men and the enemy's jagers. Thirtieth, in the morning we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn to those near the body of the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which command in a very near advance, almost the whole remaining line of their defence. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using to bring up our heavy artillery and stores, and to open our batteries. This work, I hope, will be executed in a few days, when our fire will begin with great vigour.

The investment of the enemy is now fully completed, and drawn very near their lines, except on the river above the town, where their communication is still open. To prevent this, and to complete the new blockade, a request is gone to the count de Grasse, desiring him to push, if he thinks it practicable, one or more ships above the town. This, if effected, will answer many very valuable purposes.

The position of the count de Grasse is judiciously taken, the main fleet keeping their station in Lynnhaven bay, and detachments made to secure the rivers. The determination of the count is favourably disposed to comply with our wishes in every necessary co-operation.

I shall continue to keep congress advised of such occurrences as are worthy the communication. With the highest regard and esteem, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Head-quarters, before York, Oct. 12, 1781.

S I R,

MY last dispatch to your excellency was of the 6th. I then informed you that we should open trenches on that night; we did so and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the loss of only one officer of the French artillery wounded, and 16 privates killed and wounded, the greatest part of which were of the French line.

The 7th and 8th we were employed in completing the 1st parallel, and in erecting batteries somewhat advanced of it.

The 9th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French battery on the left, of four 12 pounders, 6 mortars and howitzers, opened, and at 5 o'clock the American battery on the right, of six 12 and 24 pounders, 2 mortars and 2 howitzers, opened also. We were informed that our shells did considerable execution in the town, and we could perceive that our shot, which were directed against the enemy's embrasures, injured them much.

The 10th two French batteries, one of ten 12 and 24 pounders, and 6 mortars and howitzers, the other of four 12 pounders, opened; as did two more American batteries, one of four 12 pounders, the other of two mortars. The fire now became to excessively heavy, that the enemy withdrew their cannon from their embrasures, placed them behind the marlins, and scarcely fired a shot during the whole day. In the evening the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, was set on fire by a hot ball from the French battery on the left, and entirely consumed. Her guns and stores had been taken out. By the report of a deserter, our shells, which were thrown with the utmost degree of precision, did much mischief in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning two of the enemy's transports were fired by hot shot and burnt. This has occasioned them to warp their shipping as far over to the Gloucester shore as possible.

We last night advanced our second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works with little or no annoyance from them. Only one man was killed and 3 or 4 wounded. I shall think it strange indeed if lord Cornwallis makes no vigorous exertions in the course of this night or very soon after.

I cannot but acknowledge the infinite obligations I am under to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis St. Simon, commanding the troops from the West-Indies, the other general officers, and indeed the officers of every denomination in the French army, for the assistance which they afforded me. The experience of many of those gentlemen in the business before us, is of the utmost advantage in the present operation. And I am sensible it must give your excellency and con-

gress the highest pleasure to know that the greatest harmony prevails between the two armies. They seem actuated by one spirit, that of supporting the honour of the allied arms, and pushing their approaches with the utmost vigour. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Head-quarters before York, Oct. 16, 1781.

S I R,

I HAD the honour to inform your excellency in my last, of the 12th inst. that we had the evening before opened our second parallel; the 13th and 14th we were employed in completing it. The engineers having deemed the two redoubts on the left of the enemy's line sufficiently injured by our shot and shells, to make them practicable, it was determined to carry them by assault, on the evening of the 14th; the following disposition was accordingly made. The work on the enemy's extreme left to be attacked by the American light infantry, under the command of the marquis de la Fayette; the other by a detachment of the French grenadiers and chasseurs, commanded by major general the baron de Viominil. I have the pleasure to inform your excellency that we succeeded in both. Nothing could exceed the firmness and bravery of the troops. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected the business with the bayonet only. The reports of his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis de la Fayette, and lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, copies of which I enclose, enter more particularly into a detail of the mode in which the attacks, on the part of the French and American columns were conducted. We made prisoners, in both redoubts, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 subalterns and 67 privates.

The works which we have carried are of vast importance to us. From them we shall enfilade the enemy's whole line; and I am in hopes we shall be able to command the communication from York to Gloucester. I think the batteries of the second parallel will be in sufficient forwardness to begin to play in the course of this day.

The enemy, last night, made a sortie for the first time. They entered one of the French and one of the American batteries on the second parallel which were unfinished. They had only time to thrust the points of their bayonets into four pieces of the French and two of the American artillery, and break them off, but the spikes were easily extracted. They were repulsed the moment the supporting troops came up, leaving behind them 7 or 8 dead and 6 prisoners. The French had 4 officers and 12 privates killed and wounded, and we had one sergeant mortally wounded.

I enclose your excellency a return of the killed and wounded, of both armies, up to the present time. It is much smaller than might have been expected. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

Copy of the report of his excellency the count de Rochambeau.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th inst. the French was mounted by the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts, commanded by the baron de Viominil; to which were added four companies of French auxiliary grenadiers. We had resolved to attack, as soon as dark, the two redoubts on the left of the enemy, that were detached from their other works. The marquis de la Fayette undertook that on our right with the American troops. The baron de Viominil that on our left with the French. Four hundred grenadiers, commanded by the count William Deux Ponts and Mons. de l'Estrade, lieutenant-colonel of Gatinois, opened the attack; they were supported by the regiment of Gatinois. The marquis de la Fayette and the baron Viominil made so vigorous and strong a disposition of their troops, that they carried the two redoubts sword in hand, and killed, wounded, and took the greater part of those who defended them. The number of prisoners amounts to 73, one major and 5 other officers included.

The troops, both American and French, have shewn the most distinguished courage. The count William Deux Ponts was slightly wounded by a cannon ball; he is not in the least danger. The chevalier de la Meth, adjutant quarter master-general, has been severely wounded in both knees by two different musket balls. Mons. de Sireuit, captain of the chasseurs of the regiment of Agenois and two other officers of the same regiment have been wounded. 'Tis the third time that Mons. de Sireuit, though very young, has been wounded, unluckily this time, the wound is very dangerous. We have had 100 men killed or wounded. The troops are full of the highest praises of the baron de Viominil, who likewise is exceedingly pleased with their courage and firmness.

I have ordered two days pay to be distributed to the four companies of grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts,

besides a more considerable reward to the ax-bearers and carpenters, who opened the way for the troops through the abattis and palisades.

Camp before York, Oct. 16, 1781.

My dear general,

YOUR excellency having personally seen our dispositions, I shall only give an account of what passed in the execution.

Colonel Gimat's battalion led the van, and was followed by that of colonel Hamilton, who commanded the whole advanced corps; at the same time a party of eighty men, under colonel Laurens, turned the redoubt. I beg leave to refer your excellency to the report I have received from colonel Hamilton, whose well known talents and gallantry, were on this occasion, most conspicuous and serviceable; our obligations to him, to colonel Gimat, to colonel Laurens, and to each and all the officers and men, are above expression: not one gun was fired, and the ardour of the troops did not give time to the sappers to derange the abattis; and owing to the conduct of the commanders and bravery of the men, the redoubt was stormed with uncommon rapidity.

Colonel Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, being detached to the aid of the advance, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity. The colonel was slightly wounded. The remainder of the column, under generals Mullenberg and Hazen, advanced with admirable firmness and discipline. Colonel Voté's battalion displayed to the left, a part of the division successively dressing by him, whilst a kind of second line was forming columns in the rear. It adds greatly to the character of the troops, that under the fire of the enemy, they displayed with perfect silence and order.

Give me leave, particularly, to mention major Barber, division inspector, who distinguished himself and received a wound by a cannon ball.

In making the arrangements for the support of the works we had reduced, I was happy to find general Wayne and the Pennsylvanians so situated as to have given us, in case of need, the most effectual support. I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, your excellency's most humble servant,

LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency general Washington.

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to render you an account of the corps under my command, in your attack of last night upon the redoubt on the left of the enemy's lines.

Agreeable to your orders we advanced in two columns with unloaded arms, the right composed of lieutenant-colonel Gimat's battalion and mine, commanded by major Fish. The left of a detachment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Laurens, destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. The column on the right was preceded by a van guard of twenty men, led by lieutenant Mansfield; and a detachment of sappers and miners, commanded by captain Gilliland for the purpose of removing obstructions.

The redoubt was commanded by major Campbell, with a detachment of British and German troops, and was completely in a state of defence.

The rapidity and immediate success of the assault, are the best comment on the behaviour of the troops.

Lieutenant-colonel Laurens distinguished himself by an exact and vigorous execution of his part of the plan, by entering the enemy's work, with his corps, among the foremost, and making prisoner the commanding officer of the redoubt. Lieutenant-colonel Gimat's battalion, which formed the van of the right attack, and which fell under immediate observation, encouraged by the decisive and animated example of their leader, advanced with an ardour and resolution superior to every obstacle. They were seconded by major Fish with his battalion under his command, who, when the front of the column reached the abattis, unlocking his corps to the left, as he had been directed, advanced with such celerity, as to arrive in time to participate in the assault.

Lieutenant Mansfield deserves particular commendation, for the coolness, firmness and punctuality, with which he conducted the van guard. Captain Olney, who commanded the first platoon of Gimat's battalion, is entitled to peculiar applause. He led his platoon into the work with exemplary intrepidity, and received two bayonet wounds. Captain Gilliland with the detachment of sappers and miners, acquitted themselves in a manner that did them great honour.

I do but justice to the several corps, when I take the pleasure to assure you, there was not an officer or soldier whose behaviour, if it could be particularized, would not have a claim to the warm approbation. As it would have been attended with delay and loss, to wait for the removal of the abattis and palisades, the ardour of the troops indulged in passing over them.

There was a happy coincidence of movement



The redoubt was in the moment enveloped and carried on every part. The enemy are entitled to the acknowledgment of an honourable defence. Permit me to have the satisfaction of expressing obligations to colonel Armand, captain Se-  
 6, 1781.  
 y seen our  
 at of what  
 n, and was  
 who com-  
 el Laurens,  
 r your ex-  
 om colonel  
 d gallantry,  
 us and se-  
 nel Gimat,  
 the officers  
 one gun was  
 did not give  
 battis; and  
 anders and  
 tormed with  
 as the first in  
 ed to the aid  
 nt they were  
 their orders  
 l was slightly  
 lumn, under  
 ced with ad-  
 elonel Voie's  
 of the division  
 ind of second  
 ear. It adds  
 s, that under  
 d with perfect

Our killed and wounded you will perceive by the enclosed return. I sensibly felt, at a critical pe-  
 od, the loss of the assistance of lieutenant-colonel  
 Gimat, who received a musket ball in his foot,  
 which obliged him to retire from the field. Cap-  
 tain Bets of Laurens's corps, captain Hunt and  
 lieutenant Mansfield, of Gimat's, were wounded  
 with the bayonet, in gallantly entering the work.  
 Captain-lieutenant Kirkpatrick, of the corps of  
 appers and miners, received a wound in the ditch.  
 Enclosed is a return of the prisoners. The killed  
 and wounded of the enemy did not exceed eight.  
 Incapable of imitating examples of barbarity, and  
 forgetting recent provocations, the soldiery spared  
 every man who ceased to resist. I have the honour  
 to be, with the warmest esteem and attachment, Sir,  
 your most obedient humble servant,

A. HAMILTON, lieutenant-colonel.

The marquis de la Fayette.

Camp before York-town, Oct. 15, 1781.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of the French  
 troops since the beginning of the siege of York.  
 From the 6th to the 7th of October. In making  
 the first parallel. Main attack, 1 wounded. At-  
 tack up the river at the left, 7 wounded. One of-  
 ficer of the artillery wounded.

From the 7th to the 8th. In making the batteries  
 upon the 1st parallel. Main attack, 6 wounded.

From the 8th to the 9th. Continuation of the  
 batteries. Main attack, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

From the 9th to the 10th. Continuation of the  
 batteries, 2 wounded. Attack up the river, 3  
 wounded.

From the 10th to the 11th. The batteries firing.  
 Main attack, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

From the 11th to the 12th. Opening the 2d pa-  
 rallel. Main attack, 4 wounded. Attack up the  
 river, 3 wounded.

From the 12th to the 13th. Commencing of the  
 batteries on the 2d parallel. 6 killed, 11 wounded.  
 Two officers wounded.

From the 13th to the 14th. Continuation of the  
 batteries. 1 killed, 28 wounded. Attack up the  
 river, 3 wounded.

