

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

HB arresting the person, and seizing the private papers of a citizen, upon suspicion only, without any proof of disaffection, ought not to be extended, especially in a free government, without good grounds, and a very probable belief of criminal conduct against the state. Personal liberty ought to be held sacred, and the punishment for any members of the community ought to be suffered to impede the private correspondence or domestic concerns of individuals. This general rule ought to be inviolably observed, to preserve the peace and happiness of families, which might be destroyed by the discovery of some transactions to the knowledge of the malicious world. This rule has been relaxed in all government, whenever their safety required. I am of opinion, that the assembly were well justified in giving such a power in our governor and council, during the present war, to detect traitors, by whose arts, connections and secret correspondence with our enemies, we have suffered to extremity. I earnestly approve of this power in the case of Mr. Garland Callis, and Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county, and I take the liberty to say the conduct of those gentlemen towards the public, for their information, and to save Mr. Callis the trouble, has permanently requested liberty of our press to publish his case to the world. The reverend Mr. Henry Addison, of Prince-George's county, left this state in the fall of 1775, and went to England, where he disapproved of our reluctance to the acts of the king and parliament of Great-Britain. His influence, as far as it extended, was exerted against every measure to save us from the tyranny of Great-Britain. He pretended to deny the power of parliament to tax America, but disapproved of every public measure which would probably prevent it. In short, he was an enemy to us and to the country, his family and friends, since his fidelity to his royal master was a pretext for his rebellion, and his cooperation from his rebellious subjects. He accepted of a curacy in Shropshire, by other numberless acts made his name to be considered a British subject. Intolerable pride hurried him away to France in Britain, and his insatiable ambition induced him to attempt his return to Maryland. He relied on the easy temper of his countrymen, and the influence of his connections, being related to many gentlemen of family and fortune, the greater part of whom are now to be disaffected and Tories. In the month of August he arrived in New York, and by letter to the governor, to permit him to return to his native country; and desired, being an old man broken with age and infirmities, he might find a refuge among his ancestors. If this was a real motive for his request to return, he did not barely desert his native land, but he hourly desert his native land, and with all the spiritual pride, and all the miserable resentment of a priest; his ostentation in soliciting to return is to his fortune, which he begins to think dangerous. But "he loves his country, and will never cease to love her;" and before he opposed her virtuous struggle for freedom, and fled from her assistance. That he loves, that he adores, the dirty acres in Prince-George's and Frederick counties, no man can doubt, who knows him; but credulity itself cannot believe, that he has any spark of affection for this country, or any man in it, but his connections and Tory friends. The house of delegates (without one voice publicly in his favour) rejected his application; and the whigs of Prince-George's county petitioned against his ever returning to this state. His philosophic mind may draw consolation even from this event, and there is little doubt, but he will urge this cruelty in his country, as a recommendation to Sir Harry Clinton, the worshipful mayor of New-York, and his friend Tony Stewart, the most insolent of all the refugees, and the other British worthies in that city. Mr. Garland Callis (who married Mr. Addison's daughter) after the house of delegates refused to permit Mr. Addison to return to this state, went in January last to Elizabeth-town, in New-Jersey, without leave, and there had an interview with Mr. Addison and his son, and received from them letters from the reverend Mr. Boucher to Overton Carr, Ralph Fariter, and Benedict Calvert, Esqrs. and from other refugees and Tories in England to their brethren in this state, which he brought down and delivered. This being discovered, and making some noise, Mr. Callis collected the letters, and enclosed them to the governor. Soon after Mr. Callis returned from Elizabeth-town, he went to the Delaware state, and made intercession with the assembly to permit Mr. Addison and son to reside there; and in the month of February he wrote Mr. Addison, "that he had consulted every person in power in that state, who generally agreed to receive him and his son; and that Mr. R—— (meaning Cesar Rodney, Esq; the president of the state) had offered to give from under his hand, if necessary, to assure the certainty of his being received, notwithstanding the determination of the H———." Mr. Callis further added, "that he had every assurance, that Mr. Addison would be received in Delaware with the utmost politeness." It is said, Mr. Callis applied twice to the assembly of Delaware, and that his request was rejected the first time by only one voice; what was the fate of his second application is not known, but very probably it was refused. I cannot believe Mr. Rodney ever gave Mr. Callis the promise

