

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1781.

polia, June 28, 1781. of the Maryland line state are required to re- immediately, properly ps army, and the non- and privates on fur- absent, are also re- troops at this station

ALLWOOD, M. G.

ounty, May 26, 1781: ation of the rev. Mr. nger, this day received h of Port- tobacco is ant; the vestry of said e give notice, that any arch of England apply properly recommended into said parish, and the salary made up for inister, which is thirty of transfer tobacco per section, to be collected made up by the in- arish for that purpose; bscription will expire ugust, 1783. ES per order, ES RUSSELL, reg.

Mr. Green,

THE following was drawn up in answer to the Bye-Stander immediately on the appearance of the piece under that signature, in your paper of the 29th of March last, but from an utter aversion to paper wars, I had determined not to trouble the public with it, till having lately found my character considerably injured, and my silence construed into a conviction, I am induced to publish it, and depend on your candour to give it a place in your paper as soon as possible. I am your humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

Prince-George's county, June 22, 1781.

To the PUBLIC.

I AM persuaded every reader of Mr. Green's paper must remember a piece of the 29th of March signed a Bye-Stander, the writer of which professes to save me the trouble of appealing to the public by laying my conduct open to their view. I should have been well pleased had this writer executed what he thus professed, and not obtruded on them such a compound of falsehood, malice, and absurdity, as would make every thinking man doubt which most to wonder at, the weakness of his head, or the corruption and depravity of his heart; his first accusation is that "I impertinently" requested leave of the governor and council to publish my case; that I made such a request is true, tho' this writer asserts it, but that I did it impertinently, or that the request in itself was impertinent, after being dragged from my home like a malefactor, hurried to Annapolis, confined there several days, "my papers seized, my private correspondence and domestic concerns exposed," and this "in a free government, without the least proof of disaffection, or probability of criminal conduct against the state." Isy it it was impertinent after this, to request leave of his excellency and council to publish my case, I ask their pardon, and beg leave to assure them, I had not the smallest intention of giving offence. I mean neither to justify or apologise for the conduct of the rev. Mr. Addison, I shall only observe, that if he has erred, his error has long since proved his punishment; that it is both mean and cruel in the Bye-Stander to endeavour by every possible aggravation of circumstances, to embitter the minds of his countrymen against "an old man, broken with age and infirmities, wishing to revisit his native home, and find a grave amongst his ancestors!" The Bye-Stander asks "if this was his real motive for his request to return, why did he desert his native land in the hour of her distress?" One question is sometimes best answered by another; to you I speak, Mr. Bye-Stander; suffer me to ask you one question, after which I will again return to my narrative; be candid, are you not either some sharpening, gambling speculator, or servile imitator, admiring toad-eater, of a more exalted name, who is ready with his wealth, wrung from the vitals of his country, to make an advantageous purchase of the "dirty acres in Prince-George's and Frederick counties" in case of confiscation? The Bye-Stander will, I fear, think this an impertinent question, but he must excuse it, when he reflects that he himself has set the example.

His next charge is, that I went (facinus infandum) to Elizabeth-town without leave; admitting this to be true, there is no law of the state that I can bear of (and I have taken a great deal of pains to enquire) by which leave is required for any free man to go to Elizabeth-town, or any where else in the United States, that is not in possession of the enemy; but (unhappily for the Bye-Stander's veracity) I did not go to Elizabeth-town, without first obtaining leave; he next proceeds to charge me with receiving letters from Mr. Addison, and delivering them in a secret and clandestine manner, which being discovered "and making some noise," I collected and sent to the governor. I am sometimes in charity disposed to hope, that this tongue doughty giant is not always sensible of the grant falsehoods he utters, but is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his informer. A simple and true relation of facts, for I pretend to nothing more, being unhacknied in the crooked paths of controversy, will evince this to the world.

In the month of January last I obtained permission of the board of war in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addison on the lines, who upon receiving information that I was at Elizabeth-town for that purpose, came out in a flag, and delivered these letters (which the Bye-Stander so impudently

asserts I received from Mr. Addison) to major Adams, commissary of prisoners, from whom I received them after they were examined: all this the Bye-Stander must have known; since so far was I from making a secret of the business, that I spoke of it publicly and can prove that I did so. These letters I brought down with me, and mentioned to several gentlemen what number I had and for whom. To Mr. Dick, of Biadensburg, I delivered two, one for Richard Thomson, Esq; of Georgetown, the other for Thomas Duckett, Esq; of this county; the evening I got home I delivered one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady. The next day George Lee, Esq; Dr. Baker, and several other gentlemen, came to see me; these letters being mentioned, Mr. Forster who was present observed, That they should be laid before the governor and council; I replied that it could not be necessary, as the letters had been examined by the commissary of prisoners, and the above mentioned gentlemen were of the same opinion, till Mr. Cook, who was also present, said he believed there was an express law for the purpose; they then advised me to take the earliest opportunity of doing it, which I did, by immediately collecting and enclosing them to the governor; and I solemnly declare, that to the best of my recollection, there was not one of those letters out of my possession twenty-four hours, except the two first mentioned, which I could by no means have collected in time, and that I immediately enclosed them to his excellency and sent them to Mr. Samuel Hanton, who was disappointed in going to Annapolis so soon as he intended by a week or ten days.