From the 14th to the 15th. Attack of the two  
 redoubts of the enemy down the river, 41 killed,  
 17 wounded. Six officers wounded.

Total, 50 killed, 127 wounded. Nine officers  
 wounded, 2 of them since dead.

Return of the killed and wounded of the American  
 army, from the 28th of September, 1781, the  
 day of the investiture of York, to the storm of  
 the enemy's redoubts, on the night of the 14th  
 of October following, inclusive.

From the investiture of York to the opening of  
 the 1st parallel on the evening of the 6th of October  
 exclusive. Continentals, killed, 1 sergeant, 3 rank  
 and file; wounded, 1 colonel\*, 2 rank and file.  
 Militia, killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 6 rank  
 and file.

From the opening of the 1st parallel, to that of  
 the 2d on the evening of the 11th of October ex-  
 clusive. Continentals, killed, 1 rank and file;  
 wd. 3 rank and file. Milit. wd. 3 rank and file.

From the opening of the 2d parallel to the 14th  
 of October inclusive. Continentals, killed, 1 cap-  
 tain, 3 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain, 7 rank  
 and file. Militia, killed, 3 rank and file; wound-  
 ed, 7 rank and file.

At the storm on the evening of the 14th of Octo-  
 ber. Continentals, killed, 8 rank and file; wound-  
 ed, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 3  
 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, 1 ser-  
 geant, 28 rank and file.

Total. Continentals, killed, 1 captain, 1 ser-  
 geant, 16 rank and file; wounded, 1 colonel, 2  
 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 captain-  
 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 40 rank and  
 file. Militia, killed, 4 rank and file; wounded 16  
 rank and file.

Killed at the opening of the 2d parallel, captain  
 White, of colonel Voie's battalion of infantry.  
 Wounded at ditto, captain Gosselen, of general  
 Hazen's regiment.

Officers wounded at the storm, lieutenant-colonels  
 Barber and Gimat; major Barber, inspector to the  
 light infantry division; captains Olney and Hunt,  
 of colonel Gimat's battalion of infantry; captain-  
 lieutenant Kirkpatrick, corps of fappers and miners;  
 lieutenant Mansfield, of colonel Gimat's battalion  
 of infantry.

\* Colonel Scammel, since dead.

EDWARD HAND, A. G.

Head-quarters, near York, Oct. 19, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform congress, that  
 a reduction of the British army under the command  
 of lord Cornwallis is most happily effected. The  
 unremitting ardour which actuated every officer  
 and soldier in the combined army, on this occasion,  
 has principally led to this important event, at an  
 earlier period than my most sanguine hopes had in-  
 duced me to expect.

The singular spirit of emulation, which animated  
 the whole army, from the first commencement of  
 our operations, has filled my mind with the highest  
 pleasure and satisfaction, and had given me the  
 happiest presages of success.

On the 17th inst. a letter was received from lord  
 Cornwallis, proposing a meeting of commissioners,  
 to consult on terms for the surrender of the posts of  
 York and Gloucester. This letter (the first which  
 had passed between us) opened a correspondence:  
 a copy of which I do myself the honour to enclose:  
 that correspondence was followed by the definitive  
 capitulation, which was agreed to, and signed on  
 the 19th: copy of which is also herewith transmit-  
 ted, and which I hope will meet the approbation  
 of congress.

I should be wanting in the feelings of gratitude,  
 did I not mention on this occasion, with the warm-  
 est sense of acknowledgments, the very cheerful and  
 able assistance which I have received in the course  
 of our operations, from his excellency count de  
 Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in  
 their respective capacities. Nothing could equal  
 this zeal of our allies, but the emulating spirit of  
 the American officers, whose ardour would not  
 suffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue  
 which the nature of the service required from the  
 officers of engineers and artillery of both armies,  
 obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I  
 am under to the commanding and other officers of  
 those corps.

I wish it was in my power to express to congress,  
 how much I feel myself indebted to the count de  
 Grasse, and the officers of the fleet under his com-  
 mand, for the distinguished aid and support which  
 has been afforded by them, between whom and the  
 army the most happy concurrence of sentiments and  
 views have subsisted, and from whom every possible  
 co-operation has been experienced, which the most  
 harmonious intercourse could afford.

Returns of the prisoners, military stores, ordi-  
 nance, shipping, and other matters, I shall do my-  
 self the honour to transmit to congress as soon as  
 they can be collected by the heads of departments  
 to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the viscount de Noailles, on  
 the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen  
 who acted as commissioners for forming and settling  
 the terms of capitulation and surrender herewith  
 transmitted; to whom I am particularly obliged for  
 their readiness and attention exhibited on the occa-  
 sion.

Colonel Tilghman, one of my aids de camp, will  
 have the honour to deliver these dispatches to your  
 Excellency; he will be able to inform you of every  
 minute circumstance which is not particularly men-  
 tioned in my letter; his merits, which are too well  
 known to need any observations at this time, have  
 gained my particular attention, and I could wish  
 that they may be honoured by the notice of your  
 Excellency and Congress.

Your excellency and Congress will be pleased to  
 accept my congratulations on this happy event, and  
 believe me to be, with the highest respect and esteem,  
 Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble ser-  
 vant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the president of congress.

P. S. Though I am not possessed of the particu-  
 lar returns, yet I have reason to suppose that the  
 number of prisoners will be between five and six  
 thousand, exclusive of seamen and others.

(No. 1.)

SIR, York, Virginia, October 17, 1781.

I PROPOSE a cessation of hostilities for 24  
 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by  
 each side, to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle  
 terms for the surrender of the posts of York and  
 Gloucester. I have the honour to be, Sir, your  
 most obedient and most humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

To his Excellency general Washington,  
 commanding the combined forces of  
 France and America.

(No. 2.)

Camp before York, October 17, 1781.

My lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your lord-  
 ship's letter of this date. An ardent desire to spare  
 the farther effusion of blood, will readily incline me  
 to listen to such terms for the surrender of your  
 posts of York and Gloucester, as are admissible.  
 I wish, previous to the meeting of commissioners,  
 that your lordship's proposals, in writing, may be  
 sent to the American lines; for which purpose a  
 suspension of hostilities, during two hours from the  
 delivery of this letter, will be granted. I have the

honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obe-  
 dient, and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency lieutenant-general earl  
 Cornwallis, commanding his Britan-  
 nic majesty's forces in York and  
 Gloucester.

(No. 3.)

York, Virginia, October 17, 1781.

Half past 4, p. m.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your  
 excellency's letter, dated this day. The time li-  
 mited for sending my answer, will not admit of en-  
 tering into the detail of articles; but the basis of  
 my proposals will be, that the garrisons of York  
 and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war with the  
 customary honours; and for the convenience of the  
 individuals which I have the honour to command,  
 that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the  
 Germans to Germany, under engagement not to  
 serve against France, America, or their allies, un-  
 til released or regularly exchanged. That all arms  
 and public stores shall be delivered up to you, but  
 that the usual indulgence of side arms to officers,  
 and of retaining private property, shall be granted  
 to officers and soldiers; and that the interests of se-  
 veral individuals, in civil capacities, and connected  
 with us, shall be attended to. If your excellency  
 thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hos-  
 tilities will be necessary, to transmit your answer, I  
 shall have no objections to the hour that you pro-  
 pose. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most  
 obedient and most humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency gen. Washington, commander, &c.

(No. 4.)

Head quarters, before York, Oct. 18, 1781.

My lord,

TO avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I  
 shall at once, in answer to your lordship's letter of  
 yesterday, declare the general basis, upon which a  
 definitive treaty of capitulation must take place.  
 The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including  
 the seamen, as you propose, will be received pri-  
 soners of war. The condition annexed, of sending  
 the British and German troops to the parts of Eu-  
 rope, to which they respectively belong, is inadmis-  
 sible; instead of this they will be marched to such  
 parts of the country as can most conveniently pro-  
 vide for their subsistence; and the benevolent treat-  
 ment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by  
 the Americans, will be extended to them. The  
 same honours will be granted to the surrendering  
 army, as were granted to the garrison of Charles-  
 town. The shipping and boats in the two har-  
 bours, with all their guns, stores, tackling, furni-  
 ture and apparel, shall be delivered in their present  
 state to an officer of the navy, appointed to take  
 possession of them. The artillery, arms, accoutre-  
 ments, military chest, and public stores of every  
 denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to  
 the heads of the departments to which they respec-  
 tively belong. His officers will be indulged in re-  
 taining their side arms, and the officers and soldiers  
 may preserve their baggage and effects; with this  
 reserve, that property taken in the country will be  
 reclaimed. With regard to the individuals in civil  
 capacities, whose interests your lordship wishes may  
 be attended to, until they are more particularly de-  
 scribed, nothing definitive can be settled. I have  
 to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be  
 supplied with their own hospital stores, and be at-  
 tended by British surgeons, particularly charged  
 with the care of them. Your lordship will be pleased  
 to signify your determination either to accept or re-  
 ject the proposals now offered, in the course of two  
 hours from the delivery of this letter, that commis-  
 sioners may be appointed to digest the articles of  
 capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take  
 place. I have the honour to be, my lord, your  
 lordship's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, commanding, &c.

(No. 5.)

York, in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1781.

SIR,

I AGREE to open a treaty of capitulation up-  
 on the basis of the garrisons at York and Glouces-  
 ter, including seamen, being prisoners of war, with-  
 out annexing the condition of their being sent to  
 Europe; but I expect to receive a compensation in  
 arranging the articles of capitulation for the sur-  
 render of York-town in its present state of defence.  
 I shall in particular desire that the Bonetta sloop of  
 war may be left entirely at my disposal from the  
 hour the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid  
 de camp to carry my dispatches to Sir Henry Clin-  
 ton, and such soldiers as I may think proper to send  
 as passengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of  
 her own crew; and to be permitted to sail without  
 examination, when my dispatches are ready; en-  
 gaging on my part that the ship shall be brought  
 back and delivered to you, if she escapes the danger  
 of the sea; that the crew and soldiers sent as pas-  
 sengers shall be accounted for in future exchanges  
 as prisoners; that she shall carry off no officer with-  
 out your consent, nor public property of any kind.  
 And I shall likewise desire that the traders and in-



habitants may preserve their property, and that no person may be punished for having joined the British troops. If you choose to proceed to negotiation on these grounds, I shall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you, at any time and place that you think proper, to digest the articles of capitulation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,  
CORNWALLIS.  
His Excellency gen. Washington,  
commanding, &c.

**ARTICLES of capitulation, settled between his excellency general Washington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; his excellency the count de Rochambeau, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of France, great cross of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in America; and his excellency the count de Grasse, lieutenant-general of the naval armies of his Most Christian Majesty, commander of the order of St. Louis, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake—on the one part—and the right honourable earl Cornwallis, lieutenant-general of his Britannic majesty's forces, commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester; and Thomas Symonds, Esq; commanding his Britannic majesty's naval forces in York-river, in Virginia—on the other part.**

**Art. 1.** The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and seamen of his Britannic majesty's ships, as well as other mariners, to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France, the land troops to remain prisoners to the United States, the navy to the naval army of his Most Christian Majesty. (Granted).

**Art. 2.** The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every denomination shall be delivered unimpaired to the heads of departments appointed to receive them. (Granted).

**Art. 3.** At 12 o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers. The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the posts, at 2 o'clock precisely, with shouldered arms, colours cased and drums beating a British or German march. They are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are dispatched to the place of their destination. Two works on the Gloucester side will be delivered at 1 o'clock to detachments of French and American troops appointed to possess them. The garrison will march out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding, and the infantry in the manner prescribed for the garrison of York: they are likewise to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. (Granted).

**Art. 4.** Officers are to retain their side arms: both officers and soldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time subject to search or inspection. The baggage and papers of officers and soldiers taken during the siege to be likewise preserved for them. It is understood that any property obviously belonging to the inhabitants of these states, in the possession of the garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed. (Granted).

**Art. 5.** The soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania, and as much by regiments as possible, and supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America: a field officer from each nation, viz. British, Anspach and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, visit them frequently, and be witnesses of their treatment; and that these officers may receive and deliver clothing and other necessities for them, for which passports are to be granted when applied for. (Granted).

**Art. 6.** The general-staff and other officers, not employed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuse it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New-York, or any other American maritime ports at present in the possession of the British forces, at their own option, and proper vessels to be granted by the count de Grasse to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York, within ten days from this date, if possible, and they to reside in a district to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark; the officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article: passports to go by land to be granted to those, to whom vessels cannot be furnished. (Granted).

