

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1782.

To JOHN CALADER, Esquire:

I have been desirous to learn your real interest in the public, and consider the day on which you embarked in the hazardous undertaking, as the most unfortunate since your birth. Possessed of strong passions, which never knew the restraint of reason; endowed by nature with a genius too rough to receive the polish of education, without honesty of intention to apologize for your blunders, or address to veil your ignorance, it would have been a miracle had you succeeded, and an imputation on the understandings of your countrymen, if you had gained their approbation, much less applause.

When you first appeared on the stage, you personated the hero: whether you supported the dignity of the character, or disgraced the military bulwark, I will not venture to determine: it is however more than probable you acted your part clumsily, since none of your achievements have been so brilliant or important, as to furnish a paragraph for a news-paper, nor do I believe, that your past or future exploits will ever be celebrated by the poets, orators, or historians of America; perhaps it will be more to your honour, should your name and actions escape the recording pen. That you have personal courage I am inclined to admit, because I know you have as large a portion of pride as generally falls to the lot of one man; but this qualification, though essential, unless you are possessed of others, cannot give you the shadow of a claim to the distinguished appellation of a soldier.

Unqualified as you are to shine in the field, your abilities are still farther below the level of the cabinet. In your portrait we may perhaps discover one trait of the military character, but it affords to the statesman as striking a contrast as the native blush of ingenuous modesty compared with the harlot's painted cheek. Integrity is the brightest ornament of every station in life, but so essential to the senator's, that to entrust a man who does not possess this amiable virtue with the administration of the public affairs, and to appoint him a guardian of the public liberty and happiness, is the extreme of rashness; but he must unite with honesty an enlightened understanding to fill his seat with dignity, and to make his usefulness extensive. When a man of a depraved heart, and only cunning sufficient to qualify him for a knave, crawls in the walk of private life, he disturbs domestic peace and poisons domestic felicity, but when his ambition aspires and his low arts lift him to a public station, he becomes a public nuisance or a public curse. When your conduct relative to the confiscation of British and refugee property; when the animated patronage you have given to those men, who basely deserted their posts in the hour of danger, and impiously warred against the liberty and happiness of a country, to which they owed their support and existence, and which you are bound to protect by the sacred ties of indispensable duty; when the violation of your honour publicly pledged and low cunning displayed in prosecuting your favourite schemes; when all these deformities are crowded into one piece, I believe I shall not be thought uncharitable in declaring, that instead of being placed in the senate house with the fathers of our country, it ought to be carried at the public expence from election to election as a negative instruction to the people in the choice of their representatives.

The same motives which induced you to advocate with such intemperate zeal the cause of the Tories, and our refugee and British enemies, gave birth to your hatred to the member from the city of Annapolis. Entertaining a just abhorrence for those reptiles, and actuated by a sense of duty to his country, he always strenuously opposed your ruinous propositions, which tended to shield their property from confiscation and themselves from punishment. Dull as you are upon most occasions, you had sufficient discernment to discover, that whilst he enjoyed the confidence of his countrymen your efforts to serve your virtuous friends would be ineffectual, and consequently his ruin became the first object of your attention. He stood between you and the completion of your favourite plans, and you were reduced to the necessity of either resigning all hopes of success, or effecting his destruction. You piously resolved to spare no pains to rob him of his good name, nor did the resolution cost you a single pang. You commenced this honest business by disseminating private slanders, and dispersing abusive manu-

scripts under the signatures of A. B. and A. Planter. In the first instance you had the assistance of all the knaves in the state; in the second, you laid the inimitable Bolingbroke under contribution, and so tortured the sublimest sentiments, that you made them minister to the most envenomed malice. A reader must have been ignorant indeed, who could not detect so glaring a plagiarism, for "when a poor thief appears in rich garments it is easy to discover they are none of his own." Had not your passions triumphed over your cunning, you would not have forsaken the dirty and crooked paths of private calumny, and rashly ventured your detested views in the face of day. The mode you were pursuing might in time have effected your purpose, for there is no character however virtuous and dignified, but may fall a sacrifice to the masked and unremitted attacks of slanderous tales; "gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sepe cadendo."

At the first blush, a person unacquainted with all the circumstances of the case, might impute this conduct to the sudden impulse of generosity, but a knowledge of the man convinces me, that he never felt the influence of so worthy a sentiment. You were averse to this mode of attack, because truth was not your object. The unhallowed rites of falsehood and the horrid incantations of private slander were best adapted for the sacrifice of an innocent victim. It was the strictures of Auditor and Censor which forced you into this trial, and in submitting your accusations to a full and impartial discussion, you were an unwilling instrument in putting the reputation of your enemy above the reach of calumny, and heaping infamy and disgrace on yourself. It is to be wished for the honour of human nature, that you had evinced some small regard for the public in conducting this prosecution; if professions are to be admitted as testimony, you have proved to demonstration that love of country was the primum mobile of your actions; but it is a little unfortunate for you, that the whole tenor of your conduct gave the direct lie to your assertions, and that every person who attended the trial pronounced your prosecution the offspring of malice and resentment. Come forward, thou virtuous champion of thy country, and answer these queries to the public. Why did your cheek turn pale with anger, and your lips quiver with resentment, and why was your tongue wanton in personal invectives during this business? Why did you industriously sift out from the evidence every circumstance which led even to the implication of guilt, and pass over in silence or suppress those which tended to exculpate? Did you not declare, that if the member from the city had not been appointed to congress you never should have instituted the enquiry into his past conduct? Whilst a member of the house of delegates he had equal power as if in congress, to injure that country, whose virtuous advocate you pretend to be; why then, if the public good was your object, did you confine your views merely to prevent his taking a seat in congress? How, Sir, can you reconcile this to your immaculate patriotism? Why did you waste the midnight lamp in vamping up vague and unjust accusations, extracted from news-papers, and like another Lucius Apuleius put your invention to the rack to crush another Camillus? We read your answer in your cheek, pale with conscious guilt. You know, Sir, you was an accuser, a false, base, and malicious accuser; and the reflection that you wantonly laboured to ruin a fellow creature will plant thorns under your pillow, if you have virtue enough to feel compunction. You will not only have the punishment of your conscience to struggle with; the detestation of the virtuous part of the community will attend you through life, and all the roses fortune can scatter in your passage will not make "your paths the paths of peace."

You affect in vain to treat with indifference the event of the trial; a vote of innocence, by the unanimous suffrages of the immediate representatives of a free people, will weigh down all the calumnies, falsehoods, and slanders, ingenious cunning can forge, or malice scatter. I view your colleague in as criminal a light as yourself, and your coadjutor through the whole of this malicious transaction, but his insignificance attracts no punishment but contempt.

I have not addressed you as a general, because although you purchased the title by a few months service, I think you have forfeited it by years of inglorious ease; if you are so smitten with the charms of military glory as to be enamoured of its shadow, I will not administer the satire; nor shall I apolo-

gize to you for any part of this address; I have nothing to fear from your resentment, and you have no claim to common respect. Every informed and impartial reader will think you have been treated with too much lenity, and that no expressions can be too strong to convey a just abhorrence of your conduct, nor any colours too deep to do justice to the deformity of your character.

A. W. H. G.

Baltimore-town, February 14, 1782.

MR. PRINTER,

By accident, I the other day saw Mr. Home-spun's criticisms in your paper of the 31st of January, on the writings of the Republican. Such squibs are always short lived: they never survive the hour, which, by thrusting them under the nose of the public, bestows on them a momentary unnatural importance. I will not by further remarks give it a second existence. It is now more than a month since it expired—I will not disturb the ashes of the dead—Let it repose in oblivion.

A REPUBLICAN.

March 1, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated January 19, 1782.

"As soon as Mons. de Grasse returned from America he resolved an attempt on St. Kitts. On the 10th inst. he appeared off that island, and on the 11th he landed his troops at Basseterre without opposition, and took immediate possession of all the island, except the strong fortress of Brimstone Hill. All the shipping in the road fell a sacrifice, except a few which escaped and came down here. The French have made intrenchments very nigh the hill; and it is said they have thrown some shells into the fortifications. If that is the case it must soon fall, as admiral Hood is not strong enough to give the besieged any assistance."

St. Thomas, January 22, 1782.

"The siege of St. Kitts is now going on. Last Friday four bomb batteries were completed for twenty mortars each, and one shell was seen to fall over the hill. A few weeks I expect will reduce it, though admiral Hood has sent word he will go to its relief."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated Jan. 3, 1782.

"The late success of the combined arms in Virginia, has afforded a general satisfaction to the people of this kingdom, who seem heartily disposed to be our friends. The grand fleet put to sea a few days past, consisting of 44 sail of the line and a number of transports with troops on board: their destination is not known, but supposed to be for the Havana. The Courier de la Europe, containing the king's speech, and debates of parliament, is here, and after lamenting their late bad success in Virginia, strongly recommend a prosecution of the war, which motion was carried by a large majority, and the supplies voted for the ensuing campaign. It therefore does not appear that we shall have a peace this year. It is reported that an embarkation of 6000 Hanoverian troops is to take place for America, to be there at the opening of the ensuing campaign."

"The siege of fort St. Philip continues to be carried on with great vigour. By the latest accounts from that place we have good grounds to believe, that the garrison will not hold out many weeks longer."

Extract of another letter from Cadix, dated Jan. 7.

