

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 7, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

Recd of a letter from general Washington, dated
Whitney, June 25, 1780.

THE conduct of the enemy, giving us reason to suspect a design against West-Point, on the 21st the army, except two brigades and the horie, (left under the command of gen. Greene to cover the country and our houses) was put in motion to proceed slowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway bridge, about 12 miles from Morris-town. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-town towards Springfield. They were opposed with great conduct and spirit, by major-generals Greene and Dickinson with the continental troops and such of the militia as were assembled; but with their superiority in numbers, they of course gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the same day to their former position. In the night they abandoned it, crossed over to Staten-land, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer congress to general Greene's report for particulars.

The enemy have not made their incursions into this state; without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserves every thing that can be laid on both occasions. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to any thing I have seen in the course of the war."

The enclosed REPORT from major-general GREENE is as follows:

Springfield, June 24, 1780.

SIR,

I have been too busily employed, until the present moment, to lay before your excellency the transactions of yesterday.

The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-town about five in the morning, said to be about five thousand infantry, with a large body of cavalry and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horie and pickets opposed the right column, and colonel Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much opposition as could have been expected from so small a force. Our troops were so extended, to guard the different roads leading to the several passes over the mountain, that I had scarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the necessary dispositions before the enemy appeared before the town; when a cannonade commenced between their advance and our artillery, posted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued maneuvering in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was small, and from the direction of the roads, my situation was critical. I disposed of the troops in the best manner I could, to guard our flanks, secure a retreat, and oppose the advance of their columns. Colonel Angell with his regiment, and several small detachments, and one piece of artillery, was posted to secure the bridge in front of the town.—Colonel Shrieve's regiment was drawn up at the second bridge, to cover the retreat of those posted at the first, major Lee with his dragoons and the pickets, commanded by captain Walker, was posted at Little's bridge, on the Vauxhall-road; and colonel Ogden was detached to support him. The remainder of general Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Those under the command of general Dickinson, made a spirited attack upon one of the enemy's flank parties, but his force was too small to push the advantage he had gained.

While the enemy were making demonstrations to their left, their right column advanced on major Lee. The bridge was disputed with great animosity, and the enemy must have received very considerable injury, but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the major with his party, to give up the post. At this instant of time, their left column began the attack on colonel Angell; the action was severe and lasted about forty minutes, when superior numbers overcame obstinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the second

bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by colonel Shrieve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

As the enemy continued to press our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the most important pass; and finding our front too extensive for the small number of troops, I thought it most advisable to take post upon the first range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought to near to a point, that success might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach colonel Webb's regiment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Huntington, and colonel Jackson's regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left, and secured that pass.

Being thus advantageously posted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but discovering no disposition in them for attacking us, and seeing them begin to fire the houses in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and musketry. In a few minutes they had set fire to almost every house in town, and began their retreat. Captain Davis with a detachment of 120 men, several smaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Elizabeth-town, which place they reached about sun set, Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the first appearance of a retreat, which was so precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Elizabeth-town point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to cross their troops to Staten Island, by six this morning they had totally evacuated the point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were so covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made some refugees prisoners, and took some stores which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and the whole of them discovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and discipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the highest honour. The artillery under the command of lieutenant-colonel Forest was well served. I have only to regret the loss of captain-lieutenant Thompson, who fell at the side of his piece by a cannon ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty the enemy's loss, but as there was much close firing, and our troops advantageously posted, they must have suffered very considerably.

I herewith inclose your excellency a return of our killed, wounded and missing, which I am happy to find is much less than I had reason to expect from the heavy fire they sustained. I am at a loss to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: if it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were frustrated. If the destruction of this place, it was a disgraceful one. I lament that our force was too small to save the town from ruin. I wish every American could have been a spectator, they would have felt for the sufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging the particular services of lieutenant-colonel Barber, who acted as deputy-adjutant-general, and distinguished himself by his activity in assisting to make the necessary dispositions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

N. GREENE, major-general.

There were a number of prisoners made, but as they went on to Morris I had no return of them.

His excellency general Washington.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 2d of June, 1780.—Springfield.

Artillery. Killed: 1 captain, 2 sergeants. Wounded: 2 matrosses.

Angell's regiment. Killed: 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded: 1 captain, 3 sub, 3 sergeants, 25 rank and file. Missing: 3 rank and file.

Shrieve's regiment. Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file. Missing: 1 rank and file.

Dayton's regiment. Killed: 2 rank and file. Wounded: 1 rank and file. Missing: 1 rank and file.

Spencer's regiment. Wounded: 1 sergeant. Lee's detachment. Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed: 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 9 rank and file. Wounded: 1 captain, 3 sub, 5 sergeants, 37 rank and file, 2 matrosses. Missing: 9 rank and file.

The return of David's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: they had none killed, but about twelve wounded.

(Signed) F. BARBER, Lt. Col.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

ANNA POLIS, July 7.

On Wednesday last the general Assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the first Monday in November, and the house of delegates to the third Monday in September next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to authorize the commissioners appointed by the act for the immediate supply of flour and other provisions for the army, to hire or impress vessels and carriages.
2. An act to procure wheat.
3. An act for a new and speedy enrollment of the militia.
4. An act for the relief of Zachariah Forrest, collector of the tax for Saint Mary's county.
5. An act for the payment of certain certificates.
6. An act for the relief of Thomas Williams, collector of the assessment in Prince-George's county.
7. An act for the adjournment of Charles county court.
8. An act for sinking the quota required by congress of this state of the bills of credit emitted by congress.
9. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
10. An act to procure recruits to complete the battalions of this state in the service of the United States, and to raise an additional regiment, if necessary.
11. An act to revive actions and process in the court of appeals, to enable any one judge to adjourn the said court, and to direct the oath of the judges in case of appeals from the court of chancery.
12. An act for the relief of those who have and may suffer by the British army.
13. An act for the appointment of several collectors in each county where necessary, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
14. An act for the regulation of the staple of tobacco.
15. An act concerning nonjurors.
16. An act to prevent frauds in commerce, and to direct the duty of naval officers.
17. An act to continue the act of assembly, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes.
18. An act for the relief of certain nonjurors.
19. An act to enable Conrad Theodore Wendt to draw orders, as therein mentioned.
20. An act to direct the recording and to give effect to a deed made by Philip Read and Anne his wife, of Saint Mary's county, to George Medley.
21. An act to procure a supply of salt meat for the use of the army.
22. An act to encourage the raising a volunteer troop of light horse in Baltimore-town and in each county of this state.
23. An act, entitled, A supplement to the act to procure recruits to complete the battalions of

this state in the service of the United States, and to raise an additional regiment, if necessary.

24. An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary.

25. An act to procure an extra supply of provisions of the bread kind, also waggons and horses, for the use of the continental army.

26. An act to expedite the raising an additional battalion of regulars.

27. A supplement to the act to procure an extra supply of provisions of the bread kind, also waggons and horses, for the use of the continental army.

28. An act relating to loans in specie, tenders for debts, and contracts in future, and the establishment of a bank for public purposes.

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. FRIENDS, AND COUNTRYMEN!

