

Mr. Callis received from Mr. Addison and his son, letters, from parson Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forster, and Benedict Calvert, Esqrs. which he brought down and delivered; which being discovered, and making some noise, Mr. Callis collected the letters, and enclosed them to the governor. 3d. That Mr. Callis applied to the assembly of the Delaware state to receive Mr. Addison and his son, into that government. 4th. That 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, with a design to evade the payment of the treble tax, and to save the parson's estate from confiscation. 5th. That Mr. Callis, when at Elizabeth-town, was privy to a deed, with a power of revocation, from parson Addison to his son Anthony, of all his real and personal property, in this state. Mr. Callis admits the third, fourth, and fifth facts to be true, as stated; his friendship and connection with Mr. Addison ought to excuse him in endeavouring to procure him an indulgence, refused by this state; and Mr. Callis thinks that the conduct of the members of the Delaware assembly, who voted to receive Mr. Addison and his son as subjects of that state, and of Mr. R. (the speaker of the house of delegate) who offered to give Mr. Callis, from under his hand, that the parson and his son would be received, notwithstanding the determination of the assembly, does not require any excuse or apology. A real whig would not attempt to introduce a tory refugee into any of the states. However, as Mr. Callis throws himself on the mercy of the public for this conduct, the Bye-Stander will not press it any farther; but it would require a more able advocate than Mr. Callis to apologise for the conduct of those members of the Delaware assembly, who voted to receive the refugees from this state. Mr. Callis justifies his taking, and being privy to the deeds, as stated in the fourth and fifth facts, because "it was nothing more than Mr. Addison's endeavouring, by *lawful* means only, to save himself and family from indigence and beggary." Mr. Callis gave this answer, without consulting his counsel and tory friend, and who probably advised the conveyance. Is the receiving, or being privy to a fraudulent deed to cheat the public out of a forfeited estate, no crime? Were the deeds made to defraud the public or not? Would a real whig or a good citizen be concerned in such transactions? The answers to these questions will determine the propriety, or criminality, of Mr. Callis's conduct.

As to the first fact, Mr. Callis observes, "that no law of this state prohibited his going to Elizabeth-town, or to any other place not in possession of the enemy, and that he obtained permission of the board of war, in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addison on the lines;" the Bye-Stander did not intimate, that it was improper for Mr. Callis to go to Elizabeth-town, but that his conduct was exceptionable in going there to meet Mr. Addison, who was a refugee and tory, and an enemy to this country, and that too after the house of delegates had refused to receive him; this alone was a sufficient cause to justify the governor and council as to their arrest of Mr. Callis: it was unlawful, and against the duty of a good citizen, to have any interview or correspondence with an enemy, without leave of the state. The permission by the board of war was no justification, and contrary to the resolves of congress; and would not have been granted, if all circumstances had been disclosed.

As to the second fact, Mr. Callis remarks, "that Mr. Addison delivered the letters to major Adams, who, after examination, gave them to him." Mr. Callis thinks there is a great difference between his receiving the letters immediately from Mr. Addison, and through the hands of the commissary of prisoners. The receiving and bringing the letters was improper; the mode by which Mr. Callis obtained them is immaterial. The notoriety of the transaction only removes the suspicion of any design to conceal it. The Bye-Stander did not insinuate, that Mr. Callis "delivered the letters in a secret or clandestine manner." Some eight or ten days elapsed after the delivery, before they were sent to the governor, and in the mean time, Mr. Callis's going to Elizabeth-town, his conduct there, and bringing the letters, became a subject of public conversation, and gave offence to many whigs in Prince-George's county, and the city of Annapolis. Mr. Callis mentions, that he brought letters for three gentlemen, who are whigs; and one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady; but why did he omit to mention his bringing letters, from parson Boucher, to Overton Carr, Ralph Forster, and Benedict Calvert, Esquires, who are known Tories? these were the letters which gave the offence.