"We just hear that comte de Guichen, who sailed from Brett on the 11th ult. with 19 sail of the line, has had an engagement with the British admiral Kempensfeldt. The issue is not as yet known, but if it is true, as is said, that the English had no more than 13 ships, we make no doubt but the advantage has been on the side of our allies."

We have great reason to believe that an action has lately happened in the West Indies between the French and British fleets. A schooner from St. Thomas's, which she left on the 30th of January, brings an account, that a small vessel arrived there on that day from St. Christopher's, the people of which report, that the two fleets were seen engaged, but the event was not known. What seems to confirm this news, is the probability of the British fleet attempting the relief of St. Christopher's, the principal fortress of which was at that

time closely invested by the French army, while the fleet lay off, in order to cover their operations, and we conclude the action must have happened near that island.

We hear that lieut. gen. Burgoyne has been lately exchanged, and that brig. gen. Moultrie, col. Pinckney, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 12 subalterns, and 466 rank and file (the whole equal to more than 2000 men) are received for him.

No less than 11,000 British prisoners are at this time cantoned in different parts of the United States; and it is said the enemy have few or none in the military line to exchange for them.

We hear from New-York, that many of our unfortunate prisoners on board the prison ships in the East River have perished during the late extreme cold weather, for the want of fuel and other necessities.

In the course of last week, near 20 of the enemy, (mostly of the provincial corps) came over to our people at the different posts of the lines. The contagion was so epidemic, that the officers on Staten-Island were obliged to patrol themselves, to prevent a total dissolution of the corps.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7.

"On Saturday last departed this life, at his seat on the head of Severn, Mr. Denton Hammond, a gentleman whose amiable, virtuous, and benevolent disposition, justly endeared him to all ranks of people, and whose death is universally regretted."

By his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that there are many deserters from the continental army, who from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours; were they not a prelude of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes. I therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters, as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at head-quarters in Philadelphia, this 18th day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

TENCH ILGHMAN, A. D. C.

The printers in the different States are requested to publish the above.

Annapolis, February 28, 1782.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 16th of March next,

THAT commodious dwelling house and lot standing on Church street, at present in the tenure of Mr. William Whetcroft. Also the dwelling house and lot adjoining the above, at present under rent to Mr. Thomas Pryce; the situation of the houses and lots standing on the main street and opposite the coffee-house need no further description. Those who incline to purchase, may at any time before the day of sale be informed of the terms by applying to col. James Tootell, or capt. Maybury. A good title in fee simple will be given the purchasers, by

DAVID LONG.
THOMAS SUDLER.

N. B. A very likely negro boy, 14 years old, to be sold for specie, tobacco, or red money. Enquire of the printer.

Anne-Arundel county, March 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 23d instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, the effects of William Hams, son of George, deceased, at his late dwelling house, several country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, household furniture, stock of several kinds, and plantation utensils, for tobacco or money of any kind at its passing value. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, at which time all persons that have claims against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved and passed by the commissary, as they may be paid, by

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

Strawberry-hill, March 5, 1782.

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

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

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Will be sold, on the 14th of March, at Hunting-town, in Calvert county, for ready specie, or crop tobacco, for which twelve months credit will be allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond with indisputable security.

THE covering horse JOHN WILKES, now in high order for covering, rising 7 years old, 16 hands high. John Wilkes was got by an imported hunter, out of an imported coach mare, his colts are large, active, and promising saddle horses. At the same time and place, will be sold, if not sooner disposed of, an elegant saddle horse, near 15 hands high, 5 years old next May, upon the same terms, by

SAMUEL WHEELER.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

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

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

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

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

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

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Urquhart, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, as they may be settled, by

MUGHLION, for JANE URQUHART, executrix.

March 4, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Carey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or at farthest on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence will not be given; and all those who may have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

RICHARD GRAY, administrator with will annexed of James Carey.

To be LET in Annapolis,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the printer.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be paid, by

WILLIAM ALLEIN, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, March 6, 1782.

WHEREAS Ariana, the wife of me the subscriber, having without any reasonable cause, eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very indiscreetly; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

EDMOND WEYMAN, sen.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

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

JOHN HAMMITT.

January 25, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gaffaway, and Thomas Gaffaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gaffaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 1 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th of March ensuing, at Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings, for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange at the time of payment, four likely country born negroes, among which are a valuable breeding wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old. And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given, on giving bond and approved security.

JOHN WATKINS, executor of John Watkins, deceased.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow-hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

Annapolis, February 21, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, that he has removed from the house he lately occupied on the dock, to the Indian king in Church street, lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He solicits a continuance of his customers, and assures the public, that he will endeavour to deserve their favour.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Timms, in St. Mary's county a bright bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock but not perceptible, a small blaze in her face, snip on her nose, off hind foot white, sway backed, docked, and unbroke. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1787.

NEW-YORK, February 18.

SIR George Rodney has hoisted his flag on board the Conqueror, of 74 guns, and is appointed to succeed the late Lord Hawke, as vice-admiral of England; he is supposed to have sailed for the West-Indies with a powerful squadron about the first of January.

Feb. 20. On Monday arrived at the Hook the ship William and James, capt. Hadden, in 11 weeks from Liverpool.

On Sunday last a vessel with a flag of truce, arrived from Chesapeake bay, and on Monday another from the same place; by them we learn, that a French frigate of 26 guns, named la Diligente, commanded by the chevalier Clonard, ran ashore 11 days ago two miles to the southward of Cape Henry; the vessel was entirely lost, and about 20 of her crew drowned. The officers of the frigate imputing the accident to the malice or attention of the pilot (who acted in that station on board his majesty's ship Iris when she was taken by the French fleet in Chesapeake last September, and was forced to take charge of la Diligente much contrary to his inclination) threw the unfortunate man overboard, and he perished along side of the wreck.

Same day was brought to Sandy-Hook, a small ship formerly purchased here by Messieurs Hedgcock and Graham, and called the Chatham, with 126 hogheads of tobacco; also a brigantine with 105 hogheads of the same article, both taken off the Chesapeake by his majesty's ship Amphitrite, capt. Biggs, who was in the late severe weather blown out of the Hook, and, from that event, fortunately pounced upon these rebel traders.

Feb. 23. On Thursday arrived his majesty's ship Sage, in 15 days from Charles-town, South-Carolina; by her we learn, that the king's troops in that province are very healthy, amply supplied with provisions, and by no means disconcerted at the return of the rebel general Greene. By the latest accounts received at Charles-town from Savannah and St. Augustine, the troops and inhabitants of those places are in a similar situation. Mr. Greene's army keep at a respectful distance from the British posts. The fortifications about Charles-town are so truly formidable, that whoever presumes to attack them, will pay dear for their temerity. The Savage on her passage captured and brought in here, a rebel sloop from North-Carolina, bound for Rhode-Island, with a cargo of indigo, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, &c.

Last Sunday a flag of truce from St. John's Antigua, with a number of rebel prisoners, bound for Philadelphia was spoke with by his majesty's sloop of war Sage, commanded by lieut. Crawley. The master of the flag related, that some French troops having landed in the island of St. Christopher, the British retired to Brimstone-hill; the French fleet consisting 24 sail, standing off and on that island; and Sir Samuel Hood, with fleet of 22 sail of the line, and amongst them some three decked ships, had failed for the relief of the island; intelligence of which, had occasioned some anxiety to the French admiral for the return of the troops on board his fleet, apprehensive he must be brought (unwillingly) to an engagement, or abandon them to their fate on the island, as Sir Samuel Hood was determined to an action if the enemy should not quit his station.

Another report says, that admiral Hood had arrived to the relief of St. Christopher's, interposed the British fleet under his command, between that island and the French squadron, the latter having hitherto declined battle.

We are told that col. Menerieff, in a late view of the works at Savannah, has made considerable improvements; so, that since the garrison has been reinforced with about 1000 additional troops, nothing is apprehended from the menaces of Mr. Greene.

On Thursday arrived a brigantine, laden with salt, size to the Orpheus frigate, capt. Colpoys, who lately on shore a brigantine of 14 guns, and a sloop, both captured from the West-Indies; he likewise took a North-Carolina sloop, which (after securing the naval stores) was burnt.

Yesterday arrived an armed ship le Perseverance, den with sugars, coffee and cotton, prize to his majesty's ships Garland, Amphion and Centurion, bound from Cape Francois to Old France, she being one of 10 sail, under convoy of 6 sail of the line, which left Cape Francois the 13th of January. Part of her cargo, in kind, consists of 200,000 pounds of coffee, 200 hogheads of sugar, cotton, &c. &c. A very handsome capture.

From the South Carolina gazette, arrived here on Thursday, by the Savage, we have collected the following particulars.

Major Coffin with 70 British cavalry, routed 400 rebels, under col. Richardson, at Smith's plantation, of whom 37 were killed and 20 taken; our loss was capt. Archibald Campbell 71st killed, and capt. Alexander Campbell and a dragoon wounded; among the rebels was a number who had submitted to government and afterwards revolted. A great many prizes are carried to New-Province, where near 4000 barrels of Philadelphia flour, had been in a short time landed. It is said that Mr. John Matthews is elected by the rebel assembly to be governor, and Mr. Richard Hudson lieutenant governor of South-Carolina; and that Greene named a lieutenant general for the French army, who had defended the congressional city. The French ship, bound to Mauritius, previously mentioned to be arrived at Jamaica.

accounts of the five Dutch East-India ships, prizes to commodore Johnstone, having proceeded on their voyage with the transports under convoy of the Hero of 74, and Monmouth of 64 guns; and that commodore Johnstone with the Romney, Jupiter, Renown and his, of 50 guns each, and 3 frigates, was cruising off the river in Plata.