AFRICK people, from whom the trust and powers of government are delegated to a representative council, for the better management of the public interests, have a right to be informed at all times, but more especially in great emergencies, of the true situation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the danger of this, in common with our sister states, to disclose our wants, our resources, and the means of calling them forth in support of the justest cause and noblest ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never subdue the stubborn spirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accomplish their views of conquest: the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not imposing taxes in due time, and somewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that these states, from the want of money to support the war, would at length give up the contest, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we trust, will discover this opinion to be as vain and delusive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foes. The congress has recommended to the states a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwise, which has been adopted by this and several other of the states. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are necessary to give efficacy to the plan, and to restore, and when restored, to preserve public credit. Experience has taught us the necessity of taxation: a free people, seeing that necessity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to submit, even with cheerfulness, to the heaviest taxes; reflect, that these will be but temporary, and the benefits resulting from them most extensive and permanent; if adequate, and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be speedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the present and future generations must otherwise inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we shall avoid the evils inseparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto imposed cannot be complained of as very burthensome: our present debt, when compared with our probable resources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, besides consuming our inhabitants, wasting our resources, accumulating expence, will subject our country to the cruel and wanton devastations of an enemy, who never yet used even transient victories with moderation; what strong incentives to the most vigorous and spirited efforts are deducible from these reflections! Rise then into action with that ardor, which despising, overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, destitute of money, of allies, of arms, and soldiers, to encounter one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Single, and unsupported, raw and undisciplined, you baffled for three successive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when strengthened by a mighty alliance, drop, and desert the field, to which honour, the strongest ties, the dearest interests of humanity, point, to which victory itself invites us? A warlike, potent, and magnanimous nation, has espoused our cause with all that warmth of friendship, and is determined to yield us powerful aid: a respectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coast from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic general. How disgraceful would it be to this date, were it any ways accessory in laying that great, and good man, under the humiliating necessity of avowing to our allies an inability to

undertake any enterprise of consequence against the common enemy, particularly, if that weakness should proceed not from the real liberty of this, and the other states, but from the supineness, the avarice, or want of spirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the general has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have so justly acquired, let us set an example of fortitude, perseverance, and disinterestedness; these virtues form the character of true republicans; beware, lest an inordinate love of riches should mark too strongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not through choice, but necessity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preserve liberty, and property; remember, that your cause is righteous, that you had not recourse to arms, until the bayonet splintered to your breasts, a discretionary surrender of all that is valuable to man, was demanded with menaces of hostile force, and with all the insolence of conscious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honour, in defence of those rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but misery, and government a curse.

The general has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2205 militia to join him with all expedition. Considering the approach of harvest, and attentive to your ease and convenience, we have offered to raise an additional battalion, in lieu of the militia, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that the general has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the last of this month at farthest. By the law printed for your information and with which we intreat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the most liberal an encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and justice. If from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cause, this battalion should not be raised in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in classes, to supply the place of regular troops; your duty, your interest, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to second the views of your representatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cause; these must remain as dead letters, unless inspired by your zeal and activity. We have the honour to represent men, who, sensible of the blessings of liberty, must know, that the continuance of them rests altogether on the successful issue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at present, those distresses, which our brethren, whose country is the immediate scene of action, are exposed to; their calamities, therefore, possibly may make a slighter impression on your minds. Contemplate, we beseech you, the ravages committed by the British forces on the plains of Jersey: behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to ashes; the fruits of a long and laborious industry swept instantly away as by a torrent; view the helpless infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to the savage fury, and unbridled lusts of an insatiable soldiery; view these scenes of horror and dismay; rouse, and revenge these wrongs, for these we too in our turn shall feel, if we refuse our aid to drive these spoilers and invaders from our land: emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our sister states, the proof of courage and patriotism, which they have exhibited, you cannot but applaud, and therefore must wish to imitate, and if possible, surpass.

The prize we are contending for is inestimable: the blood of those heroes, which has been shed in this just and glorious cause, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the necessity of conquering, gratitude to our illustrious general and to the brave men under his command, all conspiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it must be, to act on the defensive or offensively, as circumstances may require; reinforcements proportionable to those demanded from this, are to be furnished by the other states. The fall of Charles-town, and the distresses of our brave friends in that quarter, have infused fresh vigour into the councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new resources and an increase of courage, even from defeats, and manifest to the world, that we are then most to be dreaded, when most depressed.

By order of the general assembly,
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Pres. Sen.
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. ho. del.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away the 2d of July, a Slave, named Peter, a carpenter by trade, a stout, well made man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, striped jacket and trousers, a round hat, with a small hole between the crown, and a linen wrapper.

A wench named Rachel, about 19 years old, much pitted with the small pox; had on, when she went away, a blue camblet petty coat, and a linen wrapper.

Whoever secures said negroes in any good state, receive the above reward, or in proportion to either, by applying to Mr. Isaac McHard, in Annapolis.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, Sheriff.

Prince George's county, May 16, 1780.

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

JOHN HAMMELTON.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

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

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY of very old BARBARA and REMAIRA SPIRIT, by JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 14, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER IX.

N O W some unfavourable changes in the course of our affairs, I have been led, for a moment, to reflect, what would be the face of things, should the enemy, at length prevail, and drenching the continent with frequent executions, overturn these states, so singular in their establishment and glorious in their rise: states erected with every hope, but made to sink beneath the stroke of a few revolving years. It would be painful to survey the ruins even of an old empire, whose end had been mature from the duration of its existence; but every source of sorrow would be opened at an immature exit of this nature; a wreck of a confederate empire just raised with so much skill and at infinite expense, and consumed before the first fires. The heart of man sickens at the thought, and Death himself would mourn, standing on the burnt pillars.

The constitutions of the several states had been formed by the hands of the wisest men; the respective governments had been put in motion; the noblest energy had succeeded. Like orbs of light, having revolved so small a portion of their course, they have passed away. The characters, the hopes, and the happiness of the citizens, have died with them. A universal wreck of the writings of genius, and the achievements of heroes, has been left behind. Honours have perished at their birth; names begun to live, are obliterated; so fair a scene of things has disappeared, and memory only can call to mind that they have at all existed.

The spirit of the Gaul would dissolve at this catastrophe. That nation, as she had assisted in our elevation, would feel disgrace at our downfall. She has favoured us in our laying the foundations of the structure; in building and beautifying the edifice with every advantage, and with every ornament; she would be sensible of that affliction natural to all, who see the destruction of works, in which they themselves have had a great share.

The nations of the world not so nearly interested, would consider it as an unhappiness, that what was so gloriously begun had not been completed. They would survey the revolution which we have attempted, as the work of those, whose souls were capacious to conceive great things, but who had not the ability, or perseverance to accomplish.

Even the enemy (such is the force of the sublime and beautiful on the human mind) recollecting and contemplating what they had destroyed, would wish, in some softer moments of their thoughts, that the lofty fabric might have yet stood; that the free republics might have yet remained, to show what had been produced in these latter ages, to surpass Greece and Rome; that the name of Washington, and the names of many great statesmen, might have lived, and been seen to blossom, like the ivy over a strong and venerable pile of buildings raised by their labours. Nor would it be wonderful that the enemy should feel this emotion. Satan, when he saw the ruin occasioned by the fall of Adam, the sun losing half his lustre, and nature withering in her earliest years, exclaimed, with a momentary language of commendation, "what a work have I destroyed."

If the overthrow of these states, would be said to ourselves and the cause of grief to others, let it be our study by vigilance and labour to preserve them. It is but one period out of many, where men have an opportunity to make themselves illustrious. Some one scene of danger, some glorious circumstance of events, calls them into action and immortality. Myriads of them, in the mean time pass away, and are lost in obscurity; no honourable mention of them, descends on their tombs, no pen transmits their names to posterity.

The people of this country have it in their power to make themselves famous in the fairest sort of reputation. They have lived in a day of action; they have projected a noble work; it is their study to carry to perfection, what they have so well begun.

We have resources and native strength sufficient to purge off whatever scoria or dross may

have come upon our virtue. The present exertions of this city are an instance of it. If the same spirit shall kindle throughout the continent, we shall soon see our affairs established, and our land rising fruitful above the ravages of her destroyers; her destroyers shall return dismayed and confounded to their native island, whence they drew the spirit of tyranny and subjugation, which has impelled them to the war.

AN ANTI-ANGELICAN.

I have a reverend particularly to the pleasing patriotism of the ladies, whose subscriptions for the relief of our army, as singular, as it is commendable, will yield a fragrance in the history of this revolution.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

FRIENDS, and COUNTRYMEN!