mentioned, and the conduct of those members of the Delaware assembly, who voted to receive the refugees from this state, was highly exceptionable, and no evidence of their Whiggism. On the 7th of September, 1779, Mr. Anthony Addison, son of the reverend refugee, in virtue of a power of attorney from him, conveyed to Mr. Callis the lands of his father in Prince-George's county, and a great number of negroes. This conveyance was fraudulent, and made with design to evade the payment of the treble tax, and to save the parson's estate from confiscation. On the 23d of last January, the reverend refugee, at Elizabeth-town, executed a deed of all his real and personal property in this state to his son Anthony, with a power of revocation, and Mr. Callis was one of the witnesses to the deed. In the month of September 1775, the reverend Mr. Jonathan Boucher departed this state, and for the same motives which influenced his friend Mr. Addison; and he also was rewarded with a curacy in England for his loyalty. This reverend gentleman's political character was well established, before he fled a country, in which he raised himself, from a poor pedagogue, to an affluent fortune. His letters prove his constant correspondence with Mr. Overton Carr, and his frequent writing to Ralph Fariter and Benedict Calvert, Esqrs. two nonjurors and Tories of Prince-George's county; and that the disaffected in this state, maintain a constant correspondence with the refugees in Great-Britain. This reverend gentleman's letters are full of bitterness and resentment against this country; his language is very libelous, such as "barbarians," &c. &c. and every letter breathes sedition. In his letter to Mr. Carr, in the month of July 1780, he advises him "to exert himself, if opportunity offers, as he neither wants false nor principles, but spirit and activity;" and in his letter of January 1777, "he advises Mr. Carr, and his good friend Joseph Foster, to believe themselves as free as ever they can." His conduct in discharging his debts to the loan office, and to his other creditors in continental (by his agent Mr. Overton Carr) proves his attention to worldly matters; and his paying his friend Mr. J—— the cash lent him when in distress, in depreciated continental, evinces his honour and gratitude; and his intention to discharge his debt to Mrs. O——, in the depreciated paper, will give a further testimony of his integrity. His fraudulent conveyance of his estate by his attorney Mr. Overton Carr, to his brother Mr. Garland Carr, could have been proved without his letters to Overton Carr, in one of which, in the month of July 1778, he writes, "that Mr. B—— of Annapolis, (and I hint to Mr. B—— to drop this correspondence) had kindly apprised him of the intended confiscation bill; that he found some comfort in reflecting, that all his property was then, in fact, Mr. Overton Carr's, and that he could take such steps as might secure it, whatever part he (Mr. Boucher) should take." The bond from Mr. Garland Carr for the reconveyance (drawn by William Cook, Esq; a nonjuror and Tory, and who was pitey, and probably advised the conveyance) would be conclusive evidence of the fraud. From the above facts will Mr. Callis presume to justify his conduct, or can any man doubt the political principles of either him, or Mr. Overton Carr? They are certainly both Tories, and agents for two Refugee Parsons, both of them our bitter enemies, and they have been their instru-

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In Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 10th of February last, Tony Stewart, after informing the public of his resolution (to which I agree with his friend parson Addison he will gain ready and universal belief) "never to give up, with his own consent, any favours which his royal master had bestowed him with, in testimony of his loyalty;" with consummate impudence adds: "And so far from soliciting, I am likewise resolved, whatever may be the consequences, never to accept permission to live under the protection of a set of men, who have upheld their swords against the best of sovereigns; and by persisting in a wicked rebellion have brought ruin on this once happy country." A Scotsman, deserted from an illegitimate branch of the tyrant Stewart, to boast of his loyalty to the present tyrant of Great-Britain! If Tony's professions were sincere, they must proceed from affection to the wices of his best of sovereigns, and not any attachment to his person. At the very time of Tony's publication, he was earnestly soliciting the executives of this state to permit his wife and children to return, to live under the protection of these whom he injestly calls rebels.

March 20, 1781  
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December 1773  
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George's county,  
1781.

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