

[XXXVIth Year.]

THE

[No. 1795.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE greatest effects have often flowed from the most trivial causes; the fate of empires has been determined by the pride, folly or ambition of a prince, or his favourite minister, or mistress. A few virtuous, sensible men, may save a nation; and three fools, in power, may do more mischief to a state, than the united wisdom of all the wise men can repair. Since the present revolution, many political questions must have occurred, on which the wisest of our politicians might honestly differ in opinion. It has been the constant practice of our open enemies, and our internal secret foes, to raise distrust and suspicion of those entrusted with the conduct of our affairs. No mode could so effectually answer their purposes, and work our destruction, as to destroy the confidence of the people in the abilities, or integrity, of those who originated the opposition, and advised decisive measures, against our enemies, and their adherents amongst us. A diversity of sentiment causes opposition and debate, which too frequently creates warmth, and too often personal altercation, which begets coldness, and ends in animosity and hatred. It is the weakness and pride of human nature which refuses to allow a difference in sentiment; and the heart too prone to pride, envy, or malice, imputes the actions of men to interested or unworthy motives. America, by the arts of her enemies, and the practices of the Tories, and the credulity, or ill-directed zeal, or passions of the Whigs, is now reduced to this dangerous situation. Confidence in our rulers, and faith among individuals is destroyed. There is no government in which parties do not sometimes arise, and party as naturally creates faction, as summer produces heat, or winter cold. Since the formation of our government, great contrariety of opinion, disputes and divisions, have happened between our two branches of legislature, and the members of the two houses. To these animosities, in great measure, is owing our present very distressing and helpless situation. Except the difference on what terms the tender-law should be suspended, or repealed, the true source of all the discord was this, what conduct the legislature ought to adopt as to our British enemies, and our refugees, and Tories, and their property. The house of delegates urged a test to discriminate our enemies, and penalties on the absentees, and a confiscation of their property. The senate and their advocates, aided by all the disaffected, nonjurors and Tories, were for moderate measures. The Whigs were too deeply engaged in making money (or accumulating paper) and other pursuits, to pay any attention to the questions in dispute. The Tories, at first, privately by their friends, and at last openly, opposed the measures originated by the house of delegates; and publicly traduced the members, who advised them. The Tories always acted in perfect union, and by system; the Whigs divided on every question, credulously swallowed the slanderous suggestions of the Tories, and joined in their abuse of those, who were struggling to obtain the adoption of vigorous and decisive measures against our avowed foes, and secret and more dangerous enemies. This conduct was uniformly pursued on all the great questions agitated in our public councils: the general non-exportation; the subscription to purchase arms and ammunition; the erection of our

new government; the declaration of independence; the test-act; the confederacy; and the confiscation of British property. The conduct of the principal characters in the several counties; the votes of our senators; delegates of congress; and house of delegates; and the conduct of the members of the council; are entirely forgot. Men who opposed the above important questions, have been since entrusted by the people, and the legislature, to execute the measures they condemned. Nothing could exhibit this subject in so striking a view as a list of the persons elected by the people, and appointed by the general assembly, and our executive, to office, since the formation of our government, and an enquiry into the real political character and conduct of the persons. The catalogue would nauseate the stomach of every Whig, and record the folly of the people, and the misconduct of our representatives. By our form of government, the senate are authorized to fill up any vacancy in their body, during the five years which they are elected. Six vacancies have happened, five of the original fifteen senators resigned, and one died; and in consequence thereof, eleven elections have been made, and most probably the greater part of the gentlemen elected would not have been the choice of the public. The senate seem to me to have been very unfortunate in their nomination; if they elected a Whig, they did not consider that some abilities were necessary to execute the trust. Very seldom above nine senators attend their duty; and on all questions respecting the confederacy, and confiscation of British property, only eight or nine were present. Above half of that number are the persons elected by the senate, and the greater part of them possess very few of the qualifications requisite for so elevated and important a station. The want of understanding may be as injurious to the public, as the want of probity. Among the many instances I could adduce to prove, that determinations of the senate, injurious to the state, and repugnant to the plainest principles of justice, were carried by a majority of the weakest of the body, of violent and ungovernable passions, I will only mention three instances, which occurred last session. First, the exception of debts in the confiscation of British property; second, the exception of imported merchandise out of the indemnification allowed to other property; and third, the indemnification for unrigged vessels already taken or destroyed, and unrigged vessels thereafter taken or destroyed, within twenty days after their being launched.

So far as the debts to British subjects were made liable to pay their debts to our people, it could not be considered as a confiscation, but a proper and just application of the debtors property to satisfy his creditor. A debt is the property of the creditor, and it will be difficult for the senators, who voted to except debts, to shew any difference between confiscating debts, and any other kind of property. Our enemies had set the example, recited in the law passed, by refusing to pay the money belonging to this state, in the Bank of England. The exception of debts is not warranted by the law of nature and nations, and it is expected the advocates for this act in favour of our enemies will justify their conduct.

The exception of imported merchandise is contrary to justice and policy, and could proceed only from little, illiberal prejudices, or the want of understanding; reason cannot discriminate between

manufactures, or other effects, belonging to farmers, and imported goods belonging to merchants. Conscious that this conduct cannot be justified or excused, the authors will remain silent, and rather submit to any strictures, than venture a trial before the bar of an impartial public. The indemnification proposed in the case of unrigged vessels was violently opposed, as improper and unjust. There was but one instance of an unrigged vessel, destroyed at Vienna, which would have been provided for by the bill. The attachment, zeal, and exertions of the owner, in our cause, had marked him out to our enemies, as an object of their revenge. His attempt to support the public faith and credit, as strongly marked him out, as an exception to any favour or justice, from the public. The senate did not object to indemnify vessels destroyed on the stocks, and therefore their objection to indemnify in the above case was pointed and partial. On this subject also the senators will not attempt to justify their conduct; though they have not the excuse offered in their message, want of time to go into a chain of reasoning to support their conduct. The senate proposed to refer the consideration of the three questions in dispute between the two houses, to the next session; which would have been accepted by the house of delegates; but such was the violence of the two senators, whose character and conduct was stated in my last paper, after discovering that vessels destroyed on the stocks, would be indemnified, that they informed a member of the house of delegates, that the bill to confiscate British property should receive a negative, unless every clause of indemnification to sufferers, was struck out of the bill. This the house of delegates acceded to, rather than lose so important a law. In five months a new senate will be elected, and an opportunity afforded to discard men, who have violated our public faith; and fomented quarrels and divisions, and who, if they possess good hearts, have not understanding to distinguish right from wrong, or what will promote, or destroy the peace and prosperity of this country.

CENSOR.

LONDON, February 10.

WE have accounts from Amsterdam, that they are very busy in fitting out privateers, and that several will soon be ready to sail.

The late failure of our arms at St. Vincent's is a most unlucky incident at present. It will be considered by all the world as an unequivocal proof of the strength of our enemies, and of our own weakness; a circumstance in the present crisis, when we are engaging on a new and more extensive field of war, of the most unfortunate nature, as it cannot fail to add courage to our adversaries, while it must dispirit our friends. It is true, the latter dispatches have brought accounts of no loss either in men or shipping; but the necessity of re-embarking the few troops that had been landed, has the air of a defeat, and will have similar effects on the minds of mankind both at home and abroad. It will shew that we can have but little prospect of succeeding against any of the other French islands, when St. Vincent's, one of the least considerable, is so well defended; and it will likewise shew, what is still worse, that our commanders have no intelligence of the enemy's force, till they learn it from disappointment.

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Feb. 21. The Sans Puer, a French privateer, captain Fall, is arrived at Helvoetsluys, with a hundred English prisoners, and fourteen ransomers, valued at 5,400 guineas. The same privateer has also taken the Ranger privateer, of 12 guns and 45 men; and on the 3d inst. she fell in with the Eagle privateer of 16 guns, which she sunk after an obstinate engagement of three hours and an half.