A FREE people, from whom the trust and powers of government are delegated to a representative council, for the better management of the public interests, have a right to be informed at all times; but more especially in great emergencies, of the true situation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the danger of this, in common with our sister states, to disclose our wants, our resources, and the means of calling them forth in support of the justest cause and noblest ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never subdue the stubborn spirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accomplish their views of conquest: the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not imposing taxes in due time, and somewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that these states, from the want of money to support the war, would at length give up the contest, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we trust, will discover this opinion to be as vain and delusive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The congress has recommended to the states a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwise, which has been adopted by this and several other of the states. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are necessary to give efficacy to the plan, and to restore, and when restored, to preserve public credit. Experience has taught us the necessity of taxation: a free people, feeling that necessity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to submit, even with cheerfulness, to the heaviest taxes; reflect, that these will be but temporary, and the benefits resulting from them most extensive and permanent; if adequate, and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be speedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the present and future generations must otherwise inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we shall avoid the evils inseparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto imposed cannot be complained of as very burthenome: our present debt, when compared with our probable resources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, besides confusing our inhabitants, wasting our resources, accumulating expense, will subject our country to the cruel and wanton devastations of an enemy, who never yet used even transient victories with moderation; what strong incentives to the most vigorous and spirited efforts are deducible from these reflections! Rise then into action with that ardor, which despising overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, destitute of money, of allies, of arms, and soldiers, to encounter one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Single, and unsupported, raw and undisciplined, you baffled for three successive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when strengthened by a mighty alliance, droop, and desert the field, to which honour, the strongest ties, the dearest interests of humanity, point, to which victory itself invites us? A warlike, potent, and magnanimous nation, has espoused our cause with all that warmth of

friendship, and is determined to yield us powerful aid: a respectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coast from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic general. How disgraceful would it be to this state, were it any ways accessory in laying that great, and good man, under the humiliating necessity of avowing to our allies an inability to undertake any enterprise of consequence against the common enemy, particularly, if that weakness should proceed not from the real liberty of this, and the other states, but from the supineness, the avarice, or want of spirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the general has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have so justly acquired, let us set an example of fortitude, perseverance, and disinterestedness; these virtues form the character of true republicans; beware, lest an inordinate love of riches should mark too strongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not through choice, but necessity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preserve liberty, and property; remember, that your cause is righteous, that you had not recourse to arms, until the bayonet uplifted to your breasts, a discretionary surrender of all that is valuable to man, was demanded with menaces of hostile force, and with all the insolence of conscious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honour, in defence of those rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but misery, and government a curse.

The general has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2205 militia to join him with all expedition. Considering the approach of harvest, and attentive to your ease and convenience, we have offered to raise an additional battalion, in lieu of the militia, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that the general has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the last of this month at farthest. By the law printed for your information and with which we intreat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the most liberal encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and justice. If from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cause, this battalion should not be raised in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in classes, to supply the place of regular troops; your duty, your interest, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to second the views of your representatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cause; these must remain as dead letters, unless inspired by your zeal and activity. We have the honour to represent men, who, sensible of the blessings of liberty, must know, that the continuance of them rests altogether on the successful issue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at present, those distresses, which our brethren, whose country is the immediate scene of action, are exposed to; their calamities, therefore, possibly may make a slighter impression on your minds. Contemplate, we beseech you, the ravages committed by the British forces on the plains of Jersey; behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to ashes; the fruits of a long and laborious industry swept instantly away as by a torrent; view the helpless infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to the savage fury, and unbridled lusts of an insolent soldiery; view these scenes of horror and dismay, rouse, and revenge these wrongs, for these we too in our turn shall feel, if we refuse our aid to drive these spoilers and invaders from our land; emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our sister states; the proofs of courage and patriotism, which they have exhibited, you cannot but applaud, and therefore must wish to imitate, and if possible, surpass.

The prize we are contending for is inestimable; the blood of those heroes, who have been shed in this just and glorious cause, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the necessity of conquering, gratitude to our illustrious general and

to the brave men under his command, all conspiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it must be, to act on the defensive or offensively, as circumstances may require; reinforcements proportionable to those demanded from this, are to be furnished by the other States. The fall of Charles town, and the distresses of our brave friends in that quarter, have infused fresh vigour into the councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new resources and an increase of courage, even from defeats, and manifest to the world, that we are then most to be dreaded, when most depressed.

By order of the general assembly,
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Pres. Sen.
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. ho. del.

LONDON, April 4.

ADVICES were yesterday received in town from Holland which ment on, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 30,000 men, are on their march along the Flemish coast, where they are going to take up their station; and that this has caused no small alarm in the Dutch dominions.

BOSTON, June 15.

Last Thursday evening arrived at Newport, after a short cruise, His Most Christian Majesty's frigate l'Hermione, commanded by the chevalier de la Touche, the day before at 7 A. M. five leagues to the S. S. E. of Montock point, he discovered a ship, a sloop, a schooner, and a frigate, all armed, he immediately bore down on the ship which met him half way, a most furious engagement commenced, which lasted an hour and a half within musket shot, when the English frigate fired off. The rigging of the Hermione was so much cut as to prevent M. la Touche from bringing the enemy (who was at that time, and during the whole of the engagement to the windward) to a second action; after firing three guns, to which the enemy did not answer, he chased (in sight of the British frigate, who made no efforts to prevent him) with as much sail as he could make, the schooner to Montock point, in six fathom water, the wind calming, and M. l'Touche not chusing to approach nearer the land, he sailed for Newport. The ship M. l'ouche engaged mounted 30 guns 18 and 22 pounders on her gun deck; on her quarter deck and fore-castle, she had nine pounders, the number not certain.

June 19. Tuesday arrived at Salem, a ship from Java, in 45 days, the master of which informs, that he sailed in company with a Spanish fleet of 28 sail of the line, and 14,000 troops, supposed to be destined for Jamaica.

Saturday last arrived here captain Atkins from Cales, he sailed from thence in company with the above fleet, and left them going into Teneriffe to get wine.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Last Tuesday captain John Clark arrived here in the brig Argyle, in 17 days from Cape Francois, with a cargo of salt and molasses. In lat. 31. 21. long. 70. 30. he saw five sail of ships to the eastward, standing to the northward, which he took to be a French fleet that sailed from the cape 5 days before him, bound to Philadelphia with stores for the congress. On the 6th inst. he spoke captain Collins in a brig from Philadelphia, 9 days out, and that morning again saw the above fleet standing N. N. W. and soon after heard some very heavy cannon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette of June 22, 1780.
Extract of a letter from St. Christopher's, May 25.

"Nothing worth notice has occurred in this quarter since my last, except a trifling brush the other day between six of our copper bottoms and almost the whole of the French squadron. Sir George Rodney being determined since the last action to prevent the French from getting into Fort Royal, has been ever since dancing after them to the windward of Martinico, and the other day being pretty near up with them detached six of the fastest sailing vessels to bring the rear division of the French to action, judging before their van or rear divisions could bear away so as to double on our ships, that his whole squadron would be up, so that he could bring on a general action, but such was our unhappy fate, that in the critical juncture, when three ships got into action, an unfavourable flaw of wind drove the British fleet farther to leeward, and gave the rear and center divisions of the French an opportunity of mauling our six ships at an unmerciful rate, they were called away, but damaged considerably with the loss of near

one hundred and forty men. However they are now in good order and about four leagues to leeward of the enemy between Barbados and Martinico."

In CONGRESS June 19, 1780.

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

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 13, 1780.

In virtue of an act of assembly, entitled, An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at forty days sight, drawn on the trustees of Maryland in Europe, are now selling, and will continue to sell, at the treasury office in Annapolis, until the 5th of August, at not less than forty-five for one on the sterling money, turned into currency at the exchange of £. 166 13 4 for £. 100 sterling. Paid

T. H. HARWOOD, treas. w. sh.

July 11, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts. THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 15th section whereof is as follows:—And be it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts."—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order. Paid
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Annapolis, July 4, 1780.
B E S O L D,

ALATTO YELLOW, who has had the small pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

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

Tulip Hill, June 27, 1780.
T O B E S O L D,
A COPPER STILL, containing between 4 and 500 gallons; 1 ditto of 100 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto of 40 gallons, with a copper worm; 1 copper worm of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm that will near 2000 weight; 1 worm tube; 10 more tubes, with tops, will hold 200 gallons each which by putting a proper head to them will make exceeding good cider casks; a parcel mashing troughs and old iron. For more particulars apply to
JOHN GALLOWAY.

THERE is at the plantation of Stephen Lenham, near Bladenburg, in Prince George's county, taken up as a Bray, a bay HORSE, about 13 hands, and a high, branded W O in the near buttock, and paces. The owner is now proving property and paying for the same.

Calvert county, June 25, 1780.
TAKEN up in the bay, on the 10th inst. about 15 miles above the mouth of the Potomac, a BATTOE, about 20 feet long, with pine plank. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

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

JOHN HAMMETTON.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, clerk.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market Street, Baltimore.

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

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

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

March 4, 1780.
STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a cheafnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the mare so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 21, 1780.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE. NUMBER X.