**Art. 7.** Officers to be allowed to keep soldiers as servants, according to the common practice of the army. Servants not soldiers are not to be con-

sidered as prisoners, and are to be allowed to attend their masters. (Granted).

**Art. 8.** The Bonetta sloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its present captain and crew, and left entirely at the disposal of lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid de camp to carry the dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as he may think proper to send to New-York, to be permitted to sail without examination when his dispatches are ready; his lordship engaging on his part, that the ship shall be delivered to the order of count de Grasse, if she escapes the dangers of the seas; that she shall not carry off any public stores. Any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return, and the soldiers passengers, to be accounted for on her delivery. (Granted).

**Art. 9.** The traders are to preserve their property, and to be allowed three months to dispose of or remove them, and those traders are not to be considered as prisoners of war.

**Answer.** The traders will be allowed to dispose of their effects, the allied army having the right of pre-emption. The traders to be considered as prisoners of war on parole.

**Art. 10.** Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at present at York and Gloucester, are not to be punished on account of having joined the British army.

**Answer.** This article cannot be assented to, being altogether of civil resort.

**Art. 11.** Proper hospitals to be furnished for the sick and wounded. They are to be attended by their surgeons on parole, and they are to be furnished with medicines and stores from the American hospitals.

**Answer.** The hospital stores now in York and Gloucester, shall be delivered for the use of the British sick and wounded. Passports will be granted for procuring them further supplies from New-York, as occasion may require; and proper hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the sick and wounded of the two garrisons.

**Art. 12.** Waggon to be furnished to carry the baggage of the officers attending the soldiers, and the surgeons when travelling on account of the sick, attending the hospitals, at the public expence.

**Answer.** They will be furnished if possible.

**Art. 13.** The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their stores, guns, tackling and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state, to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them, previously unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for security during the siege. (Granted).

**Art. 14.** No article of the capitulation to be infringed on pretext of reprisal, and if there be any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptance of the words. (Granted).

Done at York in Virginia, this 19th day of October, 1781. CORNWALLIS,  
(Copy) THOS. SYMONDS.

Published by order of congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

ANNAPOLIS, November 8.

James Shaw, Thomas F. Eccleston, John Smoot, and Levin Kirkman, Esquires, are elected delegates for Dorchester county.

Henry Dennis, William Morris, Joseph Dashiell, and Samuel Handy, Esquires, for Worcester county. And

William Whitely, Richard Mason, Hugh M. Bryde, and William Hopper, for Caroline county.

\*\*\*\*\*

STOP THE VILLAIN.  
FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

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

WAS taken by force, from a negro boy, the 11th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horse, saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket, and overall trousers, and was seen cross Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock T H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a fast labourfome gallop, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.  
10/15/ IGNATIUS FENWICK.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, on Wednesday the 4th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's-creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be sold at Baltimore-town, that elegant and well improved seat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Esq;

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingsbury iron-works, will begin the sale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, consisting of a few small and convenient farms, 12 valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utensils.

On Wednesday the 12th, will be sold at Harford town, Harford county, several valuable tracts of land, to wit:

A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer-creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in said county, containing about 200 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in said county, containing about 140 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be sold on one, two and three years credit, for specie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for specie, or the state emission in 1780, on 3 years credit. The purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

By order, PAUL J. BAXTER, clk.

WANTED a neat finished good FOWLING-PIECE, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the printer. 10/15/

THERE is as the plantation of Fielder Bowie, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, an unbroke iron gray filley, appears to be 3 years old, 13 and an half hands high, her off fore foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 10/15/

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Kuffell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgers, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Calm, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers; and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at Capt Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

10/15/ By order of the commissioners,  
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

CASH given at the printing-office for empty PHIALS. 3X



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 15, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

Extra of a letter from General Washington, dated Head-quarters near York, October 27, 1781.

"SIR,

DO myself the honour to enclose to your Excellency, copies of returns of prisoners, artillery, arms, ordnance, and other stores, surrendered by the enemy in their posts of York and Gloucester, on the 19th instant, which were not completed at the time of my last dispatches, but this moment handed to me: a draught of these posts, with the plan of attack and defence, is also transmitted; and twenty-four standards, taken at the same time, are ready to be laid before your Excellency.

My present dispatches being important, I have committed to the care of Colonel Humphry, one of my aids de camp, whom, for his attention, fidelity and good services, I beg leave to recommend to Congress and your Excellency."

General return of officers and privates surrendered prisoners of war, the 19th of October, 1781, to the allied army under the command of his Excellency General Washington, taken from the original muster roll.

General and staff, 1 lieutenant-general, 1 brigadier-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 chaplains, 1 town-major, 1 commissary prisoner, 1 assistant-quarter-master, 1 surgeon and field inspector, 3 surgeons, 10 mates, 2 purveyors, 4 stewards, 1 ward-master, 19 assistants, 5 carpenters, 5 deputy commissaries, 1 deputy commissary of forage, 5 assistant commissaries, 1 clerk, 3 issuers, 2 coopers, 1 labourer. Total 79.

Artillery, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 1 sergeant, 4 drums, 193 rank and file, 1 commissary of military stores, 9 conductors, 5 conductors of horse, 16 artificers. Total 242.

Guards, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 12 captains, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 3 mates, 25 sergeants, 12 drums, 467 rank and file. Total 517.

Light infantry, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 33 sergeants, 13 drums, 594 rank and file. Total 671.

17th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 9 sergeants, 13 drums, 205 rank and file. Total 245.

11th regiment, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 mate, 16 sergeants, 205 rank and file. Total 233.

13th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 12 sergeants, 9 mates, 25 sergeants, 12 drums, 467 rank and file. Total 517.

15th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 33 sergeants, 13 drums, 594 rank and file. Total 671.

17th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 9 sergeants, 13 drums, 205 rank and file. Total 245.

11th regiment, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 mate, 16 sergeants, 205 rank and file. Total 233.

13th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 12 sergeants, 9 mates, 25 sergeants, 12 drums, 467 rank and file. Total 517.

15th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 33 sergeants, 13 drums, 594 rank and file. Total 671.

17th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 9 sergeants, 13 drums, 205 rank and file. Total 245.

11th regiment, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 mate, 16 sergeants, 205 rank and file. Total 233.

13th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 12 sergeants, 9 mates, 25 sergeants, 12 drums, 467 rank and file. Total 517.

15th regiment, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 33 sergeants, 13 drums, 594 rank and file. Total 671.

North Carolina volunteers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 7 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 114 rank and file. Total 142.

Pioneers, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 33 rank and file. Total 44.

Engineers, 2 lieutenants.

Loyal foresters, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 rank and file. 3d New Jersey volunteers, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file. New York volunteers, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 rank and file. Virginia volunteers, 1 captain, 1 rank and file. King's American regiment, 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file. General Delancey's battalion, 2 ensigns, 1 rank and file. North-Carolina Ind. comp. 1 ensign, 1 rank and file. Total 23.

Taken on the 14th and 16th of October, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 76 rank and file. Total 84.

TOTAL.—1 lieutenant-general, 1 brigadier-general, 2 colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 97 captains, 180 lieutenants, 55 ensigns, 4 chaplains, 6 adjutants, 18 quarter-masters, 18 surgeons, 25 mates, 385 sergeants, 179 drums and trumpeters, 6039 rank and file, 1 town major, 1 commissary of prisoners, 1 assistant quarter-master.—Hospital department, 1 surgeon and field inspector, 3 surgeons, 10 mates, 2 purveyors, 4 stewards, 2 ward masters, 19 assistants, 2 carpenters.—Commissary department, 5 deputy commissaries, 1 deputy commissary of forage, 5 assistant commissaries, 2 clerks, 3 issuers, 2 coopers, 1 labourer.—1 commissary military stores, 9 conductors, 5 conductors of horse, 16 artificers, 1 waggon-master, 25 waggons, 5 provost marshals and assistants, 80 followers of the army.—Amounting in the whole to 7247.

N. B. By an estimate collected by the adjutant-general, the killed, during the siege, including officers, amount at least to 309, and the deserters 44.

(Signed) THOMAS BUKIE, Dep. Com. Pri.

MILITARY CHEST, two thousand one hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings sterling, dollars at 4s. 8d.

Return of ordnance and military stores taken at York and Gloucester in Virginia, by the surrender of the British army, on the 19th of October, 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE. Cannon.—Travelling carriages, 1 ammuzette, 12 three pounders, 1 four, 12 six, 1 nine, 4 12. Garrison carriages, 3 four, 3 nine.—Howitzers. Travelling carriages, 6 5½ inch, 3 8 inch; not mounted, 6 8 inch.—Mortars, mounted, 11 4 2-5 inch, 7 5½ inch, 1 16 inch; not mounted, 1 4 2 5 inch, 3 13 inch.—Total 75.

IRON ORDNANCE. Cannon.—Garrison or ship carriages, 2 one pounders, 3 three, 8 four, 30 six, 42 nine, 18 twelve, 27 eighteen. Travelling carriages, 1 eighteen, 1 twenty-four.—Caronades. Ships carriages, 4 seven, 27 eighteen.—Swivels 6. Total 169.

CARTRIDGES. Flannel filled. Cannon, 20 four pounders, 278 six, 18 nine, 40 twelve, 226 twenty-four. Mortars, 341 4 2-5 inch, 386 5½ do. 33 8 do. Howitzers, 87 5½ inch.—Paper filled. Cannon, 417 three pounders, 236 four, 336 six, 696 nine, 870 twelve, 900 eighteen, 28 twenty-four. Swivels, 185.—Flannel empty. Cannon, 193 six pounders, 260 nine, 10 twelve, 502 eighteen, 7 twenty-four. Howitzers, 93 5½ inch, 175 8 ditto.—Paper empty. Cannon, 425 four pounders, 702 six, 136 nine, 902 twelve, 53 eighteen, 250 twenty-four. Swivels, 2820.—Cylinders, 380 nine pounders.

SHOT. Round.—Loose, 50 three pounders, 250 four, 3965 six, 1671 nine, 1635 twelve, 2927 eighteen, 750 twenty-four. Fixed with flannel cartridges, 516 three pounders, 530 six. Strapped without cartridges, 676 three pounders, 520 six, 782 twelve, 226 twenty-four.—Cafe. Fixed with flannel cartridges, 287 three pounders, 83 six pounders. Without cartridges, 177 three pounders, 255 six, 54 nine, 817 twelve, 48 eighteen, 106 twenty-four, 315 4 2-5 inch, 50 5½ do. 97 8 do.—Bar, 17 three pounders, 33 four, 24 six, 100 nine, 130 twelve, 277 eighteen.

GRAPE. Round, 51 three pounders, 52 four, 220 six, 212 nine, 80 eighteen, 86 twenty-four. Boxes of loose grape 26, barrels ditto 1, rounds of langrel 24.—Wads. Cannon, 230 four pounders, 670 six, 734 nine, 635 eighteen.

SHELLS. Fixed, 213 4 2-5 inch. Unfixed, 77 5½ do. 150 8 do. 25 13 do.—Carcaffes, fixed, 6 8 inch. Hand-granades, fixed, 602. Fuzes, fixed, 514 5½ inch, 20 8 do.—Sponges, ladders, and wad-hooks, 8 one pounder, 35 three, 8 four, 69 6, 25

nine, 33 twelve, 23 eighteen, 2 twenty-four. Different sizes, without staves, 58.

FIRE-ARMS. Muskets, 5743 with bayonets, 915 without bayonets, 2136 damaged, carbines 31, fuzes 32, pistols 137, blunderbusses brass 11, ditto iron 9, bayonets 688, bayonet scabbards 1140, Bayonet belts, 1777, Cartridge boxes 6444, tin canisters 800, pouches for yagers 350, grenadiers match-pipes 86, musket cartridges 266274 fixed with ball, powder 83 barrels, 89 half ditto.

Sabres 1925, damaged 100. Total 2025.—Horsemen's swords 273. Halberds good 32, damaged 14. Total 46.—Pikes 210.

Regimental standards. German 18. British, 43d 2, 76th 2, 80th 2. 6. Total 24.—British union flags 4.—Camp colours, German 32, British 41. Total 73.

Drums good 62, damaged 19. Total 81. Drum slings 18, five cases 10, five slings 7, trumpet 1. Bugle horns 18, French horns 5.

Musket ball 29 boxes 100 lb. each, lead in pieces 130 lb. musket flints 34200, slow match 4245 lb. fire-balls 28, fire-rings 12, sulphur 50 lb. saltpetre 50 lb. flax 7 lb. spelter 2 lb. emory 4 lb. kitt 32 lb. meal powder 3 lb. junk 600 lb.