March 1. The relief of Gibraltar, tho' undoubtedly a necessary measure, is in the present juncture a very dangerous one. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz is alone considerably superior to any force we can send out to protect the intended convoy of provisions and troops; but if that is joined by the Brest Squadron, before we effect our purpose, it would be madness to pursue the attempt. It would be much better to let that fortress, important as it is, take its fate, than to hazard so much for its preservation; as it would be impossible to throw in any succours, without first defeating an enemy who would certainly oppose us; and where is the probability, even if the gentlemen of the navy discovered a greater spirit and alacrity for the service than of late they have done, of our encountering so great an odds with success? The destruction of our fleet would be the certain consequence of a battle in such circumstances. Every man must see the train of ruin that must follow that single misfortune; and therefore, where there is so little to hope, and every thing to fear, the present expedition to the straits fills every breast with an awful anxiety for the consequences.

Information is said to be received, that 25 ships of the line sailed from Brest to Cadiz, whence it is supposed they will soon proceed to the West-Indies.

Our fleet at Portsmouth is ready to sail the first fair wind, and consists of 28 sail of the line besides frigates; they are to be joined by four ships of the line at Plymouth, making in all 32.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

On Monday last arrived here the prize sloop Jane, from Charles-town, bound to New-York, laden with rice, &c. sent in by the Rising Sun privateer of this port. She has been but a short time from Charles-town, and brings advice of Lord Rawdon's having burnt Camden, and retreated with his forces towards Charles-town; and that Lord Cornwallis had retired from Wilmington to the same place. Upwards of 100 wounded British officers and soldiers had been shipped from Wilmington to Charles-town, supposed to have suffered at the late action at Guilford court-house.

Extra of a letter from Virginia.

"General Phillips, late commander of the British forces in this quarter, is dead. "It is strongly suspected in the British camp under Arnold, that he precipitated the exit of major-general Phillips, who was avowedly sent to watch that picaroon, lest he should not give a fair return of the plunder his detachment was directed to make in Virginia. This charge against Arnold gains ground with the British officers themselves."

Charles county, May 26, 1781.

BY the resignation of the rev. Mr. Joseph Mellenger, this day received in writing, the parish of Port-tobacco is again become vacant; the vestry of said parish do therefore give notice, that any minister of the church of England applying, who comes properly recommended, will be admitted into said parish, and will be entitled to the salary made up for the support of a minister, which is thirty thousand pounds of transfer tobacco per annum clear of collection; to be collected from a subscription made up by the inhabitants of said parish for that purpose; the time of the subscription will expire on the 1st day of August, 1781.

Signed per order,
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

May 19, 1781.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bryan-town, in Charles county, a negro man named Harry, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wen over one of his eyes, squints a little with one eye; had on when he went off, a black striped country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and tow shirt. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, shall receive ten pounds state money reward, if out of the state twenty pounds like money, paid by the subscriber.

I have some reasons to believe he was carried off by a certain Lewis Timberlake, who at the same time stole a gray horse, branded on the near buttock H, and a bay mare, four years old, no brand, had two lumps on the hind part of her back, a small white streak down one of her fore hoofs from the hair to the toe, and a long tether under her mane. Whoever apprehends the thief and horses, shall receive a reward of ten pounds state money, or for the horse five pounds like money, paid by

THOMAS WALTERS.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Manzell's United Friendship*, 359 acres: part of *Manzell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windfor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapasco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manzell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. Part of *The Mountain of Wales*, 200 acres; this tract lies near Mr. Jacques's Iron-works. In all about 4,347 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. New state money, or bond with security, for tobacco or specie, with interest, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, all of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherwise not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD in Annapolis,
PAIR of very strong gray HORSES,
upwards of fifteen hands high.
WILLIAM BROWN.

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

TAKEN up as a stray, by Hamton Robinson, near Magdalen mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, had on, when taken up, 3 shoes and a half, appears to be about 14 years old, trots, paces, and gallops, is docked, has a star on her forehead and a switch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

May 22, 1781.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her during life, and after her decease, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANN SELBY, executrix of Joseph Selby, deceased.

April 21, 1781.
By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1773, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or seven miles by land, with sundry tracts of land, containing 483 acres more or less. There are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hickory, and chestnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all those creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace; and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
GOODWIN,
BUCHANAN,
LEONOR DORSEY.

N. B. The sale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertised six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE.
THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired, several for the lives of persons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tuesday the 19th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the sum bid to be paid in specie, within three weeks from the day of sale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emission, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.
N. B. The sale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is postponed until Tuesday the 16th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1781.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THE enemy are thundering at your gates; it is time to awake from the fatal lethargy, which has so long benumbed your faculties, and stilled the voice of your braves. It is high time to play the man for the God of your God. When you have viewed the tender mercies of a British army; when you have viewed your in flames, the works of your industry laid waste; your wives and daughters the trembling objects of British brutality; it may then be too late to reform conduct. Their devastations may be your with a mirror, in which you behold your past follies strikingly depicted; but you may then only have power of weeping over them. The evils, that these evils might have been averted by proper exertions, will be more poignant, when you find them within your reach. Your nation is now alarming, but by no means desperate. It is still in your power to save your character, and to leave your country from the calamities with which it is threatened by the progress of British force. Spirited and manly exertions may yet prevent you from reaping the fruits of your folly and inactivity; and your hands may yet be turned to your advantage; they will be a useful lesson to your future conduct, if you have the power to profit by them.

The ruinous state of your finances is a source of grief, if not all, your misfortune. Hence has flowed all the evils of government; the want of stability in your currency has languor over the whole body politic; has delayed, or rendered useless, your military operations; has impeded the raising of troops; and, when raised, rendered their march impracticable.

There was an era of this present war, when the want of money would not have been so fatally felt; there was a time when Americans blushed for the rapid depreciation of public virtue that ever distinguished the annals of mankind; there was a time, when the patriotism of the country was an ample fund for all the expenses of war. What a sad reverse of our principles experienced! Consider that flame which spread from the altar of truth, and kindled Americans in the flames of patriotism. Sullied is that altar, which Europe applauded and revered! The public good is no longer a goal; even those, who early in the war worshipped with pure and fervent hearts the sacred shrine of freedom; who were ready to have sacrificed on her altars to private view; even these no longer adore her temple, but bow before the idol of self-interest here set up. This idol has become the religion of the people, and if a reformation does not speedily place, our independence will fall a prey to its blind, ungovernable zeal.

Learn to regulate our private conduct by the public good, or our ruin is inevitable. Can we expect that laws and decisions of our public body will be productive of any good effects, when the vices of the community impede the operations? All laws must be a dead letter, unless inspired by the co-operation of the efforts of the people at large. Then do we censure the legislature for misfortunes, which originate in our folly or criminal attachment to interest? Why do we look up to the legislature to remedy evils, which it is in our