THE sleeping spirit of our country has been roused by some late circumstances in the course of our affairs. It was indeed high time that it should be roused. We had well nigh slept the sleep of death, being within a point of losing that independence for which we have so long fought. Had it not been for the delay of the enemy in the reduction of Charles-town, the every of the continental troops, the alacrity, and almost unparalleled valour of the Jersey militia, in sustaining the inroad of Knyphausen, the restraint laid upon the movements of the enemy, by the expectation of the fleet of our country, the enemy might have been in a fair way, before this time, to have driven our little army from the field, and to extend their despotic empire over several of the middle states.

The danger is greatly lessened, now that we are known the danger; it arises not so much from the efforts of the enemy, as from our own indolence. We are now sensible of our remissness in council and in action; and vigilance succeeds to stupor, and heroism to a vain pillow. We shall soon be disposed to fall asleep again. We shall remit the steady stroke of the sword, and be ready to be bound with the chains of servitude.

It seems to me that in the public measures of this country, we have been disposed to look for general truths, to be applied to all cases, those of the scripture, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and "take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow will take thought for the things of itself." For otherwise why is it that, from the commencement of the war, temporary expedients alone have been adopted? Every year of the war has been thought to be the last, and provision has been made only for that year. To recount these instances of short sighted politics would be endless; these in public councils will recollect them for themselves, and will be a lesson to deter them from the like errors for the future.

It is proper that some regular system be adopted and pursued, which shall comprehend the economy of more than one campaign; that this summer we provide for the wants of next winter, and next winter for the wants of the succeeding summer; that each day be no longer left to depend on its own expedients. To look forward to the conduct of every statesman.

It is in vain to hope that the exertions of private virtue, however laudable, will yield more than a temporary support to our interests. Unless in the mean time a system in our finances is radically and fully established, these efforts will prove but a fever of the constitution; they will excite the spirits to flow for a while, but they will shortly subside, and leave paleness and languor behind them. Nay, if these exertions shall be a means to betray the public councils into security, leaving them to depend on these, the very assistance will be turned into bane, and it will be the language of experience, that it were better they had never been. Nothing but elastic vigour in the great springs of the machinery, nothing but the strength of the continent combined by the great belt that connects us; nothing but the resources of this country drawn into action, by the states met in congress, can possibly preserve our independence, and carry us through the war. The virtue of a country discoverable in particular instances, forms often the brightest page in history; but if it is not collected and preserved by the public authority, like powder set on fire, in the open air, it soon spends its force and operation.

The congress, and the legislatures of the several states must exert that power with which they are intrusted. What have we not suffered from the blameable negligence of some states, to send assistance early to the southward? The war which might have been terminated, this campaign, has derived strength to exist several years longer. What do we still suffer from the obstinacy and selfishness of others, to adopt and comply with the requisitions of congress? The wheels of the public measures have been in all places well nigh

at a stand, and shortly about to stop altogether. Great exertions are necessary to great exigencies, and it will be happy for the people of this continent, if it may be true with regard to us, that, "as our day is, so shall our strength be."

AN ANTI-ANDLICAN.

A LETTER from a lady in Philadelphia to her friends in this place.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1780.

MADAM,

THE American women have long aspired to the honour of giving the soldiers of the continental army some public mark of the esteem they entertain of their virtue. They have manifested this disposition throughout the Thirteen United States. Many amongst them, desirous to render a subscription more general, more useful, and more uniform, have wished a plan to be agreed upon, and the manner of executing it to be generally known. Being one of the states neighbouring to the theatre of war, we have hastened to form the desired association; the success has answered our expectations, and there are few on this occasion who have not cheerfully given marks of their attachment to the cause defended by our brave soldiers. We are not unacquainted with the sentiments of the American women in the other states, and we hope you will not disapprove our sending you an account of the steps we have taken; such alteration may be made in these as the difference of places and circumstances may render necessary, but this account will serve at least to mark the outlines of a plan which we present to you.

The sentiments of an American woman were published in our Gazette of the 15th of this month; the day following several ladies assembled; it was proposed to have the city divided into ten districts, nearly equal in extent, and to invite three or four ladies in each of these districts to go to every house in their ward, to present to each woman and girl, without any distinction, a paper, one of which you will find enclosed. This proposal having met with approbation, forty ladies received their invitation; notwithstanding the fatigues and cares which it was natural to think would accompany such an employment, they were pleased with the task, and considered it as a great honour. Those who were in the country returned without delay to the city to fulfil their duty; others put off their departure; those whose state of health was the most delicate, found strength in their patriotism; one lady, full as anxious as the others to discharge the patriotic task, was unhappy at having an infant too young to leave, which she nursed herself, but was soon relieved from her distress by a lady who was not yet out of her chamber, generously offering to nurse it during her absence.

The day following the invitation, the ladies set out on foot; they went two or three together, as they found it most agreeable to themselves, observing to keep exactly in the ward assigned them; as the cause of their visit was known, they were received with all the respect due to so honourable a commission.

They have not omitted one house, not even those of the persons who from their religious principles would not take any part in the war. We cannot tell you what has been their conduct on this occasion, but will confine ourselves to assure you, that we are convinced that nothing is more easy than to reconcile a beneficent scheme with a beneficent religion. There were some individuals, with whose necessities we were acquainted, and we wished not to give them the pain of refusing; they guessed our intention, they prevented our passing them, and indigence itself discovered generosity in spite of us.

An aged woman, in circumstances not easy to have been omitted through forgetfulness in one of our districts; she came with tears in her eyes to present her offering, complaining at the same time with moderation, that she had not been admitted to the honour of uniting her feeble efforts to those of her fellow-citizens; we made her a visit to repair our fault; we found with her a niece who offered in the labours of her hands, telling us with as much grace as candour, that there might be presented to us richer offerings, but none with more good will.

A subscription so general and beneficent, we hope will produce the happy effect of destroying intestine discords, even to the very last seeds.

It is an honour to the women of America, as it evinces dispositions of reconciliation, which must greatly promote the public cause, and blast the hopes of the enemies of our country; whose expectations of conquest are more founded in divisions of America, than in any superiority of strength or courage. Whilst we are collecting a seasonable offering for the encouragement of the soldiers of the United States, we at the same time give some of our female fellow-citizens an opportunity of relinquishing former errors, and of avowing a change of sentiments by their contributions to the general cause of liberty and their country; being born Americans, they could not see so laudable a design in agitation, without desiring to partake the glory. A young girl offered us a small sum which she had just received; we requested her name; she refused to give it, under the pretext that the sum was too small; at length she told us her mother was a Tory; we informed her we knew of none such in America; she then gave us her name, telling us that she was proud to see it on our list; and though no person should be ashamed of so good a cause, others, from a principle of modesty, did not chuse to be named, we put their sums on our list without saying from whom it came. Several bachelors begged to have the honour of subscribing, thinking it the best means to recommend themselves to their favourite ladies; we did not refuse, but made them a visit to receive their offerings from their own hands.

I have been thus particular, as I know your feelings would harmonize with mine on the present occasion.

I sincerely wish you all happiness, and am,

Dear Madam,

Your ever affectionate friend.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 18.

At the court of St. James's, April 17, 1780.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS since the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been presented by his majesty's ambassador to the states general of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty, to which requisition, though strongly called upon in the last memorial of the 1st of March, their high mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith; and whereas by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the crown of Great-Britain and the republic, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wisdom and justice requires, that his majesty should consider them henceforward as flagrant only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves; his majesty therefore having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with the advice of his privy council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution those intentions which were formerly notified in the memorial presented by his ambassador on the 1st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by lord viscount Stormont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to count Welserre, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid memorial; for these causes his majesty, by and with the advice of the privy council, doth declare, that the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the same footing with those of other neutral states; not privileged by treaty, and his majesty doth hereby suspend, provisionally, and till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the states general, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his majesty and republic, and more particularly those contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the

United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 7, 1774.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprise, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his majesty's order, shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Sea, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British seas, and the North Sea, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the Canary Islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator.

And lastly, six months beyond the said line of equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

WILLIAM COTTELL.

