

Give Sir Henry by one negative virtue, the remains of your character, and your country (and let the happy consequences of this one, console your heart for the want of those active properties of a soldier, which nature has denied you. Be candid. In the sincerest manner declare, convince them by the reasonings of experience, the most authoritative language of wisdom, convince them of the injustice, impracticability, impolicy, and madness of attempting the subjection of this country; teach them this important truth, and though Sir Henry Clinton proved unequal to the conquest of America, he may be saluted the great preserver of Britain.

REPUBLICANUS.

Maryland, Nov. 27, 1781.

BOSTON, November 15.

A GENTLEMAN arrived in this town last Monday from Charles-town, (S. C.) where he had for some time been a prisoner on parole, which place he left the 11th of last month; by him we learn, that the British suffered greatly in the late action between them and General Greene, and that their loss was not less than 1200 killed, wounded and prisoners. This gentleman saw six vessels loaded with wounded men come down the river, and were landed at Charles-town soon after the engagement; he further adds, that there were not more than 200 troops, including British and Hessians, in Charles-town, and those were all ordered to Monk's-corner, except a few Hessians; the inhabitants were all obliged to do duty in the city: they were all in expectation of being attacked by General Greene; the merchants were disposing of their effects as fast as possible: vendues were plenty, but purchasers scarce: when he left that city, General Greene lay about three miles from Monk's-corner, as he was informed by some of the people who came from that place.

When the vessels last arrived from France left that kingdom, the prevailing reports from persons of good authority were, that all apprehensions respecting the cause of the allies in the present war, arising from the death of the late emperors of Germany, and the views of the imperial court were now over; the emperor having been in France three months, and secretly settled with his Most Christian Majesty all material points concerning the general arrangement of affairs: that though it was prudent in the late situation of affairs for France to keep a very large part of her forces at home, and ready for any contingency, yet now all matters being amicably adjusted with the only power that Britain had, any hopes of employing in her favour, it was in the power of France greatly to augment her force in America: accordingly it was said that a large body of troops were destined to be embarked for these coasts, and might in no great length of time be expected here.

On Tuesday last Captain Collier arrived at Salem, in 34 days from Nantes. The letters are not yet come to town; but by a gentleman who came passenger in this vessel we are informed, that the Spaniards continue vigorously to push the siege of Gibraltar; that the forces which were employed for the reduction of Minorca, after possessing themselves of the whole island, to the environs of St. Philips, had carried their approaches very near that fortress, and cut off the water from the garrison, which it was expected would soon surrender. That the combined fleet having cruised for some time in the channel, where no British Squadron had ventured to face it, at length separated; the French returning to Brest, and the Spanish ships to Cadiz.

FISH-KILL, November 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the lines.

"I have the pleasure to forward the account of an instance of partisan bravery on the coast, which, though it may have its equal, is seldom exceeded.

"On the morning of the 13th inst. a party consisting of about 20 continental troops, under the command of lieutenant de Forest, one of the Connecticut line; and 15 volunteers under Captain Lockwood, late of the continental army, with lieutenants Hull and Mead, went on board a small unarmed vessel which lay in East-Chester bay, and made chase after a fleet which appeared off between them and Long-Island. They came up with a privateer well equipped, mounting 10 carriage guns, secured by a strong netting, 25 feet in height above her gunwale, with 25 regular troops on board, of the regiment of Anspach, armed with spears for their defence. On seeing her strength and equipment, they found there was no other way to reduce her, but by the closest action: they accordingly threw their little vessel along side of her, and commenced the attack, and with that determined bravery which knows no repulse, in the space of a few minutes, with their knives and bayonets, made themselves a passage through her netting, and properly vindicated their superiority. Unfortunately lieutenant Mead, (who like the true soldier, was among the foremost on board) received a wound,

which it is feared is mortal: several others of the party, the captain of the privateer and four others of the crew, were also wounded.

"In the time of the attack, some boats, who were also of the party, under Captain Jones, and Mr. Matbie, took six of the convoy, two of which were ransomed; the rest, with the privateer, are arrived in Stanford harbour.

"Though this is an instance of the petite guerre, yet the difficulty of the object, compared with the situation of the assailants, does no less honour to the individuals in point of reputation as soldiers; and shews that they share the same spirit of military ardour and enterprise; which has crowned us with the successes and expectations of the present day."

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Thursday last the schooner Neptune, captain J'Allement, arrived here from Cadiz, after a passage of 70 days. She confirms the accounts (given in our paper of Tuesday last) of the Spanish armament destined for the reduction of the island of Minorca, having taken possession of the whole of the said island except the principal fortresses of St. Philip, into which the garrison had with much precipitation retired, and it was expected must shortly submit, as they were not prepared for such a sudden attack.

