

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 2, 1782.

L O N D O N, December 11.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

YESTERDAY, in consequence of an advertisement from the Westminster committee, signed by the honourable Charles James Fox, there was a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster, in Westminster-hall. The principal persons who appeared on the temporary stage, erected at the entrance into the common pleas, were, the earl of Derby, the hon. Charles Fox, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Watkin Lewes, general Burgoyne, Dr. Jebb, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. William Burke, Mr. Byng, Mr. Polhill, Sir Richard Hotham, and Sir Joseph Mawbey. The hall was very much crowded, and the meeting remarkably respectable. Upon the motion of Mr. Samuel Houfe, Mr. Fox was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Fox rose, and in a short speech, lamenting the fallen state of this once flourishing empire, and proving the rights of the people to petition, remonstrate and address, proposed to the committee, a remonstrance, petition and address to the throne, as a measure very necessary in the present wretched crisis of public affairs, and as serving to conduce to a restoration of the happiness, peace and commercial greatness of this country. He said, that the measures adopted in the present ministerial system, had involved us in a line of misfortunes and defeats, and that our consequence, which formerly preponderated in the scale of European politics, had sunk under the enormous weight of our disgraces. Notwithstanding which, it was the royal determination, delivered from the throne in his majesty's speech, to continue a war, which had brought ruin and desolation on the empire. He touched upon our late losses in America, and concluded with saying, he would reserve himself to enter more largely into our deplorable situation, and the necessity of the proposed measure, until gentlemen had heard the remonstrance, &c. read.

Dr. Jebb warmly seconded Mr. Fox; he said he felt for the degraded situation of Englishmen, and declared a fear, that it was the intention of government, by means of standing armies, to annihilate the liberties of this country, so gloriously preserved and handed down to us inviolate from our ancestors. There was, he remarked, great danger in trusting fleets and armies to men, who had brought us to the very verge of destruction. He described the hardships imposed upon our American brethren, and shewed the necessity of withdrawing our fleets and armies from America; she would never be beaten into a reconciliation, and conciliatory measures were therefore most likely, and he believed the only means of producing a desirable event. He then read the remonstrance, which was couched in terms, declaratory of the rights of a free people to petition, remonstrate and address, and breathing a warm spirit of English freedom, expressive of their deep sorrows for the unfortunate consequences the measures of the present ministers were stated to have induced, and beseeching his majesty to redress the grievances of his people, by removing from his councils the men who had brought the character of the empire to its present fallen situation, and tarnished the glory of his reign. The petition was nearly the same as that of the city of London.

The doct then moved the address, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Fox once more came forward, and said he was happy to find there was no dissentient voice to a measure which the situation of this country at present demanded. He then entered into a minute investigation of the rise, cause, and progress of the American war, and pathetically lamented that necessity which reduced the meeting to the distressed situation of remonstrating to their sovereign, on the dangerous errors of those men to whom he had committed the administration of affairs; he had uniformly, from the first moment of this unhappy war, reprobated it, because he conceived it to be, what the fatal consequences proved, big with destruction to this country, though he acknowledged there were many country gentlemen, who had, from a conviction of principle, agreed to the fatal commencement of hostilities with America, because they considered it hard for the burthen of the glorious conquests of the late war to lie upon the people of this country, without the participation of America, to ease the load of taxes thence incurred. Now, said he, this war has proceeded thus far, how do you feel yourselves? Are your burthens lightened? So far, he contended, were those causes of complaint, which had influenced the conduct of gentlemen, from being removed, those causes were multiplied without alleviation; tax was loaded upon tax, and disgrace and disaster were the melancholy consolation. To preserve our West-Indian settlements was this war begun. How has it succeeded? By the loss of Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominica, and our other valuable settlements in that part of the world, which it was the glory of the last war to acquire. To prevent the interference of France with our dominion in America was one of its first objects. It has unfortunately answered all the ends it was intended to pre-

vent. It has established the power of France in America, and brought us into that melancholy situation, which it has been the endeavour of every king of France, till now, without effect to attempt. He then described our glorious successes, when lord Chatham had the direction of affairs, and contrasted his with the present administration. The dignity of this nation, he said, was in that time raised to a degree of superior consideration; never was the British name exalted to such a pitch of pre-eminence; till now the purposes of the crown of France were never effectually answered. When the gold of Lewis XIV. had an influence in English councils, the crown of France had never been so effectually served as at the present time. In no age, in no reign, was political refinement carried to such excess as now. The policy of France has turned all our measures to its advantage; the refinement of its schemes has turned our own means against ourselves. In Lewis XIVth's time, it was the custom to bribe the ministers with the money of France; but now the crown of France bribes them with the money of England. The burthens under which the people groan, the taxes which they pay, bribe the ministry to concur with all the views of France; the destruction of our power in America; the loss of our islands in the West-Indies; the arming Englishmen against Englishmen in America; and the arming Englishmen against Dutchmen, their only natural allies in Europe. Thus has the crown of France been gratified in all its wishes; it has seen the dominion of England annihilated in America; it has despoiled her of her most valuable islands in the West-Indies. And to crown all, the link of protestant confederacy in Europe has been levered by our war with the Dutch. His duty as a member of parliament, his anxiety for the liberties of his country, and his attention to the interest of his constituents, to whom he owed every grateful acknowledgment, called for his most strenuous exertions, and he pledged himself ever to be devoted to preserve his country's rights and liberties inviolate. He recommended to them to think on the unhappy consequences of a late petition, which had nearly involved this metropolis in destruction. He cautioned them to behave with decency, propriety, and firmness, but to avoid every kind of excess; and he explained to them that firmness which their present situation required. Their petition, he said, should be conducted with a proper decorum in its way to the throne; he made no doubt but his majesty would receive, and lend a gracious ear to their remonstrance. A prince who owed his title to the crown, to that right which his people have of granting it! a prince who reigns over a free people, a prince of the house of Brunswick, under whose illustrious family England arrived to the greatest pitch of glory; and who knows, and must feel this power to be inherent in his people, will never refuse to hear their complaints in a petition urged with coolness, a remonstrance offered with decency, and an address breathing at once the temper and spirit of his people. It would be unjust in him, as a subject, to suppose his majesty would refuse their petition, deny their address, or neglect their remonstrance. If, however, it should so happen, which he did not believe to be possible, it became their duty to reiterate, nor to cease until they effected their purpose.

The behaviour of the assembly was remarkably quiet, and the whole business of the meeting was carried on with a decency highly honourable to so numerous an assembly.

C H A T H A M, April 7.

Extra of a letter from Minihink, dated April 7.

"This moment we received the disagreeable intelligence that the savages killed a family of the Smiths yesterday about twelve o'clock, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, about twelve miles below this place—it is said that the whole family, both parents, children and workmen were all scalped together."

Last Friday a captain Hurdy, who was taken by the refugees in the block-house at Tom's river, as lately mentioned in this paper, was brought on shore, near Squan, by a party of the murderers, and hung. His will was found in his pocket, and a paper purporting the occasion of their executing him, which was, in retaliation for a refugee, who, being under guard, attempting to make his escape, our people had shot.

Aroule, countrymen! and suffer not this black act to pass with impunity; but let full atonement for his hapless life be made on those hell hounds we have in our possession.

Since our last a fleet of forty odd sail of vessels, with some troops on board, mostly invalids and officers, arrived at New-York from Charles-town.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

A gentleman from Elizabeth-town informs us, that the celebrated captain Hylar, of New-Brunswick, with in these few days past, in an open boat, boarded and took a large cutter lying near Sandy-Hook, almost ready for sea, in sight of the Lion man of war of 64 guns. This vessel mounted twelve 18 pounders, and was commanded by one White, formerly of this city,

but proved an apostate to the cause of his country and went off with the enemy on their leaving Philadelphia. She was designed to cruise in Delaware bay. Captain Hylar, in coming off with his prize, was pursued by several armed vessels, and finding it impracticable to save her, blew her up; but brought off the said White and about forty other prisoners.

This is another of the gallant enterprises of captain Hylar, which add to his reputation, and command the esteem of his countrymen.

The following paragraph is taken from a Boston paper, dated the 11th instant: "Saturday last arrived here, after a passage of nine weeks and three days, from Holland, the brig Fire-Brand, captain Trowbridge—By her we have an account, that Holland has entered into an alliance with France, loan'd her five millions of florins on account of the United States of America; and that France have engaged to convoy the Dutch trade, that they may protect their own coasts."

A N N A P O L I S, Mays.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

WE have many causes of complaint against you. Whether you will grant us redress, or not, remains with yourselves. Most of you, from your own knowledge of our situation, can judge of the justice or injustice of our allegations. The injured, certainly have a right to complain, even against a whole state, provided it is done in decent language. We are not versed in the sublime, but we are friends to truth. We will proceed in our narrative. You have taken from us our horses, our cattle, and many other things for the public use. This we did not complain of because the good of our country required it, and we expected to be paid full price. But when we apply for payment, you give us scarcely one half, and tell us that we must accept of that half in full of all demands. Some of us owe you for public property purchased, and we always thought, that "discount was good pay," but so it is, when we have received a sort of money of you at par with specie, and offer to pay you the debts that we owe; you refuse to take it, unless at half the sum you charge us for it. Some of us have been soldiers in your service, and you have paid us little or nothing. Others have served you as civil officers, for which you promised us certain wages, but you have often paid us one half in lieu of the whole, and sometimes less. We know you are poor, but that ought not to prevent you from being honest. We are willing to give you as long credit, for any thing that you owe us, as the nature of your circumstances and our situation will admit of, but we cannot agree to lose half our claims, unless you declare yourselves bankrupt, and are never able to pay us. We will ask you a few questions. Is it necessary in carrying on a war to have officers and soldiers? Is it necessary for carrying on your civil government, to have a governor, counsellors, and other officers? You answer yes. Can you find men enough of great fortunes among you, and who are good whigs, qualified to fill every office in the state, and who will accept of the appointments? We think you will answer no. Is it possible for men of small fortunes (otherwise well qualified to serve you) to continue in your service upon half wages? The answer need not be mentioned. If you ask what can we do more than we have done? Attend, and we will give our opinion. If you have more offices in the civil department than are absolutely necessary for conducting your public affairs, set about a reformation in your form of government immediately, and abolish every one that is unnecessary. Such offices as you cannot do without, fill up with your best citizens of known abilities and industry, and let their salaries be assured to them in such manner that they cannot lose any thing by your mode of payment. This will enable and induce them to devote their whole time to your service. Convince the world that you are determined to do strict justice, and your delays in payment of your debts for want of the means, will not be complained of. The honest creditor, will never wish to distress the honest debtor. Should a merchant contract with any of you for the purchase of any part of your crops at a certain price, and afterwards pay you one half, and insist on a receipt in full, and from some law afterwards made in his favour, you could not recover more, would you not reprobate his conduct, and never trust him again? Certainly. What is right with respect to contracts between individuals, is certainly right with respect to public contracts, and ought to be adhered to in one case, as strictly as in the other. Delay not to provide for your officers and soldiers. Pay them as much of their wages, as your distressed circumstances will possibly admit of. Strain every nerve in order to exceed their expectation, and what you cannot pay immediately, secure to them in such manner that they may see plainly, you mean to do them justice. This will give satisfaction, and they will go through the arduous task they have undertaken, with pleasure, when they are convinced you have done all in your power for them. At present our most sincere wishes are, to see public credit restored, but we are convinced that it will never happen while daily acts of fraud and

injustice are committed by the public under the sanction of the laws of our land.
SEVERAL INHABITANTS OF MARYLAND.
April 29, 1782.

April 1, 1782.
B.
Thorough bred from the best stock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near sixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the finest horses they ever saw.
STANDS at my house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly opposite to Llewellyn's warehouse, in St. Mary's county, in this state, where he will cover mares at six pounds specie the season. Pasturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any accidents that may happen.
DANIEL McCARTY.
N. B. Tobacco will be taken in discharge of the above specie, if the price can be agreed upon.

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

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

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

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled: the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them, and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Boteler to settle their Nottingham store balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

March 19, 1782.
ROEBUCK,
STANDS the subscriber's dwelling plantation, where Dr. Bate formerly lived, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover this season at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco a mare, and half a crown to the groom. Roebuck is four years old next April, a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands and an half high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage gratis, and particular care taken of mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

ARIEL,
WILL cover mares this season at Mr. Philip Thomas's, near West-river, for four silver dollars a mare, or red money at the exchange. Ariel was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Mr. Galloway's famous horse Selim, and his grand dam was a high bred imported mare. He is rising six years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a fine bay, and his figure equal to any horse in this state.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 a week.

FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 18, 1782.
CONTRARY winds having prevented the commissioners arriving at the premises, until it was too late to hold the sale of Lloyd Dulany's property on the day appointed, the same is adjourned until Monday the 13th day of May, when it will certainly commence on the terms formerly advertised. The lots on Kent Manor which remain unsold, will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.
PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly passed at the last session, the commissioners hereby call on all persons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for such lands, to pay the money due upon such agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legislature to be appropriated to the recruiting service, the necessity of a speedy payment need not be urged.

The commissioners upon payment being made to them will release and convey the right of the state in the said lands to the person or persons who contracted for the purchase of the same, or those who claim under them.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.
PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 14th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justinian Cooksey, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cooksey, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY,
THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 8th day of May,

A TRACT of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the great road that leads from London-town to Queen-Anne, containing 176 acres, about 6 acres of which is excellent meadow. The soil is rich, and well adapted either for planting or farming. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the land. The terms to be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS BEARD.
N. B. The purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of small grain, and possession given on the first day of December next, by

LOST by the subscriber four certificates, viz. No. 18, 19, and 20 of £200 specie each, and No. 21 of £125 15 6. They were issued to me by Mr. Wilkins, commissioner to settle and adjust the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this state. As they can be of no use to any other person, it is requested that whoever has found them, will return them to the subscriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they shall receive a half joe.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the seventh day of May next, where he now lives, in St. Mary's county, a VALUABLE tract of land, about four hundred acres, lying in Charles county, a few miles below Cedar-point, the land is level and rich, and plenty of wood, there is scarce such a place to be found for fish and wild fowl of all sorts, and plenty of fine oysters; a good apple orchard, and plenty of fine cherries and most other kinds of fruit, and never hurt with frost; there is a commodious dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, and several other houses, pleasantly situated on Swan-point and banks of Patowmack; convenient for trade of any sort. I have a general warrantee from a good man, and will give another. Possession may be had immediately.

Likewise will be sold, at same place and time, ten valuable negroes, a young man a blacksmith and complete nailor, with a set of smith's tools; two young women well acquainted with work in doors or out; two young fellows; three boys about 12 or 13, and two girls; sixty head of sheep, a few fat cattle, and some cows and calves. The whole will be sold for any sort of money at its passing value, or for tobacco, but the land may be had cheap for ready money or tobacco, otherwise credit may be had for all. For further particulars apply to

ATHANASIOS FORD.