A letter dated the 15th of December, from on board the Triton frigate says, "This day we looked into Fort Royal, where we saw 25 sail of the line, which were much more regatta than when we were last there; they fired two guns at us from the fort, but they have not a vessel fit to follow us."

Colonel Fanning of the king's American regiment is gone to England.

From the royal South-Carolina gazette, dated Jan. 3, 1781.

A Spanish vessel bound from Carraccas for Old Spain was lately captured and sent into Bermuda by the Renown privateer, captain M'Pherson; on board of her were dispatches from the intendant of the Carraccas to the Spanish ministry, which the bearer Don Manuel de la Fuerta endeavoured to sink, but was prevented by the alacrity of captain M'Pherson, who recovered them after they were thrown overboard. The following extracts from three of the letters (translated by a gentleman in Bermuda) give further accounts of the often mentioned revolt in the different parts of the Spanish American dominions, which is now rapidly spreading northward towards the gulph of Mexico.

Extract of a letter from Don Francisco Antonio Garcia de Quintana, dated Carraccas, September 25, 1781.

"Here, friend of my soul we are surrounded by enemies both by sea and land, but the latter occasions to us much more concern than the former: for with the Alborotos of Lima, Culco, &c. all the villages and cities of the Kingdom of St. Fee, have role in revolt, and the malcontents there have attempted to spread their spirit of discord through this province, and that of Maracabo, in which they have already effected the revolt of two cities, Marida and La Grita, and proceeding from these with above 1000 men, they attempt to raise a revolt in the city of Truxilo, which appertains to this province, but the inhabitants having resisted on the first attack, they retired for more men and better arms."

"As no confidence can be reposed in the inhabitants whose inclinations tend to those innovations, and they hear of them with pleasure, it has been thought proper to order thither 400 militia, and 200 Maracayos; the one and the other have already got as far as the bay called La Mela, and this is all we know as yet of the expedition. May God be with them, for we Europeans are in a very unhappy state, and our lives very much exposed."

"The intendant has with the utmost zeal, and by every means in his power, endeavoured to calm these convulsions, had he not taken precautions at the early period he did, I do not know what might have been our fate to-day. Even now the insurgents threaten us, and declare that they will be in the city."

"Every one is disgusted with the intendant, and all speak against him and his measures, without considering that these are only an execution of the king's orders. These growing disturbances have thrown him into such consternation, that he already wishes with the utmost anxiety to retire hence, and it is certain that he has now desired to be recalled; but the same things will happen with any other they may send here; for it is not convenient to the governors that these should be intendants, &c."

Extract of a letter from the intendant of the Carraccas, to the prime minister of Spain, dated Sept. 1781.

"My very dear Sir, and honoured patron or master, By this opportunity I have the honour to enclose your excellency a particular account of the insurrection in the province of Maracabo, stirred up and abetted by the rebels of the Kingdom of Santa Fee, and the measures the captain-general and myself have taken to prevent its spreading to this province, and to quiet the minds of the people; also the last advice I have received relative to it."

"The great importance of these dispatches occasions my requesting your excellency to read them, that your excellency may see what the design of the sedition of Santa Fee is, to introduce the rebellion into all quarters in order to make it more difficult to bring those engaged in it to punishment; their views are principally directed to take possession of a sea port, in order to open a communication, whereby they may receive succour from strangers, offering an establishment and trade with the natives, which shall give them a share in the great riches and many valuable productions of this country, already too well known, especially to the neighbouring colonies, who always have procured them though with much difficulty. That your excellency may be fully informed, I enclose copies of letters, one of which I received yesterday from the governor of Maracabo, the other from a Jew, David Morales, a principal merchant in the Dutch island of Curacao."

"I cannot say too much to your excellency, relative to the late intelligence I have received, I beseech you to take into your most serious consideration these most important affairs, and to provide as it shall seem best for the preservation and defence of those provinces, the most beneficial and of the greatest consequence of any of his majesty's possessions in America, on account of their advantageous situation."

and effectual measures are not taken, that our situation requires, where so much is at stake, the most fatal consequences may follow; and it will be impossible, if immediate remedy is not applied, to keep possession."

Extract of another letter from the intendant of Carraccas to the minister of Spain.

"S I R, Although I have seldom had the honour of writing to your excellency since my arrival in this province, not wishing to have taken your attention from greater affairs, well knowing your excellency to be laudably engaged in the public weal, I always kept in grateful remembrance, the protection you were pleased to offer me at the time of my departure, having the firmest reliance on it; my duty now indispensably requires me to be no longer silent, but to inform your excellency of the actual state of these parts of America."

"I am certain your excellency is well acquainted with the revolution in Peru, through the pernicious audacity of the Indian Tupac Amaro, with the occurrences consequent to his success in that powerful kingdom, as also the general insurrection that immediately followed in the new kingdom of Grenada. It is now my duty to place before your superior judgment the later proceedings, disloyalty and treasons of the restless and discontented in this last kingdom; their views in the district under my inspection. Not content with the grants made them in their capital equal to their extravagant wishes against the most sacred rights of their sovereign, they have with the utmost arrogance, by force of arms compelled the peaceable and well affected to join their wicked party; having in large bodies approached the confines of this province. That your excellency may be better informed, I enclose you various accounts, which are written with truth and perspicuity; your excellency's judgment will discover the inattention of our commanders; necessity forces me to complain of the indolence and cowardice of the chief of this province, and what happened in consequence to this time, I hope the measures I have taken, and my exertions, have entirely dissipated for the present the storm that threatened these provinces, but I am not without my secret apprehensions."

"I fear this so general a revolution proceeds from deeper roots than as yet appear, therefore require the speediest and most active precautions of assistance here, especially from peculiar circumstances; for though the fire appears to be extinguished, it is only smothered. From Curacao I am cautioned to be on my guard, and advised that the conspirators intend to surprise some of the sea ports of this coast. In the province of Guiana they also design to possess themselves of the Upper Missions, to facilitate the communication with Black River."

Feb. 27. Yesterday arrived the schooner Katy Meade, prize to the Ranger gun-boat, capt. Jones; she was taken after an action of an hour and a half, off Egg-Island, in the Delaware, in which both the commanders were wounded. The Katy left St. Croix, 19 days ago, with a cargo of rum, and brings an account that a victualler had arrived there, which left Sir Samuel Hood's fleet off St. Kitts, where there had been three engagements between the British and French fleets, but the decision of the event was not declared.

The Ranger's fight was on the 23 inst. there were 11 men on board the Ranger, and 14 in the Katy, 1 killed and 6 wounded in the latter, and only one, viz. capt. Jones, slightly wounded in the Ranger.

The above whale boat has also taken a prize with 35,000 feet of boards.

We can assure our readers, that the present determination of the cabinet is, not to consent to American independence; and that a considerable additional force is to be sent to America early in the spring.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.
Extract of a letter from Frederickburg, in Virginia, dated February 15, 1782.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I am exceedingly happy in Frederickburg. There is that cordial sociability among the citizens, which constitutes them fit members of society. The 4th of this month we were honoured with the arrival of Mrs. Greene and her suite. The gentlemen of Frederickburg and its neighbourhood, to show their high respect and esteem for so amiable a character, gave a ball, at the coffee-house on the evening of the 5th inst. and invited Mrs. Greene, with her attendants, major Burnet and Dr. Flagg. The evening of the 11th was the birth night of his excellency general Washington, and though Mrs. Greene was anxious to prosecute her journey to the southward, suffered herself to be prevailed upon to stay till that time. The assembly was brilliant, being composed of sixty odd ladies and an equal number of gentlemen. Mrs. Greene danced with general Spotwood, and major Burnet, and de camp, personated general Greene in a partner with Mrs. Spotwood. Our old friend, general Weedon, acted master of ceremonies, and by his attention contributed much to the pleasure of the evening. The 15th Mrs. Greene took her departure, much to the regret of all who were honoured with her acquaintance."

A letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, dated the 18th ult. informs, that the brig Jolly Tar, capt. Philip Turner, of 2 guns and 20 men, took on the 15th the ship Liberty, a British transport of 6 guns, from Cork, Charles-town, laden with 1000 barrels of gunpowder, and 20 barrels of iron.

130 barrels of oatmeal, 200 boxes of mould candles, and a large quantity of Irish linen.

OFFICE OF FINANCE.

February 12, 1782.

WHEREAS the United States in congress assembled, on the 24 day of November, 1781, did resolve, That it be recommended to the several states to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use; and to pass acts, directing the collectors to pay the same to the commissioners of the loan-office, or such other person as should be appointed by the superintendent of finance to receive the same within the state, and to authorize such receiver to recover the monies of the collectors for the use of the United States, in the same manner and under the same penalties as state taxes are recovered by the treasurers of the respective states, to be subject only to the orders of congress or the superintendent of finance.

And whereas it is not only necessary that some precise mode be adopted for managing the public business in this respect, but also that the same be publicly known, so that all persons concerned therein may have due notice thereof; I have therefore established the following rules, in that behalf, for the receivers, who have been or shall be by me appointed.