March 16. Lord Hillsborough begins to discover, that he knows as little of the disposition of the people of Ireland, though lately so intimate from thence, as he did of the Americans, when he undertook to manage that country: his lordship, having gratified a few leading people in the Irish parliament, will no more work his wiles than it did when he gratified Berthel, Hutchinson and Galloway, and a few other parasites of North America. The people, the people, his lordship finds, will think, and if necessary act for themselves in Ireland, as they have done in America; and success will most probably attend their undaunted exertions. Let his lordship now turn his thoughts to what may be his feelings in that hour of tribulation, which now draweth near! All the bad, the whole flattery of his wretched, low sycophants, will then avail nothing: he hath slipped his neck out of the cord, but his unconquerable vanity leading him to cover the name of the *spirited minister*, he has voluntarily got his neck in again, and all his old conduct, which lost us thirteen rich provinces, the Caribb affair, and all, come again in the midst of the people: it hath been noticed, that his lordship boasts of his *virtue* being the same with that of lord George Germain's, *No talents and no power*. But perhaps, both he and lord George, may have reason to wish they never had attempted.

DUBLIN, February 26.

Last Wednesday came on at the court of king's bench, the trial of Mr. Ambrose Lest, tailor, for assaulting B. Swan, Esq. M. P. when the jury after a full hearing of the merits, brought in their verdict guilty; and the court was pleased to fine Mr. Lest *TEN GUINEAS* only!

The court of K. B. on a recent trial, has settled the price of beating members of parliament at ten guineas each; in the same manner as lord Mansfield has settled the price of East India revolutions and murder at one thousand. The cost of beating the whole house of commons now, a correspondent informs us, is exactly *three shilling guineas*.

April 1. The martial spirit diffused throughout this kingdom, seems every day to gather strength, and the gallant patriotic flame glows with unremitting ardour. No less than five new corps have been embodied since the first of January last, under leaders as distinguished for their readiness in their country's cause, as for their good sense and personal courage. The armours are every where at work, cannon is calling, and a number of camp equipages are actually making in this city for the volunteer army.

BARBADOS, June 10.

On Tuesday last arrived an express from St. Lucia, to admiral Rodney, the informs that the French fleet had refitted, and at sea. Same day arrived the Cyclops frigate from a cruise, she gave an account of seeing a very large fleet, supposed to be Spaniards: on this information the admiral got under weigh with 15 sail of the line, and immediately proceeded in quest of them.

IRISH KILL, July 20.

Last week about 90 sail of great and small vessels appeared in the North river, nearly opposite colonel Philips's; from hence it was concluded that Sir Harry intended to attack West Point, in consequence of which the militia in this county were called out, who appeared at their respective places of rendezvous with great alacrity. We have since heard that most of the vessels have fallen down the river. It is thought that no more was made in order to facilitate their burning plan in New Jersey. Though they

burnt the small town of Springfield, they paid dearly for it, having lost in killed and wounded, by the best accounts we can collect, from 500 to 700 men.

TRENTON, July 5.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, West 16, 1788.

"The commander in chief requests general Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed by them, the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of colonel Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The general has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest prelude of success in our future operations.

Since our last, returned to this place, major-general Dickinson, the enemy having evacuated the state, the general, at the request of his excellency the commander in chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old point; which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived here captain McClanahan, in a short passage from St. Baffatia, by whom we learn, that the French and Spanish fleet, in the West Indies, consists of 36 sail of the line besides frigates; and that a part of them had blocked up the British fleet in St. Lucia; and it is expected in St. Baffatia, that before long they would have possession of most of the English islands.

List of Spanish ships of war arrived at Martinique.

First division, commanded by Don Michael Joseph Solano: St. Louis, 80 guns; St. Francisco, 60; Paula, 74; St. Augustino, 74; Gallardon, 74; Arrogante, 74; Atoule, 64.

Second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Tenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eleventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twelfth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fourteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventeenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Nineteenth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twentieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Twenty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirtieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Thirty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fortieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Forty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fiftieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Fifty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixtieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Sixty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Seventy-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eightieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-fourth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-fifth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-sixth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-seventh division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-eighth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Eighty-ninth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Ninetieth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Hundredth division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Hundred and first division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Hundred and second division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

Hundred and third division, commanded by Don John Thorpe: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Valentin, 74; St. Francisco, 74; Dalmira, 74; Guirguir, 64; Dragon, 64.

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

[No. 1750.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we reckon up the increase of inhabitants and improved skill in carrying on war, and established order in the several governments, and more settled commerce of the continent, it cannot be a doubt that America has now more strength and ability, to resist the enemy, than she had some time ago; why then do we call the present an alarming crisis? It is because we have lost the means to bring that strength into action.

As long as our money filled the public treasury, it represented the wealth, and could command the force of the states. Its depreciation was in many cases, an immediate injury to individuals, and by weakening the springs of industry, and corrupting the morals of the people, was equally an injury to the public. Nevertheless it was still money, and existed the medium of commerce, and the nerves of war.

Now that our treasuries are exhausted, and our presses can no more supply them, it remains that we collect money from the people, or that without money we bring the force of the public to exert itself. This last, in the present state of society, and mode of carrying on war, is impossible. Every man cannot serve in person, or supply himself with clothing and provisions, or the means of transporting these. Should one part of the community remain at home, while another serves abroad, the part remaining, could not make its specific contributions of food, clothing, &c. nor divide its property, so as to answer the demands of those who serve, without such manifest inconvenience, as would amount to an impossibility.

Taxation then, or the collecting money from the people by some means, is the only expedient within our power, by which we can supply our treasures and carry on the war. Taxation must be attempted with vigour and with perseverance, and the public must submit to taxation, let the measure upon individuals be what it may. It is the only certain expedient of our safety.

I am weary of harangues addressed to the people, calling forth the exertions of private virtue. The people have as much virtue as any people ever had, but it is immaterial whether they have it or not, unless it can be properly organized and brought into action. What avails it that there are mechanical powers in nature, the lever, the screw, the wheel and axis, the inclined plane, &c. if these are not constructed to produce a noble operation. These powers exist in nature, but there must be an Archimedes to construct them, and to cause them to cast javelins and to toss the galleys of the enemy.

Let the congress, let the assemblies of the several states be this Archimedes; let them press the public steadily and unremittedly for the support of war. Let the public show their virtue in submitting to this severe regimen. This is better than to be persuaded that the being awakened, or enraged, or encouraged at this loss of the war is at all the purpose unless it shall diffuse as to those things which alone we can do which are necessary for our liberation.

It has become fashionable to speak against those who have the management of our affairs; there is equal danger from an incompletion of the people, as from a deficiency of will in the public bodies; not that the people will be unwilling to act; but that they will be unable to submit. I have no objections to any expedient which the wit of man can suggest to ease the people of their burthens, and by growing money, or other means, to throw the peace, in some part, forward to a distant period. But I use the language of Epictetus, when he says, there are some things in our power and some things not in our power, and our true happiness will be found in those things which depend upon ourselves. We cannot certainly abolish a loan, but we can certainly raise money by taxing it amongst the people, for whose use it can be applied.

A resolution to adopt the measure of taxation; a law to carry it into execution when adopted, has been the point in which we have hitherto failed. Until this is believed by public bodies

and felt by the people, we can have little expectation of such stability to our affairs as will discourage the campaigns of our enemies and dispose them to a peace.

AN ANTI-ANGLOMAN.

From a lady in Philadelphia to her friend in this place.

LETTER II.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1780.

MADAM,

OUR circuits through the different districts of the city of Philadelphia are now entirely finished; I will not enter into a new detail of what has been done; it will suffice to inform you, that we have been witnesses of scenes of patriotism extremely affecting, and capable of inflaming the coldest minds with love of the public good; I have learned more than ever to respect my countrymen, and there is no title in which I shall hereafter more glory than in that of an American woman.

It is with great pleasure we understand, that this our patriotic scheme is highly esteemed by the whole army, and that the American soldiery find the pure motives of love of liberty, and their country, heightened and animated by gratitude towards the American women.

Our first intention was, that these contributions should be paid in to Mrs. Washington, to be disposed of in such manner as she should think most grateful and beneficial to the soldiery; but her departure from head quarters has induced us to submit the disposal of this money to the determination of his excellency the general. Some persons had desired that we would point out the manner in which this capital ought to be applied, and many proposals have been made to this purpose; we have answered, that it would be impossible in so great an extent as that of the Thirteen United States, to agree upon a uniform plan; that we knew nothing of affairs of state; and that we were certain, that the proposition to remit, without any exception, the management of this capital to the general, could not but be universally approved, and that there was not one amongst us, who could determine equally well with him, what was proper to be done.