UNION,
STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at a guineas, and 7/6 red money to the groom; any of the bills of credit will be taken in payment at the exchange. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, he was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is upwards of fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with a black mane, tail and legs, he is one of the first running horses in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.
N. B. Tobacco or wheat will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed on.

ARABIAN,
STANDS this season at my plantation, adjoining Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, in high perfection, and covers at one thousand pounds of net crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes, and not more than nine months date. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

BADGER,
WILL cover the ensuing season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollaro to the groom. Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 15 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be seen at Bellair. No mare will be received unless the money is sent with her. Good pasturage at a red dollar a week.

STOLEN out of Mr. Quynn's shop a large gun-lock, the maker's name D. Moore engraven thereon, a larrah behind the cock, and the make of the tumbler very remarkable. Whoever will give information to Mr. Quynn of the said lock, so as it is recovered, shall receive eight dollars specie reward.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about six feet high, well made, has a large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of his being on Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above-mentioned reward.

JOHN HAMMITT.

WHEREAS I am empowered by Joseph Stevens to protect his property in the house where I live, and also the garden he now tends next adjoining unto me, and as great damage has been done thereunto, and the same from time to time continuing; I do hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from committing any mischief or ill upon, or about the same, as I am determined to punish those that offend according to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old customers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and solicits their custom. He also intends to procure proper and convenient vessels for the purpose of ferrying to Kent-Island, Rock-Hall, &c.

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1782.

S A S S E R R E, (St. Kitts) March 22.

On the 15th inst. the frigate the *Albatross*, captain La Perouse, and the *Amazon*, captain Montfort, anchored at Sandy-point the 19th inst. In the afternoon, with a convey of 1000 men, 1000 horses, and 1000 mules, loaded with provisions and ammunition of all kinds, and 1000 men of royal Comrades, Dragoons, and Walch's regiments. We hear by those reports, that a cutter was arrived at Martinico, with the news of a convey of 1000 men, 1000 horses, and 1000 mules, being arrived by the *St. Domingue*. It is imagined, not without reason, that France is determined upon taking Jamaica, and the more so, as the Spaniards have 25,000 men, and 20,000 troops at Havana or St. Domingo, ready for this expedition. We are likewise informed from Martinico, that the English ships of war that were at Demerara proposed surrendering without firing a shot, provided the officers were interred what effects they had on board; but Mont, de Kerfant, captain of a ship, who was on board the *Epiphania*, and commanded the expedition, not thinking it cheap a conquest would be any honour to him, required that the English men of war, should at least fire one broad-side into the air, before they struck their colours.

S A L E M, April 12.

The several privateers belonging to this port, which sailed from Martinico on an expedition against Tortola, having, in the night, ever-shot the port, and the enemy being apprised of the design, the enterprise was laid aside. The enemy, however, apprehending danger, several of their vessels ran out of the harbour, one of which, formerly the *Maccaroni* privateer of this port, was taken.

By captain Brookhouse we are informed, that the *Porus*, captain Carnes, and the *Pilgrim*, captain Robinson, have taken a ship from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, loaded chiefly with provisions.

Capt. Cox, arrived here from St. Kitts, informs, that admiral Rodney, with 10 sail of the line from England, had joined the British fleet in the West-Indies, and that the whole, amounting to 25 sail of the line, were lying at St. Lucia; that the French fleet, consisting of 34 sail of the line, lay at Martinico.

B O S T O N, April 12.

A gentleman came to town yesterday, who arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, in a short passage from Martinico, who informs, that admiral Rodney lately arrived at Barbados from England, with 21 or 22 sail of the line, where he joined admiral Hood's squadron, which united force make 37 sail of the line, besides 1000 men, and a number of frigates; that a French fleet of about 20 sail of the line, having on board 3000 troops, with three sail of the line and several frigates, were late arrived at Martinico from France, and the whole force of count de Grasse at that island, consisted of 17 sail of the line of battle ships, besides frigates; that several French men of war, besides those at Martinico, were gone to Hispaniola, where they were to be joined by a Spanish squadron, which would make 20 sail of the line, which, with a large body of troops, it was said were soon to proceed against Jamaica.

By an intelligent person who came in the above vessel from Martinico we learn, that the squadron commanded by admiral Hood was badly manned; the ships lately arrived under admiral Rodney had nearly their complement. A number of the British officers at Barbados expressed their regret at the continuance of a war in which Britain had been so long on the losing hand; and were apprehensive that her losses in the West-Indies might still be increased from the great power of her enemies.

It is said that admiral de la Motte Picquet was soon expected at Martinico with eight or ten sail more of the line of battle ships.

A report prevails that the continental frigate *Deane* was foundered at sea.

The London papers do not scruple to assert, that the whole *Epiphania* affair has disgraced the British arms, more than any event these hundred years past.

By a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 24th inst. to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that seven French ships have arrived there from France.

Extract of a late letter from London.

"I give you joy on the success of your arms in the western quarter; it is with pleasure I behold the nation with down-cast eyes even at the name of Cornwallis; and I can farther inform you, that the lord mayor and city aldermen are almost as much affected with the king and parliament, and inflame upon their withdrawing the troops from America immediately as they can grant any farther supplies. That general Burgoyne is turned a staunch friend to the American cause, and publicly declared in the house of commons, that he knew, by his experience, it was impossible to gain an inch of ground in North-America."

N E W I O N D O N, April 12.

Several small prizes, taken in the sound, have been sent into port since our last.

And on Wednesday the galley *Fair American* brought into port a large brig from Ireland, bound to New-York, laden with provisions, having been taken in the Vineyard sound.

Same day arrived the brig *Hancock*, captain Lodowick Clapham, from St. Croix, in 20 days.

Same day sailed a flag for New-York.

H A R T F O R D, April 14.

Our last advices from Europe mention, that the emperor of Germany has lately issued orders for dismantling the Austrian barrier, as it has been long called, the fortified towns of Brabant, in Flanders, by which the Dutch troops, who, according to treaty, have garisoned those towns, are at liberty to go elsewhere. All this looks like a perfectly good understanding between the emperor and the court of Versailles, since these towns were meant as a barrier against the power of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated December 22.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets safely conveyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose that the result will be a speedy alliance with your states."

N E W Y O R K, April 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Juno* from Tortola; John Cogh, mate of the Union cutter, passenger on board her, reports, that admiral Kempenfelt has joined Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies, with eight sail of the line; and that Sir George Rodney, with 43 sail, has blockaded up the French fleet at Martinique.

An armed brig is also arrived from Charles-town.

Last Sunday evening arrived the brigantine *Pearl*, captain Carion, in eight weeks from Lisbon. On her passage she fell in with the private ship of war *Virginia*, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them. By this vessel we are informed, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 19th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports, with troops, had sailed from Cadix for the West-Indies, previous to captain Carion's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by an express to the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon. It is said there were no more than 1200 men fit for service, and those so exhausted by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

C H A T H A M, April 23.

Since our last captain Hylar, of Brunswick, took, at Sandy Hook, a 16 gun cutter, manned with 25 men, but in bringing her off they unfortunately ran her aground, which reduced him to the dernier resource of blowing her up, after stripping her of what was most valuable and convenient to bring off. He likewise took a sloop which he ransomed for 400 dollars.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, dated March 18, 1782.

"A Spanish fleet of five sail of the line, with 3000 troops, arrived here lately from Cadix; and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet from Havana, and another from Europe, with many more troops."

We have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the reduction of Minorca by the arms of Spain, as appears by a paragraph under the New-York head, which is all the account we have as yet of that important event. And we hope shortly to congratulate the public on the taking of Jamaica, as it is reduced to a certainty that that island will shortly be invaded by a very powerful armament, consisting of the combined forces of France and Spain in the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from a major in the British army, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"The passive conduct of the British affords no subject for news; we remain peaceable and inactive; there is little opportunity for displaying military talents. General Greene is with much justice greatly esteemed in this country; he possesses great talents as a soldier; he is gallant and decisive in action; great and magnanimous in misfortune; indefatigable on all occasions; remarkably humane and most intemperately just."

Extract of a letter from South Carolina, dated Camp, near Oposota, March 12, 1782.

"The enemy have lately ventured without their works at the Quarter-house, (which is a place five miles advanced of Charles-town), covered by a canal from Ashley to Cooper river) except in such small parties, and those of fewer than they present no object, and can never be come up with. They have, however, lately made several attempts upon a body of late caval-

ry and militia that were posted near Monk's-covey under the command of general Marion, and in some measure, succeeded in the last. They have published a very pompous account of it, and colonel Thompson's report is a very artful one; one would imagine from reading it, though he repeats that he cannot ascertain our loss, that it could not be less than two or three hundred. But I have the pleasure to assure you, that it amounts only to 16 killed, wounded, and missing."

May 4. Last night a gentleman arrived here, who left New-York on Monday last, at noon. The intelligence he brings is of great importance, that we must refer our readers to a future day, for a decision as to the authenticity of it; and we will just mention the accounts as they are related to us, by the gentleman himself.

On Saturday night a packet arrived at New York from England, which brought advice of the full determination of the British cabinet, to pursue the war with redoubled vigour. But on Sunday evening another packet arrived, with advices of a contrary nature; they mention, that in consequence of the disturbances among the people of England, the parliament had declared the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENT; that lord George Germaine, and six others of the leaders in the councils of our enemy, had been displaced; that great and terrible disturbances had happened in the north of Ireland, the people of that country having arisen to a state little short of actual independence; that Sir Henry Clinton is recalled, and the troops destined to accompany general Carleton (who it is supposed had been appointed in Clinton's room) to America, were disembarked, as the relinquishing of the American war had rendered their coming not necessary.

Thus far the accounts from Europe, which, says our informant, were currently talked of by all the people he saw at New-York; and he declares, that he heard the captain of a British man of war mention it in such a manner, as to admit no doubt of the truth of it. The people of New-York were exceedingly chagrined at the discouraging prospect; Sir Henry Clinton was to embark for England as on yesterday.

The New-York paper, of Monday, is altogether silent as to the news brought by this last packet, but the disagreeable advices were the general topic of conversation all over the city.

R I C H M O N D, April 27.

The Indians, we learn, not long since, committed some ravages on the Cumberland settlements, and killed a few of the inhabitants. Parties of rangers had gone in quest of them, and it was hoped would secure those frontiers against any further incursions from these savages.

Accounts from the westward just arrived, mention, that they have received very alarming accounts in that quarter from the enemy at Detroit, who some time last fall collected the chiefs from the different hostile tribes of Indians, and instructed them not to disturb the back country, particularly Kentucky, till towards the spring, when they were to form final parties for the purpose of taking prisoners to learn what measures of defence the people were designing; they were as much as possible to avoid alarming the country till the spring, when the whole were to embody, reduce fort Nelson, lay waste the settlements, and at one blow, delvise the whole country. This information comes through various channels, and from the preparations at Detroit and the conduct of the Indians, the truth of it cannot be doubted.

We hear from Greenbrier, that the Indians have lately killed some of the inhabitants on New-river in that county. It seems to be their design to make a general stroke upon the back settlements, as they have lately done much in various parts of that country, from the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt down to the more southern settlements on the western waters.

A N N A P O L I, May 9.

Extracts from the Philadelphia paper of the 4th of May, taken from a New-York paper of the 30th of April.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, February 27.

General Conway made the following motion, seconded by lord Althorp, that it is the opinion of this house not to prosecute the war on the continent of America any longer by force, but to avail themselves of his majesty's late gracious declaration in favour of the colonies, to bring about peace and tranquillity. After long debate, at half after one o'clock, the attorney-general moved the question of adjournment, on which the house divided,

Ayes 171. Noes 133.

Majority against the adjournment. The house then immediately resumed the debate, when the ministry finding to great a majority against them as 17, gave up the peace question without a division.

F E B R U A R Y 28.

The attorney-general said he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable his majesty to make peace,

injustice are committed by the public under the sanction of the laws of our land.

SEVERAL INHABITANTS OF MARYLAND.

April 29, 1782.

Thorough bred from the best stock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near sixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the finest horses they ever saw.

STANDS at my house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly opposite to Llewellyn's warehouse, in St. Mary's county, in this state, where he will cover mares at six pounds specie the season. Pasturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any accidents that may happen.

DANIEL M'CARTY.
N. B. Tobacco will be taken in discharge of the above specie, if the price can be agreed upon.

To be SOLD,

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

T. H.

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled: the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them, and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Botelar to settle their Nottingham store balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

STANDS at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, where Dr. Bate formerly lived, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover this season at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco a mare, and half a crown to the groom. Roebuck is four years old next April, a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands and an half high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage gratis, and particular care taken of mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

WILL cover mares this season at Mr. Philip Thomas's, near West-river, for four silver dollars a mare, or red money at the exchange. Ariel was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Mr. Galloway's famous horse Selim, and his grand dam was a high bred imported mare. He is rising six years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a fine bay, and his figure equal to any horse in this state.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 a week.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 18, 1782.

CONTRARY winds having prevented the commissioners arriving at the premises, until it was too late to hold the sale of Lloyd Dulany's property on the day appointed, the same is adjourned until Monday the 13th day of May, when it will certainly commence on the terms formerly advertised. The lots on Kent Manor which remain unfold, will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly passed at the last session, the commissioners hereby call on all persons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for such lands, to pay the money due upon such agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legislature to be appropriated to the recruiting service, the necessity of a speedy payment need not be urged.

The commissioners upon payment being made to them will release and convey the right of the state in the said lands to the person or persons who contracted for the purchase of the same, or those who claim under them.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justinian Cooksey, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cooksey, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY,
THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 8th day of May,

A TRACT of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the great road that leads from London-town to Queen-Anne, containing 176 acres, about 6 acres of which is excellent meadow. The soil is rich, and well adapted either for planting or farming. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the land. The terms to be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS BEARD.

N. B. The purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of small grain, and possession given on the first day of December next, by

T. B.

Annapolis, April 16, 1782.

LOST by the subscriber four certificates, viz. No. 18, 19, and 20 of £.200 specie each, and No. 21 of £.328 15 6. They were issued to me by Mr. Wilkins, commissioner to settle and adjust the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this state. As they can be of no use to any other person, it is requested that whoever has found them, will return them to the subscriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they shall receive a half joe.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the seventh day of

May next, where he now lives, in St. Mary's county, A VALUABLE tract of land, about four hundred acres, lying in Charles county, a few miles below Cedar-point, the land is level and rich, and plenty of wood, there is scarce such a place to be found for fish and wild fowl of all sorts, and plenty of fine oysters; a good apple orchard, and plenty of fine cherries and most other kinds of fruit, and never hurt with frost; there is a commodious dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, and several other houses, all pleasantly situated on Swan-point and banks of Patowmack; convenient for trade of any sort. I have a general warrantee from a good man, and will give another. Possession may be had immediately.

Likewise will be sold, at same place and time, ten valuable negroes, a young man a blacksmith and complete nailor, with a set of smith's tools; two young women well acquainted with work in doors or out; two young fellows, three boys about 12 or 13, and two girls; sixty head of sheep, a few fat cattle, and some cows and calves. The whole will be sold for any sort of money at its passing value, or for tobacco, but the land may be had cheap for ready money or tobacco, otherwise credit may be had for all. For further particulars apply to

ATHANASIVS FORD.

STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at 2 guineas, and 7/6 red money to the groom; any of the bills of credit will be taken in payment at the exchange. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, he was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Parner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is upwards of fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with a black mane, tail, and legs, he is one of the first running horses in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

N. B. Tobacco or wheat will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed on.

R. B. H.

STANDS this season at my plantation, adjoining Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, in high perfection, and covers at one thousand pounds of net crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes, and not more than nine months date. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

WILL cover the ensuing season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollarto the groom. Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 15 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be seen at Bellair. No mare will be received unless the money is sent with her. Good pasturage at a red dollar a week.

STOLEN out of Mr. Quynn's shop a large gun-lock, the maker's name D. Moore engraven thereon, a latch behind the cock, and the make of the tumbler very remarkable. Whoever will give information to Mr. Quynn of the said lock, so as it is recovered, shall receive eight dollars specie reward.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about six feet high, well made, has a large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of his being on Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above-mentioned reward.

JOHN HAMMITT.

WHEREAS I am empowered by Joseph Stevens to protect his property in the house where I live, and also the garden he now tends next adjoining unto me, and as great damage has been done thereunto, and the same from time to time continuing; I do hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from committing any mischief or ill upon, or about the same, as I am determined to punish those that offend according to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old customers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in a house lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and solicits their custom. He also intends to procure proper and convenient vessels for the purpose of ferrying to Kent-Island, Rock-Hall, &c.

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1782.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitt's) March 22.

His majesty's frigate the *Astrea*, captain la Perouse, and the *Amazon*, captain Montgoyt, anchored at Sandy-point the 19th instant, in the afternoon, with a convoy of sloops and schooners, loaded with provision and ammunition of all kinds, and six hundred men of royal Comtois, Dillon's, and Wallh's regiments. We hear by those frigates, that a cutter was arrived at Martinico, with the news of a convoy of 200 sail of transports, 18 ships of the line, and 6000 troops, being arrived by this at St. Domingo. It is imagined, not without reason, that France is determined upon taking Jamaica, and the more so, as the Spaniards have 23 sail, and 20,000 troops at Havana or St. Domingo, ready for this expedition. We are likewise informed from Martinico, that the English ships of war that were at Demarara proposed surrendering without firing a shot, provided the officers were insured what effects they had on board; but Mont. de Kerfant, captain of a ship, who was on board the *Iphigenia*, and commanded the expedition, not thinking so cheap a conquest would be any honour to him, required that the English men of war, should at least fire one broad-side into the air, before they struck their colours.

S A L E M, April 11.

The several privateers belonging to this port, which sailed from Martinico on an expedition against Tortola, having, in the night, over-shot the port, and the enemy being apprised of the design, the enterprise was laid aside. The enemy, however, apprehending danger, several of their vessels ran out of the harbour, one of which, formerly the Maccaroni privateer of this port, was taken.

By captain Brookhouse we are informed, that the *Porus*, captain Carnes, and the *Pilgrim*, captain Robinson, have taken a ship from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, loaded chiefly with provisions.

Capt. Cox, arrived here from St. Eustatia, informs, that admiral Rodney, with 10 sail of the line from England, had joined the British fleet in the West-Indies, and that the whole, amounting to 26 sail of the line, were lying at St. Lucia: that the French fleet, consisting of 34 sail of the line, lay at Martinico.

B O S T O N, April 12.

A gentleman came to town yesterday, who arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, in a short passage from Martinico, who informs, that admiral Rodney lately arrived at Barbados from England, with 21 or 22 sail of the line, where he joined admiral Hood's squadron, whose united force make 37 line of battle ships, besides one of 50 guns, and a number of frigates; that a French fleet of about 20 sail of vessels, having on board 5000 troops, with three sail of the line and several frigates, were late arrived at Martinico from France, and the whole force of count de Grasse at that island, consisted of 17 sail of line of battle ships, besides frigates: that several French men of war, besides those at Martinico, were gone to Hispaniola, where they were to be joined by a Spanish squadron, which would make 20 sail of the line, which, with a large body of troops, it was said were soon to proceed against Jamaica.

By an intelligent person who came in the above vessel from Martinico we learn, that the squadron commanded by admiral Hood was badly manned; the ships lately arrived under admiral Rodney had nearly their complement. A number of the British officers at Barbados expressed their regret at the continuance of a war in which Britain had been so long on the losing hand; and were apprehensive that her losses in the West-Indies might still be increased from the great power of her enemies.

It is said that admiral de la Motte Picquet was soon expected at Martinico with eight or ten sail more of line of battle ships.

A report prevails that the continental frigate *Deane* lately foundered at sea.

The London papers do not scruple to assert that the whole Eustatia affair has disgraced the British arms, more than any event these hundred years past.

By a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 15th, 1782, to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that seven Spanish ships have arrived there from France.

Extract of a late letter from London.

"I give you joy on the success of your arms in the southern quarter; it is with pleasure I behold the nation with down-cast eyes even at the name of Cornwall; and I can farther inform you, that the lord mayor and city aldermen are almost in a total rebellion with the king and parliament, and insist upon their withdrawing the troops from America immediately or they will not grant any farther supplies. That general Burgoyne is turned a staunch friend to the American cause, and publicly declared in the house of commons, that he knew, by sad experience, it was impossible to gain an inch of ground in North-America."

N E W - L O N D O N, April 19.

Several small prizes, taken in the foundy, have been sent into port since our last.

And on Wednesday the galley *Fair American* brought into port a large brig from Ireland, bound to New-York, laden with provisions, having been taken in the Vineyard sound.

Same day arrived the brig *Hancock*, captain Lodowick Champlin, from St. Croix, in 20 days.

Same day sailed a flag for New-York.

H A R T F O R D, April 16.

Our last advices from Europe mention, that the emperor of Germany has lately issued orders for dismantling the Austrian barrier, as it has been long called, the fortified towns of Brabant, in Flanders, by which the Dutch troops, who, according to treaty, have garrisoned those towns, are at liberty to act elsewhere. All this looks like a perfectly good understanding between the emperor and the court of Versailles, since those towns were meant as a barrier against the power of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated December 22.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets safely convoyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose that the result will be a speedy alliance with your states."

N E W - Y O R K, April 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Juno* from Tortola; John Coan, mate of the Union cutter, passenger on board her, reports, that admiral Kempenfelt has joined Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies, with eight sail of the line; and that Sir George Rodney, with 45 sail, has blocked up the French fleet at Martinique.

An armed brig is also arrived from Charles-town.

Last Sunday evening arrived the brigantine *Pearl*, captain Carion, in eight weeks from Lisbon. On her passage she fell in with the private ship of war *Virginia*, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them. By this vessel we are informed, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 17th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports, with troops, had sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, previous to captain Carson's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by an express to the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon. It is said there were no more than 2500 men fit for service, and those to exhausted by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

C H A T H A M, April 24.

Since our last captain Hylar, of Brunswick, took, at Sandy-Hook, a 16 gun cutter, manned with 46 men, but in bringing her off they unfortunately ran her aground, which reduced him to the dernier resource of blowing her up, after stripping her of what was most valuable and convenient to bring off. He likewise took a sloop which he ransomed for 400 dollars.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, dated March 18, 1782.

"A Spanish fleet of five sail of the line, with 5000 troops, arrived here lately from Cadiz; and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet from Havana, and another from Europe, with many more troops."

We have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the reduction of Minorca by the arms of Spain, as appears by a paragraph under the New-York head, which is all the account we have as yet of that important event. And we hope shortly to congratulate the public on the taking of Jamaica, as it is reduced to a certainty that that island will shortly be invaded by a very powerful armament, consisting of the combined forces of France and Spain in the West-Indies."

Extract of a letter from a major in the southern army, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"The passive conduct of the British affords no subject for news; we remain peaceable and inactive; there is little opportunity for displaying military talents. General Greene is with much justice greatly esteemed in this country; he possesses great talents as a soldier; he is gallant and decisive in action, great and magnanimous in misfortunes, indefatigable on all occasions, remarkably humane and most inflexibly just."

Extract of a letter from South Carolina, dated Camp, near Opoone's, March 13, 1782.

"The enemy have lately ventured without their works at the Quarter-house (which is a place five miles advanced of Charles-town, covered by a canal from Ashley to Cooper river) except in such small parties, and those of horse, that they present no object, and can never be come up with. They have, however, lately made several attempts upon a body of state caval-

ry and militia that were posted near Monk's-corner under the command of general Marion, and in some measure, succeeded in the last. They have published a very pompous account of it; and colonel Thompson's report is a very artful one; one would imagine from reading it, though he repeats that he cannot ascertain our loss, that it could not be less than two or three hundred. But I have the pleasure to assure you, that it amounts only to 16 killed, wounded, and missing."

May 4. Last night a gentleman arrived here, who left New-York on Monday last, at noon. The intelligence he brings us is of great importance, that we must refer our readers to a future day, for a decision as to the authenticity of it; and we will just mention the accounts as they are related to us, by the gentleman himself.

On Saturday night a packet arrived at New York from England, which brought advice of the full determination of the British cabinet, to pursue the war with redoubled vigour. But on Sunday evening another packet arrived, with advices of a contrary nature; they mention, that in consequence of the disturbances among the people of England, the parliament had declared the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENT: that lord George Germaine, and six others of the leaders in the councils of our enemy, had been displaced: that great and fresh disturbances had happened in the north of Ireland, the people of that country having arisen to a state little short of actual independency: that Sir Henry Clinton is recalled, and the troops destined to accompany general Carleton (who it is supposed had been appointed in Clinton's room) to America, were disembarked, as the relinquishing of the American war had rendered their coming out needless.

Thus far the accounts from Europe, which, says our informant, were currently talked of by all the people he saw at New-York; and he declares, that he heard the captain of a British man of war mention it in such a manner, as to admit no doubt of the truth of it. The people of New-York were exceedingly chagrined at the discouraging prospect; Sir Henry Clinton was to embark for England as on yesterday.

The New-York paper, of Monday, is altogether silent as to the news brought by this last packet, but the disagreeable advices were the general topic of conversation all over the city.

R I C H M O N D, April 27.

The Indians, we learn, not long since, committed some ravages on the Cumberland settlements, and killed a few of the inhabitants. Parties of rangers had gone in quest of them, and it was hoped would secure those frontiers against any further incursions from these savages.

Accounts from the westward just arrived, mention, that they have received very alarming accounts in that quarter from the enemy at Detroit, who some time last fall collected the chiefs from the different hostile tribes of Indians, and instructed them not to disturb the back country, particularly Kentucky, till towards the spring, when they were to form final parties for the purpose of taking prisoners to learn what measures of defence the people were designing; they were as much as possible to avoid alarming the country till the spring, when the whole were to embody reduce fort Nelson, lay waste the settlements, and at one blow, destroy the whole country. This information comes through various channels, and from the preparations at Detroit and the conduct of the Indians, the truth of it cannot be doubted.

We hear from Greenbrier, that the Indians have lately killed some of the inhabitants on New-river in that county. It seems to be their design to make a general stroke upon the back settlements, as they have lately done mischief in various parts of that country, from the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt down to the more southern settlements on the western waters.

A N N A P O L I I, May 9.

Extracts from the Philadelphia paper of the 4th of May, taken from a New-York paper of the 30th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 27.

General Conway made the following motion, seconded by lord Althorp, that it is the opinion of this house not to prosecute the war on the continent of America any longer by force, but to avail themselves of his majesty's late gracious declaration in favour of the colonies, to bring about peace and tranquillity. After long debate, at half after one o'clock, the attorney-general moved the question of adjournment, on which the house divided,

Ayes	215
Noes	234

Majority against the adjournment 19. The house then immediately resumed the debate, when the ministry finding so great a majority against them as 19, gave up the main question without a division.

February 28.

The attorney-general said he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable his majesty to make peace,

or conclude a truce with the revolted colonies of America, which after some debate was agreed to.

Under the London head of the 1st of March, are the following articles:

Passports are forwarded to Amsterdam for Mr. John Adams, he being the only person in Europe, authorized to treat of peace on the part of the congress, and he is expected in London next week.

On Wednesday Mr. Laurens was at Lord Sandwich's office, and had a conference of two hours with him.

May 4, 1782.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a warehouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with five springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceased, on the last Thursday in May, instant,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine stone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.
N. B. The above purses will be paid in specie or red money at the passing value. There is very good stabling for horses, and accommodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

A MEETING of the principal creditors who suffered from the injustice of the late tender law, is requested at Annapolis on Tuesday the 1st of May next, in order to concert some plan for obtaining redress.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Shade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

March 19, 1782.

ROEBUCK,

STANDS at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, where Dr. Bate formerly lived, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover this season at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco a mare, and half a crown to the groom. Roebuck is four years old next April, a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands and an half high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage gratis, and particular care taken of mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly passed at the last session, the commissioners hereby call on all persons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for such lands, to pay the money due upon such agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legislature to be appropriated to the recruiting service, the necessity of a speedy payment need not be urged.

The commissioners upon payment being made to them will release and convey the right of the state in the said lands to the person or persons who contracted for the purchase of the same, or those who claim under them.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 13, 1782.

CONTRARY winds having prevented the commissioners arriving at the premises, until it was too late to hold the sale of Lloyd Dulany's property on the day appointed, the same is adjourned until Monday the 23th day of May, when it will certainly commence on the terms formerly advertised. The lots on Kent Manor which remain unsold, will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

April 9, 1782.

The beautiful colt COMET, Now rising four years old, full fifteen hands one inch and a half high, well whited with a star, and white foot behind,

WILL cover mares, this season, at Rural-hall, within three miles of the Wood yard, Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash, at the market price at the time of covering, and 3/9 to the groom. Twelve months credit, without interest, for all tobacco, and cash for the overplus of any note.

Comet is a bright cheinut, beautifully dappled, and is allowed, by the best judges who have seen him, to be a horse of superior form and figure to any horse in this state; and the following pedigree, certified by Mr. Adam Newbiggin, will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent: he was got by the late col. John Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Mr. Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry-Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great-grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair; all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway. Merry-Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates, and never was beat. Merry-Andrew won two king's plates, and Steady one. Good pasturage for mares, at 3/9 per week; the greatest care shall be taken; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN BROWN.

SIR, Belford, January 7, 1765.

I have sent you enclosed by Mr. Dixon's order, a true pedigree of the horse bought of him, if this does not satisfy you in regard to the horse's pedigree, you'll please to write to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, at Smeaton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, who bred the horse.

P. S. Mr. Dixon had your letter last post in regard of sending the horse's pedigree, and gave me proper directions to write to you immediately. I am, Sir, on account of Mr. Dixon, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

To Mr. John Marshall.

ADAM NEWBIGGIN.

April 20, 1782.