1st. They shall, according to the powers and authorities which they may respectively be invested with, urge the payment of the several quotas of money which are or may be required by the United States in congress assembled.

2dly. They shall receive bank notes issued by the president, directors and company of the bank of North-America, in payment of taxes; and when they shall receive any other money, they shall purchase therewith the said bank notes.

3dly. They shall, at the end of every week, make out a cash account, containing all the receipts of money during such week, which account shall be transmitted by the next succeeding post to the superintendent of Finance.

4thly. They shall, from time to time, transmit the bank notes in their possession by such person and in such manner as the superintendent of finance shall direct, to the treasurer of the United States, which person shall give a receipt for the same.

5thly. When such notes, so transmitted, shall arrive, a warrant shall issue therefor, in favour of the treasurer of the United States, under the seal of the treasury, signed by the superintendent of finance, and duly entered in the register's office, directed to the receiver, who shall have transmitted the same, and the said treasurer, on receipt thereof shall give a discharge for the same, in the usual form, endorsed on the said warrant; which receipt, being also entered in the register's office, the said warrant shall be transmitted to the said receiver, who shall cancel the receipt originally given to him.

6thly. The said receivers shall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them respectively, during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates and the sums; which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the news-papers of the state; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is transmitted to the treasury of the United States for the support of the war; and also, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the superintendent of finance. It being proper and necessary, that in a free country the people should be as fully informed of the administration of their affairs, as the nature of things will admit.

ROBERT MORRIS,

All the printers in the United States are requested to insert this in their news-papers.

On Saturday the 6th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city by the number 42, together with the dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser, by

F. GREEN, administrator.

Annapolis, March 2, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond or note, are requested to discharge the same, or at least to pay up the interest due thereon; and those who are indebted by open account, are prayed to settle and pay the balances due, or give bond with security for the same. Attendance will be given by the subscriber at London-town every day, and at his store at Annapolis every Friday. Any money current, will be taken in payment, at the passing value.

JAMES DICK.

The subscriber has some negroes to dispose of, for ready money only.

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

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the 24th day of November 1781, a likely dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, 9 years old this spring, neither dock'd nor branded, she has a small star in her forehead, and a (small) streak of white on the inside of her right fore foot at the setting on of the hoof, she is much marked with the saddle on the back, and with the breast plate of a chair harness on her breast, she drags her hind feet when used. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or gives information to the owner, so that he may get her again, shall receive a reward of six dollars in specie.

RICHARD RAWLINGS.

3X

AN

LIS

Printed

by

F. and

S. GREEN,

at

Post-Office,

Charles-Street.

Annapolis, March 7, 1782.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 24th of last month, a light grey horse, 4 years old this spring, about 14 hands high, never was shod, very low in flesh, is a natural trotter, had his mane bridled when he went off, and is branded on the near buttock T. As he went off in company with a horse that was found at Benedict Calvert, Esquire's, and was bred at Dr. Leonard Hollyday's, it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood. Any person that takes up said horse, and delivers him to the said Dr. Hollyday, or Dr. Robert Pottinger, shall have two dollars reward and reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Annapolis, February 22, 1782.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th of March next,

THAT commodious dwelling house and lot standing on Church street, at present in the tenure of Mr. William Whetcroft. Also the dwelling house and lot adjoining the above, at present under rent to Mr. Thomas Pryce; the situation of the houses and lots standing on the main street and opposite the coffee-house need no further description. Those who incline to purchase, may at any time before the day of sale be informed of the terms by applying to col James Tootell, or capt. Maybury. A good title in fee simple will be given the purchaser, by

DAVID LONG.

THOMAS SUDLER.

N. B. A very likely negro boy, 14 years old, to be sold for specie, tobacco, or red money. Enquire of the printer.

Anne-Arundel county, March 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 23d instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, the effects of William Iiams, son of George, deceased, at his late dwelling house, several country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, household furniture, stock of several kinds, and plantation utensils, for tobacco or money of any kind at its passing value. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, at which time all persons that have claims against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved and passed by the commissary, as they may be paid, by

JOHN IAMS, administrator.

Charles county, February 9, 1782.

To be sold, on Monday the first of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public vendue, for crop tobacco,

THE valuable and well improved plantation whereon the subscriber now dwells, containing two hundred acres, it lies within two miles of Benedict, and includes a considerable part of the low grounds on the head of Indian creek, which affords excellent meadow and pasture for stock. Also stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, a complete new ox-cart and two yoke of oxen. A considerable time of payment will be given those that require it, on giving bond and approved security.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

Annapolis, February 14, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by open accounts, are requested to settle the same, by paying their respective balances, or give bond with security; and likewise all those indebted as aforesaid, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to pay up the interest thereon, and renew the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing value. We hope no person will slight this notice, and reasonable request, as it will be very disagreeable to be under the necessity of compelling by law, which certainly will be the case if not properly attended to, before the 10th day of March next.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

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

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th of March ensuing, at Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings, for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange at the time of payment, four likely country born negroes, among which are a valuable breeding wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old. And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given, on giving bond and approved security.

JOHN WATKINS, executor of John Watkins, deceased.

To be LET in Annapolis,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the printer.

By his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that there are many deserters from the continental army, who from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehended, five of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes. Therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters, as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at head-quarters in Philadelphia, this 11th day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

TENCH TILGHMAN, A. D. C.

The printers in the different states are requested to publish the above.

Annapolis, February 21, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, that he has removed from the house he lately occupied on the dock, to the Indian king in Church street, lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He solicits a continuance of his customers, and assures the public, that he will endeavour to deserve their favour.

Strawberry-hill, March 5, 1782.

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

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

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow-hill minor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

January 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gassaway, and Thomas Gassaway, executrix and executor of capt John Gassaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

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

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

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

JOHN HAMMITT.

March 4, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Carey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or at farthest on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence will not be given; and all those who may have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

RICHARD GRAY, administrator with will annexed of James Carey.

(XXXVII)

M A

TO JOHN

my

taste,

this

the

most

ture, which seem

to perpetrate in

the dark, and w

has a claim to m

crawl from his ob

every passenger is

You, Sir, should

has you been co

self, which wou

enjoyment, for I

believe the best

pose: Had your

disposition, you

any progression

a formidable ene

the latter, you

with the former

disappointment

reach your head

ment of your f

When I charged

putation of your

pretence of his

what you know

time. I will ge

time you perfect

heart, you wou

had were insuffi

go farther, and

trying to get f

as it was und

because you fuf

to discover his

Now, Sir, sit

lities, yet I do

standing, as to

in a case of

first would fer

by be ignorant

branch of trust

him in consequ

to ascertain the

circumstances,

fact of a breach

the injunction

head could no

had not your

Sir, an attempt

purpose: you

for imposition.

prejudice the

simple, and th

union and argu

word; the rec

had they been

peared, there

not your obje

was not calcul

were sensible,

from the true

which you m

genius, and a

attered your

supposition to

you had bewil

their passions;

condemnation

This, Sir, it

tion alone.

interence from

wants. The

made by a m

dependence of

cation of Pub

citing their s

ment, to cond

of his elegant

quity. As yo

and his public

Mr. Chase; c

congress to a

to transfer b

required the

you fancy ro

cheemed for

er of the ind

to place con

trust and the

tendon, inf

what princ

question to y

But suppo

extravagant

suppose, I a

cal it a ch

must have fi

even to con

their condit

estate, thou

and about th

the world, t

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1782.

To JOHN CADWALADER, Esquire.

My former address was not suited to your taste, you will have as little reason to relish this, I claim no merit from drawing to the life, or exposing to view a fury, a monster, or any other production of nature, which seems only calculated to excite wonder, or to perpetrate mischief. The scorpion that rankles in the dark, and waits his venom on his own support; has a claim to mercy and forbearance; but should he crawl from his obscurity, prepared to sting, the heel of every passer is deservedly lifted up to crush his head. You, Sir, should have experienced that forbearance, had you been content to expend those means on yourself, which were intended for your own support and enjoyment; for I cannot think so hard of Nature, as to believe she bestows such qualities for a different purpose: had your ability to do harm been equal to your disposition, you would in time, according to the ordinary progression of malice and mischief, have become a formidable enemy to society; but though blessed with the latter, you are, happily for us, scantily supplied with the former. Your head counteracts your heart, and disappointment and mortification, as far as they can reach your breast, become the consequence and punishment of your feeble attempts to injure and destroy. When I charged you with endeavouring to ruin the reputation of your fellow-citizens, without even a specious pretence of his guilt, I charged you with nothing but what you know, and must feel, if you can feel, to be true. I will go farther, and assert, that at the very time you persecuted him with all the virulence of your heart, you were then conscious, that the proofs you had were insufficient to support the charge. I will still go farther, and say, that your reason for not endeavouring to get such information concerning that affair, as it was undoubtedly in your power to obtain, was, because you suspected that such an enquiry would tend to discover his innocence and defeat your malice.