power alone to remove? How unjust, how unreasonable, such conduct! What a pity it is to universally prevalent! This injustice appears in nothing more striking, than in saddling the legislature with the rapid depreciation of the new emissions. It is imputed to a breach of faith, made in the resolves of congress of the 13th of March, 1780, and is considered as co-eval with the birth of the money. Like all human things, it was supposed to carry with it, from its birth, the seeds of its own dissolution. Neither my abilities nor inclination leads me to enter into speculative reasonings on this subject; if the measure was justifiable, it needs no defence; if wrong, it deserves none. Certain I am, that however blameable the legislature were in adopting the forty for one plan, they are not the only source whence the present currency's depreciation flows. They have done every thing in the power of human laws to support its credit; they have provided a fund sufficient for its redemption; they have blasted its fame by no dishonest tender laws; they have enriched it by an annual appropriation, ought to enervate its value. It was impossible for legislative wisdom to devise a stronger prop for its support; but there was one thing, which must influence its credit, which knows not the restraint of law; the public opinion must be in its favour, or all the hedges set round it by the legislature must prove ineffectual to exclude the demon of depreciation. Unhappily for our cause, the vices of the community prevailed; dark doubts, sly insinuations, and open assertions, were aimed at its fame; the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, joined with each other in destroying its character. In vain were legal mounds opposed to the efforts of the whole community; the torrent of depreciation rushed in, and left these, who had raised it, to view their own interest buried in one common ruin with that of the public. Because congress and the legislatures did not think it expedient to redeem the old continental money at its nominal value in gold and silver, and thus disappointed the golden prospects of speculation, the community entered into a league to damn all paper money. The consequences are, that the new emissions have depreciated more in two months, than the old continental did in as many years. Though it is evident to every person of the least observation, that this new emission is the only source from which supplies can be drawn to carry on the war, and that unless its credit is established none can be afforded, such is the obstinacy, such the folly of the people, that they can stand by and see their country verging to its ruin, and not make a single effort to save her. For shame, Marylanders! for shame! Recall the high character which your troops have fought and bled to establish, and to which the wisdom and decisions of your councils have given an additional lustre, and determine to snatch them from disgrace.

Let your first object be to restore the credit of your money; it would be madness longer to doubt the inefficacy of laws for this purpose; the value of your currency will rise and fall with your good and bad opinion, as the quicksilver in the barometer by the effects of heat and cold. This truth points out a remedy, plain and easy to be carried into execution. Associations can alone produce this desirable end. The farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, must enter into solemn agreements, that the money shall pass at its

real value, and determine to hold no intercourse with those who will not assist their endeavours. As their interest is the same, their exertions should be united; those who would raise any distinction between these classes, have either weak heads or bad hearts; it is by a harmony between them that riches can only flow into a state.

There is no doubt, but that a general adoption of this plan would stamp the new emissions with all the extrinsic value of specie. Money is always worth just as much as the community pleases to give for it. A few retailers in Philadelphia have for some time past proposed the exchange, and to the disgrace of that commercial city, it has always become current. Surely, then, a scheme, flowing from such virtuous motives, and supported by the respectable part of the society, cannot fail of being attended with immediate success. Baltimore, should, without delay, set the example; none of the counties can be so lost to their interest, as not to follow it as a general adoption will be accompanied by a general advantage, and must soon retrieve our falling money. The political machine will receive new motion. Our military operations will no longer move with tortoise pace; galleys may be built to protect our commerce from the pitiful refugee marauders, who have so long insulted the dignity of the republic with impunity; our troops in the field may be well clothed and fed; new levies may be raised and equipped; all our affairs will wear a new face. How great the advantage! how simple, how easy the plan! It would be an insult to your whiggism to suppose you would not adopt it.

But the present crisis of your affairs demand still further exertions. It is not enough that you should fix the credit of your money. It is a business of time to raise regular troops; the enemy are fast approaching to your borders; you must leave a while the shades of domestic happiness, to secure their future enjoyments; you must march forth to the field of blood; you must encounter all the difficulties and fatigues, and hazard every danger of war. There is no medium; you must either by a brave and determined opposition defeat the army of your enemy, or be spectators of a series of cruelty and devastation, shocking to humanity. Sleep no more. Arms, and go forth with a fixed resolution to conquer or die; of this you may be assured, should the enemy triumph, the state of a galleyslave will be not less tolerable than that of a citizen of America.

A. W. H. G.

Harford county, June 4, 1781.

L O N D O N, February 12.

ON Monday last the following unhappy accident happened at Ferry-bridge, in Yorkshire; a gentleman (said to be a son of lord V.) accompanied by a lady, with whom he had been on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland, stopped at the White-Swan. After his departure it was discovered that he had left a purse behind him. The boot-catcher was immediately dispatched on horseback with it; he overtook the carriage, and rode up to one of the windows, but his horse not standing, he turned him round to the other window, and called out to the gentleman, "Your purse, your purse, Sir." The gentleman supposing he demanded his purse, let down the window, and instantly shot him dead. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

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Feb. 15. The following singular circumstance may be depended upon as a fact. A short time after the engagement commenced between Sir George Rodney and Mons. Guichen in the West-Indies, a game cock that had been principally fed upon the main deck, and was much caressed by the sailors; immediately after the firing began, flew upon the quarter deck and took his station near Sir George Rodney and general Vaughan. The feathered hero seemed not only to enjoy the conflict, but endeavoured by every means in his power to inspire all within hearing of him with the love of glory, for every five or six minutes he was sure to set up a loud crow, and continue to strut the deck, and conduct himself in this manner during the whole of the engagement. Sir George pointing to the phenomenon, called out to the general, in the heat of the engagement, "Look at that fellow, Vaughan, by G. he is an honour to his country." Chanticleer, it seems, escaped unhurt, and as the reader may suppose, has been ever since honoured with the particular attention of the commander in chief.

Extrait of a letter from Versailles, Jan. 23.
"The Russian minister has within these few days received no less than five different dispatches, by couriers, from his court. Yesterday he received the last, and had a long conference with Mells. Maurepas, Neckar, and Vergennes. The talk here is, that Russia is determined, if possible, to heal the breaches between the states and England, and prevent a general war throughout the continent."

Certain it is, some power has already interposed itself as a mediator between this country and Holland, and the opinion is, that it is the ambassador of the king of Sardinia at the Hague. It may be remembered, that it was through the king of Sardinia that the last peace was brought about. And it may be supposed that lord Mountstuart did not go last year to Turin merely on account of pleasure.

Feb. 20. A scheme was lately discovered for carrying off lord Cornwallis, and delivering him into the hands of the enemy, by a colonel Wynn, an American, who had come in and joined the British. The plan was, to invite lord Cornwallis, by some plausible pretext of a surprise of the enemy, so as to get him out of the protection of his army; but Wynn was betrayed, and his lordship getting intelligence of the scheme, went to the spot at the time appointed, attended by a strong guard of dragoons, who made prisoners of Wynn and his party, and he was in consequence immediately executed.

March 1. Private letters from Holland say, "It is generally imagined that the stadtholder will issue his orders for the release of the crew of the General Barker East-Indiaman, stranded on our coast, without any exchange, not looking upon them as thrown into our hands by the fortune of war, but the will of Providence."

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the admiralty from Portsmouth, with advice, that the grand fleet is completely ready for sea, the whole being at this time at anchor at Spithead, and only waiting for a favourable wind to set sail. Several ships of the line, that have been waiting at Plymouth, have received orders to join them, which will make this great armament consist of 32 ships of the line (nine of the number being three deckers) five 50 gun ships, and 11 frigates, besides fire ships. The East-India and New-York fleets, with transports and trade for Ireland, are likewise ready, and will take the benefit of the above convoy.

No less than eight of the most capital estates in Norfolk are now left entirely to the stewards, and the owners gone, or going to Italy, to retrench. The present times are so bad in the mortgage way, that these gentlemen can go on no longer. Near 30,000 pounds have been called in that were on mortgages upon estates in that county, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, in order to be invested in navy bills, which now bear near eight per cent. The money on mortgage yielded but four.

A letter from Portsmouth, says, "That they have just received advice from Sunderland and Newcastle, that there are now cruising in those parts three French privateers, and two Dutch armed vessels, which prevent the colliers from putting to sea."

From Toulon there is advice that the *Majestueux*, new first rate man of war of 112 guns, lower deckers Spanish brass guns, 56 pounders, with the *Nepune* of 90 guns, St. Croix of 74, L'Union of 74, and L'Aligrette, had sailed from thence, to join the grand fleet at Brest.