To be SOLD for specie, on long credit, A VERY valuable plantation, containing about 460 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church, part of it formerly the free school, distant about 6 miles from Upper Marlborough, the same from Queen-Anne, and 10 from Bladensburg; this land is exceeding rich and level, and produces equal to any land in the state; the improvements are, an old dwelling house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new fifty feet tobacco houses, &c. good orchards, a great sufficiency of wood, and about 40 acres of very valuable meadow, a great part of which lays on that noted branch Collington. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. All persons indebted to me on any account whatever, are requested to make immediate payment, those that have interest long due on bonds, &c. or open accounts, and will not pay up the interest, renew their bonds, &c. and settle their open accounts by the first of June next, may depend there will be suits brought against all such to August court, to compel the same.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

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

Charles county, April 10, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justinian Cookley, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cookley, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY,
THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

strawberry-hill, March 3, 1782.

To be sold, or hired out (for cash or tobacco) to cover this season, in high order, and perfectly found,

THE well known high bred bay horse CARL LEESS, he was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of col. Hopper's Paceret.

Also to be sold, sundry full blooded mares in foal, colts, fillies of various ages, and an elegant well matched pair for the chadivior or phaeton, they were got by a coach horse out of a blooded mare, are full fifteen hands high, well broke, young, unblemished, and very powerful. Credit will be given, on bond with security, if required, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

To be let, and may be entered on immediately, a valuable farm on Elk-Ridge, about ten miles from Baltimore-town; there are fifty two bushels of what now sowed on it, under a very good fence, and an overshoot mill, that with some small repairs, and proper management, would be very profitable.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Maryland, lieutenant's office, March 1, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to this state for monies advanced for carrying on manufactures and not accounted for, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are desired without loss of time to settle their accounts and discharge the balances that may be due, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who neglect to comply with the requisition.

All persons having claims against the state on certificates, unsettled accounts, or otherwise, are requested to bring them in to be adjusted. Officers who have received money from the executive for the recruiting service, and with which they are charged on the auditor's books, are desired to settle their accounts.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
intendant.

March 24, 1782.

TAKEN up adrift by the subscriber, living on Kent-Island, on Wednesday the 20th of this month, in Chesapeake bay, opposite Thomas's point, and near the Kent-Island shore, a boat built something like a yawl, about nineteen feet keel, and six feet beam. The owner is requested to apply speedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ROWLES.

TRAVELLER,

THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patowmack, and will cover at 3 guineas. The high pedigree and properties of this horse are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZER.

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled: the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them, and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Boteler to settle their Nottingham store balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler, those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

LOST by the subscriber four certificates, viz. No. 18, 19, and 20 of £.200 specie each, and No. 21 of £.250 15 6. They were issued to me by Mr. William, commissioner to settle and adjust the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this state. As they can be of no use to any other person, it is requested that whoever has found them, will return them to the subscriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they shall receive a half joe.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1782.

L O N D O N, March 1.

YESTERDAY orders were sent over to Ireland, for none of the troops which were draughted off for America to embark on board any of the transports, but to remain until further orders.

March 2. Yesterday the members of the house of commons, attended by their speaker, waited on his majesty at St. James's to present their address, "most humbly representing to his majesty, that the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against the European enemies; that it mult-tend, under the present circumstances, dangerously to encrease the mutual enmity, so fatal to the interests both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country, frustrate the earnest desire most graciously expressed by your majesty, to restore the blessings of public tranquillity."

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons, delivered the 1st instant.

Genlemen of the house of commons,

"There are no objects nearer to my heart than the ease, happiness, and prosperity of my people.

"You may be assured that, in pursuance of your advice, I shall take such measures as shall appear to me to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; and that my efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, till such peace can be obtained as shall consist with the interests and permanent welfare of my kingdom."

The following are the resolutions, verbatim, that followed his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious answer to their address, presented to his majesty on Friday last, and for the assurances his majesty has been pleased to give of his intention, in pursuance of the advice of this house, to take such measures as shall appear most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies; and that his efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, until such a peace can be obtained, as shall consist with the permanent welfare and prosperity of his kingdom; this house being convinced nothing can, in the present circumstances of this country, so essentially promote those great objects of his majesty's paternal care for his people, as the measures which his most faithful commons have most humbly, but earnestly recommended to his majesty."

The same being read, was ordered to be delivered to his majesty by the privy counsellors, members of that house.

Resolved, That, after the solemn declaration of the opinion of this house in their humble address presented to his majesty on Friday last, and his majesty's assurance of his gracious intention, in pursuance of their advice, to take such measures as shall appear to his majesty to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony, between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; this house will consider as enemies to his majesty and this country, all those who shall endeavour to frustrate his majesty's paternal care for the ease and happiness of his people, by advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force."

March 5. The troops which were draughted off last week from the three regiments of guards, in order to be sent to America, are ordered into the barracks.

By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information: that on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital against the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. These advices further add, that Russia was expected to proclaim hostilities against the Ottomans soon after the arrival of a courier, who had set out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the court of Petersburg.

Several single ships have sailed from Rochfort, Brest, and Toulon, besides the squadron under Guichen, the greatest part of whose convoy is designed for North-America.

March 7. The following is reported to be the substance of the ten articles of capitulation on the surrender of the garrison of St. Philip, in Minorca, on the 9th of February, viz.

Art. 1. All acts of hostilities to cease till the articles be agreed on, which shall be completed in 48 hours. The Spanish commander altered it to 12. Agreed.

Art. 2. The garrison shall have all the usual honours of war due to a noble and spirited defence, and shall

march out with their arms, colours flying, &c. Agreed.

Art. 3. All the garrison shall have their effects secured, to remove them or sell them as they chuse, and that all the debts of the garrison to the islanders, now considered as subjects of Spain, be paid. Agreed.

Art. 4. The garrison shall be sent at the expence of the catholic king to the first port in England by the most short and speedy conveyance; to be provided with provisions during their stay on the island, and for the voyage from their own shores, or if in want of more, from those of the catholic king, and at his expence. In the general's proposal it was, that the garrison might be sent to Gibraltar, but the duc de Crillon altered it. Agreed.

Art. 5. A sufficient number of transports shall be provided for carrying the general officers, soldiers, and their families, who shall proceed without delay when embarked. The general to be allowed to send notice to general Elliot, governor of Gibraltar, of his surrender, &c. Agreed.

The other five articles contain dispositions for sick and wounded, the inhabitants; and other customary matters.

Last Monday an express arrived, with an account of the arrival of another of commodore Johnstone's prizes, from Saldannah, at the back of the isle of Wight; so that with the Heitwoltemade, which arrived the 3d of February, at Plymouth, the Hoogcarpel and the Dankbaeket, that were towed into Penzance the 8th, and the one that foundered on the 19th of January, we are now acquainted with the fate of the whole.

A letter from Petersburg, mentions a report, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to sail for the Downs as soon as the season will permit; which, it is said, according to treaty, are to be employed in conveying trading ships from port to port, under Russian colours, and to any part of the West-Indies, to America, to Lisbon, and the Mediterranean, but not to the East-Indies.

Yesterday one of the latest sailing frigates was dispatched after the West-India fleet, in order to apprise them of the report of St. Kitt's being taken by the French; as 20 sail of the ships in the fleet were bound to that island.

March 12. Letters received over land from Bengal mention, that the British arms continue to advance in India. These letters add, that Hyder Ally's nephew having thrown himself into a fortress with 6000 men, in order to cover his uncle's retreat, was obliged to surrender to the British army in the month of November, 1781, with all his cannon, baggage, and military stores, together with a vast treasure in money and jewels, his provisions being entirely exhausted.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 11.

"Arrived at Spithead the Ranger loop of war, from the West-Indies, with the governor of Jamaica on board.

"Also arrived the Jupiter, of 50 guns, and Mercury, of 32 guns, from the river Plate. These ships are part of commodore Johnstone's squadron. They took (300 leagues at sea) a ship from the West-Indies bound to Cadiz, laden with coffee, bale goods, &c. and also took off Beachy-head a French privateer of 28 guns."

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Mansfield, and Vanstait, East-Indiamen, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, are as follow: On the 31st of July last, the above ships arrived at Bencoolen, the governor of which ordered them immediately, with two of the company's vessels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go against Padang, a Dutch settlement to the northward, on the west coast of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 19th, and took possession of it; and on the 12th of September sailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 15th, after reducing all the Dutch settlements on the coast, viz. Padang, Plaman, Pooli Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any opposition.

Extract of a letter received by the Glatton East Indiaman, John Clements, Esq; commander, arrived at Plymouth from the island of Sumatra.

Fort Marlboro', October 12, 1781.

"In the beginning of August, a packet arrived here from Bombay, with an account of the Dutch war; soon after arrived commodore Clement's fleet of five Indiamen from China, to water and refresh, preferring this port to the streight of Sunda. The court of directors have given general orders for the destruction of all the Dutch settlements; so favourable an opportunity as the assistance of these ships could not be lost; they were put under the orders of Henry Botham, Esq; third in council at fort Marlborough, on an expedition against Padang, and all the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Sumatra. When the ships were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr. Botham went on shore with a flag of truce, and summoned the governor to submit to his Britannic majesty's arms the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the west coast of Su-

matra. This mode was rather unusual, but circumstances excused it, Mr. Botham had only one hundred soldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that of the garrison; the governor of Padang, concluding our five ships to be king's ships, and the force on board them formidable, surrendered to Mr. Botham all the Netherlands company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was reserved. The settlements we have captured are much more valuable ones than any our company possesses on that coast."

RICHMOND, May 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of general Greene's army, dated April 13, 1781.

"About a fortnight ago, capt. Rudolph of the legion infantry, with 12 men only, took an armed sloop in Ashley river. His address upon this occasion, was something singular, and deserves much to be applauded. The enemy had stationed this vessel in Ashley river to prevent any communication with the town; after reconnoitring her situation, the captain prepared a boat and a quantity of straw to cover his party, and about 10 o'clock at night rowed immediately down the river, as if he intended to pass her. When he got within 60 yards, he was challenged by the sentinel; he answered in the negro dialect, "that some poor negroes were going to town to sell some live stock: Madam, we got some fat goose, will you buy?" "Yes, yes," replied the sailor, "heave to and let us look at them." As soon as the boat struck the side of the vessel, the men jumped up, mounted the deck, knocked the sentinel's brains out, and shut down the hatches, by which he secured 40 prisoners, three officers included, and captured a very fine sloop of 10 or 12 guns. He was obliged to burn the vessel, but he brought off the prisoners.

"All Georgia, except Savannah, is in our possession. General Wayne confines the enemy closely to their lines.

"Two fleets have lately sailed from Charles-town, one to New-York with a number of women and 150 officers on board, and the other to Europe, all empty transports."

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.

"On the 29th of April died in Anne-Arundel county, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JOHN BROGDEN, a gentleman, whose character for politeness, candour, generosity, and every social virtue, has seldom been rivalled, can never be excelled. His numerous acquaintance (perhaps no man's was more extensive) must ever regret the loss of an agreeable companion, an ardent, steady friend, whose peculiar felicity of conciliating the esteem and love of all ranks, renders his loss deeply, and universally affecting. The poor, particularly that class, whose distresses are multiplied by delicacy of sentiment, which buries calamities in obscurity and silence, and shrinks from the cold hand of ostentatious charity, must long mourn the memory of a man, whose bounty was great and private as their woes, and whose highest happiness consisted in removing them."

RESOLUTIONS of the house of commons, copied from an English paper of the 6th of March.

Feb. 18. That after the long and fruitless continuance of the offensive war in America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies by force, it is impracticable, in as much as it takes from our exertions some part of that strength which ought to be employed against our European enemies, and is contrary to his majesty's inclinations, expressed in his speech to both houses, in which he declared it to be his royal wish to restore peace and tranquillity.

March 5. That whoever shall hereafter be concerned in advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, are by this house declared enemies of their country, and shall be considered and held as enemies of their country, and ought to be treated as such.

March 6. That the chairman do ask leave of the house to bring in a bill for establishing a peace or a truce with America; which was agreed to.

From Rivington's royal gazette.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Last Sunday his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the bath, commander in chief of his majesty's forces, and commissioner for making peace or war in North-America, arrived in this city in good health; the Ceres man of war, capt. Hawkins, brought his excellency and his suite in 25 days from Portsmouth; among other gentlemen are, Morris Morgan, Esq; secretary, Brook Watson, Esq; commissary-general, capt. Moss, chief engineer, capt. Wroughton, aid de camp.

His excellency landed in the forenoon, under a discharge of the cannon at fort George, and dined with the hon. general Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and admiral Digby.

From the English prints brought by the Ceres, we have the following advices, viz.

or conclude a truce with the revolted colonies of America, which after some debate was agreed to.
Under the London head of the 1st of March, are the following articles:
Passports are forwarded to Amsterdam for Mr. John Adams, he being the only person in Europe, authorized to treat of peace on the part of the congress, and he is expected in London next week.
On Wednesday Mr. Laurens was at Lord Sandwich's office, and had a conference of two hours with him.

May 4, 1782.

TO BE SOLD.
THE subscriber's dwelling, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage between and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a warehouse, negro quarters, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to
JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceased, on the last Thursday in May, instant.

SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine stone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.
N. B. The above purses will be paid in specie or red money at the palling value. There is very good stable for horses, and accommodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

April 5, 1782.
A MEETING of the principal creditors who suffered from the injustice of the late tender law, is requested at Annapolis on Tuesday the 10th of May next, in order to concert some plan for obtaining redress.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.
PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Shide's Tavern on the premises.

By order, **JO. BAXTER, clk.**

March 19, 1782.
R O E B U C K,
STANDS at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, where Dr. Bate formerly lived, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover this season at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco a mare, and half a crown to the groom. Roebuck is four years old next April, a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands and an half high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage gratis, and particular care taken of mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.
PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, passed at the last session, the commissioners hereby call on all persons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for such lands, to pay the money due upon such agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legislature to be appropriated to the recruiting service, the necessity of a speedy payment need not be urged.

The commissioners upon payment being made to them will release and convey the right of the lands in the said lands to the person or persons who contracted for the purchase of the same, or those who claim under them.

By order, **JO. BAXTER, clk.**

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.
CONTRARY winds having prevented the commissioners arriving at the premises, until it was too late to hold the sale of Lloyd Dulany's property on the day appointed, the same is adjourned until Monday the 10th day of May, when it will certainly commence on the terms formerly advertised. The lots on Kent Manor which remain unsold, will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

By order, **JO. BAXTER, clk.**

April 9, 1782.
The beautiful colt **C O M E T**, Now being four years old, full fifteen hands one inch and a half high, well whited with a star, and white foot behind.

WILL cover mares, this season, at Rural-hall, within three miles of the Wood yard, Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash, at the market price at the time of covering, and 3/9 to the groom. Twelve months credit, without interest, for all tobacco, and cash for the overplus of any note.