I will now, Madam, give you some account of what has been done, since our collections in the city have been finished. We knew that the country waited only for a hint to begin the subscription, and that many had already engaged to undertake it; it was agreed upon by us, to write a circular letter, to all the ladies of our acquaintance in the different towns and counties, and we have it in charge to keep up the correspondence until the whole subscription shall be completed. To avoid confusion, each lady, who has it in charge to write to her acquaintances in one of the counties, confine her correspondence to that county; she makes an entry, in her book of all the sums collected, or subscribed, together with the names of the contributors, unless any person should object to having her name recorded, in which case, the sum only is mentioned, under the title of cith. This business has required care and application, and some persons have assisted themselves with the importance, which we have given it.

I confess we have made it a serious business, and with great reason; an object so interesting was certainly worthy an extraordinary attention; we have consecrated every moment, we could spare from our domestic concerns to this public good; we have supported, with pleasure, the fatigues and inconveniences inseparable from such a task, flattering ourselves with this pleasing reflection, that while our friends were exposed to the hardships and dangers of the field of war for our protection, we were exerting at home our little labours, to administer to them comfort and alleviate their toil.

Excuse, Madam, the length of my letter; the subject is a very interesting one to me, and I doubt not equally so to you; I am, your friend.

Dear madam,

Your ever affectionate friend,

P. S. I am just now informed, that the towns of Reading, Germantown, and Bristol, have

begun and finished their subscriptions; the same spirit seems to animate every female breast, and the love of the public good diffuses itself every where. If we yet have some secret and internal enemies, their exertions must prove ineffectual, and they will find it vain to oppose a people so universally inflamed with the love of that liberty for which they are so nobly contending.

BOSTON, July 1.

Yesterday returned into port, after a short cruise, the privateer ship Tracey, captain Hopkins, and brought in with him a ship laden with about 4000 barrels of butter, beef, pork, and some dry goods. She mounted 16 guns, and had 66 men, 7 of which the Tracey killed the first broadside, besides 22 wounded; she was bound from Ireland for New-York, and sailed with the West-India convoy, consisting of about 150 sail, and has had 15 weeks passage; the Tracey had two wounded—besides the above, the Tracey has captured a brig and a sloop, which may be shortly looked for.

The honourable Elbridge Gerry, Esq; arrived here last Tuesday evening, from Philadelphia. This gentleman's public character, and public services on every occasion, when called out by the exigencies of his country, particularly as a member of congress, entitle him to all the marks of esteem and respect shown on his return to this state.

Translation of a letter from Mons. de la Touche, commander of His Most Christian Majesty's frigate, the Hermine, to captain Hawker, of the British frigate, the Isis.

On board the French frigate, l'Hermine, June 22.

SIR, I read, both with surprise and indignation, the account of the action which took place between us the 7th inst. published in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a commander of His British Majesty's frigate is so little of the dignity of his own character, and so deficient of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourse to the vilest imposture to persuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himself knows he never gained.

I flatter myself that Rivington the printer has, on this occasion, indulged his natural propensity of perverting facts and publishing falsehood instead of truth, should this be the case, the assertion deserves only contempt; but I expect, from your justice, and from your honour, a contradiction of so false an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwise you must be considered as the author.

In the account I have transmitted to my court of this engagement, I did justice to the manner in which you met me; I confess it was in such a way as merits my esteem, and I should be exceedingly sorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I must do, if you do not render me that justice which is my due.

I intended to attack you, Sir, from the first moment I discovered you, and bore down on you for that purpose; you appeared to me to possess the same sentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are entrusted; but you impose on the world if you affect that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I should ever be branded with the shame of flying from an enemy of equal force; your shot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the ball of your ship suffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpose whenever you pleased, at your sail and rigging were in a situation vastly superior to mine. When I perceived you haul'd your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had lost; of which I am persuaded by the correctness of your fire towards the action, that you know my opinion; I leave you to judge how much I was surprised to read in the New-York paper, that you lost only 7 men killed and 9 wounded.

I confess to have had 10 men killed and 37 wounded; two of my officers, with myself, are

United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprise, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his majesty's order, shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British seas, and the North seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the Canary Islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator.

And lastly, six months beyond the said line of equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

STEPH. COTTELL.

March 16. Lord Hillsborough begins to discover, that he knows as little of the disposition of the people of Ireland, though lately so inflated from thence, as he did of the Americans, when he undertook to manage that country: his lordship's having gratified a few leading people in the Irish parliament, will no more work his wishes than it did when he gratified Berhard, Hutchinson and Galloway, and a few other parasites of North America. The people! the people! his lordship finds, will think, (and if necessary act) for themselves in Ireland, as they have done in America; and success will most probably attend their undaunted exertions. Let his lordship now turn his thoughts to what may be his feelings in that hour of tribulation, which now draweth near! All the bold, tutome flattery of his wretched, low sycophants, will then avail nothing: he hath slipped his neck out of the cord, but his unconquerable vanity leading him to cover the name of the spirited minister, he has voluntarily got his neck in again; and all his old conduct, which lost us thirteen rich provinces, the Carib affair, and all, come afresh in the midst of the people. It hath been noticed, that his lordship boasts of his motto being the same with that of lord George Germain's, "Ne tentes aut perire." But perhaps, both he and lord George, may have reason to wish they never had attempted.

DUBLIN, February 26.

Last Wednesday came on at the court of king's bench, the trial of Mr. Ambrose Leet, tailor, for assaulting B. Swan, Esq; M. P. when the jury after a full hearing of the merits, brought in their verdict guilty, and the court was pleased to fine Mr. Leet TEN GUINEAS—only!

The court of K. B. on a recent trial, has settled the price of beating members of parliament at ten guineas each; in the same manner as lord Mansfield has settled the price of East-India, revolutions and murder at one thousand. The cost of beating the whole house of commons now, a correspondent informs us, is exactly three thousand guineas.

April 1. The martial spirit diffused throughout this kingdom, seems every day to gather strength; and the gallant patriotic flame glows with unremitting ardour. No less than five new corps have been embodied since the first of January last, under leaders as distinguished for their readiness in their country's cause, as for their good sense, and personal courage. The armours are every where at work, cannon is casting, and a number of camp equipages are actually making in this city for the volunteer army.

BARBADOS, June 10.

On Tuesday last arrived an express from St. Lucia, to admiral Rodney, he informs that the French fleet had refitted and at sea. Same day arrived the Cyclops frigate from a cruise; she gave an account of seeing a very large fleet, supposed to be Spaniards: on this information the admiral got under weigh with 18 sail of the line, and immediately proceeded in quest of them.

FISH-KILL, June 29.

Last week about 90 sail of great and small vessels appeared in the North-river, nearly opposite colonel Philips's; from hence it was concluded that Sir Harry intended to attack West-Point; in consequence of which the militia in this county were called out, who appeared at their respective places of rendezvous with great alertness. We have since heard that most of the vessels have fallen down the river. 'Tis thought this manoeuvre was made in order to facilitate their burning plan in New-Jersey. Though they

burnt the small town of Springfield, they paid dearly for it, having lost in killed and wounded, by the best accounts we can collect, from 500 to 700 men.

TRENTON, July 5.
EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.

"The commander in chief requels general Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed in opposing the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of colonel Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The general has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest prelude of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, major-general Dickinson, the enemy having evacuated the state, the general, at the request of his excellency the commander in chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth-town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old point;—which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived here captain McClanaghan, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that the French and Spanish fleet, in the West-Indies, consists of 36 sail of the line besides frigates; and that a part of them had blocked up the British fleet in St. Lucia; and it is expected in St. Eustatia, that before long they would have possession of most of the English islands.

List of Spanish ships of war arrived at Martinique.

First division, commanded by Don Michael Joseph Sollane: St. Louis, 80 guns; St. Francisco de Paula, 74; St. Augustino, 74; Gaillardon, 74; Arrogante, 74; Atropole, 64.

Second division, commanded by Don John Thorsola: St. Nicholas, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Vallaque, 74; St. Francisco Dasso, 74; Guerriero, 74; Dragon, 60.

Frigates: L'Esperanza, 36 guns; St. Cecilia, 36; Andalousia, 36.

Sloops of war: St. Giles, 10 guns; — 10. 130 transports, 10 of which mount from 30 to 40 guns; and 12,000 troops commanded by Don Victoriano de Navarro.