Extrait of a letter from Chatham, March 2.
"Soldiers mount guard every night along the dock wall at the back of the yard, from New stairs nearly as far as Princess-bridge, and if application is made from strangers to see the yard in the day time, they are not admitted without the commissioner's approbation, and their names, occupation, and places of abode, being taken down by the porter, which first they sign themselves, and notwithstanding are not permitted to walk about the yard without a deputy porter to accompany them."

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Extrait of a letter from Martinico, dated May 3.

"Our numerous and much desired convoy has at length arrived under circumstances the most fortunate and flattering."

"To have a passage from Brest but of 37 days, without losing a single vessel of the convoy; to find the enemy at the port ready to oppose the entrance of it, to engage them, force them to fly, and then pursue them, are events which cannot but be glorious to the count de Grasse."

"The active spirit of our general impels him to the field. Orders are given for the embarkation of 40 large cannon, 22 mortars, and all the apparatus for a siege, with all kinds of ammunition. Nine hundred of the regiment of Auxois will embark to-morrow, and the rest of the troops immediately follow. The intended expedition is against St. Lucia, where there remains but a garrison of 1500 men; the fleet having taken on board 800 to complete its complement. The English squadron was stationed at that island, to cover and protect it, but our fleet, from a happy manœuvre, has deprived them of this advantage. It was expected they would have arrived by the Dominica channel, where the English waited to receive them, but to their great disappointment they came the contrary way, and drove the English from their station."

"Rodney is now at Statia, dividing the spoils of the poor Dutch and Americans, and Hood, who commanded the English fleet, is gone down to inform him of his miscarriage, and make him tremble for the fate of his capture. This island is garrisoned by 1300 men, under the command of general Vaughan, who has fortified the hill in such a manner that it is now deemed impregnable. It is expected the lower town will be set on fire."

"The divisions of Mons. de Barras consisting of five ships of the line, with 14 battalions, left the fleet in the latitude of the western islands, destined for America, to reinforce the army on that station."

Extrait of another letter from the same place, dated May 8.

"Count de Grasse has returned from his pursuit of the enemy. It was not consistent with the intended operations of the fleet, to continue the chase, from the difficulty and delay that would attend the beating up to windward."

"The troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia are all embarked, and got under way yesterday evening; they consist of 4000 men; the fleet take their departure this morning. May heaven insure the success of this expedition! If abilities, as a general, and merit as a man, can command it, we have nothing to fear for our brave commander."

"It is expected that Rodney will soon make his appearance with his whole fleet,

in order to attempt the blockade of Lucia."

Extrait of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, May 1, 1781.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you, that on the 28th instant a cutter arrived here from the French fleet. The general dispatched her back the evening, with information of the force and position, being 17 ships of the line, and 3 frigates, then lying to ward of Fort-Royal. The timely receipt of this intelligence produced a happy manœuvre on the part of the French."

"The British, ignorant of the force, and expecting they would pass through the channel of Dominica, continually paraded between Fort-Royal and St. Pierre, with all the consequential insolence, with which the success of inglorious reprisals on the Dutch in events, could possibly inspire them; on Sunday morning, the count de Grasse having left the Dutch and frigates guard the transports, intercepted in the channel of St. Lucia. At 4 o'clock A. M. the headmost division of French, began to attack the rear of British, composed of 9 of their ships, which went rather from the north with a view of drawing the attention of the French from their convoy, thus heaving in sight. By this means we avoided coming to a close and general engagement."

At 3 P. M. the transports having got safe into Fort-Royal bay, and a fleet of war coming out to join the French fleet, which had formed the line of battle at the distance of about a league from the English, the latter put before the wind and the French after them, with great sails, and every thing they could do I was in the channel during part of action, but clouds of smoke, which veiled the horizon, prevented me from distinguishing the event more particularly. Many of the more early spectators estimate that two of the enemy's ships were very considerably damaged."

"We have since the most favourable reports, but as they want confirmation I shall beg leave to omit them, and you that I shall take every opportunity communicating such circumstances may be interesting and well authenticated."

"Enclosed you will be pleased to a correct list of the French fleet, I sailed from Brest the 22d of March, 1781 transports, not one of which is missing. A most remarkable passage, much to the honour of the experienced officer, by whom it was conducted."

"The troops are now embarking hence, to Fort-Royal, to join those arrived in the fleet (consisting of 4000), and recruits to the number 4000. Together about 7000. The tenuous situation of St. Lucia (the diers of whose garrison are mostly board the fleet) leaves not the least room to doubt that an expedition is on against that island. We expect from the enterprising and active disposition of the general de Bouillie, especially as a good understanding happily subsists between him and the admiral, count de Grasse."

LIST of the FRENCH FLEET, commanded by COUNT DE GRASSE.

Squadron of the white. Le Zele, guns, De Preville, commander. Le lion 74, De Claville. Le Northumberland 74, De Brigueville. La Ville Paris 100, Count de Grasse, De St. faire. Le Sceptre 74, De Vaudre. L'Hector 74, D'Alains. L'Magasin 74, Le Begue.

Squadron of the blue and white. Citoyen 74, D'Ethy. Le Glorieux D'Esars. Le Languedoc 80, D'Aros. Le Souverain 74, De Glanville. Le Diademe 74, De Montecier. L'Auguste 80, De Bougainville.

Squadron of the blue. Le Mars 74, De Castillane. Le Vaillant 64, Marigny. Le Bourgogne 74, De C. ritte. Le Cesar 74, D'Epinouille. L'Amirale 74, De Turpin. L'Pluton 80, D. bert. Le St. Esprit 80, De Chabert.

The Ass, the Yahoo and the Horseman.

DEAR Y, how nobly you and I, With every made in vogue comply,

While on the top of wisdom's feat We sit sublime, and drink and eat The choicest viands earth produces, And put a stop to great abuses Committed in the commonweal.

Where every member strives to steal.

T. My noble, worthy, long-ear'd friend,

I'm yours till life or fortune end;

Were't not for such as thee and me,

All must confess, or soon must be

An end of all things good and great,

And bankruptcy would sink the state.

My politics, with your assistance,

Doth keep our feet, yet it's a distance;

And should they dare to invade our land,

All nations soon should understand,

How valiantly we would defeat 'em

When in the field we'er cou'd meet 'em.

Our patriotism and public virtue

(Which bluffs their hopes, their cause

must hurt too)

Will quickly end the grand contest,

And we wish peace shall soon be blest.

H. Houshams there, good listening by

And cast on each a scornful eye;

At length no longer could contain

His wrath, and from high words refrain.

H. Ye wretches by all creatures hated,

The curse of every land ill-fated—

You save the state! What? You alone!

Whew thro' your means it is undone—

—You mis'er Y, go play your tricks,

Or show your wretched politics

Within your kennel, nor aspire

To any post one atom higher.

Go hide your match-locks yellow dirt

And on your kind your sitch yet squirt;

Bite your friends hardest while you

squeeze 'em

And with pretended friendship tease 'em.

Harangue the long-ear'd braying tribe,

Who virtue to your class ascribe.

And neighbour Jack, as for you,

Bid politics a long adieu!

Go, thistles eat in Yahoo-land;

Be always ready at command

To drudge, or bray, or cringe or fawn

From morn to night, from night to dawn.

Let patriot beasts of parent breed,

In suits affairs now take the lead,

And every scoundrel beast kick down,

While all, their righteous power shall own.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that

the subscriber intends to petition

the general assembly of Maryland at their

next sitting, to enable him by law to re-

cord a deed for fourteen hundred acres

of land in Washington county, and a

house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in

said county, being part of the estate of

Jonathan Selby, late of the county afore-

said.