Comet is a bright chestnut, beautifully dappled, and is allowed, by the best judges who have seen him, to be a horse of superior form and figure to any horse in this state; and the following pedigree, certified by Mr. Adam Newbiggin, will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent; he was got by the late col. John Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Mr. Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry-Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great-grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair; all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway. Merry-Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates, and never was beat. Merry-Andrew won two king's plates, and Steady one. Good pasturage for mares, at 3/9 per week; the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN BROWN.

S I R, Belford, January 7, 1783.
I have sent you enclosed by Mr. Dixon's order, a true pedigree of the horse bought of him, if this does not satisfy you in regard to the horse's pedigree, you'll please to write to Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, at Smeaton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, who bred the horse.

P. S. Mr. Dixon had your letter last post in regard of sending the horse's pedigree, and gave me proper directions to write to you immediately. I am, Sir, on account of Mr. Dixon, your most obedient, and most humble servant,
ADAM NEWBIGGIN.

To Mr. John Marshall.

April 20, 1782.
To be **SOLD** for specie, on long credit, **A** VERY valuable plantation, containing about 460 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church, part of it formerly the free school, distant about 6 miles from Upper Marlborough, the same from Queen-Anne, and so from Bladenburg; this land is exceeding rich and level, and produces equal to any land in the state; the improvements are, an old dwelling house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new fifty feet tobacco houses, &c. good orchards, a great sufficiency of wood, and about 40 acres of very valuable meadow, a great part of which lays on that noted branch Collington. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. All persons indebted to me on any account whatever, are requested to make immediate payment, those that have interest long due on bonds, &c. or open accounts, and will not pay up the interest, renew their bonds, &c. and settle their open accounts by the first of June next, may depend there will be suits brought against all such to August court, to compel the same.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

A FEW copies of the **L A W S** of **M A R Y** **L A N D**, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

Charles county, April 12, 1782.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands which by Jonathan Cookery, late deceased, and of this county, to the subscribers, and several others, since also deceased, and whose heirs are still a minor.

JOHN COOKERY,
THOMAS REED COOKERY.

Strawberry-hill, March 21, 1782.
To be sold, or hired out (for cash or to occupy) in cover this season, a high order, and perfectly sound.

THE well known high bred bay horse **C O M E T**, L. F. 85, he was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, one of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of col. Hopper's Facalet.

Also to be sold, sundry full blooded mares in full coats, fillies of various ages, and an elegant well matched pair for the chaise or phaeton, they were got by a rough horse out of a blooded mare, are full fifteen hands high, well broke, young, manageable, and very powerful. Credit will be given, on hand with security, if required, by
RICHARD SPEIGO.

To be let, and may be taken on immediate notice, a valuable farm on Elk-hedge, about ten miles from Baltimore-town; there are fifty-two bushels of wheat now sowed on it, under a very good fence, and an oval shot mill, that with some small repairs, and proper management, would be very profitable.

RICHARD SPEIGO.

Maryland, Intendant's office, March 21, 1782.
ALL persons indebted to this state for money advanced for carrying on manufactures and mercantile accounts, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are desired, without loss of time to settle their accounts and discharge the balances that may be due, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who neglect to comply with the requisition.

All persons having claims against the state on certificates, unsettled accounts, or otherwise, are requested to bring them in to be adjusted. Officers who have received money from the executive for the recruiting service, and with which they are charged on the auditor's books, are desired to settle their accounts.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant.

March 24, 1782.
TAKEN up adrift by the subscriber, living on Kent-Island, on Wednesday the sixth of this month, in Chesapeake Bay, opposite Thomas's-point, and near the Kent-Island shore, a boat built something like a yawl, about fourteen feet keel, and six feet beam. The owner is requested to apply speedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ROWLES.

T R A V E L L E R,
THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patowmack, and will cover at 3 guineas. The high pedigree and properties of this horse are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZER.

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled; the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them, and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Boteler to settle their Nottingham horse balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

LOST by the subscriber four certificates, viz. No. 12, 19, and 20 of £.200 specie each, and No. 21 of £.250 15 6. They were issued to me by Mr. Williams, commissioner to settle and adjust the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this state. As they can be of no use to any other person, it is requested that whoever has found them, will return them to the subscriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they shall receive a half joe.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

A FEW copies of the **V O T E S** and **P R O C E E D I N G S** of the **H O U S E** of **D E L E G A T E S** of this last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1782.

L O N D O N, March 1.

YESTERDAY orders were sent over to Ireland, for none of the troops which were draughted off for America to embark on board any of the transports, but to remain until further orders.

March 2. Yesterday the members of the house of commons, attended by their speaker, waited on his majesty at St. James's to present their address, "most humbly representing to his majesty, that the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against the European enemies; that it must tend, under the present circumstances, dangerously to encrease the mutual enmity, so fatal to the interests both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing a happy reconciliation with that country, frustrate the earnest desire most graciously expressed by your majesty, to restore the blessings of public tranquillity."

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons, delivered the 28th instant.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"There are no objects nearer to my heart than the ease, happiness, and prosperity of my people.

"You may be assured that, in pursuance of your advice, I shall take such measures as shall appear to me to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; and that my efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, till such peace can be obtained as shall consist with the interests and permanent welfare of my kingdom."

The following are the resolutions, verbatim, that followed his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons.

"Resolved, *nimino contradicente*, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious answer to their address, presented to his majesty on Friday last, and for the assurances his majesty has been pleased to give of his intention, in pursuance of the advice of this house, to take such measures as shall appear most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies; and that his efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, until such a peace can be obtained, as shall consist with the permanent welfare and prosperity of his kingdom; this house being convinced nothing can, in the present circumstances of this country, so essentially promote those great objects of his majesty's paternal care for his people, as the measures which his most faithful commons have most humbly, but earnestly recommended to his majesty."

The same being read, was ordered to be delivered to his majesty by the privy counsellors, members of that house.

"Resolved, That, after the solemn declaration of the opinion of this house in their humble address presented to his majesty on Friday last, and his majesty's assurance of his gracious intention, in pursuance of their advice, to take such measures as shall appear to his majesty to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony, between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; this house will consider as enemies to his majesty and this country, all those who shall endeavour to frustrate his majesty's paternal care for the ease and happiness of his people, by advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force."

March 5. The troops which were draughted off last week from the three regiments of guards, in order to be sent to America, are ordered into the barracks.

By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information: that on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital against the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. These advices further add, that Russia was expected to proclaim hostilities against the Ottomans soon after the arrival of a courier, who had set out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the court of Petersburg.

Several single ships have sailed from Rochfort, Brest, and Toulon, besides the squadron under Guichen, the greatest part of whose convoy is designed for North-America.

March 7. The following is reported to be the substance of the ten articles of capitulation on the surrender of the garrison of St. Philip, in Minorca, on the 8th of February, viz.

Art. 1. All acts of hostilities to cease till the articles be agreed on, which shall be completed in 48 hours. The Spanish commander altered it to 15. Agreed.

Art. 2. The garrison shall have all the usual honours of war due to a noble and spirited defence, and shall

march out with their arms, colours flying, &c. Agreed.

Art. 3. All the garrison shall have their effects secured, to remove them or sell them as they chuse, and that all the debts of the garrison to the islanders, now considered as subjects of Spain, be paid. Agreed.

Art. 4. The garrison shall be sent at the expence of the catholic king to the first port in England by the most short and speedy conveyance; to be provided with provisions during their stay on the island, and for the voyage from their own stores, or if in want of more, from those of the catholic king, and at his expence. In the general's proposal it was, that the garrison might be sent to Gibraltar, but the duc de Crillon altered it. Agreed.

Art. 5. A sufficient number of transports shall be provided for carrying the general officers, soldiers, and their families, who shall proceed without delay when embarked. The general to be allowed to send notice to general Elliot, governor of Gibraltar, of his surrender, &c. Agreed.

The other five articles contain dispositions for sick and wounded, the inhabitants, and other customary matters.

Last Monday an express arrived, with an account of the arrival of another of commodore Johnstone's prizes, from Saldannah, at the back of the isle of Wight; so that with the Heltwoltemade, which arrived the 3d of February, at Plymouth, the Hoogcarpel and the Dankbarket, that were towed into Penzance the 5th, and the one that foundered on the 29th of January, we are now acquainted with the fate of the whole.

A letter from Petersburg, mentions a report, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to sail for the Downs as soon as the season will permit; which, it is said, according to treaty, are to be employed in conveying trading ships from port to port, under Russian colours, and to any part of the West-Indies, to America, to Lisbon, and the Mediterranean, but not to the East-Indies.

Yesterday one of the fastest sailing frigates was dispatched after the West-India fleet, in order to apprise them of the report of St. Kitt's being taken by the French; as 40 sail of the ships in the fleet were bound to that island.

March 12. Letters received over land from Bengal mention, that the British arms continue to advance in India. These letters add, that Hyder Ally's nephew having thrown himself into a fortress with 6000 men, in order to cover his uncle's retreat, was obliged to surrender to the British army in the month of November, 1781, with all his cannon, baggage, and military stores, together with a vast treasure in money and jewels, his provisions being entirely exhausted.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 12.

"Arrived at Spithead the Ranger sloop of war, from the West-Indies, with the governor of Jamaica on board.

"Also arrived the Jupiter, of 50 guns, and Mercury, of 32 guns, from the river Plate. These ships are part of commodore Johnstone's squadron. They took (300 leagues at sea) a ship from the West-Indies bound to Cadiz, laden with coffee, bale goods, &c. and also took off Beachy-head a French privateer of 28 guns."

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Mansfield, and Vanstait, East-Indiamen, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, are as follow: On the 31st of July last, the above ships arrived at Bencoolen, the governor of which ordered them immediately, with two of the company's vessels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go against Padang, a Dutch settlement to the northward, on the west coast of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 19th, and took possession of it; and on the 12th of September sailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 25th, after reducing all the Dutch settlements on the coast, viz. Padang, Piaman, Pooli Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any opposition.

Extract of a letter received by the Glatton East Indiaman, John Clements, Esq; commander, arrived at Plymouth from the island of Sumatra.

Fort Marlboro', October 12, 1781.

"In the beginning of August, a packet arrived here from Bombay, with an account of the Dutch war; soon after arrived commodore Clement's fleet of five Indiamen from China, to water and refresh, preferring this port to the freight of Sunda. The court of directors have given general orders for the destruction of all the Dutch settlements; so favourable an opportunity as the assistance of these ships could not be lost; they were put under the orders of Henry Botham, Esq; third in council at Fort Marlborough, on an expedition against Padang, and all the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Sumatra. When the ships were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr. Botham went on shore with a flag of truce, and summoned the governor to submit to his Britannic majesty's arms, the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the west coast of Su-

matra. This mode was rather unusual, but circumstances excused it. Mr. Botham had only one hundred soldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that of the garrison; the governor of Padang, concluding our five ships to be king's ships, and the force on board them formidable, surrendered to Mr. Botham all the Netherlands company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was reserved. The settlements we have captured are much more valuable ones than any our company possesses on that coast."

RICHMOND, May 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of general Greene's army, dated April 13, 1782.

"About a fortnight ago, capt. Rudolph of the legion infantry, with 12 men only, took an armed sloop in Ashley river. His address upon this occasion, was something singular, and deserves much to be applauded. The enemy had stationed this vessel in Ashley river to prevent any communication with the town; after reconnoitring her situation, the captain prepared a boat and a quantity of straw to cover his party, and about 10 o'clock at night rowed immediately down the river, as if he intended to pass her. When he got within 60 yards, he was challenged by the sentinel; he answered in the negro dialect, 'that some poor negroes were going to town to sell some live stock; Ma'am, we got some fat geese, will you buy?' 'Yes, yes,' replied the sailor, 'heave to and let us look at them.' As soon as the boat struck the side of the vessel, the men jumped up, mounted the deck, knocked the sentinel's brains out, and shut down the hatches, by which he secured 40 prisoners, three officers included, and captured a very fine sloop of 10 or 12 guns. He was obliged to burn the vessel, but he brought off the prisoners."

"All Georgia, except Savannah, is in our possession. General Wayne confines the enemy closely to their lines."

"Two fleets have lately sailed from Charles-town, one to New-York with a number of women and 150 officers on board, and the other to Europe, all empty transports."

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.

"On the 29th of April died in Anne-Arundel county, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JOHN BAGDEN, a gentleman, whose character for politeness, candour, generosity, and every social virtue, has seldom been rivalled, can never be excelled. His numerous acquaintance (perhaps no man's was more extensive) must ever regret the loss of an agreeable companion, an ardent, steady friend, whose peculiar felicity of conciliating the esteem and love of all ranks, renders his loss deeply, and universally affecting. The poor, particularly that class, whose distresses are multiplied by delicacy of sentiment, which buries calamities in obscurity and silence, and shrinks from the cold hand of ostentatious charity, must long mourn the memory of a man, whose bounty was great and private as their woes, and whose highest happiness consisted in removing them."

RESOLUTIONS of the house of commons, copied from an English paper of the 6th of March.

Feb. 28. That after the long and fruitless continuance of the offensive war in America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies by force, it is impracticable, in as much as it takes from our exertions some part of that strength which ought to be employed against our European enemies, and is contrary to his majesty's inclinations, expressed in his speech to both houses, in which he declared it to be his royal wish to restore peace and tranquillity.

March 3. That whoever shall hereafter be concerned in advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, are by this house declared enemies of their country, and shall be considered and held as enemies of their country, and ought to be treated as such.

March 6. That the chairman do ask leave of the house to bring in a bill for establishing a peace or a truce with America; which was agreed to.

From Rivington's royal gazette.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Last Sunday his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the bath, commander in chief of his majesty's forces, and commissioner for making peace or war in North-America, arrived in this city in good health; the Ceres man of war, capt. Hawkins, brought his excellency and his suite in 25 days from Portsmouth; among other gentlemen are, Morris Morgan, Esq; secretary, Brook Watson, Esq; commissary-general, capt. Moss, chief engineer, capt. Wroughton, aid de camp.

His excellency landed in the forenoon, under a discharge of the cannon at fort George, and dined with the hon. general Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and admiral Digby.

From the English prints brought by the Ceres, we have the following advices, viz.

A dissolution of the late ministry.
On Wednesday the 20th of March, Lord North informed the house of commons, that his majesty's ministers were no more. His lordship then moved, that the house should adjourn to Monday, March 25, in order to give the crown time to form a new arrangement. The house adjourned accordingly.

A new administration.
London gazette, March 30.
At the court at St. James's, the 27th of March, 1782, present,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.
His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare the right honourable Charles lord Camden, lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and his lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

This day the right honourable John Cavendish, commonly called lord John Cavendish, chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, the right honourable Charles James Fox, the right honourable Augustus Keppel, the right honourable John Dunning, and the right honourable Edmund Burke, were, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took their respective places at the board accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the privy seal to his grace Augustus Henry duke of Grafton, the oath of keeper of the privy seal was this day administered to him, and his grace took his place at the board accordingly.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the right honourable William earl of Shelburne, and the right honourable Charles James Fox, to be his majesty's principal secretaries of state, they were this day, by his majesty's command, sworn his majesty's principal secretaries of state accordingly.