RICHMOND, July 12.

By a letter from Hillsborough, dated July 1, we are informed the enemy have not been higher up the country than the Wax Saws; they have retreated to Camden, and are entrencing themselves. The militia of North Carolina turn out almost to a man, they have 4000 men at Cross creek, and as many more ready at a minutes warning. The Maryland line, Harrison's artillery, and Virginia troops with militia, will make 5000 more. General Rutherford routed a strong party of Tories near Catawba, and has killed sixty of them, and taken three hundred prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

A paragraph in the Pennsylvania Evening Post mentions, that an express arrived in Philadelphia the 16th inst. with an account of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, Rhode-Island, on the evening of the 10th instant.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WETSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Lawson, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a small iron-gray MARE, 13 hands high, switch tail and hanging mane, appears to be about three years old, branded on the left buttock B. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

ROBERT WETSON.

Frederick county, Maryland.
WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1783, which warrant was executed, and certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court. He is therefore to give public notice, that after the shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent to enable him to prosecute the suit, in as good and simple manner as a patent issued. JOHN HAMMELTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass an act for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assigning that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state. JOHN HAMMELTON.

Tulip Hill, June 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD.
A COPPER STILL, containing between 4 and 500 gallons; 1 ditto of 100 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto of 100 gallons, with a copper worm; 1 copper boiler of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm that will weigh near 1500 weight; 1 worm tub; 30 mashing tubs, with tops, will hold 200 gallons each, which by putting a proper head to them will make exceeding good cider casks; a parcel of mashing trough and old iron. For terms apply to

JOHN GALLOWAY.

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

JOHN HAMMELTON.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 13, 1780.
IN virtue of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and to emit an emission of bills of credit, if necessary, till the trustees of Maryland in Europe, are to sell, and will continue to sell, at the treasury office in Annapolis, until the 5th of August, not less than forty five for one on the sterling money, turned into currency at the exchange of £. 166 13 4 for £. 100 sterling.

TH. HARWOOD, treas. w. s.

TO BE SOLD.
A LIKELY young country born MARE, about 13 hands high, who has had the small pox; or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

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

WILLIAM WATSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Stephen Lenham, near Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, branded W C on the near buttock; and pates. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN LENHAM.

[XXXVth YEAR.]

THE

[No. 1750.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we reckon up the increase of inhabitants and improved skill in carrying on war, and established order in the several governments, and more settled commerce of the continent, it cannot be a doubt that America has now more strength and ability, to resist the enemy, than she had some time ago; why then do we call the present an alarming crisis? It is because we have lost the means to bring that strength into action.

As long as our money filled the public treasuries, it represented the wealth, and could command the force of the states. Its depreciation was in many cases, an immediate injury to individuals, and by weakening the springs of industry, and corrupting the morals of the people, was finally an injury to the public. Nevertheless it was still money, and existed the medium of commerce, and the nerves of war.

Now that our treasuries are exhausted, and our presses can no more supply them, it remains that we collect money from the people, or that without money we bring the force of the public to exert itself. This last, in the present state of society, and mode of carrying on war, is impossible. Every man cannot serve in person, or supply himself with cloathing and provisions, or the means of transporting these. Should one part of the community remain at home, while another serves abroad, the part remaining, could not make its specific contributions of food, cloathing, &c. nor divide its property; so as to answer the demands of those who serve, without such manifest inconvenience, as would amount to an impossibility.

Taxation then, or the collecting money from the people by some means, is the only expedient within our power, by which we can supply our treasures and carry on the war. Taxation must be attempted with vigour and with perseverance, and the public must submit to taxation, let the pressure upon individuals be what it may. It is the only certain expedient of our safety.

I am weary of harangues addressed to the people, calling forth the exertions of private virtue. The people have as much virtue as any people ever had, but it is immaterial whether they have it or not, unless it can be properly organized and brought into action. What avails that there are mechanical powers in nature, the lever, the screw, the wheel and axis, the inclined plane, &c. if these are not constructed to produce a noble operation. These powers exist in nature, but there must be an Archimedes to construct them, and to cause them to cast javelins and to toss the galleys of the enemy.

Let the congress, let the assemblies of the several states be this Archimedes; let them press the public readily and unremittedly for the supplies of war. Let the public shew their virtue in submitting to this severe regimen. This is better than to be persuaded that the being awakened, or enraged, or enrouzed at this loss of the war is at all to the purpose unless it shall diffuse us to do those things which alone we can do which are necessary for our liberation.

It has become fashionable to speak against those who have the management of our affairs; but there is equal danger from an incomplicity of the people, as from a deficiency of will in the public bodies; not that the people are unwilling to act; but that they will be reluctant to submit. I have no objections to every expedient which the wit of man can suggest to ease the people of their burthens, and by growing money, or other means, to throw the expenses, in some part, forward to a distant period. But I use the language of Epictetus, when I say, there are some things in our power and some things not in our power, and our true happiness will be found in those things which depend upon ourselves. We cannot certainly obtain a loan, but we can certainly raise money by collecting it amongst the people for whose use it is to be applied.

A resolution to adopt the measure of taxation; a power to carry it into execution when adopted, has been the point in which we have hitherto failed. Until this is believed by public bodies

and felt by the people, we can have little expectation of such stability to our affairs as will discourage the campaigns of our enemies and dispose them to a peace.

AN ANTI-ANGLOMAN.

From a lady in Philadelphia to her friend in this place.

LETTER II.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1780.

MADAM,

OUR circuits through the different districts of the city of Philadelphia are now entirely finished; I will not enter into a new detail of what has been done; it will suffice to inform you, that we have been witnesses of scenes of patriotism extremely affecting, and capable of inflaming the coldest minds with love of the public good; I have learned more than ever to respect my countrywomen, and there is no title in which I shall hereafter more glory than in that of an American woman.

It is with great pleasure we understand, that this our patriotic scheme is highly esteemed by the whole army, and that the American soldiery find the pure motives of love of liberty and their country, heightened and animated by gratitude towards the American women.

Our first intantion was, that these contributions should be paid in to Mrs. Washington, to be disposed of in such manner as she should think most grateful and beneficial to the soldiery; but her departure from head quarters has induced us to submit the disposal of this money to the determination of his excellency the general. Some persons had desired that we would point out the manner in which this capital ought to be applied, and many proposals have been made to this purpose; we have answered, that it would be impossible in so great an extent as that of the Thirteen United States, to agree upon an uniform plan; and that we were certain that the proposition to remit, without any exception, the management of this capital to the general, could not but be universally approved; and that there was not one amongst us, who could determine equally well with him, what was proper to be done.

I will now, Madam, give you some account of what has been done, since our collections in the city have been finished; we knew that the counties waited only for a hint to begin the subscription, and that many had already engaged to undertake it; it was agreed upon by us, to write a circular letter, to all the ladies of our acquaintance in the different towns and counties, and we have it in charge to keep up the correspondence until the whole subscription shall be completed. To avoid confusion, each lady, who has it in charge to write to her acquaintance in one of the counties, confines her correspondence to that county; she makes an entry in her books of all the sums collected or subscribed, together with the names of the contributors, unless any person should object to having her name recorded, in which case, the sum only is mentioned, under the title of cash. This business has required care and application, and some persons have amused themselves with the importance which we have given it.

I confess we have made it a serious business, and with great reason; an object so interesting was certainly worthy an extraordinary attention; we have consecrated every moment we could spare from our domestic concerns to this public good; we have supported, with pleasure, the fatigues and inconveniences inseparable from such a task, flattering ourselves with this pleasing reflection, that whilst our friends were exposed to the hardships and dangers of the field of war for our protection, we were exerting at home our little labours, to administer to them comfort and alleviate their toil.

Excuse, Madam, the length of my letter; the subject is a very interesting one to me, and I doubt not equally so to you.

I am,

Dear madam,

Your ever affectionate friend.

P. S. I am just now informed, that the towns of Reading, German-town, and Bristol, have

begun and finished their subscriptions; the same spirit seems to animate every female breast, and the love of the public good diffuses itself every where. If we yet have some secret and internal enemies, their exertions must prove ineffectual, and they will find it vain to oppose a people so universally inflamed with the love of that liberty for which they are so nobly contending.

BOSTON, July 3.