Now, Sir, although I have no opinion of your abilities, yet I do not suppose you so defective in understanding, as to be incapable of judging how to proceed in a case of such a nature, a very moderate share of sense would serve to direct you. You could not possibly be ignorant, that, in order to convict a person of a breach of trust, by violating an injunction imposed on him in consequence of that trust, it was first necessary to ascertain the injunction. You must know, that the circumstances, which were to be adduced to prove the fact of a breach, ought to be subsequent to the proof of the injunction alleged to have been violated. Your head could not so have mistaken the order of things, had not your heart assisted in the arrangement. No, Sir, an attempt of that kind would have frustrated your purpose; you knew that then there would be no room for imposition. You could not confuse the heads, or prejudice the minds of your audience, in a matter so simple, and that admitted of no opposition of opinion and argument. The matter was a fact on record; the records only could declare the reality of it; had they been consulted, and the injunction not appeared, there was an end to the affair. But truth was not your object; therefore your mode of proceeding was not calculated to convince, but to perplex. You were sensible, if you could once divert their attention from the true point, you had then an ample field, in which you might display the fancied powers of your genius, and gratify your most sanguine wishes. You entered yourself you could lead their prejudices on from supposition to fact, and from fact to supposition, until you had bewildered their understandings, and inflamed their passions; and that these you could manage to the condemnation and destruction of the hated object. This, Sir, it not mere declamation, it is not supposition alone. The imputation is warranted by probable inference from the nature of your conduct and arguments. The assertion (improperly called a charge) made by a member of congress, the private correspondence of the president and his opinion; the publication of Publius, and the address of Mr. Carroll, reciting their suggestions, were sufficient, in your judgment, to condemn the member from the city of a breach of his delegated trust; and that too without further enquiry. As you relied on the opinion of Mr. Marchant and his public charge, as you affected to believe, against Mr. Chase; what motives do you suppose, influenced congress to appoint him posterior to this circumstance to transfer business of the first importance, and which required the utmost confidence in his integrity? Can you fancy to yourself a case, in which it can possibly be esteemed for the good of a body in its public capacity, or of the individual members in their private concerns, to place confidence in one, who is likely to betray his trust and their interests? or will you, from their inattention, infer his guilt, and not his innocence? From what principle do you make this inference? Put the question to your heart.

But suppose, Sir, (and the supposition is not very extravagant, perhaps not without foundation in fact) suppose, I say, the speaker, for even yourself cannot call it a charge, was so notoriously absurd, that congress must have sacrificed to the notice of it every pretence even to common understanding; will not this justify their conduct? Suppose, for instance, a member of the house, though I think there is none such, should rise, and assert that a member of that body had conspired to ruin the world, that the senate had refused them

to receive the late emission of money into the treasury, at the same rate it was issued out; who would risk the character of his understanding to second an enquiry into the conduct of such a culprit? So fond as you are of starting and hunting down public offenders, I question whether even you would be concerned in such an affair.

That this was more than probably the case, you can have no doubt now, whatever your sentiments were before. The evidence that appeared to the house of delegates is sufficient to convince the most sceptical mind, that the resolve said to have been secret, and which Mr. Chase was charged with divulging, was not of that nature, you have such proof, that it would be more than an impeachment of your understanding to profess a doubt of it; though I have not so little experience of your character as to expect, that that will occasion any alteration in your conduct; for I am still of opinion, that truth was not the object you had in view, though it will be needless to intimate here what was.

You will now, perhaps, give into the curious distinction made by one of the evidences on that enquiry, between those matters which from their nature required secrecy, and ought to be so observed, though there was no injunction to the purpose, and the common ordinary business, which was not improper for, and therefore subject to, the inspection of every eye. This is now your only retreat. Weak and defenceless as it is, you must here make your stand, or entirely quit the field. I confess this distinction, curious as it is, gave me no surprise; for I was prepared to expect, that nothing that the wit of man could devise would be omitted on this occasion. I knew a victim was to be sacrificed; I knew too, if the sacred apparatus could not be procured, that any vile instrument would serve the purpose. The blood was to be offered up with all the ceremonial sanctity of devotion to your idol, whilst the true God was neglected and despised. I will do the gentleman, to whom we are indebted for the distinction, the justice to acknowledge, that I am seriously of opinion he made it agreeable to the words of his oath, "according to the best of his knowledge." I am satisfied it was not done with a view to injure the culprit. It would be a shameful waste of time in me, and but an ill compliment to my readers, to endeavour at disproving what, in my opinion, is too absurd to catch the assent of any one, who is possessed of the most moderate share of reflexion. An obligation founded on such a distinction is idle in theory, and too vague for practice. In a body composed of many members, who, in nature and reason, is authorised to direct the general determinations? Who is to decide on the objects to be pursued, and the mode of pursuing them? It will surely be unnecessary to answer, the collective body. Or is his private confidence alone to be his director, as to the measure and mode of compliance? But this may instruct him to oppose that general sense, as well as to conform to it. It may prompt him to reveal a positive injunction, as well as to conceal what was never intended to be confined to the mere knowledge of its members. Every member of the community has a right to that information in his public concerns, which is not by positive order withheld from him by those, whom he has empowered to manage his public affairs. The general interest may sometimes require, and political prudence ought to direct concealments, but where it should be done, the same prudence will impose that observance by express injunction. She will never submit it to private opinion only, not from the principle alone that such a dependence is too frail in its nature to rest on, being too easily biased by selfish consideration, but that private opinion ought ever to act in conformity with, and never oppose the general decision, and that the only method of obtaining a knowledge of the general sense of the body in its decisions is by an express declaration. The opinions of individuals may differ. This is uniform: it is this that creates the obligation. This is the restraint that every man of sense, and principle, will and ought to submit to; and it is this he engages to submit to by an acceptance of his trust.

I hope, Sir, you will pardon my saying so much on a subject, which I had before declared too absurd to be imposed on any mind, that possessed the most moderate share of discernment. I mean not to insult your understanding, nor to offend your delicacy; though perhaps there is little danger of the latter, whatever you may think of the former. But, Sir, I mean to call on you to declare what inference in your judgment ought to be drawn from the foregoing observations. Will you infer, that congress acted wickedly, or stupidly, in not imposing an injunction on its members? or will it not be more reasonable to conclude, that in their opinion such an injunction was improper or unnecessary? Admitting there was none, and this has been proved, can you by the utmost stretch of deception impose so far on your mind, as to wrest it to the belief that Mr. Chase could violate his trust, by not conducting himself, as if there had been one? We have the strongest reason, that the nature of the case will admit of, to believe that congress did not think an injunction proper or necessary; their not imposing one is a satisfactory proof of this, for would it not be a violation of all the rules of probability and reason to infer the contrary? But still private opinion, or call it if you will by the more solemn name of conscience, is to supply this defect. She is to be the judge of the propriety or necessity of the

measure. I shall say nothing more to this than what ever inward satisfaction she may draw from what she deems a punctilious discharge of her duty, in my opinion she will be but illy employed in a public trust, if her private decisions are to thwart the general determinations to which, if I am not much mistaken, a true sense of her duty will instruct her to conform.

I have not said so much on this point, because I think it very material. Indeed I have said too much considering the nature of it. But, Sir, could it be made out to suit your wishes, and views, remember that the other point, I mean the fact of a violation, is from every thing that has appeared, as deficient of proof as this of common sense. I shall not enter on that matter now, but shall submit, and recommend this, with the rest I have said to your serious consideration. It is time to take my leave of you for the present. At some other opportunity I shall take the liberty to accost you with another address on this subject. Perhaps it may be against the strict rule of manners to wait on you without the formal ceremony of an invitation. Considering the cause and nature of my visit, I can easily believe that I am an unwelcome guest; but I am satisfied no man of sense will think me an impertinent intruder.

A W H I G.

Baltimore, March 16, 1782.

R I C H M O N D, March 9.

AN account from Hampton mentions, that one of the enemy's privateers lately took an outward-bound vessel and ran another on more near that place, but that by the activity of commodore Barron, the one ashore was got off, the other re-taken, and night coming on, proved a favourable opportunity to the privateer for effectually making her escape.

A few days ago arrived here lieut. col. Lee, from the southern army, which he left on the 15th of February, and informs, That gen. Greene, with the main body of the army, continued in a position north of Pon-pou river, within four miles of Jacksonburg; the light troops were stationed on the south side of Ashly river, in the vicinity of Dorchester; that the British army remained in their fortified camp at the Quarter-house, preserving posts on James Island and Haddrell's point; that brig. gen. Marion, with the militia and corps of state troops, was on the north side of Cooper river, for the protection of the inhabitants of that district; that the operating force of the two armies were nearly equal, including irregulars, no reinforcements having arrived at Charles-town, though very powerful bodies of troops were expected in the course of the ensuing month; that desertion prevailed in an uncommon degree in the royal army, the spirit of disaffection was subsiding daily, and the unfortunate inhabitants who had been deluded by the arts of the enemy to oppose their country were throwing themselves on the mercy of government; that the warmest friendship subsisted between the citizens and the army, and the hardships of service were mitigated by the constant and affectionate civility of the inhabitants; and the American troops preserved a perfect fidelity, notwithstanding a complication of wants; that commissioners were appointed by the generals Greene and Leslie, to meet on the 30th of February for the renovation of the cartel, &c. and the mode of warfare was totally changed, humanity having taken place of barbarity, and civility of rudeness; that lieut. col. Thompson, late secretary to lord Germaine, had taken command of the British cavalry; that gen. Wayne had confined the enemy's forces in the state of Georgia to the town of Savannah; and that col. White, at the head of his regiment of cavalry, had routed a body of Indians, making 18 prisoners, and taking 100 horses, with other booty.

Lieut. col. Laurens has succeeded lieut. col. Lee in the command of the light troops; and lieut. col. Barmer is appointed deputy adjutant general to the southern army during the absence of col. Williams, who is on his return to Maryland.