St. James's, March 30. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the most honourable Charles marquis of Rockingham, knight of the most noble order of the garter, the right honourable John Cavendish, commonly called lord John Cavendish, George John Spehcer, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Althorpe, James Grenville, and Frederick Montague, Esquires, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

The king has been pleased to grant to the right honourable John Cavendish, commonly called lord John Cavendish, the offices of chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable admiral Augustus Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, bart. vice admiral Hugh Pigot, the honourable William Ponsonby, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Duncannon, the honourable John Townshend, Charles Brett, and Richard Hopkins, Esquires, to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto respectively belonging.

The king has been pleased to grant to the right honourable Isaac Barre, the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable general Henry Seymour Conway, to be commander in chief of all his majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to grant to his grace lieutenant-general Charles duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, the office of master-general of the ordnance.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable Thomas Townshend to be his majesty's secretary at war.

The king has been pleased to grant to the right honourable Edmund Burke, the office of receiver and paymaster-general of his majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

April 5. Lord Howe will have his flag on board the Victory of 100 guns, admiral Barrington on board the Britannia of 100 guns, and admiral Kempenfelt, on board the Royal George of 100 guns; all of which ships are now at Spithead, ready for sea.

The following naval arrangements have been made at the admiralty; lord Howe has accepted the command of the grand fleet, admiral Barrington goes to the West-Indies, Sir John Lockhart Ross to the North-Sea, Sir Hyde Parker to the East-Indies, and it is in agitation to give commands to several other admirals, who have been long unemployed, in the room of those now abroad, whose different stations will this day be finally adjusted. Admirals Pigot and Harland will have appointments in the grand fleet.

Lord North left the house of commons last Wednesday night with great joy. Upon receiving compliments of congratulation from several of his friends, he was heard to say, "I have finished my political life; but I am under no apprehensions for my natural life."

The new cabinet have already resolved to accede to the four principal requisitions of the military congress in Ireland, viz.

1. To acknowledge the Irish parliament to be totally independent of the British.
2. To allow them a free trade substantially.
3. To consent to a modification of Poyning's law.
4. To curtail the mutiny bill of its offensive clauses.

His majesty's very gracious reception of the new ministers, on Wednesday last, has given the highest satisfaction. The marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne, Mr. Fox, and the gentlemen now in office, speak of the amiable condescension of their royal master on this occasion, in terms of the warmest panegyric.

Admiral Keppel will be called up to the house of peers, by the title of baron Keppel.

A charge des affaires is certainly embarked for Holland, to propose a cessation of hostilities, and a treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the States General. Lord North is appointed constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque ports for life; and also a grant passed the great seal, of 4000l. a year, payable quarterly during life. Likewise a grant of 1000l. a year for life, to John Robinson, Esq; his lordship's secretary.

Stocks are got up at three per cent. within a few days.

April 8. A letter from the Hague has the following article; "Some private dispatches to his serene highness the prince of Orange having arrived from England, he went immediately to the assembly of the States, and, it is reported, informed their high mightinesses in substance, that he had received intelligence that the new ministry, in England, intended to form such an alliance with the German powers, as would be of dangerous consequence to this country; and entreated them to be no longer deluded by a certain court, but to endeavour to procure a permanent peace with Great-Britain, their ancient ally, as soon as possible, on the best terms the situation of affairs will admit of. After which warm debates ensued on the affair, and as soon as the assembly was broke up, dispatches were sent off to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg."

A BILL to enable his majesty to conclude a peace or truce, with the revolted colonies in North-America.

WHEREAS it is essential to the interests, welfare, and prosperity of Great-Britain, and of the colonies or plantations of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, that peace, intercourse, trade, and commerce, should be restored between them:

Wherefore, and for a full manifestation of the earnest wish and desire of his majesty and his parliament, to put an end to the calamities of war, be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty to treat, consult of, agree and conclude, with any body, or bodies corporate or politic, or any assembly or assemblies, or description of men, or any person or persons whatsoever, a peace or truce with said colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof; any law, act or acts of parliament, matter, or thing, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And, in order to obviate any impediment, obstacle, or delay, to the carrying the intentions of his majesty and his parliament into effect, which might arise from any act or acts of parliament, effecting or relating to the said colonies or plantations; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that for the concluding and establishing a peace, or truce, with the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, his majesty shall have full power and authority, by virtue of this act, by his letters patent, under the great seal of Great-Britain, to repeal, annul, and make void, or to suspend for any time, or times, the operation and effect of any act or acts of parliament, which relate to the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof, or any clause, provision, or matter therein contained, so far as such clauses, or provisions, or matters, relate to the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof.

And be it further enacted, that this act, as to the exercise of the powers and authorities hereby given, shall continue to be in full force until the

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, May 15, 1782.

Rivington's royal gazette of the 8th inst. announcing the arrival of sir Guy Carleton at New-York, as a commissioner for making peace or war in North-America; the dissolution of the late British ministry, and the appointment of a new administration; and the draught of a bill brought into the British parliament to enable the king of Great-Britain to conclude a peace or truce with the United States, (by the appellation of the revolted colonies) being laid before the house and read;

RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this house, that peace with Great-Britain and all the world, is an object truly desirable, but that war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to national dishonour, and that it is the sentiment of this house, that any negotiation for peace or truce, not agreeable to the alliance with France, is inadmissible; that every danger ought to be encountered, every event hazarded, rather than fully our national character, or violate, in the least degree, our connection with our great and good ally; and that good faith, gratitude, and safety, forbid any treaty for peace or truce with Great-Britain, but in conjunction with France, or with her consent first obtained.

RESOLVED unanimously, That this house will exert the power of the state to enable congress to prosecute the war, until Great Britain renounce all claim of sovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their independence be formally, or tacitly, assured by the treaty with Great-Britain, France, and the United States, which shall terminate the war.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the senate, May 16, 1782: Read and unanimously assented to.

By order, J. MACCUBBIN, clk.

THE several inspectors of tobacco may be supplied with books and notes at the printing-office.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, May 14, 1782.

ON Saturday the 25th inst. will be sold at auction, at Mr. Middleton's tavern in this city, a valuable library of books, late the property of LLOYD O'BRIEN, also a few articles of furniture, which were the property of at the sale on the 25th of March last. ONE third of the sum bid to be paid in ten days, and the balance in twenty-days thereafter, and the remaining third on the 10th of September next. Bond with security to be given.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.
N. B. A catalogue of the books will be published previous to the day of sale.

Prince George's county.
To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, for specie only, on Saturday the first of June next.

THE houses and lots situated in the town of Bladensburg, late in possession of a certain Michael Bence, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with interest and approved security.

JOHN BEALL, executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a road or pass-way from his house in Snowhill-town to the main street, of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

JOHN McMULLEN.

THERE are at the plantation of David Crawford, adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, taken up as strays, a bay mare, three years old, three white feet, and a small star in her forehead; the other a bay gelding, three years old, hind feet white, a star in his forehead, and one white eye, neither of them are docked or branded, they are about 13 hands high, unbroke, and came to the said plantation some time last fall. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THERE was left at the plantation of the subscriber, in Queen-Anne's county, the beginning of November last, a stray gelding, about 8 or 9 years old, a brown bay, short switch tail, hanging mane, about 14 hands high, shod all round, has no artificial mark or brand, trot and canter heavily, and very flat spirited.

ADAM GRAY.

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceased, on the 1st Thursday in May, instant.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine stone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.

N. B. The above purses will be paid in specie or red money at the falling value. There is very good stabling for horses, and accommodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

April 29, 1782.

A MEETING of the principal creditors who suffered from the injustice of the late tender law, is requested at Annapolis on Tuesday the 22d of May next, in order to concert some plan for obtaining redress.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law; will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1782.

To the CITIZENS of AMERICA.

FROM Rivington's royal gazette and late English prints we collect, that the ministry, under whose auspices the war with America was originated, and has since been conducted, are driven from the helm of administration, which is put into the hands of the leaders of the late minority; that the British parliament have voted, that "an offensive war in America, for the purpose of subduing the *revolted colonies*, by force, is impracticable, inasmuch as it takes from their exertions some part of that strength, which ought to be employed against their European enemies," and in consequence of this opinion, have passed an act "to enable his Britannic majesty to make peace, or conclude a truce with the *revolted colonies*;" that Sir Guy Carleton, commissioner for making war or peace in North America, is arrived at New-York. These advices have opened a wide field for speculation, and although the text is as plain as any in holy writ, it has given rise to a variety of comments. It is of some consequence, that the errors of individuals, in forming an opinion upon these events, should be corrected; but it is of the last importance, that the public judgment should be well informed, and made up from the clearest evidence the nature of the case will admit. A circle of coffee-house politicians may give into the notion, that our enemy is disposed to offer us such terms, as we can with honour and safety accept, and their example not be productive of extensive bad consequences; but should a public body of any description advocate the doctrine, and sanction the delusive tale of peace, there is no knowing where the evil would stop. If then it is so essential to the interests of America, that a true judgment should be formed on this subject, it becomes the indispensable duty of every American to throw whatever lights upon his reason and information may suggest. Impressed with this idea, I shall venture to offer a few observations on the consideration of my fellow-citizens, and I sincerely wish, that my ability to investigate this matter was equal to my inclination to serve them.

The experience of a six year's war, has taught America, that the British nation, as well as ministry, are so firmly wedded to the scheme of reducing her to unconditional submission, that nothing short of inability to prosecute it, can divorce them from their favourite object. To accomplish their plan of subjugation, they have made use of means, which the uncivilised Arab would blush to practise, and have pursued a mode of warfare, which axes a stain on the character of human nature. Devastation and plunder, violence and intrigue, cruelty and meanness, have alternately marked their operations in the field, and given a tone to the decisions of their cabinet. In the moment of victory, they have dictated to America with all the insufferable insolence of eastern despotism, and have never used the mild language of moderation, but when they have lost an army, or offered the olive branch, but when overwhelmed with misfortune and disgrace. A disposition, thus wrote in characters of blood, and so uniformly wicked and inveterate, cannot easily alter its nature. The transition from extreme vice to virtue, in states as well as individuals, is slow, and progressive. The sincere reformation of a hardened sinner is a work of time; it requires a long and painful struggle to get rid of the confirmed habits contracted in a career of vice, and a flood of repentant tears wash out the crimson hue, and turn the bias of the soul. A nation, who has designedly strayed as wide from the high road of honour, justice, and humanity, as Great-Britain, seldom or ever recovers the path; but led on by ambition, obstinacy, or false pride, perseveres in the mistaken route, until it terminates in her political perdition. That the British nation has committed crimes of the blackest die against America, and that her malignant disposition to reduce us to unconditional submission, has been fully betrayed by her conduct in every stage of the war, no person will be hardy enough to deny. I ask then, what evidence will amount to a satisfactory proof of her sincere contrition? The answer is plain. She must withdraw her armies from the continent, open a negotiation with our commissioners in Europe, in conjunction with those of our friends and ally, and clearly evince, that the sole object of this negotiation is to conclude a fair, honourable, and general peace, founded on the explicit acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of America. No terms, short of these, can be accepted on our part, without a violation of the faith of treaties, and the sacred obligations of honour and gratitude, or proffered by Great-Britain, without adding the finishing deformity to her national character, and offering an insult to this country, which she ought never to forgive. As the line of conduct pursued by the late, and continued by the present ministry, bears no resemblance to this, would it not be the extreme of folly in us, to believe that the national temper is changed, or that the present administration will ever give up the idea of reducing us to a state of dependence, unless compelled to it by the most dire necessity. They have declared an *offensive* war in Amer-

ica for the purpose of reducing the *revolted colonies* to obedience by force, *impracticable*, but have not suggested its *injustice*; nay, they confess that policy alone influences them, and that they reject an offensive war in America, "because it takes from their exertions part of that strength, which ought to be employed against their European enemies." Can there be stronger evidence, that the late events have flowed from necessity, than this explicit declaration. Does it not put the intentions of the British cabinet in the clearest point of view? America must be blind indeed, if with such a clue, she cannot unravel the insidious designs of her enemies.

The dismissal of the late ministry, was not produced by the obnoxiousness but by the fatality of their measures. They were sacrificed to the goddess of fortune, and not to the offended deity of justice. Their sentiments, in the last moments of their political existence, were the same with those of the present administration; that the mode of the war must be changed; that an *offensive* war on the continent was impracticable, because it diverted so much of their force to us, as to render them unable to cope with our friends in Europe. The new ministry have therefore only taken possession of that ground, which the old had reconnoitred, and would have been compelled and declared they intended to occupy. Their object is to obtain a peace and commerce with America on dependent principles, and if possible to draw her from her alliance with France, and it is not improbable but that they will be so infatuated as to try the arts of intrigue and corruption to engage her in an offensive alliance against France. That they do not mean to admit the independence of the United States, is evident. The earl of Shelburne, the duke of Richmond, general Conway, and Mr. Burke, all reprobate the idea. The *mode*, not the *object* of the war, is to be changed. If they can conclude a separate peace, or truce, with us, the land forces employed on our continent, will be appropriated to the defence of their islands, and the money expended for their support, applied to increase their naval strength, and to enable them to conquer America in Europe. To convince ourselves that these are the objects of the new administration, we need only read the late proceedings of parliament, and the act "to enable his Britannic majesty to make peace or conclude a truce with the *revolted colonies*." If really desirous of peace, why have they not discontinued an offensive *naval* as well as *land* war? Will it make any difference to America, whether she is plundered on the sea or the continent? The reason is plain. The inability of our enemy is not so great in the one case as the other. The very title of the bill implies a claim over us, as being part of the British empire, and insults us with the appellation of *revolted colonies*. The bill itself, by empowering to treat with the assemblies of the states, and with individuals, betrays its object. It can be no other than to deceive and divide the people, and to insult congress, to which body, or their ministers applications of this nature can only be made, with decency and propriety. The only cause of the war with France and America is our independence; this being admitted, peace follows. Britain knows, that agreeable to our alliance with France, we can accede to no peace unless this independence be expressly or tacitly admitted. If she means fairly, why not take the plain road to this desirable object, and instead of sending over Sir Guy Carleton on a fruitless expedition, why not apply to France and our ministers in Europe? The mode of conducting the war, the late proceedings of parliament, and the sentiments of the leaders of the present administration amount to the fullest proof, that neither the British nation, or ministry, have changed their conduct towards America through principle; that any offers short of unconditional submission will flow from necessity, and that their pacific professions are insidious and insincere.

