

will follow the tradeable example of our trading places. If the merchants and retailers persevere in their resolutions, and do not raise the price of their goods, which are at present very dear, they may rest assured, the farmers will receive the money from them, for their grain and provisions, at the value of gold.

HOME-SPUN.

Charles county, August 13, 1781.

NORWICH, July 15.

WE are credibly informed, that an action lately happened at the westward, the particulars of which are nearly as follows: it being determined on to capture Fort-Independence, general Heath was detached with a party from West-Point, to go down by water and form a junction, at a time and place appointed, with his excellency general Washington, who commanded the main body. On account of contrary winds, general Heath did not arrive at the time expected; in the interim of which, general Lincoln, with colonels Scammel and Huntington's regiments, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy; which they did, and fell in with a body of about 1200, with whom they had a very severe conflict, though of short duration. General Washington being only a few miles distant, upon hearing the first fire, marched immediately to their assistance; on his approach the enemy thought proper to retreat. The action commenced near Fort-Independence. No regular return had been made, but by the best accounts we had about 80 killed and wounded; the enemy's loss not ascertained.

The French troops have safely arrived at camp, and every preparation is making for a speedy and important movement. Yesterday morning several French frigates, and a few smaller vessels, passed the harbour of New-London, from Newport; they informed some of our people who were out in boats, that the whole fleet were passing the south side of Long-Island, bound to Sandy-Hook.

ANNAPOLIS, August 16.

The apprehensions of an invasion are for the present dispersed; the fleet supposed to be destined for Baltimore or this city, has entered York-river; the troops have landed at Gloucester and York, and are fortifying; it would, however, be the extreme of folly to allow this change of appearance to relax our exertions, as their situation is still such, as to enable them to invade us at their pleasure; if we act like a wise people, and are in earnest to protect our property, and all we hold dear, we shall redouble our diligence, and exert every effort to render ourselves impregnable. Let the militia be unwearied in becoming acquainted with their arms; let all ranks of people unite in establishing the credit of our new emissions; which will open such a fund for raising and equipping men; that we shall be able to render the southern army formidable; let patriotism gain the ascendant over private interest, and the joyful passions, and our safety is ensured.

The spirit which pervaded the militia on the prospect of an invasion, and the alacrity with which they stepped forth, whilst it redounded to their eternal honour, must inspire us with a pleasing confidence in our strength, and blast the hopes of our enemy. It is a fact, which ought to be universally known, that 2500 militia, well armed, and not despicable in their discipline, were assembled on one day's notice from Baltimore-town and its vicinity. An equal ardour reigned in every other part of the state, and militia were crowding in from every quarter, so that in the course of a few days an army would have been collected, not only sufficient to have counteracted any predatory schemes of the enemy, but have made them repent an invasion in earnest.

Letters from general Greene's army, as late as the 17th of July, inform, that on the advance of lord Rawdon the general abandoned the siege of Ninety-Six, and retired over the Enoree, having previously disencumbered himself of all his baggage and invalids. Rawdon advanced no further than that river, the vigilance and good disposition of general Greene having baffled all his attempts to strike any part of the army. He marched to Ninety-Six, and having thrown into it near half his force, retired towards the Congarees; general Greene having collected some militia, and refreshed his gallant little army, pushed down the country, either to reinstate Ninety-Six, or attempt Rawdon's force. On his advance, Rawdon retired with the greatest precipitation to Orangeburg, where he took such a strong situation, as rendered it impossible to attack him with any prospect of success. His precipitation was increased by captain Eccleston's, of Lee's legion, capturing 50 of his cavalry. By an intercepted letter, general Greene learned, that colonel Steward was escorting a quantity of stores from Charles-town to Rawdon with 500 men;

on which he put himself at the head of the legion, and a number of mounted infantry, and made a rapid movement to intercept him, but was too late to effect it; however, colonel Morey took three of his waggon loaded with a variety of stores. Altho' the general failed in these attempts, he succeeded in his main design, by obliging lord Rawdon to abandon Ninety-Six, and form a junction with Lawson, it being impracticable to attack his lordship at Orangeburg, and not being able to lure him into the open field, the general detached general Stumpier and Marion with 1200 state troops and militia, which had joined him a few days before, and col. Lee's legion, to attempt Morey's train and Dorchester, and to draw Lawson into the low countries. He, with the remainder of his army, had taken post at the high hills of Santee, to refresh his troops, and to wait for general Sumner and a body of militia from Salisbury district, North-Carolina, who were on their march to join him. We hope to have the pleasure of communicating to the public the success of general Stumpier and Marion, and flatter ourselves, that gen. Greene will meet with that good fortune his conduct and gallantry deserve. Of one thing we are sure; no reverse of fortune can rob him of the tribute of applause his merit demands from his countrymen. With a small and ill-appointed army, he has reclaimed in a few months, what lord Cornwallis, with a numerous and veteran force, waited many in obtaining. How eloquent are the actions of this great man in his private!