One coil 1 inch rope, two 2, three 2½, two 3, one 4, one 8.

Eight lanthorns, viz. 3 tin, 1 horn, and 4 dark.

Signal rockets 36, tubes of sizes 6705, tube ooxes 62, port fires 787, port fire stocks 28, lint stocks 16, lead aprons 90, steel spikes 80, powder horns 260, shell scrapers 8, kit brushes 5, hand bellows 2, sets for fuzes 7, kit ladles 6, fuse engines 2, cannon haversacks 30, powder bags 23, oil clothes 17, hair cloth 1, budge barrels 4, punches for cannon 12, large brass callipers 2, shot gauges 2 sets, elevating screws 2, priming wires 16.

Apparatus for hot shot 1, set brass scales and weights 3, copper tunnels 4, powder flasks 4, copper powder measures 29 sets.

21 reams musket cartridge paper, 11 hanks marine, catgut and twine, 21 hammers, 1 pincers, 33 tennant, hand, whip and crosscut saws, 4 mallets, 5 rasps, 3 paring and drawing knives, 1 coopers adz, 2 drifts, 15 axes, 14 pickaxes, 25 hatchets, 26 tomhaws, 12 spades, 63 crowbars, 143 handspikes, 2 shears for iron, 2 gins with falls and blocks complete, 6 brass sheaves for tackle blocks, 44 tackle falls and blocks, 4 cannon slings, 8 padlocks, 11 stock-locks, 2 casks of nails, 36 bars of steel, 7 sheets of iron, 921 brass hoops, 21 sets of drag ropes, 50 sets mens harness, 60 dressed calf-skins, 22 hides tanned leather, 2 boxes combustible for fire-ships, 2 kegs tallow, 9 ammunition waggons, 4 powder carts, 39 cart saddles, 205 collars, 234 hames, 215 bridles, 123 pair trace chains, 33 breech bands, 73 cruppers, 10 laboratory chests, 4 chests with tools for saddlers, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths.

(Signed) H. KNOX, commanding the artillery of the United States.

Return of waggons, horses, and stores, delivered by the quarter-master, and found in York and Gloucester.

40 waggons with horses and harness, 40 ditto without horses, broken, 260 horses, 339 saddles, 88 blind bridles, 15 collars, 30 breech bands, 18 back bands, 18 belly bands, 18 sides harness leather, 4 calf-skins, 2 doz. bridle bits, 3 sets of collar and harness makers tools, 3 pair smiths bellows, 4 anvils and tools for 3 blacksmiths, 4 sets of carpenters tools old and rusty, 57 French saddles, 40 French bridles, 105 lb. tent cord, 14 balls spun yarn, 3 pieces girt web, 1 hemp hackle, 1 cask tent pins and hatchets, 60 crosscut saws, and some carpenters and coopers adzes, 20 files, 20 chisels, 20 small hammers, 5 lb. lampblack, 100 waggon boxes, 100 lb. twine, 1 ton oakum, 3 tons hemp, 9 bolts fail duck, 29 casks nails assorted, 3 tons iron, a quantity ofails and rigging, 1 barrel turpentine, 2½ barrels tar, 4 grind-stones, 9 kegs pain, 3 jars oil, 2 boxes window glass, about 1000 sand-bags, 3 or 4 tons of coal, and a few plank.

500 bushels corn, 62 ditto meal, delivered to the commissary of forage.

23 boxes of candles, delivered to the commissary of issues.

400 sheets, 68 pillow cases, 300 bed-cases, 70 old blankets, 2 old rugs, delivered for the hospitals.

3 stoves, 182 narrow axes 4 iron pots.

100 knapsacks and haversacks.

150 soldiers coats, 100 pair breeches damaged, 70 pair trousers, 70 sailors jackets with sleeves, 64 groce buttons, 5 lb. thread, 15 pair of shoes, 1 marquee,

450 soldiers tents, 200 shovels, 5 axes and pickaxes.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING, Q. M. G.



*Return of clothing taken in the towns of York and Gloucester, the 19th day of October, 1781.*

127 coats, 156 woollen breeches, 16 pair of shoes, 116 hats, 70 blankets, 170 linen overalls, 153 Scotch bonnets, 208 leather stocks, 3 pair mills, 279 bed cases, 154 pillow cases, 436 sheets, 150 sailors jackets.

*Clothing received from captain Girlock, October 26, 1781, and acknowledged to be British clothing, subject to the articles of capitulation.*

283 coats, 241 breeches, 25 hats, 39 caps, 12 yards buff cloth, 20 yards red cloth, 71 and a half yards olivabrigs damaged, 24 packing sheets.

*Clothing received from captain Girlock, deputy quartermaster, October 26, 1781, who took in a cart of apparel in York River, and whose effects, in consequence of his violation of the right of flag, were adjudged to be forfeited, and were consequently seized for public use.*

77 uniforms for non-commissioned officers, 17 ditto drummers, 420 ditto privates, 12 ditto servants, 537 pieces linen, 29 ditto riband, 2991 ell blue cloth, 436 ditto white cloth, 763 ditto red flannel, 1860 ditto riband, 170 hats, 7 caps, 35 woollen breeches, 1100 pair hole, 1548 pair shoes, 68 shirts, 1030 black stocks, 55 pair leather gloves, 1713 dozen buttons, 49 lb. thread, 104 hides tanned leather, 3 chests, contents unknown, 2 bales foal leather, 1 barrel red flannel, 1 chest medicines.

(Signed) D. AMERMAN, assist. to the C. G.

*Return of provisions and stores in the posts of York and Gloucester.*

276 barrels of flour,	weight 73,280 lb.
520 bags bread,	59,600
96 barrels beef,	20,190
365 barrels pork,	75,750
361 firkins butter,	19,870
58 casks oatmeal,	11,900
597 barrels peas,	quantity 2,985 bushels.
13 casks liquors,	1,250 gallons.
16 bags of coffee,	2,500 lb.
20 bags cocoa,	3,000 lb.
50 bags salt,	50 bushels.
3 hogheads sugar,	5,000 lb.
5 casks vinegar,	380 gallons.
3 jars oil,	90 gallons.
29 barrels rice,	2,300 lb.
1 cask raisins.	

THOMAS JONES, D. C. Issues.

(Signed) JACOB WEED, A. C. Issues.

ADAM DOLMAGE, D. C. Brit. Arm.

*A list of the vessels taken or destroyed at York in Virginia.*

Vessels of war. The Charon 44 guns, Guadaloup 28, Powey 24, Bonetta 14, Vulcan fire-ship.

Transports. Mackrel, Success, Providence capt. Hunter, Providence capt. Berriman, Favourite, Harmony, Concord, Aldborough, Selina, Ocean, Elizabeth, Diana, Emerald, Fidelity, Lord Mulgrave, Robert, Racchore, Houston, Sally, Two Brothers, Present Succession, Shipwright, Hopington, Neptune, Lord Howe, Bellona, Andrews, General Reinsef, Tartar.

Vessels belonging to the army. Defiance, Formidable, Rambler, Spitfire, a considerable number of small sloops and schooners, and 12 or 15 gallees.

Private vessels. The Cochran, North-Britain, Sufanna, Arno, Ennedert and Mathews, two Dutch prizes.

A privateer of 20 guns, quite new.

Besides many other vessels sunk, and a very great number of shallops and schooners.

The naval prisoners, exclusive of those belonging to the private transports and other vessels, are 340.

*Published by order of Congress,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

On Wednesday morning the 24th ult. official accounts came to this city, of the surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army on the 19th preceding. At 11 o'clock, the vice-president of the state and the members of the council waited upon his excellency the president of congress, the members of that august body, and excellency the minister of France, who congratulated each other on this great, important and happy event. The standard of the state was hoisted, and at 12 o'clock, a salute was fired from the artillery in the state-house yard, as also from the shipping in the harbour with colours displayed. In the afternoon the honourable the congress, the minister of France, the council, the chief officers of the state, and a considerable number of great and respectable characters, both in the civil and military line, attended divine service, (which was performed by the rev. Mr. Duffield, one of the chaplains to congress) to express their gratitude, and return their thanks to the great disposer of all events, for the smiles of his providence, in granting such a glorious and signal success to the arms of the United States and their allies. At 6 o'clock the whole city was illuminated,

and people of all ranks seemed to contend who should distinguish themselves most, in demonstrating their joy on this important event. By reason of the unfavourable weather, the exhibition of the fireworks, which were new and excellent in their kind, were postponed till the succeeding evening.

Mr. Alexander Murray de Glova being desirous, upon the evening of the late illumination of this city, to participate with the inhabitants in their testimonies of joy on that memorable occasion, exhibited, at his lodging in Second Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, a beautiful spectacle, viz. On the right window were seen thirteen stars, representing the thirteen United States, each in which diverged a ray of virtue towards the name of his excellency general Washington, which encircled a quiver. The names of the thirteen virtues are: 1. Wisdom. 2. Justice. 3. Strength. 4. Temperance. 5. Faith. 6. Charity. 7. Hope. 8. Courage. 9. Religion. 10. Love. 11. Policy. 12. Friendship, and, 13. Constancy. Over this were three flowers de luce, which environed the count de Grasse's name, with the motto, HUZZA! diverging three rays of joy towards the said thirteen states.

On the left window was drawn, the picture of the illustrious American commander, with his lance in his hand, trampling under foot the crown of Britain, with this motto, BRITISH PRIDE. Over this were three flowers de luce, standing about the count de Rochambeau's name, with the motto, HUZZA! which also diverged three rays of joy towards the aforementioned illustrious hero. The whole was formed by different colours, in the nicest and most expressive manner, and attracted not only the notice, but the universal admiration of the numerous spectators.

The succeeding evening Mr. Peale had his house most beautifully illuminated. At the lower window was represented a large ship, under sail, with the word "CORNWALLIS" on her stern, and the flag of France erected over that of the British, emblematical, first, of the assistance of the fleet of our great ally; second, the taking a fine ship is justly compared to the glorious conquest of Cornwallis; and third, her fast sailing, to his rash and precipitate movements in some of the southern states.

At the middle window, in the second story, the portraits of our illustrious chief and the count Rochambeau, with rays of glory from them; over their heads, two laurel crowns, interlaced; and the whole encircled with palms and laurel branches, with this motto, "SHINE VALIANT CHIEFS."

And on the third story, in large letters, the words, "FOR OUR ALLIES, HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!" The whole in transparent painting.

*Extract of a letter from Newcastle.*

"When the news arrived here of the surrender of lord Cornwallis, the citizens to manifest their joy, erected a flag pole near the state house, on which were hoisted the American continental colours a little above those of the British. After thirteen platoons of musquetry were discharged, all the respectable citizens repaired to an entertainment provided for them, where thirteen patriotic toasts were drank: in the evening the town was illuminated, and every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. One circumstance was remarkable; while the two flags were flying a westerly storm arose, and blew down that of the British while the other held its station. A happy presage of its permanent stability.

The Bonetta sloop of war, with lord Cornwallis's dispatches, was spoke with the 26th ult. on her way from York-town, in Virginia, to New-York, by the privateer ship Rising Sun, captain Casson, which arrived here yesterday from a cruise.

Nov. 3. We hear that the Bonetta sloop of war arrived at New-York last Wednesday, with the dispatches of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis.

At a meeting of the commissaries general of prisoners of the United States of America and Britain, on the 27th ult. all the American officers of the line, and soldiers to the northward of the Delaware, were exchanged, as well those on parole as in New-York and on Long-Island.

Nov. 7. On Saturday last was brought to this city, and laid at Congress's feet, amid the acclamation of thousands, the colours of the British southern army, late commanded by lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, in the following order, by the gentlemen who compose the corps of militia horse, who went to the common for that purpose: 1. Music. 2. An advanced party of light dragoons. 3. The colours of the United States of America and the French nation, displayed. 4. Twenty-four British and German standards, also displayed. 5. Another party of horse closed the ever memorable procession.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

On Monday last, pursuant to the articles of confederation, a sufficient number of delegates for the States having met, the United States in Congress

assembled proceeded to the choice of a president for the ensuing year, and the ballots being taken, the honourable JOHN HANSON was elected.

ANNAPOLIS, November 15.

AFTER-ORDERS, October 20.