I think it will now appear that I did not act in a very clandestine manner, or that the delivery of these letters being "discovered and making a noise," was (as this candid writer asserts) the cause of their being collected and sent to the governor; for it cannot be conceived that there could have been "a noise" made about them in so short a time, or if there was that I could possibly have heard of it. To the next charge I know not what to answer, it is of such a nature, that though I am not, naturally apt to despond, I can never hope the Bye-Stander and his confederates will forgive me. It is no less, gentle reader, than my petitioning the assembly of the Delaware state for permission for Mr. Addison and his son to reside amongst them, where he has some little property, after that indulgence had been refused them here; to deny this charge, even if I had an inclination, would answer little purpose, as he can quote my own letter to prove it; all that I can do therefore is, to throw myself on the mercy of the public and submit to its decisions. I must now observe, that the Mr. R. mentioned in my letter is not Cesar Rodney, Esq; president of the Delaware state; the Bye-Stander in his superabundant sagacity may guess again.

The gentlemen who voted for Mr. Addison's return will not, I am persuaded, be over solicitous to convince the Bye-Stander of their whiggism, since that self important scribbler has in his malicious production shewn himself to unworthy of the favourable regard of any man of either truth, candour, or humanity, that his censure ought to be counted fame, and his approbation the keenest satire.

His charge of fraud is scarce worth an answer; a stranger who should read his publication would naturally conclude that I had forged deeds, bribed false witnesses, murdered or sent others out of the way in order to defraud the public with greater security; but would he not be astonished when he came to be informed, that this enormous fraud with which I am charged as an instrument, was nothing more than Mr. Addison's endeavouring by lawful means only, to save himself and family from indigence and beggary! Happy thrice happy would it have been for the public, had you Mr. Bye-Stander never been guilty of a greater fraud. My political principles never were, nor shall they I trust ever be doubtful; duplicity I abhor and detest with all its works; I have been always ready and willing to serve my country, and have oftentimes exposed my life in her defence during the present contest, and am ready and willing to do the same again when ever my service may be required.

That the Bye-Stander should be mortified to see the sheriff of Prince-George's do a kind or good-natured office is not surprising. After (perhaps impertinently) censuring the governor and council for the mildness and lenity of their proceedings, it is no wonder he should fall on the sheriff, who humanely entering himself a security might seem to

entertain a different opinion. Having now finished the most disgusting task I ever undertook, I dismiss the Bye-Stander for ever, with this piece of advice, that whenever he appears in public again, I would recommend it to him to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth, for he really appears to be on very indifferent terms with her at present. I beg pardon of the public for thus trespassing on their patience, and am their very humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

LONDON, March 21.

IT is said an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the emperors of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her imperial majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept with unfeigned pleasure, her majesty's proposal of a general congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers, under the express condition, that a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

March 22. It is now, says a correspondent, more than three weeks since Puffin Paul came over post from Amsterdam, and towared away for lord Mansfield's seat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderstruck, and ready to submit unconditionally to our spirited ministers! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the minister to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the same time afford an opportunity to certain persons (in the secret of the public) to make money in the Ailey; for the real state of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a serious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, against this ill-fated country. However, the ministerial language is, "the nation was never in a more flourishing condition! there is no end to our resources; we are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000 of public debt!" Such is the language of even Mr. Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Muir, Arkinton, &c. gent, and others, who have been such great benefactors by the war! In this manner hath the nation been bubbled from almost the commencement of the American war.

By the last packet which sailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was sent to his excellency general sir Henry Clinton, signifying his majesty's pleasure that a court-martial be forthwith held on the hon. Cosmo Gordon, lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerseys.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In the Newport mercury of the 9th inst is the following paragraph: a Bolton paper of Thursday contains the following: "Yesterday the continental frigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He sailed in company with a French ship of 40 guns, which he parted with six weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry captured on his passage six prizes, viz. two privateers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica men, and two sloops of war, of 16 six pounders; the vessel last he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newfoundland, after a severe conflict, in which the Alliance had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; captain Barry is unfortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was sent to Newfoundland with 500 prisoners, taking a receipt for them, and hostages for the return of the vessel.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a flesh wound. That he was in high spirits, and in a fair way of soon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the service of his country. And by advices from Boston of a later date than the foregoing, that the 40 gun ship, mentioned in the preceding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tuesday arrived here the prize ship Baring, from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with new stores, &c. sent in by the privateer John, under captain Casson, also, on Thursday 12: 1800

FOR SALE.

REGED, 644 acres, re- ruary 1775, and certi- 845 acres, examined name of Head-Quarters, because of the war; United Friendship, 359 nfield's Purchase, 1400 74 acres: these four each other. Part of acres; this tract lies the above lands. All d Forest-land, a confi- is very good soil, ell watered, and there out 200 acres of good There is little timber, except on the main western, or Delaware, er, where enough may mild tobacco houses; the great main road n to Baltimore, and miles from the latter, hood of the late Mr. sulation, granted for about one half is clear land lies below Eng- from Frederick-town, Turner's. In all a reasonable price whole; if the tracts e price will be more the quality and situ- all the tracts is indif- money, or bond with or specie, with in- in payment, and in- nveyed. Enquire of

is, June 9, 1781. a public notice, that intends to petition of Maryland at their e him by law to re- teen hundred acres ton county, and a Elizabeth-town, in part of the estate of of the county mort- w 8 HEESTER, jun.

, June 28, 1781. ebted to the estate. late of this city, with him since the im and Mr. John m, which was in the 1779, are request- te payment to the ose who have claim- e desired to make thenticated to LB, executrix.

POST-OFFICE.