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman with the marquis la Fayette, dated New-Castle, August 6, 1781.

"Maryland is relieved by the enemy's establishing themselves in York-river; but as this is a movement, not of choice, there is no saying how long you will be safe. The measure, there is good reason to believe, is in consequence of advice of a superior naval power expected on this coast. So you see upon what you have to depend.

"Under these circumstances your military preparations are as necessary as ever. You will either want them for your own defence, or to assist us. Believe me who is not apt to judge rashly, who has long since told you of what has been so near taking place, that relaxation may involve evils to the state, of the most permanent nature. There was a time when we could blunder with impunity; but a blunder now may prove fatal. I need not be more explicit to you. You must be aware of the very critical situation of affairs both in America and Europe."

"By authentic accounts from Europe, England has refused the mediation of Russia for a separate peace between her and Holland. A restoration of what she had taken from the Dutch was the basis, which she did not chuse to comply with. Her idea was, to take the Dutch islands, which were easy conquests, in the expectation that the French, in order to recover them for the Dutch, would give up, on a peace, an equal number of those English ones they have taken, or might take. The subject, however, may be again considered at the general congress for a peace, which may meet about February next."

IN COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

THE measures pursuing by this state, for filling up the regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry, and preparing them immediately to take the field, make the demands for the new emission of money very considerable; but as the money to defray the expenses of the campaign, cannot issue until the subscriptions and securities are lodged with the treasurer, the Governor and Council earnestly request all those gentlemen who are authorized to receive subscriptions, to exert themselves in completing that business, and to make returns of the subscriptions already received to the treasurer of this state without loss of time.

By order T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

FOR SALE, August 13, 1781.

FROM four to seven hundred acres of level fertile land, bounding on Severn river, about ten miles from Annapolis; the situation very healthy, pleasant, and convenient; the spring water excellent; about 250 acres cleared; four apple orchards, from which may be made above 4000 gallons of cider; also 300 young apple trees just beginning to bear; meadow ground uncultivated sufficient to produce 40,000 weight of hay.

Also for sale, near 300 acres of rich timbered land, lying on Elk-Ridge, about 13 miles from Baltimore-town, about 170 acres cleared and under fence, very advantageously situated with respect to Baltimore-town; a stream runs through the land, on which may be made 40 acres of rich meadow. For the terms of sale apply to

REZIN HAMMOND.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Tamm, son of George, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to discharge the same immediately.

JOHN FLAME, Esq.

TAKEN up by Samuel Moss, on the 12th of August, last, on Key's point, near the mouth of Severn, a barge, about 28 feet long, 10 feet and a half wide, has a ring-bolt in her head, and is rowed with four oars. The owner may have her again on paying property and survey charges.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of September next

The property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Worthington, most conveniently situated on Key's point. The purchase money to be paid in three parts, one third to be paid, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit, limited in this state, at the real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1781, one third on the first day of September 1782, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1783. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, on the 10th day of September next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company; on which are erected two convenient furnaces, and two grist mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be first sold, in order that any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the land as they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind belonging to the said works; among which are about one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and sizes; landry of which are excellent tradesmen such as founders, colliers, blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784, with interest, in gold and silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their value at the time of payment.

By order JO. BAXTER, clk.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRINGENLARGED, 200 acres, returned in January 1775, and certificate returned 245 acres; examined and passed, by the name of *Headquarters*, but not patented, because of a part of *Madison's United Frontiers*; 150 acres part of *Madison's Purchase*, 140 acres; The *Severn* 75 acres; these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Madison's Purchase*, 1756 acres; this tract is about 1/2 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Highland*; a considerable part of the soil is very good soil; each tract is very well watered and there are on the whole about 200 acres of meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patuxent river, where enough may be procured to build timber houses; these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Madison's tract, granted for 657 acres; of which about one half is clear of elder trees; this land lies below the *Severn*; about 5 miles from Frederick-town; the reasonable price will be taken for the same; the tracts are sold *separately*; this price will be taken, according to the quality and situation; is title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security for tobacco deposits, with interest, bills of credit of the last emission, as per wish will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the painter.