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 12, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of Joseph Selby, late of this city,

deceased, for dealings with him since the

partnership between him and Mr. John

Howard was dissolved, which was in the

beginning of the year, 1779, are request-

ed to make immediate payment to the

subscriber; and all those who have claims

against his estate, are desired to make

them known legally authenticated to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

TAKEN up as a Bray, by Hamfon

Robinson, near Magothy mill, in

Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE,

about 14 hands and a half high, had on

when taken up, 3 shoes and a half, ap-

pears to be about 14 years old, trots,

paces, and gallops, is docked, has a star

on her forehead and a twitch tail, but no

perceivable brand. The owner may have

her again on proving property and pay-

ing charges.

THE subscriber intends to petition

the general assembly, after this no-

tice shall have been published eight weeks,

for a power to sell an undivided moiety

of the lot and tenement in the city of An-

napolis, which belonged to her late hus-

band Joseph Selby, and by him devised

to her during life, and after her decease

to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of

Joseph Selby, deceased.

Office for the preservation and sale of for-

feited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

two manors of Beaver-dam and

Choptico, lying in St. Mary's coun-

ty, in parcels as tenants to the present

possessors, or otherwise, as may be most

conducing to the purpose intended. Ma-

ny of the leases are expired, several for

the lives of persons yet in being, and o-

thers for terms of years, yet unexpired.

The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at

Leopard town on Tuesday the 26th of

May next, and of Choptico on the Mon-

day following. One fifth of the sum bid

to be paid in specie, within three weeks

from the day of sale, the remainder in

bills of credit of the new emission, one

half in two months, and the other half in

four months from the day of sale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The sale of Beaver-dam manor

above mentioned is postponed until Tues-

day the 26th of June, and of Choptico

until the Monday following.

FIFTY POUNDS STATE MONEY

REWARD.

ON the second day of April last, late

at night, I lost a new fifty foot to-

bacco-house, full of tobacco, between

thirteen and eighteen thousand weight,

entirely consumed by fire. This being

the second tobacco-house I have lost by

fire, under suspicious circumstances and

suggestions, particularly the last, any

person that will discover the perpetrator

or perpetrators of this flagrant atroc-

ious, and diabolical act, shall receive the

above reward. I am constrained and pro-

pelled, by motives very great, to adre-

ss a reward. At this way of procedure,

it is too obvious, a man may have all his

property destroyed by wicked incendia-

ries. Wretches callous and insensible to

every feeling, there is no knowing where,

or when they may stop, for base wicked

designs, and persons of vile dispositions,

do not readily listen to the checks of con-

science, but take a pleasure in making

their neighbours as calamitous as possible,

incited by vindictive and infernal mo-

tives. An incendiary is a character of a

very black die; it is a pity such monsters

in human shape should be permitted to

live; the guilty wretch ought always to

consider the halter as suspended over his

head, it is a death too good.

B. FENDALL, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given to all

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

of the troops of the State of Maryland, in

the service of the United States, who have

claims for their pay in their own right, or

as representatives of those who have fallen

or died in the service, that it will be ne-

cessary to produce their accounts support-

ed by vouchers or proof by their own

oath, of the time they were in the service,

and the rank they held, between the first

of January 1777 and the thirty-first of Ju-

ly 1780, also of all sums of money re-

ceived on account of their pay, or other-

ways not accounted for, with the date of

each sum received, and likewise of what

clothing with the prices thereof for which

they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD in Annapolis;

PAIR of very strong grey HORSES,

upwards of fifteen hands high.

WILLIAM BROWN.

BY the resignation of the

Joseph Selby, late of this city,

in writing, the parish of St. Mary's

again became vacant; the

parish deacons have

minister of the church of England

ing, who cannot properly

will be admitted into said

the support of a minister, which is

thousand pounds of treasure

among several collections to be

from a subscription made up

habitants of said parish, for

the sum of the subscription

on the 18 day of August, 1781.

JAMES RUSSELL

LANDS FOR SALE

STRONG ENLARGED

surveys in January 1777,

fruits returned for 125, 125, 125,

and paid, by the name of

but not patented, because a

part of Maryland, called

acres. The tract is called

tracts lie adjoining each other,

Wigwag, 1170 acres; the tract

about 2 miles from the above tract,

the tract is called

dear part of them is very good

each tract is very well wooded, and

are on the whole about 1000 acres of

meadow ground. There is also

on the above tract, about 100

weight lock of the western, or Dela-

falls of Potomac river, where

be procured to build tobacco

these lands lie near the great water

from Frederick town to Baltimore,

between 25 and 30 miles from the

and in the neighbourhood of the late

Samuel Mather, deceased, granted

667 acres, of which about one half is

of older tracts; this land lies below

crick, about 5 miles from Frederick

near one Solomon Turner. In

about 4,147 acres. A reasonable

will be taken for the same, if the

are sold separately, the price will be

er less, according to the quality and

ation. The title to all the tracts is

putable. New state money, or bond

security, for tobacco or specie, will

terest, will be taken in payment, and

lands immediately conveyed. Enquire

the printers.

Charles county, August 21, 1780.

BROKE good yesterday evening

made their escape, the two follow-

fellows, to wit: A negro man coming

to my custody as a runaway, on the

July last, by the name of GEORGE

the property of John Selby, (I have

since informed of Frederick county) for

a small fellow, and appears to be

he is a Guinea, but speaks tolerable

English, and appears to be very crafty

cunning; had on and took with him

he made his escape, an old white

shirt, a country linen dretto, a pair

linen breeches, and a silk hat And a

man named PETER, the property

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to

custody on the 10th inst. for

he is much fricken in years, and talks

English; had on a country linen

and old country cloth breeches. When

apprehends the said negro, and

them in any goal, so that I get

again, shall receive a reward of one

dred and fifty continental dollars for

or either of them, and all reason

charges paid, and if brought home

one dollar for every mile above thirty.

J. BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun.

thruil.

A FEW copies of the LAW

AMARYLAND, published

tion of assembly, may be had at the

ing office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1781.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BLACK gown sometimes covers a scoundrel, and a red coat a coward, and the garb of patriotism frequently conceals a traitor. Provisions to be trusted, fools only are mis- promised, with men never credit and no prudent man will suffer to be twice deceived. For almost our public councils have been led by intrigue, cabal, party and After the alliance with France

On that memorable event, we had openly, and others secretly, our independence, and many only acquiesced in the measures, commenced advocates in them, and from moderate men, they became violent whigs, more patriots, from an opinion, alliance would probably secure dependence of which they before

These men relied on their candour, and the credulous, but temper of my countrymen, to be able and inconstant opinion of back. They pretended love of coun- al resentment to Great Britain, oppression and cruelties, when

new was to obtain trust, office under the new government, people at large, who judge only appearance, gave credit to their

and elected several of them to our legislature. The proceed- of the house of delegates show that the members have uniformly

every measure proposed, every law passed, to raise men, or force the war. Can such men

The assembly, from a credulity to all public bodies, appointed the new patriots to high offices

The power and places ob- ly address and intrigue have been by party and faction. Hence our

temporarily expedients were divisions created, and suspicions

and indignantly circulated, and whigs, and friends to the re- A tory cannot love a whig, while whig will never trulk a tory,

as to a gentleman formerly one of our delegates to congress.