Letters from Cadiz of Jan. 7, inform us, that a Spanish fleet composed of 41 ships of the line, sailed from thence on the 10 of the same month, conveying transports with 4000 troops, destined, it was supposed, for the Havanna. It was said, they were to cruise in the latitude of Madeira, to await the junction of de Guichen, who sailed from Brest on the 12th of December, with 19 ships of the line, conveying 12,000 troops, which, with a part of the fleet, it was supposed, were likewise destined for the West-Indies. A report prevailed there, that the French fleet had fallen in with a British Squadron under Kempensfeldt, consisting of 13 ships; the result was not known. The reduction of Mahon was not completed, but reports continued to flatter their expectations.

From the public advertiser, printed in London, September 5, 1781.

THE following extraordinary relation has just fallen into our hands. The rev. Mr. Hagamore, of Catthorpe, Leicestershire, died the first of January, 1746, possessed of the following effects, viz. 700l. per annum, and 2000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London: he kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs and fire his gun. He lost his life as follows: going one morning to let out his servants, the

dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breast high; the servants heard him call for assistance, but being locked up could not lend him any. He had 30 gowns and cassocks, 38 dogs, 200 pair of breeches, 100 pair of boots, 400 pair of shoes, 80 wigs, yet always wore his own hair, 80 wagons and carts, 80 ploughs, and used none, 50 saddles and furniture for the manege, 30 wheel barrows, 50 many walking sticks, that a toyman in Leicester field bid his executors \$1. for them, 60 horses and mares, 200 pick-axes, 200 spades and shovels, 75 ladders and 240 razors.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, March 19, 1782.

"Yesterday a schooner arrived from St. Croix, which brings the capitulation of the garrison of Brimstone-hill and the whole island of St. Christopher's, which is as favourable to the inhabitants as they could wish."

Accounts from London as late as the 22d of January say, that lord Cornwallis and general Arnold had arrived there—That the eyes of the nation were beginning to open and see their situation with respect to the probability of subjugating America, and indeed the most sanguine of them give up the idea of accomplishing it by a land army—That the debates in parliament ran very high, a motion was made to relinquish the American war, and the previous question carried by a small majority—That lord North was made to acknowledge they did not now mean to pursue the war as heretofore by sending troops through the country, but to change the whole system, and by what fell from him in the course of his speech, it would appear as if they meant to evacuate Charles-town and take possession of Rhode Island, and either carry on a predatory war, or depend entirely on their fleet to distress our trade—That the citizens of London and Westminster had petitioned the king against carrying on the American war, and for a change of ministers, in the boldest language—That Mr. Laurens was released from the Tower.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 5, 1782. PURSUANT to acts of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind.

At Chester-town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-house, the 23d day of April, a house and lot, and warehouse, situate at Kingston, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale, also the following tracts of land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson, part of Turkey-neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 30 acres; Dickenson's Plains, 2864 acres; Richardson's Adventure, 80 acres; Limerick, 30 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, 150 acres; Smart's Folly, 250 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 116 acres; also a number of likely slaves, late the property of Alexander Hamilton; also about 1000 acres of the manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms, one third of the sum to be paid on the first day of September next, in specie, or bills of credit of the last emission at the actual value thereof; another third on the first day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the first day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchasers must give bond with good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows, the large tracts will be parcelled out to suit the purchasers. The sum bid, to be paid in gold or silver, one third to be paid in ten days from the day of sale; another third to be paid in twenty days from the first payment; and the remaining third to be paid on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time. All and every person having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the commissioners before the day of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 19, 1782. ON Wednesday the first of May next, will be sold at vendue, on the premises, the real and personal estate which lately belonged to the rev. Mr. Boucher. The land is good and well situated; among the personal estate is a number of valuable slaves, stock of every kind, &c. Purchasers to give bond with two good securities to pay one third of the sum bid with interest on the first day of September next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1782. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 10th of March ensuing, at Thomas Philipps's, living near Jonathan Rawlings, for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange at the time of payment, four likely country born negroes, among which are a valuable breeding wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old. And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given, on giving bond and approved security. BENJAMIN WATKINS, executor of John Watkins, deceased.

St. Mary's county, March 8, 1782.

THE high bred horse UNION, five years old, a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, will cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the head of St. Mary's river, at five hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown specie to the groom. Union was got by the well known thorough bred horse Shakespeare, of the state of Virginia, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand-dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, his great-grand-dam was Pocahontas, she was imported by the hon. William Bird, Esq; and of blood unexceptionable. Good pasturage will be found for mares at half a crown specie per week, but will not make myself answerable for any that may be lost.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

YOUNG YORRICK,

THE property of Messrs. Fielder Bowie and John Smith Brooks, a beautiful dark bay, rising four years old, equal in figure and blood to any horse on the continent, will cover mares this season at 2 guineas, and 7/6 to the groom, at Bowie's farm, adjoining Nottingham in Prince-George's county.

Young Yorrick is full 15 hands and an half high, and was got by col. Taylor's Old Yorrick, whose pedigree and name are too notorious to need pedigree, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Talker's noted Othello upon Selima, a strain of horses not to be excelled by any yet imported into this country.

Young Yorrick was put into my hands in November last to be trained, and during his exercise gave very pleasing hopes of making a capital turf horse. Proper pasturage for mares at 1/9 per week, where the greatest care will be taken of them, but I am not answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Mares covered this season not proving with foal are to be covered the next season at half price.

TRAVELLER,

THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patowmack, and will cover at 2 guineas. The high pedigree and properties are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZIER.

TAKEN up as a stray by Francis St. Lawrence, living near the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, no perceivable brand, paces and gallops, has a blaze in her face, many saddle spots on her back, hanging mane and tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

On Saturday the 6th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city by the number 42, together with the dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser, by

F. GREEN, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, March 6, 1782. WHEREAS Ariana, the wife of the subscriber, having without any reasonable cause, eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very indelicately, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from cruising her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

EDMOND WEYMAN, sen.

Annapolis, March 2, 1782. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond or note, are requested to discharge the same, or at least to pay up the interest due thereon; and those who are indebted by open account, are prayed to settle and pay the balances due, or give bond with security for the same. Attendance will be given by the subscriber at London-town every day, and at his store at Annapolis every Friday. Any money current, will be taken in payment, at the passing value.

JAMES DICK. The subscriber has some negroes to dispose of, for ready money only.

George-town, March 7, 1782.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 24th of last month, a light grey horse, 4 years old this spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, never was shed, very low in flesh, is a natural trotter, had his mane braided when he went off, and is branded on the near buttock T. As he went off in company with a horse that was found at Benedict Calvert, Esquire's, and was bred at Dr. Leonard Hollyday's, it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood. Any person that takes up said horse, and delivers him to the said Dr. Hollyday, or Dr. Robert Pottinger, shall have two dollars reward and reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Anne-Arundel county, March 4, 1782. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 23d instant, will be sold, to the highest bidder, the effects of William Iiams, son of George, deceased, at his late dwelling house, several country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, household furniture, stock of several kinds, and plantation utensils, for tobacco or money of any kind at its passing value. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, at which time all persons that have claims against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved and passed by the commissary, as they may be paid, by

JOHN IAMS, administrator.

By his EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that there are many deserters from the continental army, who from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes. Therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters, as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at head-quarters in Philadelphia, this 12th day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

TAMM THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The printers in the different states are requested to publish the above.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Timms, in St. Mary's county a bright bay mare, about 1 year old last spring, 12 1/2 hands high, branded on the near buttock but not perceptible, a small blaze in her face, snip on her nose, off hind foot white, sway backed, docked, and unbroke. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Allen, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be paid, by

WILLIAM ALLEN, executor.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Urquhart, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, as they may be settled, by

HUGH LYON, for JAMES URQUHART, executrix.

Annapolis, February 22, 1782.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th of March next,

THAT commodious dwelling house and lot standing on Church street, at present in the tenure of Mr. William Whetcroft. Also the dwelling house and lot adjoining the above, at present under rent to Mr. Thomas Pryce; the situation of the houses and lot standing on the main street and opposite the coffee-house need no further description. Those who incline to purchase, may at any time before the day of sale be informed of the terms by applying to col. James Trottell, or capt. Maybury. A good title in fee simple will be given the purchasers, by

DAVID LONG.

THOMAS SUDLER.

N. B. A very likely negro boy, 14 years old, to be sold for specie, tobacco, or red money. Enquire of the printer.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow-hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

January 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Galloway, and Thomas Galloway, executrix and executor of capt. John Galloway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

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

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO

REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

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

JOHN HAMMITT.

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

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1782.

LONDON, December 15.

The following is the petition which was agreed upon on Monday by the inhabitants of Westminster, as-sembled in Westminster-hall.

To the king's most excellent majesty.
The humble address, petition, and remonstrance of the electors, and other inhabitants paying taxes to government, resident in the city and liberty of Westminster.

WE EMPRESSED with an awful sense of the dangers which surround us, feeling for ourselves and our posterity, anxious for the glory of a country as much renowned for the virtues of justice and humanity as for the splendour of its arms, we approach your throne with sentiments becoming citizens at so alarming an hour, at the same time with that respect which is due to the monarch of a free people, and a prince of the illustrious house of Brunswick, to which we feel ourselves in a particular manner attached by all the ties of gratitude and affection.