Yesterday returned into port, after a short cruise, the privateer ship Tracey, captain Hopkins, and brought in with him a ship laden with about 4000 firkins of butter, beef, pork, and some dry goods. She mounted 16 guns, and had 56 men, 7 of which the Tracey killed the first broadside, besides 24 wounded; she was bound from Ireland for New-York, and sailed with the West-India convoy, consisting of about 150 sail, and has had 12 weeks passage; the Tracey had two wounded—besides the above, the Tracey has captured a brig and a sloop, which may be hourly looked for.

The honourable Elbridge Gerry, Esq; arrived here last Tuesday evening, from Philadelphia. This gentleman's public character, and public services on every occasion, when called out by the exigencies of his country, particularly as a member of congress, entitle him to all the marks of esteem and respect shewn on his return to this state.

Translation of a letter from *Mons. de la Touche*, commander of His Most Christian Majesty's frigate, the *Hermione*, to captain Hawker, of the British frigate, the *Iris*.

On board the French frigate, *Hermione*, June 22.

SIR,

I read, both with surprise and indignation, the account of the action which took place between us the 7th inst. published in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a commander of his British majesty's frigate is so lost to the dignity of his own character, and so destitute of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourse to the vilest imposture to persuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himself knows he never gained.

I flatter myself that Rivington the printer has, on this occasion, indulged his natural propensity of perverting facts and publishing falsehood instead of truth; should this be the case, the assertion deserves only contempt; but I expect, from your justice, and from your honour, a contradiction of so false an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwise you must be considered as the author.

In the account I have transmitted to my court of this engagement, I did justice to the manner in which you met me; I confess it was in such a way as merits my esteem, and I should be exceedingly sorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I must do, if you do not render me that justice which is my due.

I intended to attack you, Sir, from the first moment I discovered you, and bore down on you for that purpose: you appeared to me to possess the same sentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are entrusted; but you impose on the world if you assert that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I should ever be branded with the shame of flying from an enemy of equal force; your shot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the hull of your ship suffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpose whenever you pleased, as your sails and rigging were in a situation vastly superior to mine. When I perceived you haul'd your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had lost; of which I am persuaded by the slackness of your fire towards the action. As you know my opinion, I leave you to judge how much I was surprised to read in the New-York paper, that you lost only 7 men killed and 9 wounded. I do not follow your example, Sir; I confess to have had 10 men killed and 37 wounded; two of my officers, with myself, are

among the latter: you see I am not afraid to speak the truth, because I have no reason where-with to reproach myself. I shall finish this letter with an observation that must occur to every military man. — If you lost fewer men than I did, and your ship was less damaged, what reason had you not to continue the action? As you saw the miserable condition of my rigging, and the impossibility of my manœuvring and of steering any other course than before the wind, whilst your situation put it in your power to take the advantage of the wind, the purpose of retreating? You are either deficient in truth in not acknowledging your loss, or else you wanted spirit in declining the combat, when your loss was so trifling, and considering the advantage you had over me from the good success of your shot. As you know very well that no American frigate ever appeared in our fight, I request you to answer this argument, and to permit me to suspend my opinion of you, until you have satisfied me, or that, fortunately, the chance of war should again bring us together, to give us an opportunity of trying our skill, which I solemnly declare to you, I most ardently desire. I wait your answer, and am with most sentiments with which your first conduct inspired me, Sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant.

(Signed) LA TOUCHE.

Hawker, Esq. Captain of the British frigate the Iris.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

Saturday last arrived here from Philadelphia, escorted by a party of light horse, Messrs de Courcy, commissary at war, in the service of His Most Christian Majesty.

The British frigate Flora, which the enemy took in the harbour of Newport, was on Thursday last raised, and got to one of the wharfs, in order to be repaired.

We have the pleasure to observe, that the generous encouragement given by this town to recruits for the continental army is such, that we have every reason to believe the town's proportion will be entitled in a few days. Fifty silver dollars bounty, forty shillings per month, and sundry articles of clothing, are offered to a few more men, for six months service, which being better wages than are to be expected in any other employment, we doubt not but all those who are willing to leave their country in a military life, will cheerfully engage in the service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The French fleet arrived at Rhode Island the 20th inst. in exceeding good order, amounting to 3 ships of the line. The French troops are animated with the greatest pleasure on opening the expedition on which they have been sent by our illustrious ally. They view the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which they were received by the inhabitants of Newport, and manifest an extreme ardor, and the greatest anxiety to join in the operations against the common enemy. The French soldiers have been made acquainted with the extraordinary exertions now making throughout the United States, to render the campaign effectual and glorious, and this has redoubled the ardor with which they were before inspired. It is hinted, that in addition to the many proofs which we have already had of the friendship of His Most Christian Majesty for the Thirteen United States, a further evidence thereof will soon be given.

The first nobles of the kingdom of France have solicited as a mark of distinguished favour the honour of coming over to fight on this continent. M. the Count de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and he has with him, under the direction of general Washington, M. le chevalier de Ternay, formerly governor of the Isle of France, who commands the French squadron.

The whole fleet is arrived, except one transport with 300 men on board, which separated from the squadron 4 days before their arrival. Their expected daily.

They have taken several prizes, amongst them is the vessel with dispatches for England, with the account of the surrender of Charles town.

ANNAPOLIS, July 28.

Recd of a letter from a member of congress to a gentleman in this city, dated Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

The French fleet arrived at Rhode Island the 20th inst. 3 ships of the line, and several frigates, with 3000 land forces. Our worthy ally is making great exertions in our favour.

There has been lately an embarkation of troops from New York, and a fleet of ships of

war and other vessels to the amount of 61 or 62, sailed from the Hook, on Wednesday last, steering, as far as they could be seen, about a south-east course. Various are the conjectures respecting their destination. Some think they are gone to the West Indies, to reinforce admiral Rodney, who it is reported, has lately met with a severe drubbing by the combined fleets, having lost 4 ships in the engagement, a 7th sunk and 3 taken, and the rest drove into St. Lucia, some in a shattered condition. Others are of opinion that their object is to take the island. Their superiority in shipping, and the number of troops they may be able to spare from New York for a short expedition, may induce them to attempt something there before the French fleet and army can be reinforced. A few days will clear our doubts.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned, those on the eastern shore to Thetford town, and those on the western to this city.

U. ROBERTS, Lieut. Col. and commanding officer.

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth inst., a WATSON, the outside case, ivory, the inside spinbeck, maker's name Jonathan (admitted) Boston. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any person who will bring said watch to the subscriber. If offered to be sold, it is requested that it may be sold to the subscriber.

FREDERICK COUNTY, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, a reasonable toll, and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with, but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court. He is therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

JOHN TREMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donohoe, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

JONATHAN BOOTH.

Tulip Hill, June 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, A COPPER STILL, containing between 2 and 300 gallons; 1 ditto of 300 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto of 300 gallons, with a copper worm; 1 copper boiler of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm that will weigh near 1000 weight; 1 worm tub; 30 mashing tubs, with tops, will hold 300 gallons each, which by putting a proper head to them will make excellent good elder casks; a parcel of mashing troughs and old iron. For terms apply to

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THERE is at the plantation of Stephen Benham, near Bladenburg, in Prince George's county, taken up as a fray, a light bay HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, branded W.C. on the near buttock, trots and paces. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS, July 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, A LIKELY young country born MULE, LATTO YELLOW, who has had the smallpox or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the interference. Enquire of the printer.

Calvert county, June 26, 1780. TAKEN up in the bay, on the 19th inst., about 25 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a BAETOE, about 20 feet long, made with pine plank. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

FRANCIS WOLF, jun.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died intestate, I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WETSON.

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

JOHN HAMMETTON.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 13, 1780.

IN virtue of an act of assembly, entitled, An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at forty days sight, drawn on the trustees of Maryland in Europe, are now selling, and will continue to sell, at the treasury office, in Annapolis, until the 31st of August, at not less than forty-five pence on the sterling money, turned into currency at the exchange of £. 166 2s 4d for £. 100 sterling.

H. HARWOOD, treas. w. sh.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 14th section whereof is as follows:—And he it enacted, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the table tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 10 per cent on the said sums, and every collector, who hath collected the table tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the table tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts." And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due return and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order

T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, therif.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert

Lawson, in Charles county, taken up as a fray, a small iron gray MARE, 14 hands high, white tail and hanging make, appears to be about three years old, branded on the left forelock B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.