THE general congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday. The generous proofs which his Most Christian Majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America, must force conviction on the minds of the most deceived among the enemy, relatively to the decisive good consequences of the alliance, and inspire every citizen of these states with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in these seas, commanded by an admiral, whose fortune and talents ensure great events; an army of the most admirable composition both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States; and their co-operation has secured us the present signal success. The general, upon this occasion, entreats his Excellency Count Rochambeau to accept his most grateful acknowledgments, for his councils and assistance at all times. He presents his warmest thanks to the generals, Baron de Viominil, Chevalier Chastellux, Marquis de St. Simond, and Count Viominil, and to brigadier-general de Choisy (who had a separate command) for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause.

He requests that Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present in his name, to the regiments of Agenois and Deux-ponts, the two pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony of their gallantry in storming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inst. when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue.

The general's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend the whole army; but he thinks himself bound, however, by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligation to major-generals Lincoln, de la Fayette, and Steuben, for their dispositions in the trenches; to general du Portail and colonel Corney, for the vigour and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of the attacks; and to general Knox, and colonel d'Aberville, for their great care and attention and fatigue in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited management of them in the parallels.

He requests the gentlemen above-mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers under their respective commands. Ingratitude which the general hopes never to be guilty of would be conspicuous in him, was he to omit thanking, in the warmest terms, his Excellency governor Nelson, for the aid he has derived from him, and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation, and courage, much applause is due; the greatness of the acquisition will be an ample compensation for the hardships and hazard which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness. In order to diffuse the general joy through every breast, the general orders, that those men belonging to the army who may now be in confinement, shall be pardoned, released, and join their respective corps.

Divine service is to be performed to-morrow to the several brigades or divisions.

The commander in chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart, which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us.

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781. To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the tenth of December next, at public sale,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, and plantation utensils, a single chair or trolley, a tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, leventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as may best suit the purchasers; but the chair, and a few other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, or half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value. G. D. Lister.

JOANNA HAMILTON.

Annapolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JESUITS BARK to be sold on reasonable terms, by JAMES MURRAY.

3X



## SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861.

## MOROCCO, Jan 2.

OUR foreign, desirous of notifying to the Prussian cabinet, through the ministry of his vicer, the Bacha de Duguela Mahomet Ben Hamet, his disposition to protect the Prussian flag, had sent a number of passports in the Arabic language to the consul Aulibert Caille, resident at Salles, for the use of the Prussian merchant ships, with a letter, intimating, that he has given orders to all the commanders of his ships of war to pay proper respects to and treat in an amicable manner the Prussian flag, in consequence of which all the subjects of the king of Prussia may freely, and without the least obstruction, trade in all the ports and cities of Morocco; but, on his part, our sovereign expects the same treatment from his Prussian majesty, who hath accepted of these propositions.

FRONTIER OF TURKEY, Jan 30. It is undoubtedly true, that great differences have arisen between the Porte and Russia; the reason of which is, that the Russians, under pretence of carrying on trade, are endeavouring to establish themselves still more and more in the Crimea; and that the latter seems to act in concert with them. The grand vizir is very uneasy at the proceedings of the inhabitants of the Crimea; he hath also deposed the governors of some provinces whom he suspected of carrying on a private correspondence with those two nations. It was in order to prevent a revolt, that the captain-pacha detached from his fleet several ships to the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and Egypt, and he will go in person to those places where his presence may be most necessary.

CAIRO, Jan 11. Among the foreign ships lately arrived in this port, was a Dame, from Mahon, by the captain of which we learn, that the English ship the Tartar had arrived at Gibraltar with some provisions, which she had shipped at Leghorn for that garrison. The captain added, that the commander of the camp at St. Roche had sent notice to general Elliot, who commands the above fortress, that if he should take it by assault, and find provisions in it for less than five months, he would put the whole garrison to the sword. The Spanish lines advance, and are now so close that they can hear the English talk; however, a bomb thrown lately from the garrison into the camp of St. Roche did a great deal of damage.

PETERSBURG, Jan 3. The ratification of the accession of his Prussian majesty to the armed neutrality was exchanged the 25th of last month; and on this occasion the usual presents have been delivered to the plenipotentiaries who signed the said accession. On the 6th inst. a courier will be dispatched to Berlin with magnificent presents for the two ministers of state, the count de Finkenstein and de Hortsberg; and also for the three principal secretaries of the king's cabinet; and the minister of his Prussian majesty will avail himself of the departure of this courier, and send the ratification to his court.

## By the UNITED STATES, in congress assembled, PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty, against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were reasonable and important, and the means were seemingly inadequate or fortuitous; in preserving and even improving the union of the several states, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest dependence; in increasing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty; in granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the

most discouraging appearance; in raising up for us a powerful and generous ally, in one of the first of the European powers; in confounding the councils of our enemies; and suffering them to pursue such measures, as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own designs and expectations; above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these states, when in their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of these states to retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend in a particular manner to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion. In which the confederation of the United States has been completed; in which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern states, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had overrun, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea; in which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies; while in all the conjoint operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the allied army; in which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people; and in which, after the success of our allies by sea, a general of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our commander in chief.

It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart the thirteenth day of December next, to be religiously observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen; and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our counsellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea. Done in congress this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, president.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

A PERSON, well recommended, capable of teaching the Latin and English languages, will meet with encouragement by applying to

JOHN PERRY,

FRANCIS WHEATLY,

Charles county.

THERE is at the plantation of Gerard B. Caslin, Esq; in Charles county, taken up as a stray, by Josiah Boswell, overster to said Caslin, a dark brown mare with a small blaze in her face, reddish about the nose, dimly branded on the near buttock apparently thus, N C, about 23 hands 2 inches high, is a little rubbed with the saddle, and appears to be 3 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TO all whom it may concern, the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.



Alexandria, November 12, 1781.  
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Piscataway in Maryland,

**TWENTY-FIVE** likely young country born **NEGROES**, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that those negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the state; amongst whom are several likely young breeding women, well acquainted with cooking and all kind of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser; if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sowed 125 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is a very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine stills and a large iron boiler, which I will rent or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

**WILLIAM LYLES, jun.**

Calvert county, November 2, 1781.

**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named **GEORGE**, who says he belongs to Charles Gutridge, of Charles county; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges to

**THOMAS GRAY, Sheriff.**

#### STOP THE VILLAIN. FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

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

**WAS** taken by force, from a negro boy, the 21th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horse, saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish-coloured jacket, and overall trousers, and was seen cross Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock **T H**, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a fast labourfome gallop, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.

**IGNATIUS FENWICK.**

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

**CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.**

**THERE** is at the plantation of Thomas Nicholls, near Chaptico, taken up as a stray, a white horse, supposed to be about 14 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus **2**, bob tail, his mane cut off. The owner may have him again on proving property any paying charges.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

**GABRIEL CHILDS.**

**THE** inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's-town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Cerrica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphan courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

**TO** be sold at vendue, on Wednesday the 5th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be sold at Baltimore town, that elegant and well improved seat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Esq.

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingsbury iron-works, will begin the sale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, consisting of a few small and convenient farms, 31 valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utensils.

On Wednesday the 12th, will be sold at Harford town, Harford county, several valuable tracts of land, to wit:

A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer-creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in said county, containing about 200 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in said county, containing about 140 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be sold on one, two and three years credit, for specie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for specie, or the state emission an 1780, on 5 years credit. The purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

By order, **J. BAXTER, clk.**

July 31, 1781.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

September 16, 1781.

**RAN** away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called **DICK UNCLE**; he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a sensible artful fellow, very complaisant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 10 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

**RICHARD GRASON.**

**WANTED** a neat finished good **FOWLING-PIECE**, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

**A FEW** copies of the **LAWS of MARYLAND**, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A late event may create various conjectures, and afford an opportunity for the ignorant and uninformed to doubt, or for the depraved or disaffected to cavil; I think it may not be improper to lay a state of the fact, and the conduct of the general assembly, before the public. The constitution and form of government directs, "that a governor be elected annually on the second Monday of November; and that the council to the governor be also elected annually on the second Tuesday of the same month, by the joint ballot of the senate and house of delegates." A sufficient number of members did not attend on last Monday or Tuesday week, to compose either branch of the legislature, and consequently an election of the governor or council was not made on those days. As soon as the number of members required by the constitution to compose a senate and house of delegates appeared, they proceeded to an election of a governor and council, by joint ballot. A question arose, whether the senate and house of delegates, by joint ballot, could elect a governor and council on a day different from the day appointed by the form of government. I conceive, that the election was properly made, and agreeable to the constitution, and that it was the indispensable duty of the assembly to make it.

The question depends on the principles of government, and our constitution, established by the convention in 1776. Our bill of rights declares, "that all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole." Before the revolution, the inhabitants of this state lived under a mode of government, in the knowledge and memory of every man. The king of Great-Britain, by making the original compact, subverting the constitution, and violating the fundamental laws of the empire of Great-Britain, and by declaring the people of this and the other states out of his protection, compelled them to renounce their allegiance, and assume government under the authority of the people.

The framers of our present form of government did not consider, that the constitution, or compact, under which they and their constituents had lived, was dissolved or annihilated, by the wicked and tyrannical conduct of the king of Great Britain, and his parliament; but as he had renounced, or subverted the government, by his open, wanton, and repeated violations of his part of the original constitution or compact, recognised, and confirmed at the revolution in 1688, and secured by his coronation oath; and as the British parliament had assumed a right to make laws to bind them in all things; and as force was employed to compel submission; they considered themselves justified, and required, for the preservation of the liberty, safety, and happiness of the people, to renounce any connection with, or obedience to, either the British king or parliament. Such parts therefore of the constitution, as established a government by a king and parliament, was annihilated; but other parts, which gave a right to a free government, and laws made by the consent of the people, and secured the right of personal liberty and property, remained. The essentials of the compact were preserved, the form only was abolished. The idea was inadmissible, that the ancient constitution, or compact of the society was dissolved, and that all government, and municipal laws ceased, and that the people returned to a state of nature. The consequences were obvious and destructive of the object intended, the preservation of liberty and property. The common law of England, and the statutes of England and Great-Britain, applicable to our local circumstances, or introduced into our system of jurisprudence, and the acts of assembly in force before the revolution, were considered as the inherent right of our people, and all property acquired, agreeable to the former laws, was secured to the proprietors. Our constitution can only be considered as a compact, or agreement, by which the people collectively determined, and established the form of government, limited the supreme authority, and regulated the manner by which they would be governed. The government is divided into three separate and distinct parts, legislative, executive, and judicial. The supreme power is vested in the legislature, composed of two branches, the senate and house of delegates. The executive power is to be elected by

by the executive. They all derive their existence from the compact, and are consequently the creatures of it, and, being created by the constitution, they are inferior to it, and any act of the legislative, executive, or judicial, subversive of, or contrary to, the form of government, is, *ipso facto*, void; and a million of precedents of acts by the legislature (though called laws, and clothed with the usual forms) repugnant to the constitution, can avail nothing, or affect it in the least degree.

Our form of government cannot be altered, changed, or abolished, but must for ever remain unimpaired and inviolate, unless altered, changed, or abolished, by the same power, by which it was created, to wit, the power and consent of the people. The constitution has pointed out the mode, by which such authority and consent is to be obtained. The political existence of our government is perpetual, unless determined by the will of the majority of the people. No external force, or internal divisions or commotions, no negligence, or artifice, can impair, dissolve, or destroy it. The tenure, by which every citizen holds his share in the benefits and advantages derived from, or secured by the constitution, is the voice of a majority; and they, and they alone can, in any the least degree, change or annihilate any part of it. No greater solcism in government can be maintained, than that any act of commission, or omission, can dissolve or affect the constitution or compact made by the people. If such an opinion could be supported, this consequence must necessarily follow, that though our constitution was formed to secure personal liberty, and civil and religious rights, and the right of acquiring and holding property, the wickedness, folly, or negligence, of a very small part of the community, could destroy the compact made by the whole, introduce the wildest anarchy, annihilate all laws, and force us into a state of nature. The absurdity of such a doctrine is so self-evident, that the man, who is not convinced by barely stating the consequences of it, is not worthy of more trouble.

The limited wisdom of man cannot frame a government, or laws, which can provide for the many unforeseen events, which may afterwards occur. Omiscience alone can penetrate into futurity, and guard against all possible inconveniences. The essence or substance of our constitution, ought to be sacredly observed. It was introduced and framed to maintain the people in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of free citizens, and, for that purpose, to secure a government by laws made by the consent of the people. These principles being kept in view, the question will admit of easy discussion.