The general assembly have, by the con- stitution, a right to appoint, and displace certain public officers; and the individual dismissed, though injured in reputation, or fortune, cannot with propriety, en- quire of them the reason of their con- oust; but the legislative, as well as the executive, are answerable to their con- stituents for a proper exercise of their powers, not only in the choice of officers, but also when they remove them from office. It is their duty to nominate men of integrity and abilities to fill the public

positions of government, to displace those who misbehave, or prove unworthy, and to bestow rewards and honour on those who serve the public with integrity and diligence. The one operates as a punish- ment to vice, the other promotes and encourages virtue and patriotism. The gentleman alluded to had many years

served his country in the most honourable stations, without receiving (or wishing to receive) any reward. He devoted his youth, gave up his profession, and greatly injured his private fortune, for the public service. He bestowed his time and labour and sacrificed his domestic felicity to his public station. His uniform and steady opposition to the officers of the old government, and to the 48 per poll, claimed by the clergy, created him many great and powerful enemies. His un- wearied alacrity to rouse the people to resist the designs of Great Britain, at the time of the Stamp act; and his exertions, since the present contest, and his dislike to moderate men, and aversion to tories,

added greatly to the number. There is not a tory or nonjuror in the state but bears him a mortal hatred. In Novem- ber 1778, this gentleman was left out of the delegation to congress; his duty to his family and the accumulating expense in- cident to that station, ought to have in- duced him long before to have resigned his seat. A few weeks before the election of delegates, reports were circulated that he was concerned with a gentleman in Baltimore in *aggregating* large quantities of wheat and flour, which was represented as the cause of the then high price of those articles; that our poor, and the army were distressed, and likely to suffer greatly from such conduct; that he was one of a committee of congress, who was informed of the expected distress of the army, and appointed to devise means to remove it; that he betrayed the secrets of congress, and made use of the knowledge he acquired as a member of that body, to his own private emolument, to the great injury of his country; that he was an advocate for the confederacy, from interest, and was bribed to such con- duct by some persons of the state of Vir- ginia. Candour and justice require that when any misconduct is alleged against any delegate, or other officer, that an enquiry into the truth should precede judgment of condemnation. The day before the choice of delegates to congress, the gentleman, with his colleagues, was called before the house of delegates to give them an account of the state of pub- lic affairs in Europe and America. I was present and heard him "declare that it was with pleasure he took the opportunity to express his hearty approbation of such enquiry; that he wished the house could be informed of the conduct of their dele-

gates, that they might know their merits or demerits; that reports had been pre- pagated to the injury of one of them, and that he was ready, and desirous to give them every information in his power, and to answer any queries, any member should propose." None were asked. He proposed to attend again, "that gentle- men might prepare their questions." These were his words immediately after- wards reduced to writing, and the fact must be admitted. However, the arts and management of a few men prevailed, and without any enquiry, though asked, an old and faithful servant was discarded, and in my opinion treated by the legisla- ture with injustice and ingratitude. As the public opinion originates, and is di- rected by a few; in like manner, the ac- tions of popular bodies are generally gov- erned by some two or three, who are en- trusted with the conduct of the public bu- siness; and the good and virtuous are of- ten misled, slide into the views of party, and unknowingly become the instruments to gratify the pride and passions of the hypocrite or knave, and often stab the character they ought to protect. The instructions reported at November session 1778, by the committee of both houses, to the delegates in congress, were intend- ed to convey to the public, that the re- ports circulated of the delegate dismissed were true. Neither the *discrepancies* of the instructions, or any other person (though frequently called on) have ever attempted to support the truth of the facts charged against the gentleman. They were false and infamous, and the author was a calumniator and a villain. The malice of enemies may be forgiven, but it requires some time to forget the ungen- erous perfidious conduct of false friends.

In July session 1779, a bill originated in the senate, to prevent any person being elected a delegate to congress, unless he took an oath, that he would not directly or indirectly engage in any trade, foreign or domestic, which was assented to by the house of delegates, without any debate, and for two years all merchants were disqua- lified and rendered ineligible, and un- worthy to a seat in congress. The pre- sence for the law was this. It was re- ported, and believed, that some of the members of congress were concerned in trade with Mr. Deane, late one of our ministers to the court of Versailles, who was accused of having embezzled the public money. It was urged, and with great propriety, that members of con- gress ought not to be in partnership with ministers, or commercial agents abroad; because as they might be interested, they would prevent enquiry into the conduct of the public servants in Europe. It is well known, that after Mr. Deane re- turned to America, and became a private citizen; some members of congress en- gaged in some commercial schemes with him, but it has not been discovered that any delegate was ever concerned with him in trade, while in his public cha- racter. No gentleman in the delegation from this state was suspected. If other reasons can be suggested for the making the law, the advisers and supporters of it are called on to assign them to the public. It may be admitted, that the public in- terest, and the suspicions entertained, and clamour raised, against members of con- gress being concerned in trade with Mr. Deane, would well justify a law to restrict delegates of congress from any commer- cial connection with public ministers or agents; but to declare all merchants in- eligible was an unnecessary and wanton violation of their rights of citizenship.

* These *standards* were published in the *Pitt-Rill Gazette* by an anonymous writer, and the printer was called on but refused to deliver up the author.

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JACQUE LIN
Prince Guibon, being extraordinary
from the empire of Russia, having
received an order from his court to
the effect of his month, presented the following
memorial to the States General the
next day.

Her Majesty was her Imperial Majesty informed of the sudden departing of his Britannic Majesty's ambassador from your territories, her Imperial Majesty, influenced by the most disinterested motives of friendship and good will towards both powers, not knowing the ultimate determination that could have occasioned a frequently alarming to their tranquillity and reciprocal happiness, but immediately made the most pressing representations to the court of London through her minister, for his continuance there, if possible, so that some plan might be offered to bring about a reconciliation, in which her Imperial Majesty promised her mediation in the fullest extent. Notwithstanding her Majesty has not had time to receive an answer from the court of London, she has no doubt of her overtures being received there with pleasure. In this persuasion her Imperial Majesty hesitates not to give a fresh proof of her good will towards the reunion of two powers equally dear to her, and whom she has so long beheld in the most perfect amity together, so necessary to both their interests, by formally offering her good offices and mediation to prevent the horrors of war now impending, which she has not the least doubt of accomplishing, while M. de Simolin, her Imperial Majesty's ambassador, at the court of London, follows those instructions, transmitted to him, to obtain that object.

The subscriber desires to fulfil, on his part, the same task towards your high infiniteness, and to assure you of his zeal with which he is impressed, and the great desire he has to bring about the re-establishment of the tranquility of the States. The disinterestedness, impartiality, and benevolent views, which have ever marked the actions of her imperial majesty, are equally evident on this occasion.

The wisdom and prudence of V. H. D. will be acknowledged by those august characters, and will dictate the answer the subscriber will have to return him on the execution of his orders.

(Signed) PRINCE GALITZIN.

Magnus, March 2, 1781.

The same messenger that brought prince Gallatin the necessary instructions, offering the mediation of his sovereign, between the republic and Great Britain, continued his route for London, with orders for M. de Simolin, relative to the above object.

Annapolis, June 13, 1881.
THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

1917 THOMAS HARWOOD,
CHARLES WALLACE.

June 14, 1781.

MADE his escape from the gaol of the subscriber, on the 30th of May, a negro man named JACOB, the property of col. James Johnson, of Frederick county, he is a lusty black fellow, with a small white speck in one of his eyes, he formerly belonged to Dr. John H. Smith, of Calvert county, his cloathing cannot be described as he was naked when he broke gaol, but there is reason to believe he has since broke open the house of Josiah Holkinson and stole several articles of cloathing not known to the subscriber. Twenty state dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver him at my gaol, or ten dollars to secure him in any gaol of this state, so that I get him again, paid by

SIMON NICHOLAS, Sheriff
of Montgomery county.

THE officers of the Infantry and Cavalry in the State are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army, and the non-commissioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops as directed without delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. C.

Georgetown on Patowmack, June 11,
1784.

