

Levin Handy, deputy assistant commissary of purchases.
 Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.
 Jacob Giles, jun. assistant commissary of purchases. Harford.
 William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's.
 Nov. 30. Benjamin Chambers, deputy quartermaster-general of forage, for Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset.
 James Hindman, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for 1 shob.
 James Sulivane, ditto, for Dorchester county.
 Dec. 11. Walter Hanson, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Charles county.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Dec. 15, 1779.
ORDERED, That 150 copies of the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases, with the endorsements thereon, be immediately printed, and ten copies thereof be sent to each of the counties of this state; and that the same be printed in the Maryland-gazette and Baltimore advertiser.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.
 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases.
WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that many creditors, their factors, attorneys in fact, or agents, have, by various means, eluded the receipt of the bills of credit, declared a legal tender by the law of this state, in payment of debts due to them, some by wilful absence from their home or usual place of abode, and others by a pretended loss or want of the bond or other evidence of the debt.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that if any debtor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, shall repair to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of his creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the executor or administrator of such creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent of such creditor, at any hour of the day between ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and then and there offer, in the presence of one credible witness, to pay the whole or any part of his debt (not less than one fourth thereof) in any of the bills of credit emitted and made current by the authority of congress or this state, such offer to pay shall be deemed in law a good and lawful tender and refusal, and shall operate in law as discharge and extinguishment of his debt, or so much thereof as he shall offer to pay as aforesaid, and may be given in evidence on the plea of payment, provided such debtor shall leave a notice in writing of the time of the intended payment or tender, at least four weeks before such tender, at the dwelling house or usual place of residence of his creditor, or of the executor or administrator, or the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent, of his creditor, and provided such debtor shall lodge such money so offered with one of the treasurers of this state, within one month after such tender, and the treasurer to whom such money shall be offered, shall receive and give his receipt for the same; and if such creditor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, or the executor, administrator, or assignee, of such creditor, shall not apply to such treasurer for such money within one month thereafter, the said treasurer, after deducting out of the money lodged with him a commission at the rate of five per cent. for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office in this state, in the name of such creditor, his executor, administrator, or assignee, as the case may be, and shall keep the certificates for such money, and deliver them, when required, to the creditor, his assignee, executor, or administrator, as the case may be.

And, Whereas it may happen in some instances, that some creditors, or their assignees, may not have any place of residence in this state, or any attorney in fact, or agent, residing within this state:
 Be it enacted, That the debtor of any such creditor, or of his assignee, may lodge the money due (not less than one fourth part thereof) with either of the treasurers of this state, who shall receive the same, and give his receipt therefor, and such payment to either of the treasurers shall be deemed in law a payment to such creditor or assignee, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office as aforesaid, and keep the certificates and deliver them as aforesaid.

And, Whereas it may so happen, that the creditor may refuse to inform his debtor of the name or place of residence of the assignee, or that such assignee, if known, cannot be found:
 Be it enacted, That the debtor, in either of the cases aforesaid, may lodge the money due with either of the treasurers, in manner as aforesaid, and such payment shall be deemed in law a payment to the debtor, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office, as above directed, and shall keep the certificates and deliver them as above directed.

By the house of delegates, November 17; 1779: Read this first time and ordered to lie on the table.
 By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.
 By the house of delegates, November 20, 1779: Read the second time and will pass.
 By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.
 By the senate, November 22, 1779: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.
 By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.
 By the senate, December 13, 1779: Read the second time and will not pass.
 By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.