It is with inexpressible concern that we have heard your majesty declare, in your speech to both houses of parliament, your intention of persevering in a system of measures which has proved so disastrous to this country. Such a declaration calls for the voice of a free and injured people. We feel the respect due to majesty; but in this critical and awful moment, to hesitate is to betray. Your majesty's ministers have, by false assertions and fallacious suggestions, deluded your majesty and the nation into the present unnatural and unfortunate war. The consequences of this delusion have been, that the trade of this country has suffered irreparable losses, and is threatened with final extinction.

The manufacturers in many valuable branches are declining, and their supply of materials rendered precarious, by the inferiority of your majesty's fleets to that of the enemy in almost every part of the globe.

The landed property throughout the kingdom has been depreciated in the most alarming degree.

The property of your majesty's subjects vested in the public funds, has lost above one third of its value.

Private credit has been almost wholly annihilated by the enormous interest given in the public loans, superior to that which is allowed by law in any private contract. Such of our brethren in America as were deluded by the promises of your majesty's ministers, and the proclamations of your generals, have been surrendered by your majesty's armies to the mercy of their enemies. Your majesty's fleets have lost their wonted superiority.

Your armies have been captured.

Your dominions have been lost.

And your majesty's faithful subjects have been loaded with a burthen of taxes, which, even if our victories had been as splendid as our defeats, have been disastrous. If our accession of dominions had been as fortunate as the dismemberment of the empire has been cruel and disastrous, could not in itself be considered as a great and grievous calamity.

We do therefore most humbly implore your majesty to take all these circumstances into your royal consideration, and to compare the present situation of your dominions with that uncommon state of prosperity to which the wisdom of your royal ancestors, the spirit and bravery of the British people, and the favour of Divine Providence, which naturally attends upon principles of justice and humanity, had once raised this happy country, the pride and envy of all the civilized world.

We do beseech your majesty no longer to continue a delusion from which the nation has awakened, and that your majesty will be graciously pleased to relinquish entirely and for ever the plan of reducing our brethren in America to obedience by force; a plan which the fatal experience of past losses has convinced us, cannot be prosecuted without manifest and impending danger to all your majesty's remaining possessions in the western world.

We wish to declare to your majesty, to Europe, to America itself, our abhorrence of the continuation of the unnatural and unfortunate war, which can tend to no other purpose than that of alienating and rendering irreconcilable the confidence of our American brethren, from whom we still hope to live upon the terms of intercourse and friendship, so necessary to the commercial prosperity of this kingdom. We do therefore further humbly implore your majesty, that your majesty will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your presence and councils, all the advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, as a pledge to the world of your majesty's fixed determination, to abandon a system incompatible with the interests of your crown, and the happiness of your people.

The above petition is an exact copy variation of the same, as agreed to by the City of London at the common hall on Thursday last. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and livery ordered the sheriffs to call on his majesty, to know when he would receive it; when his majesty was pleased to say, "I shall take time to consider of the manner in which I shall receive it, and then when, and will let you know." The 12th of December Lord Hertford informed the sheriffs, that his majesty had received the petition, &c. in the evening, but as the sheriffs were ordered to present it to his majesty sitting on his throne, and as he was not there, the address was not presented at all.]

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher's) Feb. 19.

The marquis Bouille has been pleased to order the editor to carry on the printing business as usual, and to insert what he may deem proper, except against the king of France: the public are therefore informed that this gazette will continue to be published, under the present form, every Tuesday and Friday.

An account of the invasion of this island and of the different engagements will be published as soon as the particulars can be carefully collected.

The unremitted attention, the mildness and humanity with which we are treated by the marquis de Bouille, count Dillon, count Flechin, captain Nolan, and by the French officers in general, deserve our warmest acknowledgments.

Count Dillon is appointed governor of this island, and Mons. Fraigne, lieutenant-governor, the former is to embark on a grand expedition; the latter is a gentleman of an amiable character, and is to continue with us; captain Nolan is to remain in Basseterre.

An English fleet of ten sail of the line, five frigates, the trade, and some transports have certainly arrived at Barbados: the Victory of 110 guns, and Queen of 98, are two of the above squadron.

Six sail of the line and a number of transports, have arrived at Martinique, and two sail of the line which were separated from them have joined the count de Grasse.

It is said that admiral Hood in his way to Antigua, fell in with four Spanish line of battle ships, and has captured them.

CAPITULATION of the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, between his excellency the count de Grasse, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's naval forces, and his excellency the marquis de Bouille, governor-general of the French windward islands in America, and his excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq, a major-general in his Britannic majesty's army and governor of the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, and Thomas Fraser, Esq, brigadier-general, commanding the troops on Brimstone-hill.

Art. 1. THE governor, the commander of the troops, the regular officers and soldiers, the officers and privates of militia, shall march through the breach on the fort of Brimstone-hill with all the honours of war, with drums beating, colours flying, one mortar, two brass field pieces, ten rounds each, arms and baggage, and then lay down their arms at a place appointed, the officers excepted.

Art. 2. The regular troops shall be prisoners of war, and sent to England in safe and good vessels which shall be furnished with provisions for the voyage; but they shall not leave against the king of France until they shall be exchanged.

The officers are permitted to reside in any of the islands upon their parole.

The militia and armed negroes shall return to their respective homes.

Art. 3. The inhabitants or their attorneys shall be obliged to take the oaths of fidelity to the king of France within the space of one month, before the governor of the said islands, and those who are prevented from it by sickness or otherwise shall obtain a delay.

Art. 4. They shall observe an exact neutrality and shall not be compelled to take arms against his Britannic majesty or any other power.

They are at liberty to retain their arms for the internal police and better subjection of their negroes; but they are to make a return of them to the justice of the peace, who shall be responsible for any bad use that may be made of them, contrary to the tenor of the present capitulation.

Art. 5. They shall enjoy, until the peace, their laws, customs and ordinances, justice shall be administered by the same persons who are actually in office—all expenses attending the administration of justice, shall be defrayed by the colony.

Art. 6. The court of chancery shall be held by the council of the island and in the same form as heretofore, and all appeals from the said court shall be made to his Most Christian Majesty in council.

Art. 7. The inhabitants and clergy shall be supported in the possession of their estates and properties of whatsoever nature and denomination, and in their privileges, rights, titles, honours and exemptions; and in the possession of their religion, and the ministers in the enjoyment of their livings.

The absentees and those who are in the service of his Britannic majesty shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their estates and properties, which shall be managed by their attorneys.

The inhabitants may sell their estates and possessions to whom they shall think proper—and they are at liberty to send their children to England to be educated and from whence they may return when they judge proper.

Art. 8. The inhabitants shall pay monthly, into the hands of the treasurer of the troops, in lieu of all taxes, the value of two thirds of the duties that the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis paid to the king of Great-Britain, which shall be estimated according to the valuation of the revenues made in the year 1751, and which shall serve as a basis.

Art. 9. The slaves which may have been taken during the siege shall be religiously restored; and they may also be reclaimed in any of the French windward or leeward islands.

Art. 10. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish the troops with quarters, except in extraordinary cases; but they are to be lodged in the expense of the king, or in houses belonging to the crown.

Art. 11. In cases where the king's business may require negroes to work, they shall be furnished by the inhabitants of the said islands, to the number of 500; but they shall be paid at the rate of two bits per day each, and victualled at the expense of the king.

Art. 12. The vessels and droghers belonging to the inhabitants at the capitulation shall be restored entire to their owners.

The vessels which the said inhabitants expect from the ports of England, or from any of his Britannic majesty's possessions, shall be received in the said colonies during the space of six months, and they may load them to return under neutral colours, even for the ports of Great-Britain, with the particular permission of the governor; and if any of the vessels expected should stop at any of the English islands, the governor shall be authorized to grant permission for them to come to either of the said islands.

Art. 13. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of commerce granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, throughout all the extent of his dominions.

Art. 14. Whatever may have been furnished for the French army during the siege and to this day, by the said islands, and the losses that the inhabitants have sustained by the burning of plantations, and by every other means, shall be estimated by a meeting of the inhabitants, and the amount shall be equally borne by the two islands, under the head of contribution or indemnity for the expenses of the war, but in such a manner that this article shall not diminish the taxes above mentioned, which are to take place from the date of the capitulation, but the assembly of the inhabitants may apply to it the arrears of the general taxes which remain in their hands at the date of the capitulation.

Art. 15. The sailors of merchant ships, those of privateers and other individuals, who have no property in the said islands, shall depart from the same in the space of six weeks; if they are not employed in droghers, or avowed by two proprietors, who will answer for them, and means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands.

Art. 16. The general of the French troops shall be put in possession of all the artillery, all the effects depending on the said colonies belonging to his Britannic majesty, all powder, arms, ammunition and king's vessels, shall be given to the commander of the French troops, and an inventory of them presented to the governor.

Art. 17. Out of respect to the courage and determined conduct of generals Shirley and Fraser, we consent, that they shall not be considered as prisoners of war; but the former may return to his government of Antigua, and the latter continue in the service of his country; being happy to testify this mark of our particular esteem for these brave officers.

At St. Christopher, the 15th of February 1782.

Le Marquis de BOUILLE,
THOMAS SHIRLEY,
Governor and major-general
of his majesty's army,
THOMAS FRASER,
Brigadier-general.

It is moreover covenanted that the inhabitants of these islands, with the permission of the governor, may export their merchandises in neutral vessels for all the ports of Europe and America.