DEPORTED from Georgetown the 26th instant, a man who called himself **PATRICK McFATHOM**, and was here enlisted for one of the classes of this county, as a substitute for three years, and received part of his bounty in specie; he made his escape before he was passed by the county lieutenant. He is a middle sized well looking Irishman, about 25 years of age, red complexion, dark, curled, and short hair; has on when he went away a full suit of nankeen, white shirt, black silk handkerchief, strong shoes, with large square carved silver buckles in them; he says that he served his time with Mr. Thomas Howard on Elk Ridge, and afterwards, went to settle at and about the fort below Baltimore; it is probable that he may procure a tall pair, as he had such an one with him, when he first came here, signed bonds with Wetherington, and dated Elk Ridge, March 2d, which occasioned him to be detained here. He shews a certificate from the register of some parish in Baltimore, notifying that a person named Patrick McFathom was married by the rev. Mr. Wells, the woman that passes for his wife is with him, and appears to be pregnant; they have also with them a forged horse, a woman's saddle, and a bag with cloaths and other articles. Whoever secures the above delinquent in one of the goals of the western shore of this State, shall receive a reward of ten State dollars, and if delivered to the subscriber twenty dollars of like money.

THOMAS BRANAN.

CAME to the plantation of Mary Norris, in the swamp, West-river, a brindled cow, with a white belly and flanks, has no marks on her ears. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired, several for the lives of persons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard town on Tuesday the 10th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the sum bid to be paid in specie, within three weeks from the day of sale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emission, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The sale of Heaven-dam manor above mentioned is postponed until Tuesday the 16th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. O. G. B.

May 22, 1781.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her during life, and after her decease to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of
Joseph Selby, deceased.

Charles Courcy, Mayor of the City of London, do hereby certify, that by the resignation of the Rev. Joseph Mendenhall, the Rev. Mr. [Name] in writing, the parish of [Name] again become vacant, the Rev. Mr. [Name] therefore give notice that a minister of the church of England, who comes properly qualified, will be admitted into said parish, and will be entitled to the salary and the support of a minister, which is two thousand pounds of tennor yearly annuum clear of collection: to be paid from a subscription made up by the inhabitants of said parish for that purpose, the time of the subscription will be on the 1st day of August, 1817.

Signed per order,
JAMES RUSSELL

LANDS FOR
STRING ENLARGED.

I surveyed in January 1779, and
 ficate returned for 245 acres, and
 and paid, by the name of *Manfell's*,
 but not patented, because of the
 part of *Manfell's United Friendship*,
 acres: part of *Manfell's Purchase*,
 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these
 tracts lie adjoining each other. Part
Windsor-Forest, 1230 acres: this tract
 about 4 miles from the above lands,
 the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a con-
 siderable part of them is very good
 each tract is very well watered, and they
 are on the whole about 300 acres of
 meadow ground. There is little soil
 on the above tracts, except on the
 western fork of the western, or Delaware
 falls of Patuxent river, where enough
 be procured to build tobacco lands
 these lands lie near the great main road
 from Frederick-town to Baltimore,
 between 23 and 30 miles from the town
 and in the neighbourhood of the late
 Samuel Manfell. *Keshamine*, granted
 667 acres, of which about one half is
 of elder tracts; this land lies below *Wolf*
crank, about 3 miles from Frederick-town
 near one Solomon Turner's. In
 about 4, 147 acres. A reasonable
 will be taken for the whole; if the
 are sold *separately*, the price will be
 or less, according to the quality and
 situation. The title to all the tracts is
 putable. New state money, or bond
 security, for tobacco or specie, with
 interest, will be taken in payment, and
 lands immediately conveyed. Enquire
 the printers.

Annapolis, June 2, 1961

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to present the general assembly of Maryland at the next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred and one of land in Washington county, and house and five lots in Elizabeth town, said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Tigar, late of the county aforesaid.

2 DANIEL HEBSTER, JR.

Andopolis, June 22, 1916.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Saby, late of this county deceased, for dealings with him since his partnership between him and Mr. J. Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known legally authenticated to

9 ANNE SELBY, excusée

By the COMMITTEE of RELEVANT
COURTS of JUSTICE, May 30, 1938

NOTICE is hereby given, that a committee will sit at the Court-house from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock on each day during the present session of the Legislature.

By order,
W. H. McPHERSON, Clerk.

THURSDAY, June 18, 1781.

THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A FEW weeks since, in a police circle of ladies where I chanced to be a visitor, your paper became the subject of conversation. It was unanimously agreed on by the fair and frequently accented by the gentle, that unless some performance of merit and taste found their way into the prints, it must shortly fall into contempt, and not be honoured by the perusal of a single belle or lady. Twenty volumes were looked at once, exclaiming against the insipidity of political discussions; they were determined to be too absurd to be read, and unimpaired declaimed too gross for the nerves of the female mind. Were these the sentiments of only one circle, the credit of your paper might soon be injured, but believe me Mr. Editor, you will find most part of the female sex, conversant in high life and all its follies, utterly averse to serious discussions, though ever so good and elegantly written. Politics is their aversion, and universally banished by them, even in their opinion, as vapour arising from the Republican fires; they

"deal in nicer things,"
"Than routing armies and dethroning kings."

The adjustment of a head-dress, or the coiffure of a visit, appears of more consequence to them, than the preservation of the balance of power in the European system, and they think, that the wisdom of the neutrality had better be employed in devising some new fashions, and in giving a novel tone to the manners, dress and address: "than in endeavouring to secure a universal peace." Now Mr. Editor, having a sincere desire, that your paper should maintain its consequence, I am induced to suggest to you the propriety of honouring this delicate set of readers, by introducing into your paper a lampoon, riddle or rebuke, as last week, and occasionally favour them with a profile essay on the fashions and fashionable amusements. You need not be very anxious as to the merit of the performance, let them be but vicious and free from antiquated and exploded maxims concerning the government of the tongue and passions, and they will most assuredly please. I am sorry it was not in my power to furnish you with an original of this nature, neither time nor ingenuity will enable me farther than to contribute an air sung by Miss Farrow, the niece of Lilliput. I am ready to believe she sings the sentiments of a majority of the sex, and that a great number, who used to be of ours, will join chorus. If it meets with approbation I shall be happy, but I have the satisfaction to be free from any bad effects flowing from resentment, as nobody will think it worth their while to search for an author who acknowledges himself to be

NOBODY.

A.R. sung by Miss Farrow, in the new faces of Lilliput.

Oh the ton, the dear ton!
He should all be undone,
Without charming boys too!
Oh the ton, the dear ton!
He should all be undone,
Without charming boys too!

Oh the ton, the dear ton!
He should all be undone,
Without charming boys too!
Oh the ton, the dear ton!
He should all be undone,
Without charming boys too!

DUBLIN, Obituary.

A CORRESPONDENT expresses his apprehensions with respect to Mr. Eden, the principal secretary of our newly appointed lord lieutenant. The decided part, which this gentleman has taken against America, gives us but very slender hopes that his official conduct will in any wise advantage the constitutional freedom or commercial interests of Ireland.

OF 25. The newly appointed lord lieutenant and his secretary may display more political and political literary abilities, than lord Buckingham, or Sir Richard Harcourt; but till they exhibit equal integrity and honesty in their vocations, we have a right to lament the loss of that virtue we have experienced for the moonshine advantages we have in contemplation.

It is reported with great confidence that Mr. Eden, the new secretary, has already given notice to several persons in the employment of government, whose salaries amount to 1000. per annum, that they must purchase a seat in the house of commons, and under his auspices earn the leaves and filices of the new administration.

We hear that Sir Boyle Baldersdale, has already prepared his dress to suit the luxuriant taste and fancy of our new lord lieutenant, red heated shoes, stockings with gold clocks, white feathers to be worn in the hats, in imitation of the Spanish style, is to be the ton at the castle, and instead of the abominable unadorned simplicity of Buckingham, riot, dissipation and politics, will be the glorious characteristics of Sir Boyle's new patron. All the understrappers about the castle, following the example of Sir Boyle, are loud in their praises of the new vicerey, whilst their good old master, like the western sun, gently declines unworshipped and unnoticed.

OF 21. An authentic letter from Leyden advises, that at a meeting of the chamber of commerce, held at Amsterdam the 15th of last month, the grand pensionary pledged himself, that he would move for a recognition of the independence of the American states, on the first of May, in his place at the grand assembly of the States General, whether it was that day acknowledged by Great-Britain or not.