The Bye-Stander has promised to watch, and make public the conduct of the Tories; he has no "conspiracies," but the friends of virtue and independence; but altho' he defies the slander and

malice of Mr. Callis, and all his brother Tories in the state; and in return to Mr. Callis's advice to him, "to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth," he recommends to Mr. Callis, to practise more decency and good manners.

**A B Y E - S T A N D E R .**

**PHILADELPHIA, July 3.**

ON the 28th ult. his excellency John Rutledge, Esq; set out from this city, in order to resume the reins of his government, where we hear, he is impatiently expected, by the long oppressed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleasure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that state and Georgia are now entirely in the possession of the Americans, (Charles-town and Savanna excepted) and as soon as their respective governors arrive, will be again restored to the union, in a full exercise of their legislative and executive capacity as sovereign and independent states.

North-Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannic majesty, and that state is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it so easy in future to march through it.

The gallant la Fayette has received such strong reinforcements, and has acted with such military caution and prudence, as to oblige the rash Cornwallis to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the possession of its proper masters. The rapid-marching lord's army are reduced to the small number of 3000, and will soon be confined to the narrow limits of Portsmouth, if not obliged to retreat to succour the untitled Clinton.

*Parturient montes nascitur ridiculus mus.*  
We have it from the best authority, that notwithstanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that small number, was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina as late as May 4th, inform us, that general Greene had invested the British post of Ninety Six, (in that state) which it was expected would surrender in a short time, and that the garrison had made a rally on our forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Later accounts from that quarter (but for the truth of which we cannot vouch) tell us that the above post had surrendered to the American arms, with the additional circumstances of the capture of 500 privates, with 27 officers and 15 pieces of cannon.

**ANNAPOLIS, July 12.**

By his EXCELLENCY  
**THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq;**  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS by the information of Dr. Benjamin Fendall of Charles county, it appears that on the night of the 2d day of April last, a tobacco house, the property of the said Benjamin Fendall, containing between seventeen and eighteen thousand weight of tobacco, was burnt, and that he has good reason to believe the same was set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons: The more effectually to discourage such atrocious villanies, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to condign punishment, I have, with the advice of the council, thought proper to publish this my proclamation, hereby offering a pardon to any accomplice in the fact, provided he make a full and ample discovery to assist to convict the principal incendiary or incendiaries.

Given at Annapolis, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. THO. S. LEE.  
By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

**G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E .**  
AS a further encouragement to the person who shall make discovery of the author or authors of the crime mentioned in the above proclamation, I hereby promise fifty pounds state money on conviction of the offender or offenders.  
B. FENDALL, jun.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to  
**W. SANDERS.**

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to  
ANNE SELBY, executrix.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.  
To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of August next,

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 27, 88; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Talker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down is agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September, 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order,  
**G. DUVALL, clk.**

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.  
**NATHANIEL RAMSEY.**

Charles county, June 30, 1781.  
I HAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man, who appears to be upwards of fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, hole in each of his ears about the size of an English pea; as well as I can understand him, he says he belongs to a certain William King, he speaks exceedingly bad that I cannot understand any thing else he says; had on when delivered to me a striped country cloth jacket, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, and a woman's old bonnet. The owner of said negro is desired to pay charges and take him away.  
**BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. theiff.**

**THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Frederick town, July 2, 1781.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town Maryland, on the first instant a negro man named **NED BARNES**, a like sensible fellow, a shoemaker, about 35 years of age; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carries with him a good deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waistcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat shoes with silver buckles; it is probable may have a pass and intends to join the British troops; it is suspected he went off on a likely prospect. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing home or securing him in any way, if it is requested he may be searched and the more about him secured.  
**JOHN HANSON.**

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

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.  
THE subscriber intends to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforesaid.  
**DANIEL HEESTER, jun.**

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the late office.  
**THOMAS HARWOOD CHARLES WALLACE**

Annapolis, June 21, 1781.  
THE officers of the Maryland line now in the state are required to repair to this place equipped, properly equipped, to join the army and the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, or otherwise absent, are also required to join the troops at this station without delay.  
**W. SMALLWOOD, M. C.**