Late London papers, down to September 28; advise, That the British nation never experienced so disgraceful an era as the present: defeated in America, by sea and land; defeated also in the West-Indies by sea, and the grand fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy's command, fairly chased into port, by the combined fleets of France and Spain—That 14,000 additional German troops had been taken into the pay of Great-Britain—That the bombardment of Gibraltar, besieged by 30,000 Spaniards on the land side, and at the same time blockaded by sea, was to have commenced on the 18th of August—That governor Johnstone had proposed to lord George Germaine an expedition against Chili and Peru; that his plan was highly approved, and preparations were making that it might take place as soon as the Channel service was decided—That the amazing efforts made by France for the re-establishment of her marine, will appear from hence, that d'Orville's has, or ships of the line, 32; d'Estaing, 26; le Perouille, at Mauritius, 3; sitting out at Poulon, 6; at Rochfort, 5; besides others on the stocks, and 20 frigates of 16 guns each, building in Corsica—That the combined fleets had returned to Brest; that they had suffered much by a putrid fever, which prevailed on board—That the count, being in a bad state of health, had obtained leave to resign his command, and that count Duchaffault, lieutenant-general of the navy, had been appointed to succeed him—That this fleet was to leave Brest, to seek the enemy, as soon as they had taken in the necessary refreshment—That a camp of 8000 men was ordered to be formed on the Isle of Wight—That immense warlike preparations were making throughout Great-Britain and Ireland—That in the latter kingdom there were independent corps, amounting to 49,460 men, and 13,000 regulars in camp; all said to be as good troops as any in Europe—That the prospect of an invasion, and the lawless threatening of death and destruction (by the unemployed artificers, who associate with the Liberty and White-Boys) to the vendors of English commodities, imported into Ireland, had induced many families to remove from thence with their effects—That several persons had been apprehended and committed to prison, in London, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards—That an expedition in the East-Indies (which cost the company upwards of 100,000 pounds sterling) against Poonah, 900 miles from Bengal, had failed, with the loss of 3000 men, and several valuable officers—The remainder of the army, composed of Europeans and natives, consisting of 6000 men, were obliged, after being greatly distressed, to enter into a hard treaty with the enemy, whose army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, principally natives, to save themselves from the mortification of being made prisoners: that the terms were so bad for the company, that the governor of Bombay would not comply with it, though hostages were left for its performance—That the celebrated American corsair, Paul Jones, with a squadron of six sail (consisting of Li Bonhome, of 40 guns, and 699 men; the Alliance, American frigate, of 36; the Pallas, a French frigate, of 32; two brigs, one of 12, and the other of 14 guns, and a large cutter of 18 guns) had captured a number of vessels off Scarborough and Sunderland, amongst which colliers—That he had entered the Humber, and destroyed 16 sail of vessels within a mile of the pier, which had thrown the town of Hull into the greatest confusion—That after spreading destruction far and wide, he had fallen in with the Baltic fleet (for which purpose he principally

ventured to cruise in the North-Channel) and had taken their convoy, the serapis man of war, of 44 guns, captain Pearson, and the government armed ship Scarborough, captain Piercy, of 24 guns—That their plan, generally, was to stirn the coasts of Wales, Ireland; the western parts of Scotland, and the North-Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay, to the westward—That Jones had taken several prizes on the Irish coast (particularly two armed transports with stores for New York) on the North Sea, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Leith; but his orders were only to destroy shipping—That such was the alarm given by this daring adventurer, that for three days no insurance could be got done in Edinburgh—That his squadron was but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he had taken; and it was likely would fall an easy prey to the 16 sail of men of war who been sent after him, and against whom vengeance is denounced, under the idea of his being a British subject—In fact, instead of Britain's having the dominion of the sea, it is now evident she is not able to defend her own coasts from depredation!

From the late London Paper.
MULTUM IN PARVO—Dominique! St. Vincent's! Grenada lost!—The rest of the West-India islands, perhaps, in the same situation!—The grand fleet of England in port!—France and Spain triumphing on the British seas!—An English admiral, and a brave one too, defeated in the West-Indies!—Eight East India ships, without convoy, skulking from the enemy at Limerick—an American commodore with a strong squadron in their neighbourhood!—The power of France ready to embark for an invasion!—Ireland without defence! England in a state of apathy!—The forces in America in imminent danger!

What a melancholy situation is this country now in? Gibraltar blockaded; and we cannot send any succours. The West India islands at the mercy of the count d'Estaing, and we have not any ships to spare for their relief. A check in the East-Indies; and the company must shut for themselves. The merchants in the city despoiled of their property; no help can be given them. Who have been the authors of this mighty ruin? The ministers; the present infamous ministers. Yet they are to be continued in power, because, Sir Francis Worsley chafes that it should be so!

A short question should now be proposed to the king—Whether he chooses to part with his ministers, or with his kingdom? If he retains the one for six months longer, he will lose the other.

In CONGRESS, OR. 30, 1779.
RESOLVED,
 THAT the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay: that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be completed as soon as may be; and that the tickets then untold be the property and at the risk of the said states.

3 Extra'd from the minutes,
 CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.
 Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.
 IN consequence of the above resolve the managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.
 The printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.
 ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.
 Pask. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME some months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following fray cattle, viz. One red steer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two swallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to Pask. JOHNSON, jun. Overfeer.

CASH given for clean Lincn and Cotton R A G S.