The constitution directs, "that the governor, and the council, be elected, by the general assembly; and appoints a particular day for the choice." The substance is, that the legislature be invested with the power to create the executive; the time is only directory, and not substantive, but form. From accident (as in the present case, the unexpected and extreme severity of the weather) a sufficient number of persons, to compose the legislature, did not meet, and elect on the days mentioned in the form of government. If the choice cannot be made on any other day, one of three consequences must follow; the whole government must be dissolved; or we must remain, for a year, without an executive composed of a governor and council, constitutionally elected; or the assembly must invest some other persons with the executive power, until the days of the next annual election, or for a shorter period. The two first are inadmissible, for the reasons before urged; and the third is contrary to the substance of the constitution, and therefore the appointment would be void. The executive powers of government can only be exercised by a governor and council, constitutionally elected, and their powers, or the duration of them, cannot be abridged. Many cases may be suggested, which would prevent a choice on the days appointed. In times of war, the enemy may acquire possession of the state, and it might be impossible for the legislature to assemble, (as lately in Georgia and South Carolina) or so many of the members of the assembly may be captured, as not to leave a sufficient number to compose a legislature; these events are not improbable, because the constitution has not made provision, and declared what shall be done, in such cases, is it reasonable that the whole government should be dissolved? It may happen, that a majority of one, or both branches of the assembly, may remove out of the state, decline to act, or die; either, or

all of these events might reduce the number, and render an election impossible.

The constitution directs "an annual election of delegates, in each county, on the first Monday of October." If ten of the eighteen counties should refuse, or be prevented by the enemy from electing representatives; or if forty of the persons chosen should remove out of the state, decline to act, or die; must the government be dissolved? The constitution directs, "that annually on the first Monday in September, in every fifth year, electors of the senate be chosen." If the election be prevented by the enemy; or if fifteen of the electors remove, decline, or die, must our constitution lose its existence? By the constitution, "not less than a majority of the senate can constitute an house, and in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, such majority (being eight) may fill up the vacancy." If eight senators should remove out of the state, decline to act, or die, must our government be dissolved? The constitution directs, that the legislature meet annually on the first Monday of November. If prevented by the enemy (as lately in Georgia and Carolina) or by any other cause, must our government suffer a political death? The constitution directs, "that sheriffs be elected, on the first Monday in October, in every third year;" and "that all civil officers of the appointment of the governor and council (who do not hold commissions during good behaviour) be appointed, annually, in the third week of November;" if the election, or appointment, be not made, from any cause, must it follow that the constitution is dissolved? The constitution directs, "that on the refusal, death, resignation, &c. &c. of any member of the senate, or council, that the senate or council, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, fill up such vacancy, by ballot, &c." If a vacancy should happen in the recess, or adjournment, and the senate, or council, should neglect to elect at their next meeting after such vacancy, cannot an election be made at any other time? No provision is made by the form of government, in case the governor, or the council, or the members of the legislature, should be incapacitated by some natural and involuntary defect, as sickness, lunacy, or the like, from exercising the office, or trust reposed in them, or in case the legislature, when met to elect a governor or council, should be prevented by the secession of so many of the members, as not to leave the number required by the constitution, to compose each branch of the legislature. It has frequently happened, that one member of either branch, by departing, would break up the assembly. Many other cases may happen in a succession of ages, and is it not evident, that a power does, and must exist, in and by the constitution, or compact, to provide in all the cases supposed, and similar exigences? The

\* By the constitution of Great-Britain, writs of election could only issue in the name of the king, and under the great seal. King James II, having attempted to destroy the civil and religious rights of the nation, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, fled to France, having destroyed the writs of election, and thrown away or destroyed the great seal. In this emergency, by the advice of the house of lords, and the members of the parliaments in the reign of Charles II. and the aldermen and deputies of the common-council of London, the prince of Orange wrote letters to the counties, cities, &c. to elect representatives to meet in convention. If any of the cases supposed should ever happen, similar measures should be adopted.

† The constitution directed an election of delegates for the city of Annapolis on the 12th of December, 1776. The citizens, from an opinion that the constitution had deprived them of certain privileges, refused to make any choice, and so universal was their discontent, that neither candidates or voters appeared. The house of delegates issued a warrant for an election, and a choice was made.

‡ The constitution makes no provision, in case an election for sheriffs be unfairly or untuly made, and no power is created by the constitution, to determine the validity of such elections. An act passed in the first session held under the constitution, by which the governor and council were empowered to judge of, and determine the validity of all elections for sheriffs, and if not made fairly and freely, and agreeable to the constitution, to issue new writs of election.

§ It is said that the senate, in several instances, omitted to elect, at the next session after the vacancy happened, and that at a subsequent session they filled up the vacancy.



contract was entered into to settle the constitution, to create the great essentials of government, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, and to place them in distinct and separate hands, and to render the security for liberty and property, permanent and stable, and not to exclude provisions, at all times, and upon all occasions, for extraordinary cases, exigencies and necessities, which might happen, not infringing, but executing the fundamentals of the compact. The great maxim of every government ought never to be forgot, SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX. If it were otherwise, and a different doctrine should be admitted, we should be continually exposed to difficulties, dissensions, and war. If the government is to be dissolved, because an executive officer is not elected on the day appointed, (and in many cases it might be impossible) we shall be in a most miserable situation, and our government a rope of sand. On every such event a convention must be called to erect a government, and, in the mean time, no law can be executed, no debts can be compelled to be paid, no offences punished, no mode adopted to obtain right or punish wrong.

No other consequence can flow from the lapse of the time but this, that for the intermediate space, the state remains without an executive. This ought to be avoided, and it is hoped that the assembly will pass laws to punish the negligence of their members, and to compel their punctual attendance.

#### A REVOLUTIONIST.

Nov. 21, 1781.

In every fifth year, by our constitution, we have no legislature for a whole month. This defect can only be remedied by a provision, made agreeable to the directions in the form of government.

#### NEW-LONDON, October 26.

ON Thursday of last week, captain Thomas Parks, in a small privateer sloop, being on a cruise, in the Sound, he discovered under Long-Island shore, two galleys which appeared to be full of men; and finding his vessel not capable of attacking them with a probability of success, he stood for this harbour, and on his arrival acquainted captain Wattles, of the Comet privateer, of what he had discovered; about 50 volunteers immediately went on board the Comet, and both vessels proceeded to Oyster-Pond, when they discovered the above galleys near Shelter-Island, endeavouring to get out of the bay; but being closely pursued, both galleys ran on shore at Southold, and the people (60 or 70 in number) quitted them and made their escape. The galleys were immediately taken, and on Friday brought to this harbour; one of them mounted three and the other two cannons, 16 muskets and a variety of articles were found on board. They had been cruising in the Vineyard-Sound, where they had captured several vessels, but they had all been retaken; they had also drove on shore a brig from the West-India, Pond, master, belonging to Milford, and burnt the vessel.

#### CHATHAM, October 31.

All accounts from New-York agree, that some of admiral Graves's Squadron have returned to Sandy-Hook, in a very shattered condition.

#### ANNAPOLIS, November 21.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency General Washington arrived in this city, on his way to the northward.

His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq; is unanimously elected governor of this state.

The honourable John Holkins Stone, James Brice, Jeremiah Towans Chafe, Samuel Turbutt Wright, and Benjamin Stoddert, are chosen members of the council.

\* \* No pieces will be inserted in this gazette unless the authors send their real names to the printers.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Pean, living near Snowden's iron-works, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, 3 years old, hanging mane, switch tail, no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, has a small star and snip, about 15 and a half hands. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE are at the plantation of Elizabeth Hood, on the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, two small strayed steers, they appear to be about 3 years old, one a brindie and the other a brown with a small white stripe on his back, and his two hind feet white, they both are marked, but cannot be ascertained. Their owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

#### THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the pasture of Charles Carroll of Carrolltown, Esq; a black mare, aged 3 years last spring, near 15 hands high, bay switch tail, branded on the near buttock and shoulder CC, trots and gallops, has on no shoes. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber at Mr. Carroll's quarter near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward with thanks.

JAMES SEARS.

N. B. The brand may not be perceived as it is but slight.

TAKEN by John Brown, within nine miles of Annapolis, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand, has a star in her forehead and a small blaze about mid-way her face, white hind legs, long switch tail, and her mane hangs on the near side. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

#### STOP THE VILLAIN.

#### FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

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

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

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NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall.

GABRIEL CHILDS.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, on Wednesday the 5th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be sold at Baltimore-town, that elegant and well improved seat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Esq;

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingsbury iron-works, will begin the sale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, consisting of a few small and convenient farms, 12 valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utensils.

On Wednesday the 11th, will be sold at Harford-town, Harford county, several valuable tracts of land, to wit:

A tract containing about 500 acres, lying on Deer-creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in said county, containing about 200 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in said county, containing about 240 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be sold on one, two and three years credit, for specie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for specie, or the state emission in 1780, on 5 years credit. The purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

3 By order, J. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Gerard B. Causin, Esq; in Charles county, taken up as a stray, by Josias Boswell, overseer to said Causin, a dark brown mare with a small blaze in her face, reddish about the nose, dimly branded on the near buttock apparently thus, N C, about 15 hands high, is a little rubbed with the saddle, and appears to be 2 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

THERE is at the plantation of Fielder Brown near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, an unbroken iron grey filly, appears to be 3 years old, 15 and an half hands high, her off fore-foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

November 1, 1781.

#### WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A SINGLE MAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

2 WILLIAM THOMAS.

Alexandria, November 10, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, it not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Piscataway in Maryland,

TWENTY-FIVE likely young country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that these negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the list; among whom are several likely young breeding women well acquainted with cooking and all kinds of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser; if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sowed 125 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine hills and a large iron boiler, which I will sell or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

W 2 WILLIAM LYLES, junr.

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the 10th of December next, at public sale,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, a plantation utensils, a single chair or talker, tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, seventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as the best suit the purchasers; but the chair, and all other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, or half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value.

2 3 W JOANNA HAMILTON.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county tend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assent to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's-town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corlica creek, where the public buildings for the use of the county are to be erected, at such time and particular place as the judgment of the general assembly shall be pointed out and ascertained; and in the mean time holding the courts of election, and the county orphans court, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directed the clerk and other public officers, to attend the public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly.

Calvert county, November 1, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named GEORGE, who he belongs to Charles Gutridge, of Charles county, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. His master is desired to take him away pay charges to

2 THOMAS GRAY, sheriff.

Swamp, Oct. 30, 1781.

THIS is to acquaint my customers in general who have leather at my yard, that I can deliver their leather without being paid for specie; I am forced to pay in specie for oil and tallow, and am in such situation that I cannot credit. BENJAMIN NORMAN.

P. S. Those who have effects in my hands except

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into



## MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 29, 1781.

## To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IN the session of last May, the legislature passed an act for a new emission of bills of credit, which, from the excellent provisions contained in the act, were expected to bear an equal value with specie. From the fate of the continental bills, which unfavourable was inferred, because the emissions greatly exceeded the sum requisite for a medium of commerce, no time was wasted, and no particular funds were provided for their redemption. The two emissions of the last year were moderate in quantity, issued upon ample funds, and redeemable within six years; but they were emitted at the rate of one dollar for forty continental, at a time, when one silver dollar would purchase from 100 to 120 continental. Their coming out at a value so far inferior to specie, accounted for that alarming and depressing depreciation, which induced the legislature to determine, that when brought into circulation they should never reissue.

What was to be done in this situation? There was no money to supply the demands of the army, and to defray the expenses of government; specie could not be procured; and the dreadful expectation arising from the subject was at best a partial remedy, and, if often used, would infallibly bring on a train of the most ruinous consequences. I can give due credit to the authors of the last emission; it might not be within the compass of human genius to invent a more plausible scheme; they had to encounter a general prejudice, and to stand against the arts of that body of men, who have ever been charged with the ruin of all our paper credit.

The best among the associates were influenced by a sense of duty, or a regard to character; they acted with diffidence, and although conscious of the purity of their own intentions, they could not forbear suspecting, that either the association would be general, or the baseness of interested men would soon render it a mere dead letter.