Various conjectures have been hazarded concerning the birth and parentage of the celebrated Mr. Arnold, whose affliction of the American cause has been magnified in its utter ruin. *News Journal* Some have extended their conjecture so far as to pronounce him an Irishman, but to their confusion the secret has at length transpired. Fort George, in the highlands of Scotland, had the honour of giving birth to this hero; and there he passed his youth, until sent for by a Yorkshire relation, a dealer in horses. During his re-

turn to that fair, he added that catalog, the which it is proverbially noted, and a competent knowledge of the sayings of the town, to the prudent maxims of his native district. The circumstances of his voyage to America, are still celebrated in song, though some affect that it was really according to law, and in consequence of a political intention. However, he is a firm of supporting his talents, with his own application and address, he has been himself into the confidence of the Americans, and retained a degree of elevation, superior to his most sanguine expectations. His tergiversation is generally attributed to a Scotch fear, whom he retained in his camp, and who informed him, with all the infallibility of second sight, that the day would shortly come, when the English would subdue America, and swallow millions at a meal. The suggestions of his countryman, according with the dictates of his native prudence, determined the conduct of our modern Almanzor. What a pity, must every humane reader exclaim, that the generous, the unfortunate Andre, has fallen a victim, in attending to the artifices of a being so contemptible.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Saturday last arrived here the privateer ship *Milang Sun*, Captain Callon, from a successful cruise. On the 9th instant Captain Callon saw a wreck, supposed to be a schooner, of about 40 feet keel, and 16 or 17 feet beam. She was full of water, and had lost her masts and bowsprit.

The Neibitt privateer, Captain Forbes, of Baltimore, has sent into our river two prizes, one a dispatch boat, from New-York, bound to Chesapeake; and the other a valuable loop, with dry goods, &c. said to be worth near 10,000.

The last accounts from Boston inform us of the arrival, in that port, of a number of transports, with about 1500 troops on board, escorted by two men of war, from France.

ANNAPOLIS, June 25.

Yesterday the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the fifteenth and the house of delegates to the twenty-ninth of September next, after having passed the following laws:

An act for the adjournment and continuance of the general court of the western and eastern shires, and the several county courts therein mentioned, and for the other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to repeal the several acts of assembly heretofore made relative to the export of provisions.

An additional supplement to the act for raising the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one.

An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek.

An act to procure an immediate supply of clothing and flesh provision for the troops, and a sufficient number of horses for light horse and for carriage.

An act for the relief of William Hopper of Caroline county, late collector of the tax.

An act to make valid the proceedings of the vestry of Port-Tobacco parish in Charles county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to repeal the act of assembly to regulate auctions.

An act to enable Thomas Barnett and Jane his wife to exchange part of a tract of land called Ennalls's Outrage with Robert Harrison, for part of a tract of land called Manning's Marsh.

An act to collect arms.

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An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county.

An act for the trial and punishment of spies, and such as may join the enemy.

An act to continue and explain the powers vested in the special council appointed on the eastern shore.

An act for the relief of certain non-jurors.

An act to raise two battalions of militia for reinforcing the continental army, and to complete the number of select militia.

An additional supplement to the act for the regulation of the staple of tobacco.

An act to adjust the debts due from this state.

An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

An act to enable the visitors of Anne-Arundel county school to qualify themselves to execute their trust.

An act to explain and amend the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to direct the recording of a deed from John Starkey to Joshua Donoho of Cecil county.

An act to direct the granting letters testamentary on a copy of a will proved where the testator dies.

An act for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, to defray the expenses of the present campaign.

An act to ascertain officers fees in special courts.

A further supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty one.

A supplement to the act to continue and explain the powers vested in the special council appointed on the eastern shore.

An act to explain and amend the act for the better security of the government.

An act to prevent disaffected emigrants from settling in this state, and to detect and punish the disaffected, and to prevent any correspondence or trade with the enemy, and to punish certain misdemeanors.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to abrogate and abolish part of the thirty seventh article of the form of government.

An act to abrogate and abolish the forty-fifth article of the form government.

An act to alter part of the fifty-fifth article of the form of government.

An act to secure the certain redemption of the bills of credit emitted by this state, and for which confiscated British property was pledged.

A supplement to the act for the defence of the bay.

A supplement to the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act relating to public creditors.

An act to dispose of certain confiscated British and forfeited property.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Calvert county, June 20, 1781.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Lower Marlborough, on Monday the 2d of July next, for cash or tobacco,

A variety of valuable household furniture and plantation utensils; a riding chair and harness; also many other things too tedious to mention, by

PATRICK SIM SMITH,

1X auctioneer of Calvert county.

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

THOMAS HARWOOD,

2 CHARLES WALLACE.

To be SOLD very CHEAP.

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land lying in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Ellicott's mills, about sixteen miles from the former; there runs through the said land an excellent stream for a mill, on which a mill may be erected with little trouble or expence, and in a neighbourhood where a mill is very much wanted. I will sell the whole together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers; the aforesaid land will be sold for gold or silver, or the real exchange thereof in paper currency at the time of payment. Six months credit will be given for part of the money, on giving bond with good security, if required. Those who are inclined to purchase may apply to me the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, between Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowdens iron works, where major Nathan Hammond formerly lived.

1 THOMAS HAMMOND.

FIFTY POUNDS STATE MONEY

REWARD.

ON the second day of April last, late at night, I lost a new fifty foot tobacco-house, full of tobacco, between seventeen and eighteen thousand weight, entirely consumed by fire. This being the second tobacco-house I have lost by fire, under suspicious circumstances and suggestions, particularly the last, any person that will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this flagitious, atrocious, and diabolical act, shall receive the above reward. I am constrained and compelled, by motives very great, to advertise a reward. At this way of procedure, it is too obvious, a man may have all his property destroyed by wicked incendiaries. Wretches, callous and insensible to every feeling, there is no knowing where, or when they may stop, for base wicked minds, and persons of vile dispositions, do not readily listen to the checks of conscience, but take a pleasure in making their neighbours as calamitous as possible, instigated by vindictive and infernal motives. An incendiary is a character of a very black die; it is a pity such monsters in human shape should be permitted to live; the guilty wretch ought always to consider the halter as suspended over his head; it is a death too good.

3X B. FENDALL, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherwise not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, Commissioner.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her during life, and after her decease, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of

Joseph Selby, deceased.

CAME to the plantation of Mary Norris, in the Swamp, West-river, a brindled cow, with a white belly and flanks, has no marks on her ears. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Annapolis, June 20, 1781.

THE officers of the Maryland line now in the state are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army; and the non-commissioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops at this station without delay.

2 W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

Charles county, May 26, 1781.

BY the resignation of the rev. Mr. Joseph Maffinger, this day received in writing, the parish of Fort-Tabacco is again become vacant; the vestry of said parish do therefore give notice, that any minister of the church of England applying, who comes properly recommended, will be admitted into said parish, and will be entitled to the salary made up for the support of a minister, which is thirty thousand pounds of transfer tobacco per annum clear of collection; to be collected from a subscription made up by the inhabitants of said parish for that purpose; the time of the subscription will expire on the 1st day of August, 1781.

Signed per order,

4X JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED. 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of Head-Quarters, but not patented, because of the war; part of Manfell's United Friendship, 359 acres; part of Manfell's Purchase, 1400 acres; The Scheme, 74 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of Windsor-Forest, 1216 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called Forest-land; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 500 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patuxent river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses; these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manfell. Requisition, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below Back-creek, about 2 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are sold separately, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. New state money, or bond with security, for tobacco or specie, with interest, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforesaid.

3 DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 20, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known legally authenticated to

3 ANNE SELBY, executrix.