There is no spectacle in human nature so dignified and interesting, as a brave people, contending in the sacred cause of freedom and their country; their character is above the reach of fortune; nothing but a general apostasy can fully it; their senators, when condemned to suffer on the scaffold, are decreed a triumph, and their armies reap more laurels from a field of defeat, than Alexander's legions gathered in the conquest of a world. In this *unhappy* point of view, America was exalted by her opposition to the unconstitutional claims of Great-Britain. Unprovided with the common means of defence, she dared to provoke the resentment, and defy the revenge of a nation, whose victories and power could only be excelled by her insolence and ambition. The splendour of the undertaking drew upon her the eyes of all the nations of the earth; the brave and virtuous among mankind became interested in her fortunes, and from those who envied her rising glories, she extorted the tribute of admiration. Now irresistible, they are the motives for persevering in that line of conduct and address, which was taken up at the commencement of the contest, which has brought us so happily to its present stage, and which, if adhered to, must crown it with the most brilliant success. On your conduct at this important crisis,

my fellow-citizens, depends your credit with mankind, your national importance, and the liberty and happiness of yourselves and posterity. Act like men determined to be free, and you have as little to fear from the insidious arts of your enemies as from their arms. Preferring annihilation to chains, you embarked in a glorious though hazardous voyage, resolved to anchor in the haven of freedom and independence, or perish in the attempt. Shall we suffer the bark, freighted with all our treasure, after having buffered the waves and outlived the storm, to founder in a calm, and that too within sight of her destined port? The nerves of every American must vibrate with horror at the thought! Instead of amusing ourselves with the delusive tale of peace, and listening to the siren song of reconciliation, let us call forth all our powers, let us redouble our exertions, to expel the enemy from our country. It is infamous to negotiate with Great-Britain upon any terms short of absolute independence, on the principles of our connection with, and obligations to France, and it is a dangerous deception to indulge the idea of peace, whilst she holds one inch of American soil.

B R U T U S.

May 19, 1782.

C H A T H A M, May 8.

SIR Henry Clinton and general Knapton sail this week, in the Pearl frigate, for Europe. Last week Sir Henry Clinton, in general orders, suspended all hostilities on the part of the British. They are to act only on the defensive. It is reported, that all their cruisers are called in, and that a number of vessels they have lately taken will be restored to their former owners.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 15.

Last Saturday the brig *Holker*, capt. Kean, arrived here from Martinique. We have no further accounts by this vessel, of the late engagement in the West-Indies; but a flag which arrived on Sunday, from Providence, which the left the 1st of May, confirms the account already published, with the additional circumstances of admiral Rodney having been killed, and the count de Grasse wounded in the said engagement.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening from Elizabeth town, brought with him a hand bill, published in New-York on Sunday, the 11th instant. We have many reasons to doubt the authenticity of the intelligence it contains, but at present shall only observe, that the letter taken from the *Antigua* gazette has no signature to it, and that the royal gazette extraordinary, of the 15th inst. was not published by authority.

Royal gazette extraordinary, New-York, May 12, 1782.

From the *Antigua* gazette.

It is not in language to express the heartfelt joy with which we communicate to our loyal countrymen the contents of a letter received by the editor, just as this paper was going to press; they happily render useless a paragraph which had been composed on the subject of the reports of the last two or three days—but let us not detain our readers any longer from the glad tidings!

St. John's, in *Antigua*, April 16, 1782.

I am happy in acquainting you that admiral Rodney has gained a complete victory over the French fleet, consisting of 32 sail of the line; the *Ville de Paris*, of 110 guns, on board of which is Mons. de Grasse, is amongst the number taken; he was the two first days after his capture with Sir George, but by his own request is now on board his former ship; she had 470 killed and wounded. I have been on board her; she is larger than any of our three deckers in the fleet, carries 43 pounders on her lower deck, 24's on her middle, and 18's on her upper deck; the *Ardent* of 64 is also taken, as are likewise the *Hector* and *Glorieux*, of 74 guns each. The *Cesar*, of 74, after being taken, was set on fire by accident; and there was a ship sunk in the action, supposed to be the *Eolique* or the *Diadem*. It was in fact a noble action. It began at 8 A. M. on the 12th inst. and was not over till 6 P. M. There were 27 chests of money on board admiral de Grasse. They were bound to join the Spaniards, and attack Jamaica, whither, I presume, our fleet will go. Our fleet have repaired their damages, which were chiefly in their rigging, and we have not half the killed and wounded in our whole fleet, as there was on board the *Ville de Paris*.

Yesterday the *Andromeda* frigate sailed for England. There were two actions, one on the 9th, wherein capt. Baine, of the *Alfred*, was killed; and in the victorious one, on the 12th, capt. Blair, of the *Anson*, was killed; lord Robert Manners lost his leg and broke his arm, and capt. Savage, of the *Hercules*, has a wound in his foot, and his jaw locked. There were 400 souls on board the *Cesar* when she blew up. Lord Robert is gone to England.

N. B. The *Ville de Paris* had on board 1300 men, and struck to admiral Hood, in the *Barfleur*. Each of the other ships had 150 soldiers on board. The *Cesar* blew up after striking to the *Centaur*, and had also 150 soldiers on board.

His majesty's frigate Santa Monica, commanded by capt. John Linzee, was lost about the 25th or 26th of last month, upon a sunken rock, near the island of Tortola, which had been entirely unknown till that unfortunate event. Her whole crew, excepting only one man, together with all her guns, and a great parcel of tackle, apparel, furniture, and stores, were saved.

ANNAPOLIS, May 23.

By a gentleman from Baltimore we are informed, that a vessel which arrived there on yesterday from St. Eustatius, brings the copy of a letter from count de Grasse to the marquis Bouille, dated the 13th of April, which contains an account of the late naval action in the West-Indies; the substance of which is, as far as we can collect, that the action was bloody and obstinate, that our allies had one ship blown up some hours after the engagement, and have lost a great number of men; that the British are so disabled that it is believed they will not be able to make Jamaica. The letter further informs, that M. Motte Picquet has arrived at St. Domingo with 16 sail of the line, and 15,000 land forces. The count de Grasse having saved all his convoy, the late action cannot have any bad influence on those operations in the West-Indies, from which we have a right to expect the happiest consequences.

The United States in congress assembled, in consideration of the distinguished talents and services of colonel Otho H. Williams, have appointed him a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Maryland, Charles county, Patowmack river, opposite Hooe's ferry, May 10, 1782.

THE subscriber, having furnished himself with good sailing boats for the purpose of ferrying travellers over Patowmack river to Hooe's landing or the brick house at the mouth of Machodock creek, or any other landing in Virginia they chuse to be put to; and as travellers have for some years past complained of their suffering for want of a proper house of entertainment being kept at said ferry, he begs leave to inform the public that he has furnished himself with every necessary for that purpose; he solicits the custom of those gentlemen who travel that way, and assures them he will do all in his power to deserve the favour of the public.

THOMAS REEDER, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, May 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for nine years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

100 22/6 GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Dorchester county, May 10, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly, for an act empowering him to clear a road from his dwelling plantation, whereon he is now erecting a windmill, to the road leading from the main road opposite to Charles Beckwith's, to Capt. Edward Noels.

100 22/6 NATHANIEL MANNING.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the eastern branch ferry, Prince-George's county, a stray horse of a bright bay colour, about 9 years old, about 23 hands high, no visible brand, a long blaze in his face, shod before, trots and stumbles much, a wall eye on the right side, and lately had a sore back. Also came to the subscriber's, last fall, a black and white pied cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

100 22/6 AQUILA WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Reeder, jun. in Charles county, on Patowmack river, about the 25th of December last, a small white horse, 12 1/2 hands high, has many black spots on his sides, and some yellow spots on his nose, no perceivable brand, about 12 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, May 14, 1782. **O**N Saturday the 25th inst. will be sold at auction, at Mr. Middleton's tavern in this city, a valuable library of books, late the property of Lloyd Dulany; also a few articles of furniture, which were not disposed of at the sale on the 26th of March last. One third of the sum bid to be paid in ten days, another third in twenty days thereafter, and the remaining third on the 10th of September next. Bond with security to be given.

2 X By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Prince-George's county.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, for specie only, on Saturday the first of June next.

THE houses and lots situated in the town of Bladensburg, late in possession of a certain Michael Bence, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with interest and approved security.

2 w 3 JOHN BEALL, executor.

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

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceased, on the last Thursday in May, instant.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine stone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.

N. B. The above purses will be paid in specie or red money at the passing value. There is very good stable for horses, and accommodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

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

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeable to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

April 9, 1782.

The beautiful colt **C O M E T**, Now rising four years old, full fifteen hands one inch and a half high, well whited with a star, and white foot behind,

WILL cover mares, this season, at Rural-hall, within three miles of the Wood-yard, Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash, at the market price at the time of covering, and 3/9 to the groom. Twelve months credit, without interest, for all tobacco, and cash for the overplus of any note.

Comet is a bright chestnut, beautifully dappled, and is allowed, by the best judges who have seen him, to be a horse of superior form and figure to any horse in this state; and the following pedigree, certified by Mr. Adam Newbiggin, will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent: he was got by the late col. John Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Seima. Ranger was got by Mr. Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry-Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shalloe's Wildair; all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway. Merry-Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates, and never was beat. Merry-Andrew won two king's plates, and Steady one. Good pasturage for mares, at 3/9 per week; the greatest care shall be taken; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN BROWN.

Belford, January 7, 1765.

SIR, I have sent you enclosed by Mr. Dixon's order, a true pedigree of the horse bought of him, if this does not satisfy you in regard to the horse's pedigree, you'll please to write to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, at Smeaton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, who bred the horse.

P. S. Mr. Dixon had your letter last post in regard of sending the horse's pedigree, and gave me proper directions to write to you immediately. I am, Sir, on account of Mr. Dixon, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

To Mr. John Marshall.

A R I E L,

WILL cover mares this season at Mr. Philip Thomas's, near West river, for four silver dollars a mare, or red money at the exchange. Ariel was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Mr. Galloway's famous horse Selim, and his grand-dam was a high bred imported mare. He is rising six years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a fine bay, and his figure equal to any horse in this state.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 a week.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a road or pass-way from his house in Snowhill-town to the main street, of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

JOHN M'MULLEN.

Charles county, April 14, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justman Cooksey, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cooksey, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY, THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

A R A B I A N,

STANDS this season at my plantation, adjoining Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, in high perfection, and covers at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes, and not more than nine months date. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about six feet high, well made, has a large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of his being on Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above-mentioned reward.

JOHN HAMMITT.

U N I O N,

STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at 2 guineas, and 7/6 red money to the groom; any of the bills of credit will be taken in payment at the exchange. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, he was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Abraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand-dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is upwards of fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with a black mane, tail, and legs, he is one of the first running horses in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

N. B. Tobacco or wheat will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed on.

R. B. H.

C U B,

Thorough bred from the best stock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near sixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the finest horses they ever saw.

STANDS at my house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly opposite to Llewellyn's warehouse, in St. Mary's county, in this state, where he will cover mares at 10 pounds specie the season. Pasturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any accidents that may happen.

DANIEL M'CARTY.

N. B. Tobacco will be taken in discharge of the above specie, if the price can be agreed upon.

B A D G E R,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollarto the groom. Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 15 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be seen at Bellair. No mare will be received unless the money is sent with her. Good pasturage at a red dollar a week.

STOLEN out of Mr. Quynn's shop a large gun-lock, the maker's name D. Moore engraven thereon, a latch behind the cock, and the make of the tumbler very remarkable. Whoever will give information to Mr. Quynn of the said lock, so as it is recovered, shall receive eight dollars specie reward.

T R A V E L L E R,

THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patowmack, and will cover at 3 guineas. The high pedigree and properties of this horse are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZER.

MARTLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1782.

H A G U E, March 2.

It is known for a certainty, that Friedland has determined that the Americans should be acknowledged as forming a free and independent state, and Mr. Adams admitted in quality of minister from this new republic. His excellency having purchased a house at the Hague in order to reside there, at quitting Amsterdam, has occasioned many conjectures.

March 7. The states of Friedland have come to the following resolution, and have sent it by their deputies to the assembly of their high mightinesses.

"The demand of Mr. Adams having been carried to the assembly for delivering his credential letters from the United States of North-America to their high mightinesses, as also the ulterior address for the like purpose, praying a categorical answer by the same, and more amply mentioned in the notes of their high mightinesses of the 4th of May, 1781, and on the 9th of January, 1782; upon which it having been taken into consideration that the said Mr. Adams had probably some proposals to make to their high mightinesses, and to lay before them the principal articles and fundamentals on which the congress, on their part, are willing to enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship, or other affairs to propose, with regard to which dispatch is requisite.

"It hath been thought proper to authorize the deputies of the province to the generality, and to charge them to manage the matters at the board of their high mightinesses, in such a manner that the said Mr. Adams be administered as soon as possible as minister from the congress of North America, with further orders to the said deputies, that if any other proposition be made by the same, to inform their noble mightinesses of it as soon as possible. And an extract of this present shall be sent for their information, and to conduct themselves accordingly.

"So resolved at the state house the 26th of February, 1782.

Signed, A. J. V. SMINTA.

Which having been deliberated upon, the deputies of the provinces of Guelders, Zealand, Utrecht, and Groningen, have taken a copy of this resolution, to be communicated more amply to their respective provinces.

A M S T E R D A M, March 25.

The regency of this city have determined, it is said, for the acknowledgment of American independence. We are assured, that in the states of Holland the majority have already declared in favour of that measure. The states of Holland are not singular in demanding that proclamation. In the provinces of Guelders, Utrecht, and Overysel, the citizens and regents appear equally zealous in terminating so salutary an affair as soon as possible. The advantages which will result from it are amply set forth in their petitions.

L O N D O N, April 3.

It was decided in council, held at St. James's on Thursday evening last, that overtures of peace should be made immediately to the states general, and that the marquis of Carmarthen was to be appointed negotiator, and to repair on that business to the Hague.

If the new ministry should fail of success in their endeavours to restore the political and commercial dignity and importance of Great Britain, their situation will be extremely disagreeable; for no excuses can be admitted in favour of men who have unremittently opposed the measures of their predecessors in office, and uniformly persevered in the declaration, that the projects they had suggested were the only possible means which the nation could be rescued from impending ruin.

Admiral Digby continues to command on the American station till an accommodation shall take place.

The last Irish papers contain the resolutions of delegates from 59 military corps met at Ballinasloe, and deputed from the different military corps of the province of Connaught. These resolutions exactly coincide with those entered into at Dungannon by the delegates for Ulster; and have the additional resolution, "As we are determined to share in the liberties of England, so we are determined to share in her fate."

S A L E, May 1.

The following, from Marblehead, is related as fact: On Friday last a small vessel entered that harbour, and stood to the upper end of it; and though she was not known, yet, appearing as a coaster, she remained unmolested. Late in the ensuing night, a person, who had occasion to be out, saw 16 men, in a body, walking the streets; and one of them he observed, had a hanger; and though no weapons were seen about the others, yet as each of them had on a great coat, it is probable that they carried arms concealed. They all wore fur caps. These circumstances being related in the morning, occasioned a look out for the strange vessel, which arrived the preceding day, but she was not to be found. A schooner, owned in the town, was also missing, and it was supposed was carried off by her.

How much feared, by many, that this and other sea-

port towns will not attend to the danger they are exposed to, till they are aroused by suffering some capital losses.

B O S T O N, May 6.