That all paper money depends upon opinion, is less a just, than a trite remark. This opinion is so strange and capricious, it would baffle the politician to account for it. Under the old government, bills of credit, redeemable within six years, bore an equal value with specie; they were a tender for debts, nor was there any express impact of the people, to give them aid. The general tacit consent to take them as specie was accounted for from the limitation of the sum, from the goodness of the funds, and the scarcity of specie. All these circumstances concur to stamp a value on the last emission; men have pledged their word and honour for its support, and its object is every thing that can interest an honest citizen. Opinion still wanted, and perhaps it never will be gained, and the recent mischiefs arising from paper money are obliterated from the minds of the sufferers.

Shall we then determine to have no more? Shall we go further, and call in all bills of credit at the same value? I am astonished at the folly of those, who contrary to the plighted faith of government, make the proposition. It would be an outrage without reason to offer a certificate of one dollar for ten dollars of the emissions of 1780. Is there any circumstance to render that certificate of greater value, than a bill of one dollar bears at present? No; for the sake of common sense, and common equity, attend to no such idle proposition. Of so little value are bills of credit, that they are capable of injury from the fanciful schemes of any rash, or impertinent projector.

As experience evinces, that no paper money can, at this time, be a medium of commerce; since specie cannot be procured to carry on the war, and support the government; since the power of seizing and impressing has been found too odious and oppressive, to be depended on; and since no advantage has been derived from specific taxes by any means adequate to the burthen imposed, the legislature has a truly arduous task. In a dreary night of darkness, he that affords only a faint glimmer of light is entitled to our thanks.

That the faithlessness of government has destroyed the confidence of the people is a common position; to regain that confidence is a primary object. A restoration of public faith may perhaps serve some temporary purpose; but, besides the inquiry of measure, it disgraces government, it cuts off the resources, it has a manifest tendency to induce a general depravity of morals, and the honest man, who knows this, will submit to al-

most any inconvenience, sooner than hazard so damnable an expedient. I am afraid, the most upright conduct, for a considerable time, will not regain what is lost; however, our own happiness and the welfare of posterity demands the attempt; the crooked paths of dishonour can no longer lead to good. Let the legislature, therefore, to obviate every unfavourable turn, pass a solemn act, containing the strongest assurances of performing every subsisting or future engagement.

In a late conversation with a gentleman, otherwise respectable for his principles and talents, I was struck dumb by his declaring, "he did not know whether the present assembly were bound by the engagements of the last." In what school could this man have learnt his politics? Ah! thou cursed demon of party! how dost thou pervert the hearts and darken the understandings of thy votaries!

Amongst the few incontrovertible maxims, I consider, that in all public bodies the greater number must to all intents bind the lesser; and if a contract be made contrary to the judgment of an individual, that member is notwithstanding bound equally with the rest. The absurdity of an opposite doctrine is so obvious, I shall not waste time to explain it.

Opinion being wanted to support the last emission, we may consider the bills, as a sum of money, which the legislature has engaged to pay by the 25th of June, 1785. In this light, the present value is to be estimated from the risk, and the inconvenience of waiting three years and a half. If government no longer errs, the risk will be considered not more, than if a private man of ample fortune were the debtor. No deduction therefore must be made on that account. Supposing then, from the scarcity of gold and silver, and the great profits of trade, the use of 100 pounds for a year to be worth 125, the present value of 100 pounds, to be received on the 25th of June, 1785, is something more than 66. One half of 125 is 62.5, to be the actual value of the bills of credit, and it is not at all surprising that a monied man, although he places the highest confidence in government, should give no more for these bills than one half the sum expressed; for, until the general tacit consent of the people shall give them a value equal to specie, they will be bought and sold as a species of merchandise.

On an attentive perusal of the act for their emission, it appears calculated more for the purpose of procuring a loan on a great emergency, than for furnishing a medium of commerce. The bills are emitted as specie; but it may probably happen, that, agreeably to the act, the debt incurred by the state may be discharged with one fourth of the sum. To illustrate this matter—100 pounds in these bills was paid for an article worth 100 pounds specie. Here is a loan to the state of 100 pounds. The state was possessed of a negro child, ten years old, worth 25 pounds, and being part of the property appropriated for the redemption of these bills, this negro, from the unaccountable rage of bidding at the sales of public property, was sold for 50 pounds. The purchaser now comes to discharge the debt with bills, and is informed that, as their actual value is only one half, he must pay 100 pounds. By a similar mode of borrowing and paying a man may soon become rich. I cannot conceive, the framers of the law had this matter in contemplation; if they had, I admire their depth of policy; but I would disown them from the sacred trust, to trick and cozen in the private employments of life.

Say some gentlemen, "the law, by ordering these bills to be received at their actual value, provided wisely against depreciation; those who bade more than the value at public sales had depreciation in view, and deserve to be punished; they shall derive no advantage from their baseness; the actual value of the bills is only one half, and the treasurer ought not to receive them but at that rate."

That depreciation will be hereby prevented, or that punishment will fall where it ought, I utterly deny. To-day the actual value is fixed at 2 for 1; the purchasers of confiscated property have then no motive for buying bills of credit at that rate, and they instantly depreciate in the general opinion; they will soon be sold at 3 or 4 for 1, and brought into the treasury, at the rate established there. When indeed it shall be generally known, that the actual value is 3 or 4 for 1, that rate will be fixed at the treasury, and a fresh depreciation immediately ensues.

During this pleasant contest between government

and its debtors, by which the former gains at every turn, and the latter loses nothing, how fares it with those unhappy creditors, whom necessity has compelled to receive them as specie? The same necessity compels them to make sale, and they become a joint pray to government and its debtors. Ye sage patriots, who can rejoice at the fortunate saving to your country, have ye no consideration for the unoffending persons defrauded thus of their time, labour, and effects! If your compassion is not strongly interested in their behalf, you are dead to the feelings of humanity, and your souls are unconscious of the principles of honour. But perhaps you intend this saving for the sufferers by depreciation, government having clearly no equitable title thereto. Even that would be a circuitous business, and extremely difficult in the execution. The best way is to prevent further depreciation, and the only probable mode of doing that is for government to receive these bills, as it paid them away. The sales of property appropriated for their redemption amounts to more than the sum issued. Receive them at par, and you produce a competition, which, above all things, will tend to give them the value, which considered merely as promissory notes, payable at a future day, they ought to bear. If government would do this, and manifest an inclination to perform its faith on every occasion, notwithstanding the prejudices against paper, there is room to believe that opinion would at length be gained, and these bills become paper money in the true sense.

A question now remains, What is government to do for money, since none but those who are driven by extreme want will or ought to take its bills as specie?

I have no opportunity of being accurately informed, but I suppose at least 250,000 pounds of the 200,000 pounds have never been issued. Should the state receive an offer of a loan of specie for 34 years at an interest of 6 per cent. it would no doubt be extremely acceptable. Calculate the present value of 250 pounds to be received on the 25th of June, 1785, discounting at the rate of 6 per cent. compound interest, and it will amount to about 80 pounds. I have not the least doubt, that for 80 pounds specie the government would cheerfully engage to pay 250 pounds, at that period. Or if the use of money is at present acknowledged to be worth 12 per cent. perhaps government would be content to pay 100 pounds for even 65. What objection then can there be to the paying 100 pounds in bills of credit for an article which is equal to the present value, calculated according to the rate of interest? When indeed the time arrives for bills of credit to pass currently as specie, let them again issue as such.

There are purposes of government, which nothing but specie can answer; and I am fully persuaded a small tax might be easily collected. Two shillings and six pence in the hundred pounds could not be distressing to the people in general, and would yield about 20,000 pounds. That sum, with 250,000 pounds in bills of credit, and moderate specific taxes to be paid at convenient magazines, would furnish every thing necessary for carrying on the next campaign, and supporting the government with propriety; and, if the whole were under the direction of an honest financier, great benefits would probably result from the arrangement.

These are my propositions; and I request nothing more than a little reflection, before they are condemned. I will freely confess, how far I am interested in their success; I am neither a creditor nor debtor to the state; I am one of those who have received large sums of these bills of credit in payment for public services. The brave soldiers of the Maryland line, and the distressed officers of government, have an undoubted right to its exertions in support of that species of money, which is their only reward; and so long as the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press, remain inviolate, their claim shall be asserted.

November 25, 1781.

REPUBLICANUS will have a place in our next.

ANNAPOLIS, November 29.

His Excellency John Hanson, Esq; president of Congress, and the honourable Daniel Carroll, Samuel Chase, and Turbutt Wright, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this State in Congress for the ensuing year.



ON Friday last our illustrious and beloved commander in chief left this city, attended by innumerable prayers for his health, safety, and happiness. When the citizens received the pleasing estimation of his Excellency's intentions to honour them with his presence, all business ceased, and every consideration gave way to their impatience to behold their benefactor, and the deliverer of his country. On his appearance in the streets, people of every rank and every age eagerly pressed forward to feed their eyes with gazing on the man, to whom, under Providence, and the generous aid of our great and good ally, they owed their present security, and their hopes of future liberty and peace: the courteous affability, with which he returned their salutes, lighted up ineffable joy in every countenance, and diffused the most animated gratitude through every breast.

You would have thought the very windows spoke, So many greedy looks of young and old Through casements darted their desiring eyes Upon his visage; and that all the walls, With painted imagery, had laid at once, GOD SAVE THEM, WASHINGTON.

The general's arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and he was accompanied to his Excellency the governor's, by the honest acclamations of the whigs; a few Tories, to expiate their crimes, and shuffle off the opprobrium of their characters, feebly joined in applauding the man, whose late successes had annihilated their hopes, and whose conduct is a satire on their principles. The president of the senate, speaker of the house of delegates, members of the general assembly and council, and many respectable citizens, hastened to offer their tribute of affection, which was richly repaid by the engaging frankness and affectionate politeness of the reception. The evening was spent at the governor's elegant and hospitable board with festive joy, enlivened by good-humour, wit and beauty.

On the next day the general was so obliging as to partake of a public dinner directed by the legislature, as a mark of their respect, and to render the participation of his company as universal as possible. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and an assembly prepared for the ladies, to afford them an opportunity of beholding their friend, and their protector with their smiles. His Excellency, to gratify the wishes of the fair, crowned the entertainment with his presence, and with graceful dignity and familiar ease so framed his looks, his gestures, and his words, that every heart overflowed with gratitude and love, and every tongue grew wanton in his praise. When he retired from the assembly, this was the universal language:

Unrival'd and unmatched shall be his fame,  
And his own laurels shade his envied name.

The following are the vote of thanks of the General Assembly, the address of the citizens of Annapolis, and his Excellency's answers.

#### VOTE OF THANKS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY joyfully embrace the opportunity which your welcome arrival in this city affords them, of testifying to your Excellency in person their high sense of your signal services, and of shewing you every mark of esteem and respect. Dictated by the purest public spirit, your long and steady perseverance, and anxious unremitting vigilance, under the pressure of surrounding difficulties, to save your country, from the tyranny and oppression of a powerful nation, exhibit to the world a character of most exalted virtue, and fill the minds of all America with gratitude and veneration.

Strength of judgment, united with genius full of resources, and singularly distinguished by a constant serenity, and presence of mind, in the midst of dangers and distress, instantly discerned, and seized the decisive moments of enterprise, planned the passage of the Delaware in a wintry and tempestuous night, the consequential surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton, speedily followed by that masterly movement, which extricated undisciplined levies from an imminent and unequal conflict with veteran troops, eluded the vigilance of an active commander, turned retreat into victory at Prince-town, checked the enemy's rapid career, raised the drooping spirits of your country, and inspired your soldiers with confidence in their general and themselves.

Your military talents, eminent as they are, form not the most admired part of your character: your inviolate regard to the civil authority manifested on all occasions and in situations the most trying, claims the warmest acknowledgments of the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people.

Your great example has diffused its influence throughout the States, your watchful care and attention have been extended in every quarter, and the happy effects are viewed with equal admiration

and pleasure in all our military operations conducted by brave and virtuous officers, and executed by undaunted troops, patient and persevering under accumulated hardships and distress.

Accept Sir, the sincerest thanks of the legislature on behalf of this State for your eminent services; with warm and grateful hearts they entertain the highest sense of the great obligations you have laid upon them, obligations which cannot cease and can only be attempted to be discharged by endeavouring to preserve the memory of those actions by which they were created.

While we pay this just tribute to your excellency's distinguished merit, we feel a peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the powerful assistance afforded us by our generous ally, the signal proofs of skill and bravery exhibited by his officers and soldiers, and their strict discipline and exemplary behaviour in their march through this State.

We have the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you on the late most glorious success of the allied army under your immediate command; an event which reflects the highest honour upon your excellency, adds lustre to the allied arms, and affords a rational ground of belief that under the favour of Divine Providence, the freedom, independence and happiness of America will shortly be established upon the surest foundation.

THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker Ho. Del.

GEORGE PLATER, Pres. Sen.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I VERY sensibly feel the honour which has this day been conferred upon me by the vote of thanks of so respectable a body as that of the general assembly of the State of Maryland.

The regard which they have been pleased to express for me personally—the delicate manner in which they have recalled to view those distant events which, in some degree, led to our present happy situation—and the general approbation which they have generously bestowed upon the whole of my conduct, must ever secure to them my warmest esteem, and must at the same time operate as fresh incentives to merit their future good opinion.

It is with the highest degree of pleasure I observe that, a proper allowance has been made for the capital share which the land and sea forces of our great and good ally had in the reduction of the common enemy at York, in Virginia.—I should deem myself unpardonable, were I not upon every occasion, more especially upon such an one as the present, to declare, that the sound counsels and vigorous exertions of their excellencies the counts de Rochambeau and de Grasse, much, very much of our success was owing.

While I agree in sentiment with the honourable body over whom you preside, that we may entertain a rational ground of belief, that under the favour of Divine Providence the freedom—independence—and happiness of America will shortly be established upon the surest foundation.—I think it a duty incumbent upon me to observe, that those most desirable objects are not to be fully attained but by a continuance of those exertions which have already so greatly humbled the power of our inveterate enemies.—Relaxation upon our part, will give them time to recollect and recover themselves, whereas a vigorous prosecution of the war must inevitably crush their remaining force in these States, or put them to the shameful necessity of entirely withdrawing themselves.

I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest wishes for the prosperity of a State which has ever stood among the foremost in her support of the common cause.—I confess myself under particular obligations for the ready attention which I have experienced to those requisitions which, in the course of my duty, I have occasionally been under the necessity of making.

I have the honour to be,

With the most profound respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Hon. GEORGE PLATER,

Pres. of the senate,

Hon. THO. COCKEY DEYE,

Speaker of the house of del.

of the State of Maryland.

#### CITY ADDRESS.

To his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE citizens of Annapolis feel themselves happy in having an opportunity personally to express their affection for, and gratitude to, your excellency. Your private character forces admiration from the foes of virtue and freedom.

We derive peculiar pleasure from the contemplation, that the successes at Trenton and Prince-town laid the corner stone of our freedom and independence, and that the capture of Earl Cornwallis and his army has completed the edifice, and secured the temple of liberty to us and our posterity. These brilliant and important events are the

more agreeable to every American, from the reflection that they were planned by, and executed under, the immediate command of your excellency.

The love of your country alone, which induced you to accept the command of our armies at the expense of domestic happiness, the persevering fortitude and equanimity of soul you have displayed on every occasion, and the very important services rendered America, justify us in saluting you as the patriot, the hero, and the saviour of your country.

Our prayers, with those of millions, are daily offered up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for your health, safety, and happiness.

JOHN BULLEN, mayor.

Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

SIR,

I AM obliged by the polite and affectionate address of the citizens of Annapolis. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to know, that my general conduct has met the approbation of my countrymen—it is the most grateful reward for those services which I have ever, in the course of my command, endeavoured to render them, but which their too great partiality has oftentimes over-rated.

That the State in general, and this city in particular, may long enjoy the benefits which they have a right to expect from their very spirited exertions in the prosecution of this just war, is the sincere wish of, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

The worshipful JOHN BULLEN, Esq;

mayor of the city of Annapolis.

Annapolis, November 21, 1781.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, the following property on the eastern shore, to wit: The several manors in Kent, Queen-Anne's, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties; also two lots and houses two negroes, and other personal estate in the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, and Spiers, French and company.

The sale of Kent manor will begin at Chester town, on Monday the 7th of January next.

Queen-Anne's manor, at Church-hill, in Queen Anne's county, on Monday the 14th of January next.

The houses and lots, and other property, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, &c. in Oxford, in Talbot county, on Friday the 18th of January next.

Nanticoke manor, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on Monday the 21st of January next.

The manor lands in Somerset and Worcester, Salisbury, on Friday the 25th of January next.

The whole sold for specie, or bills of credit emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September next, and the residue in two equal and annual payments thereafter. The purchasers giving bond on interest with two good securities.

JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

To be sold at public sale, in Piscataway, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, for crop tobacco in notes of not less than 950 net, nor older than twelve months,

THE estate of Dr. Joseph Adderton, deceased consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children, also horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle together with a variety of household furniture. Credit will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with good security, the interest to commence from the end of six months. At the same time will be sold for ready cash, the corn, tobacco, and grain on the plantation.

November 25, 1781.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 13th of December, to the highest bidder, at Bellair in Prince George's county,

A VALUABLE brood mare, with a fine colt by her side, got by Sweeper. A very fine stone colt, rising two years old, got by Sweeper, out of a three quarter blooded mare, is equal in size and figure to any colt in the State his blood. Likewise a fine cow with calf, by a remarkable large Rhode-Island bull. There will be sold at the same time a quantity of wearing apparel very good, and many other things, too tedious to mention, being the late property of Feltner L. tenburgher, deceased. The sale to be for specie. Three months credit will be given, if required, giving bond with security.

SUSANNA LAUTENBURGER



# SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1781.

FISH-KILL, November 15.

Head-quarters, Continental-village, Nov. 5.

THE general has the pleasure of acquainting this army, that the enemy have been completely disappointed in their designs on the northern frontiers of this state, in consequence of the measures adopted to receive them in the vicinity of the lakes; for which the general is much indebted to major-general Lord Stirling, brigadier-general Stark, and the other officers and soldiers, both regulars and militia, who, with great zeal and alertness, pressed to meet the enemy. That part of their force which was to proceed over the lakes, has not dared to land on this side.

Major Rose, who had advanced from the westward as far as Johnstown, with a body of between six and seven hundred regular troops, rangers, yeagers, and Indians, was met by colonel Willet, defeated, and pursued into the wilderness, where many of them probably must perish. The number of the enemy killed is not known; major Butler, who has frequently distressed the frontiers, is among the slain. A number of prisoners, chiefly British, have been taken and sent in.

The general presents his thanks to colonel Willet, whose address, gallantry, and persevering activity, exhibited on this occasion, do him the highest honour; and while the conduct of the officers and soldiers in general who were with him, deserves high commendation, the general expresses a particular approbation of the behaviour of major Rowley and the brave levies and militia under his immediate command, who, at a critical moment, not only did honour to themselves, but rendered a most essential service to their country.

Transcript of general orders.

THOMAS GROSVENOR, Lt. col. and dep. adj. gen. of the east. depart.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

A letter from Newark, dated Nov. 14, says, "The British fleet, after landing their grenadiers, light infantry, 43d regiment, with some other regiments on Long-Island, sailed last Monday, leaving a forty-four gun ship and two or three smaller frigates, or more properly sloops of war. It is merely conjecture where they are gone; some think to the West-Indies, others to Charles-town; but this is certain, they had a severe press for hands, which still continues."

N. B. The enemy's fleet has not been inside of the Hook."

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the Court-house from 12 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order, GEO. RANKEN, clk.

Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

ANY person of a good character, who will go to Hanover court-house in Virginia, and bring from thence a couple of negroes belonging to the subscriber, and deliver them to her, shall be entitled to a reasonable reward, and may keep my plantation on the north side of South river as a security till the money be paid; or they may enter on it, tend it, and have the use of the fire-wood until by these means the debt be discharged.

ANNE TILLY.

LOST between Annapolis and West river ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a pair of spectacles; the frame and temples silver, one of the glasses cracked across; they are in a steel figured case. Whoever will bring them to the printer, or the subscriber, shall be satisfied for their trouble, by

THOMAS HARWOOD.

WANTED a neat finished good FOWLING-PIECE, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurr, living on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, an iron gray gelding, about 5 years old, branded on the near shoulder H S, stood before, hanging mane, switch tail, 15 and an half hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

November 28, 1781.

ON Wednesday the 21st inst. came within the enclosure of the subscriber, two sows, one black, the other white, neither of them have any visible mark, they were both with pig, and pigged in the stable of the subscriber the same night, great care hath been taken of them ever since. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 7, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, on Wednesday the 5th of December next, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, a valuable tract of land called Harbour, containing about 940 acres, late the property of the Principio company. This tract lies on Curtis's creek, within a few miles of Baltimore town.

On Friday the 7th, will be sold at Baltimore-town, that elegant and well improved seat called Hunting-ridge, late the property of Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, Esq.

On Saturday the 8th, at Kingsbury iron-works, will begin the sale of the remainder of the property which belonged to the Principio company, lying in Baltimore county, consisting of a few small and convenient farms, 12 valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and a great variety of farming utensils.

On Wednesday the 14th, will be sold at Harford-town, Harford county, several valuable tracts of land, to wit:

A tract containing about 300 acres, lying on Deer-creek in said county, on which the old forge formerly stood, late the property of the Nottingham company.

A tract called Winter's-run, in said county, containing about 100 acres.

And a tract called Jones's-inheritance, in said county, containing about 140 acres.

The whole, except the Nottingham property, to be sold on one, two and three years credit, for specie, or the new bills emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. The Nottingham property, for specie, or the state emission in 1780, on 5 years credit. The purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

By order, J. BAXTER, clk.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the pasture of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; a black mare, aged 4 years last spring, near 15 hands high, bob switch tail, branded on the near buttock and shoulder CC, trots and gallops, has on no shoes. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber at Mr. Carroll's quarter near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward with thanks.

JAMES SEARS.

N. B. The brand may not be perceived as it is but slight.

TAKEN by John Brown, within nine miles of Annapolis, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand, has a star in her forehead and a small blaze about mid-way her face, white hind legs, long switch tail, and her mane hangs on the near side. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A PERSON, well recommended, capable of teaching the Latin and English languages, will meet with encouragement by applying to

JOHN PERREY, FRANCIS WHEATLY, Charles county.

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# STOP THE VILLAIN. FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

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

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

W.S. 4 **IGNATIUS FENWICK.**

**T**HERE are at the plantation of Elizabeth Hood, on the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, two small strayed steers, they appear to be about 3 years old, one a brindle and the other a brown with a small white stripe on his back, and his two hind feet white, they both are marked, but cannot be ascertained. Their owners are desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Gerard B. Caufin, Esq. in Charles county, taken up as a stray, by Josias Boswell, overseer to said Caufin, a dark brown mare with a small blaze in her face, reddish about the nose, dimly branded on the near buttock apparently thus, N C, about 13 hands 3 inches high, is a little rubbed with the saddle, and appears to be 3 years old. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Alexandria, November 12, 1781.  
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Pottowmack in Maryland.

**T**WENTY-FIVE likely young country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that those negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the state; amongst whom are several likely young breeding women, well acquainted with cooking and all kind of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser; if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sowed 125 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is a very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine stills and a large iron boiler, which I will rent or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

W.S. 3 **WILLIAM LYLES, jun.**

November 1, 1781.  
**WANTED AN OVERSEER.**  
**A** SINGLEMAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

3 **WILLIAM THOMAS.**

**A** FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

**STRING ENLARGED,** 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 125 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war; part of *Manfell's United Friendship*, 350 acres; part of *Manfell's Purchase*, 1200 acres: The *Scheme*, 74 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 2 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patuxent river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco-houses; these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 15 and 20 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manfell, *Adjutant*, granted for 657 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bald-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the tenth of December next, at public sale.

**S**UNDRY articles of household furniture, and plantation utensils, a single chair or falkery, in tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, seventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton, and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as may best suit the purchaser; but the chair, and a few other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, one half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value.

2 **JOANNA HAMILTON.**

Calvert county, November 1, 1781.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named **GEORGE**, who says he belongs to Charles Gutridge, of Charles county; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. His master is desirous to take him away and pay charges to

3 **THOMAS GRAY, Sheriff.**

Swamp, Oct. 30, 1781.

**T**HIS is to acquaint my customers in general who have leather at my yard, that I cannot deliver their leather without being paid for it in specie; I am forced to pay in specie for oil and labour, and am in such situation that I cannot give credit.

3 **BENJAMIN NORMAN.**

P.S. Those who have effects in my hands excepted.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Joseph Penn, living near Snowden's iron-works, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, 3 years old, hanging mane, french tail, no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, has a small star and ship, about 13 and a half hands. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2 **W.S.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Elder Bowie, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, an unbroke iron gray filly, appears to be 1 year old, 13 and an half hands high, her off fore foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

3 **W.S.**

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

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