Le M. de BOUILLE,
THOMAS SHIRLEY,
THOMAS FRASER.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, (Wilmington) Wednesday, Decem-

Sir James Lowther observed, that the king's speech had talked of the prosecution of the war, in a manner that had alarmed the whole country; that notwithstanding the endeavours of ministers to explain away the words of the speech, and of the address, which that house had agreed to present to the throne upon it, it was universally understood, that the address had pledged the house to the prosecution of the American war; therefore from that account, as well as from a consideration of the melancholy state of our affairs, in consequence of the various calamities of the war, and especially the late dreadful disaster that had befallen Lord Cornwallis in the Chesapeake, he thought it highly incumbent on that house, previous to their voting the army, to come to some solemn resolution, in order to mark and define their idea of the American war, and to convince their constituents, that they were awake to the real state of the country, and anxious to do their duty in a manner becoming the representatives of a great and free people. Sir James concluded with fixing two motions to the following effect.

1st. That it is the opinion of this house, that all our efforts to reduce America to obedience by force, have been ineffectual, and have only tended to weaken this country, and exhaust its resources, while they have served to strengthen the hands of our ancient and natural enemies.

2d. That this house is of opinion, that all further efforts to reduce the Americans to obedience by force, will be ineffectual, and injurious to the interests of

Great Britain, by tending to weaken our endeavours to resist our ancient and natural enemies."

Our justness was very ably supported; but ministry succeeded against the motions by a majority of 41.

ANAPOLIS, March 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. William Roberts of the city of Annapolis, upon open accounts, are requested to discharge the same, or otherwise settle them, and all persons indebted upon bonds, are requested to pay up their interests and renew the same, for which purpose attendance will be given by the subscriber at Mr. Frazier's on every Saturday. Applications will be received at the passing value in discharge of open accounts, interests upon bonds, and principal and interest upon notes. All persons indebted as aforesaid, retreating this notice, may expect suits commenced against them to next August court, as further indulgence will not be given.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

CYPRESS.
A fine dapple gray, fifteen hands and an inch high, calculated to please the farmer, the sportsman, or the man of business.

STANDS at the subscriber's plantation, near Piccadilly church, in Charles county, and will cover mares at eight dollars, specie, if paid down, or by the first day of August next; if not, five hundred pounds crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof. Cyprus was got by Smiling Tom, his dam by Silver Legs (the dam of col. Thompson's noted horse Cub). Smiling Tom was got by Tom Jones, his dam was col. Taylor's noted imported Irish running mare Jenny Cameron. Tom Jones was got by Cyprus, his dam by Mr. Craft's Bloody Buttoke Arabian. The rest of his pedigree being too tedious to insert, though from as good a stock as any in England, may be seen where he stands. I have exceeding good pasturage at half a crown per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

GRANBY.
An elegant full bred horse.

WILL cover this season, at my plantation near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at four guineas, thirty bushels of wheat, or a thousand pounds weight of crop tobacco.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, rising six years old, and very active, was purchased of Mr. John Brown in the state of New Jersey, and will appear by the following certificates to be as big a bred horse as any on the continent.

BAKER BROOKS.
N. B. Good pasturage will be provided, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

JOHN BROWN.
I do certify, that the bay colt captain Nat King purchased of me, was got by Old Granby, his dam was got by Old Britain, out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancy of New York, and is four years old the tenth day of June next.

JOHN PRATH.
I do certify, that the bay mare Dido, now the property of Mr. Delancy, was bred by me, and was got by Matchem, her dam was got by Squirt, grand-dam by Mogul, great-grand-dam by Ray Bolton, great-great-grand-dam by Mr. Pullin's chestnut Arabian.

JOHN PRATH.
I do certify, that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates.

LEVY SHAMSTEIN.

BADGER.
WILL cover the ensuing season at Bellair, in Prince George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 13 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be seen at Bellair. No mare will be received unless the money is sent with her. Good pasturage at a red dollar a week.

RICHARD HARRISON.

WILDAIR.
COVERS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Herring Bay, at five hundred pounds crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes on Patuxent river of one thousand weight net, and not more than one year's date; or five pounds gold specie, if he was got by Mr. Delancy's imported horse Wildair, his dam by Ariel, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam a Barb. Mr. Delancy's horse Wildair was got by Old Cade, Old Cade was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Three pounds seven shillings and six pence will be received in lieu of the above if sent with the mare. Good pasturage gratis for those that come a distance, the mares at the risk of the owners.

RICHARD HARRISON.

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

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

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

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

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

FOUND in my house some time in January or February 1781, a pair of silver shoe buckles wrought in a piece of woollen cloth, supposed to be left by some gentleman lodging at said house. Any person having lost the said buckles, by applying to the subscriber, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN BREWER, sen.

PURSUANT to acts of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the day, at the place, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dullany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind.

At Shafter town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot County, on the 23rd day of April, a house and lot, and warehouse, situate at Kingdon, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale, also the following tracts of land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson: part of Turkey neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 50 acres; Dickenson's Plains, 266 acres; Richardson's Adventure, 20 acres; Limerick, 30 acres; Matlock's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlot, 150 acres; Sinner's Polly, 150 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 216 acres; also a number of likely slaves, late the property of Alexander Hamilton; also about 1000 acres of the manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms, one third of the sum to be paid on the first day of September next, in specie, or bills of credit of the last emission at the actual value thereof; another third on the first day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the first day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchasers must give bond with good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows, the large tracts will be parcelled out to suit the purchaser. The sum bid, to be paid in gold or silver, one third to be paid in ten days from the day of sale; another third to be paid in twenty days from the first payment; and the remaining third to be paid on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time. All and every person having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the commissioners before the day of sale.

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

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 19, 1783.

ON Wednesday, the first of May next, will be sold at vendue, on the premises, the real and personal estate which lately belonged to the rev. Mr. Boucher. The land is good and well situated; among the personal estate is a number of valuable slaves, stock of every kind, &c. Purchasers to give bond with two good securities to pay one third of the sum bid with interest on the first day of September next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

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

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to purchase an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snowhill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Babry's; which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Galloway, and Thomas Galloway, executrix and executor of capt. John Galloway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne Arundel county.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

TO be sold, or hired out (for cash or tobacco) to cover this season, in high order, and perfectly sound, the well known high bred bay horse **CARELESS**, he was got by col. Baylan's Peasnaught, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of col. Hopper's Paoclet.

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Th. A. quhart, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, as they may be called, by

JAMES MURPHY, executor.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, that he has removed from the house he lately occupied on the dock, to the Indian king in Church street, lately kept by Mr. Mendenhall. He solicits a continuance of his customers, and assures the public, that he will endeavour to deserve their favour.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by open accounts, are requested to settle the same, by paying their respective balances, or give bond with security; and likewise all those indebted as aforesaid, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to pay the interest thereon, and renew the same, if not convenient to pay them off. Any sort of money will be taken in payment at its passing value. We hope no person will slight this notice, and reasonable request, as it will be very disagreeable to be under the necessity of compelling by law, which certainly will be the case if not properly attended to, before the 10th day of March next.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

On Saturday the 6th day of April, next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready current money.

LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city by the number 44, together with the dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Ann Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser, by

F. GREEN, administrator.

Maryland, Intendant's office, March 1, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to this state for money advanced for carrying on manufactures, and not accounted for, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are desired, without loss of time to settle their accounts and discharge the balances that may be due, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who neglect to comply with the requisition.

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

DANIEL or ST. THOMAS JENNER, Intendant.

TRAVELLER.
The property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patuxent, and will cover at 4 guineas. The high pedigree and resources of this horse are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZAR.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Carey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or at farthest on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence will not be given; and all those who may have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid by

RICHARD GRAY, administrator.

YOUNG YORRICK.
The property of Messrs. Fowler, Davis, and John Smith Brooks, a beautiful dark bay, rising four years old, equal in figure and blood to any horse on the continent, will cover mares this season at 5 guineas, and 7/6 to the groom, at Bonny's farm, adjoining Nottingham in Prince George's county.

Young Yorrick is full 15 hands, and an inch high, and was got by col. Taylor's Old Yorrick, which was green and white, and the horse to him purchased by Mr. Hamilton's mare, his great-grand-dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Taylor's, and Othello upon which a strain of blood may be traced, called by any yet imported into this country.

Young Yorrick was put into my hands in November last, to be trained, and during his course, and every pleasing hope of making a capital out of him, upon pasturage for mares at 4 guineas, and the horse will be taken care of, but I am not answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Mares covered this season not proving with foal are to be covered the next season at half price.

WHERAS Anne Arundel county, March 1, 1783.

WHERAS Anne Arundel county, March 1, 1783. The subscriber, having without any reasonable compensation from my bed and board, and otherwise employed himself very industriously, in procuring, to the use of all persons from crediting her on my accounts, and not pay any sort of her contracting after the date hereof.

EDMOND RYMAN.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by open accounts, are requested to discharge the same, or to pay up the interest due thereon, and those who are indebted by open account, are desired to settle the balances due, or give bond with security for the same. All persons who will be paid by the subscriber, or his assignee, must pay at his house in Annapolis, or at the passing value.

JAMES DICK.

THE subscriber has this season a number of ready money, and is desirous to purchase any kind of property, and is desirous to purchase any kind of property, and is desirous to purchase any kind of property.

JAMES DICK.