Last Saturday the privateer ship Grand Turk of Salem, returned from a successful cruise, having captured several valuable prizes—she brought in with her a schooner from Antigua, bound to England, and commanded by — Mowat, loaded with West-India goods.

One of the prisoners taken in the above prize, we are told, gives the following account, "I sat on the 10th and 11th of April, there happened two several engagements between the French and English fleets in the West-Indies (off Martinico) that the former lost the La Ville de Paris, of 110 guns; La Hector, 74, La Glorieux, 84, La Ardent, 64, taken; La Cesar, 74, burnt; and the La Zedique, 84, sunk; but the Antigua paper of the 13th ult. does not mention either of the engagements, we presume the account is premature.

Yesterday arrived here a letter of marque brig of 24 carriage guns, copper bottomed, loaded with coffee and cotton, prize to the letter of marque ship Robin Hood, captain Smith, of 10 guns. She was from St. Lucia, bound to England, and was taken without opposition.

The above prize sailed the 2d ult. under convoy of the British fleet, bound for Jamaica; but as the French fleet sailed 24 hours before, it is supposed they arrived time enough to lay siege to Jamaica.

Extra of a letter dated on board the prison ship Jersey, at New-York, April 26, 1782.

"I am sorry to write you from this miserable place: I can assure you since I have been here, we have had only 20 men exchanged, although, we are in number upwards of 700, exclusive of the sick in the hospital ships, who die like sheep; therefore my intention is, if possible, to enter on board some merchant or transport ship, as it is impossible for so many men to keep alive in one vessel."

N E W - L O N D O N, May 10.

Friday last was sent into port, a sloop laden with flour from New-York bound to the West-Indies, captured by the sloop Randolph, captain Foidick.

Last Monday the galley Black Sloven, sent into port a schooner laden with boards, which she captured at Fire-Island inlet. And the same day was brought in a galley with 17 men, captured by the John and Fair America galleys, which they captured at the back of Long-Island.

Wednesday arrived the brig Allegator, — Stutson; late commander, from St. Croix, bound to Boston, with 130 hogheads of rum, taken by the Centurion, and retaken by the sloop Randolph, captain Foidick.

Same day was brought into this port by the brig Sampson, captain Brooks, a privateer brig called the Jolly Tar, of 12 guns and 40 men; she sailed from New-York on Sunday last. She was formerly called the La Impromptu, captain Peo, who arrived at this port from Norway, in October last.

A few days ago, a flag arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island, from Bermuda, in which came, the captains William Waties, William Loring, and — Egleston.

They left at Bermuda the following captains, whose vessels have likewise been taken, viz. Coffin, brig, from Boston; Coffin, schooner, Baltimore; Furnes, brig, Marblehead; Pole, brig, Boston; Sayer, ship, Boston; Coolidge, brig, Newbury; Newman, do. do. Belham, schooner, North-Carolina; Denison, do. do. Waters, brig, Salem; Miners, brig, Virginia; Baker, do. do. Groce, sloop, Boston; Ahmead, ship, Philadelphia; Gardner, brig, Newbury; Briggs, brig, Salem; Buckingham, sloop, Virginia; Darling, from Nantucket; Richenton, sloop, Rhode-Island, (the captain lost.)

Captain Waties says, the American prisoners at Bermuda, are well supplied with provisions, and in every respect treated with great humanity.

N E W - Y O R K, May 15.

It is reported that on admiral Rodney's first despatching the French transports, a signal was made for all his frigates to chase, and we are assured there was a prospect of securing the greatest part of 60 sail, with 6000 land forces on board.

Further particulars of the brilliant victory gained by the British fleet in the West-Indies, under the command of admiral Sir George B. Rodney, over the French squadron commanded by count de Grasse, obtained from a gentleman arrived in a Spanish flag of truce ship from Jamaica.

In the engagement which happened on the 9th ult. three French ships of the line were so much disabled as rendered it absolutely necessary to tow them into Guadaloupe, in which island the transports with the troops that sailed from Martinico, under convoy of admiral de Grasse, had been ordered upon the first appearance of the British fleet. Two days after the arrival of the transports there, a frigate brought orders for them to come out; in complying with which, they were obliged by some British frigates stationed to

watch their motions; they communicated intelligence of the movement by signals to our fleet, which on the 12th bore down upon the French transports, and reduced count de Grasse to the alternative of following them to be captured or risk another action with admiral Rodney; he chose the latter, and Sir George having a favourable wind, intercepted the French line, by which manœuvre one half of the ships were prevented from coming to action.

The object of the count de Grasse was to form a junction with twelve line of battle ships, commanded by admiral Solano, which were to sail from Monto Christi with a number of transports, having 8000 troops on board, under orders of general Don Galvez, and then with the combined armament to attack Jamaica.

Extra of a letter, dated Antigua, April 17, 1782.

"We yesterday had the agreeable confirmation of admiral Rodney's capturing the Ville de Paris, and four others of the line, sunk two, burnt one, of the squadron, near Guadaloupe, the whole of the French fleet routed, our's in pursuit of the remainder, we expect a few more."

By a vessel in seven days from Providence, we learn, that a force from the Havana, consisting of about 60 sail, with troops, had arrived there, and was preparing to attack that island; this advice boat ran through the Spanish fleet, which consisted chiefly of small vessels. The works were strong, and in good condition, and the garrison lately reinforced with 120 men.

A N N A P O L I S, May 30.

The following account of a sea engagement between the French fleet, under the command of his excellency the count de Grasse, and the British fleet, under the orders of Sir George B. Rodney, is translated from the Martinico gazette of April 18, brought by captain Goodhue, who arrived at Newbury on Thursday the 9th inst. in 20 days from Martinico.

M. de Grasse having held the English fleet at bay during the night, between the 8th and 9th in the channel of Dominique, covered the merchant ships by his grand manœuvres; and by that means gave them time enough to make their escape. The 9th in the morning the two van guards were engaged, 15 French against 18 English ships, the main body of the two fleets being not near enough to engage. The Cato, commanded by M. Frammond, sustained, with the greatest firmness, the fire from three English ships; near 50 men were killed and wounded, and she was soon disengaged by the Triumphant and Pluto. The English left us the field of battle, and appeared infinitely more damaged than we were. The Cato proceeded to Guadaloupe to repair, and the next day was followed by the Jason, who had suffered by the Zele's running on board her; this last ship having also run on board the Ville de Paris in the night between the 12th and 13th, her mizen-mast and bowsprit were carried away, and not being able to manœuvre, would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, if count de Grasse had not ordered the frigate Altrea to go and take her in tow.

The English in that moment crowded all their sails towards the damaged ships: our general to save them, made a signal for the whole fleet to bear down upon the enemy, and to attack them at pistol shot: that judicious manœuvre at the time when he had but 30 ships against 37, was immediately executed with the greatest intrepidity; the count de Grasse (at the example, he put on the English line, and carried every thing before him, that lay exposed to the fire of his artillery. The two fleets being becalmed, were mixed together, and fought with unexampled bravery, from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening; the ships were engaged, the greatest part of the time, yard-arm and yard-arm. The ship of war le Glorieux, engaged by 3 of the enemy, two of which were three-deckers, was taken, being entirely dismantled, and just ready to sink; the English after taking her out of the line, set fire to her, and she blew up.

It is no further in lamenting the sad effects of war, but wait for the well authenticated account of this memorable and bloody day. We have but this moment the certainty of the deplorable situation in which the two fleets were left at the end of the action, and we know only that during this bloody engagement, a number of English ships were seen in a bad condition going before the wind; that on the 23th, the two fleets were seen off Guadaloupe, 12 leagues distant from each other; that the convoy passed by Basseterre for St. Domingo in the night between the 9th and 10th, under the escort of the Sagittaire and the Experiment, and except the loss of the Glorieux, the English ships have suffered much more damage than ours.

P. S. It appears by the last letters from Guadaloupe, that our fleet stood for St. Domingo; and that the English were endeavouring, on Monday last, to gain Antigua; they add, that the Richmond, after having towed the Glorieux for some time, saved her crew, and then set her on fire.

Sunday arrived a schooner bound from Jamaica to Barbadoes, with dispatches, prize to the Deane.

The Deane has also taken another prize and sent her

to the capes. Her cargo 20,000l. sterling in dry goods.

By late letters we are informed, that the minister of France has received authentic accounts of the naval action in the West-Indies; that he took the letter to the coffee-house in Philadelphia for the satisfaction of the gentlemen; it is nearly the same as the first accounts, the French lost one ship blown up, the British two sunk; it was calm during the whole action; the English have not had such a drubbing during the war; when the wind sprang up, the count de Grasse followed his convoy, and the British were unable to follow for 3 days; that a packet arrived at New-York from the West-Indies, a guard was put on-board, and no person suffered to go on board or come on shore; the populace demanded the news of Rivington, and he refusing, they broke all his windows; that there is a formidable French fleet in the English channel, which is blocked up there. These accounts come from Philadelphia by gentlemen of veracity.

On Monday last the brig Prosperity, capt. Alexander Murray, arrived here from the Havana, but last from New-Province. By this vessel we are informed, that the British colony of the Bahama islands, of which New-Province is the capital, surrendered by capitulation on or about the 13th inst. to the governor of Cuba, who invested it with a naval force consisting of Spanish and American armed vessels (the largest of which was the Charles-town frigate, commodore Gilon) with 1500 troops. The garrison and inhabitants were made prisoners of war, and were treated with much generosity by the conquerors.

The ship Dolphin, captain Forbes, from the same places, is arrived at Baltimore.

Captain George Buchanan in the ship Favourite, arrived here on Tuesday last from Nantes. No account of the change in the British ministry had reached that place when he sailed.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, May 29, 1782.

THE sale of books, which belonged to Lloyd Dulaney, will be continued at Mr. Middleton's tavern on Saturday the 1st of June next. Among those books are the following:

The Craftsman, 12 vols.
Pope's works, 6.
Spectator, 6.
Turkish Spy, 5.
Congreve's Works, 2.
Hume's Essays, 2.
Tatler, 3.
Rambler, 3.
Roussseau, 3.
Dryden, 2.
Chazreas and Callirrhoe, 2.
One volume of Prior.
Two ditto of Cato's Letters.
One ditto of the Citizen of the World.
One ditto of the North Briton.
One ditto of Ignatius.
Annual Register for 1763.
Laws of Honour.
Secret Instructions of the Jesuits.
Two volumes of Nature Displayed.
Clark on the Catechism.
British Parnassus.
Husbandry.
Turkish History Epitomised.
Patoun's Navigation.
Physico-mechanical Experiments,
Euclid's Elements.
Defence of the Christian Church.
Revelation.

Philosophical Poem.
The Penitent Pardoned.
Unreasonableness of Deism.
Echard's Ecclesiastical History.
Orrery's Pliny, 2 vols.
Beattie's Essay.
Militar's Ranks.
Boileau's Works, 3 vols.
Revolution of Literature.
Chronological Accounts.
Fair Circassian.
Pownall's Administration of the Colonies.
Grecian Artists.
Baxter on the Soul, 2 vols.
Davidson's Translation of Ovid.

Together with a number of Latin, Greek, and French books, consisting of grammars, dictionaries, lexicons, classics, &c. &c.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

A GOOD WEAVER, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to the printers.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Mr. John Lefrange Brogden, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them properly proved that they may be adjusted and paid, by

HUMPHRY BELT, } executors.
T. WATKINS, }

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Reeder, jun. in Charles county, on Patowmack river, about the 25th of December last, a small white horse, 12 hands high, has many black spots on his sides, and some yellow spots on his nose, no perceivable brand, about 12 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Weems, son of James, near Hall's creek, Calvert county, a black mare, about 13 hands high, a star in her forehead, no perceivable brand, and no horns. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Maryland, Charles county, Patowmack river, opposite Hooe's ferry, May 10, 1782.

THE subscriber, having furnished himself with good sailing boats for the purpose of ferrying travellers over Patowmack river to Hooe's landing or the brick house at the mouth of Machodock creek, or any other landing in Virginia they chuse to be put to; and as travellers have for some years past complained of their suffering for want of a proper house of entertainment being kept at said ferry, he begs leave to inform the public that he has furnished himself with every necessary for that purpose; he solicits the custom of those gentlemen who travel that way, and assures them he will do all in his power to deserve the favour of the public.

2

THOMAS REEDER, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, May 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for nine years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

2

W 8

GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Dorchester county, May 10, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly, for an act empowering him to clear a road from his dwelling plantation, whereon he is now erecting a windmill, to the road leading from the main road opposite to Charles Beckwith's, to capt. Edward Noels.

2

W 8

NATHANIEL MANNING.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the eastern branch ferry, Prince-George's county, a gray horse of a bright bay colour, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, no visible brand, a long blaze in his face, blind before, trots and stumbles much, a wall eye on the right side, and lately had a fore back. Also came to the subscriber's, last fall, a black and white pied cow, appears to be old; marked with a crop in each ear. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

W 3

2

AQUILA WHEELER.

Maryland, Intendant's office, March 1, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to this state for monies advanced for carrying on manufactures and not accounted for, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are desired without loss of time to settle their accounts and discharge the balances that may be due, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who neglect to comply with this requisition.

All persons having claims against the state on certificates, unsettled accounts, or otherwise, are requested to bring them in to be adjusted. Officers who have received money from the executive for the recruiting service, and with which they are charged on the auditor's books, are desired to settle their accounts.

2

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and John-Ton, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled: the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them, and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Botelar to settle their Nottingham store balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

W 1

4

C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

THERE was left at the plantation of the subscriber, in Queen-Anne's county, the beginning of November last, a gray gelding, about 8 or 9 years old, a brown bay, short switch tail, hanging mane, about 14 hands high, shod all round, has no artificial mark or brand, trots and canters heavily, and very flat spirited.

2

W 3

ADAM GRAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for a road or pass-way from his house in Snowhill-town to the main street, of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

JOHN M. MULLEN.

Charles county, April 14, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justinius Cookley, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cookley, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY,

THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

7

FRANK LEEKE.

Thorough bred from the best stock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near sixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the finest horses they ever saw.

STANDS at my house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly opposite to Llewellyn's warehouse, in St. Mary's county, is this state, where he will cover mares at any pounds specie the season. Pasturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any accidents that may happen.

3 X

DANIEL M'CARTY.

N. B. Tobacco will be taken in discharge of the above specie, if the price can be agreed upon.

To be SOLD,

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

T. H.

THERE are at the plantation of David Crauford, adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, taken up as strays, a bay mare, three years old, three white feet, and a small star in her forehead; the other a bay gelding, three years old, hind feet white, a star in his forehead, and one white eye, neither of them are deck'd or branded, they are about 13 hands high, unbrake, and came to the said plantation some time last fall. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

May 4, 1782.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a warehouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

2

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Prince-George's county.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, for specie only, on Saturday the first of June next.

THE houses and lots situated in the town of Bladensburg, late in possession of a certain Michael Bence, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with interest and approved security.

W 3

JOHN BEALL, executor.

THE several inspectors of tobacco may be supplied with books and notes at the printing-office.