Nov. 27. Yesterday afternoon his excellency the commander in chief, with his lady, arrived in town from Virginia. In the evening the bells were rung, and other demonstrations of joy were shewn by people of all ranks.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, the following property on the eastern shore, to wit: The several manors in Kent, Queen-Anne's, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties; also two lots and houses, two negroes, and other personal estate in the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, and Spiers, French, and company.

The sale of Kent manor will begin at Chester-town, on Monday the 7th of January next.

Queen-Anne's manor, at Church-hill, in Queen-Anne's county, on Monday the 14th of January next.

The houses and lots, and other property, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, &c. at Oxford, in Talbot county, on Friday the 18th of January next.

Nanticoke manor, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on Monday the 21st of January next.

The manor lands in Somerset and Worcester, at Salisbury, on Friday the 25th of January next.

The whole sold for specie, or bills of credit emitted the 10th of May, 1781, to the actual value there of. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September next, and the residue in two equal and annual payments thereafter. The purchasers giving bond on interest with two good securities.

2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Prince-George's county, November 15, 1781. To be sold at public sale, in Piscataway, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, for crop tobacco in notes of not less than 950 act, nor older than twelve months,

THE estate of Dr. Joseph Adderton, deceased, consisting ofundry negroes, men, women, and children, also horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, together with a variety of household furniture. Credit will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with good security, the interest to commence from the end of six months. At the same time will be sold for ready cash, the corn, tobacco, and small grain on the plantation. 2 w3

November 23, 1781.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 22th of December, to the highest bidder, at Bellair in Prince-George's county,

A VALUABLE brood mare, with a very fine colt by her side, got by Sweeper. Also a very fine stone colt, rising two years old, got by Sweeper, out of a three quarter blooded mare. He is equal in size and figure to any colt in the state of his blood. Likewise a fine cow with calf, by a remarkable large Rhode-Island bull. There will be sold at the same time a quantity of wearing apparel, all very good, and many other things, too tedious to mention, being the late property of Felter Lautenburgher, deceased. The sale to be for specie. Three months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with security. 2 X SUSANNA LAUTENBURGER.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office. 10

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the pasture of Charles Carroll, Esq; a black mare, aged 4 years last spring, near 13 hands high, bob switch tail, branded on the rear buttock and shoulder CC, trots and gallops, has on no shoes. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber at Mr. Carroll's quarter near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward with thanks. 3 w

JAMES SEARS.

N. B. The brand may not be perceived as it is but slight. 3 X

TAKEN by John Brown, within nine miles of Annapolis, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand, has a star in her forehead and a small blaze about mid-way her face, white hind legs, long switch tail, and her mane hangs on the near side. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 w

A PERSON, well recommended, capable of teaching the Latin and English languages, will meet with encouragement by applying to JOHN PERRY, FRANCIS WHEATLY, Charles county. 3 X

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph Hall. GABRIEL CHILDS. 3 X

Alexandria, November 12, 1781. Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Piscataway in Maryland,

TWENTY-FIVE likely young country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that those negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the state; amongst whom are several likely young breeding women, well acquainted with cooking and all kind of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser; if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sowed 225 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is a very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine stills and a large iron boiler, which I will rent or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

4 w5 WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781. To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the 10th of December next, at public sale,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, and plantation utensils, a single chair or sulkey, in tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, leventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton, and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as may best suit the purchasers; but the chair, and a few other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, one half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value. 3 w 3 X JOANNA HAMILTON.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 12 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly. 2 By order, GEO. RANKEN, clk.

Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

ANY person of a good character, who will go to Hanover court-house in Virginia, and bring from thence a couple of negroes belonging to the subscriber, and deliver them to her, shall be entitled to a reasonable reward, and may keep in plantation on the north side of South river as a security till the money be paid; or they may enter on it, tend it, and have the use of the fire-wood until by these means the debt be discharged. 2 ANNE TILLY.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1782, may be had at the printing-office. 3

[XXXVIIth Year.

M A R

To the PEOPLE

THE senate, having disapproved on which bill it is said, must be received. I am not disposed to castrate the words "actual value" the general construction—due to be ascertained, since explicit with respect to the office of an arbiter between debtors—it would indeed did, as no legal authority out words—There is fort law, which I account for, difficulty of adjusting a p fond belief, that under su the bills could not depreciate hypothesis, although it do discernment, must be admtors of the law from a ver the treasurer receives 100 a debt of 50 pounds, it is sunk 50 pounds, without loss has fallen somewhere— consider this operation of the speculators of their unlawfuciation is a convenient tax part of the debt, without ex the people—they may also liar excellence in this mode respectable members of the demen of opulence, may burthen, and even come in fit—But if any man dare o ple, his heart is depraved as both are objects of contempt

If the provision was "inpreciation," why not repealment has evinced its futility. neral assembly goes on for pealing, there can be no depadmire the man, who will fideration for the sake of confly confident, is not agreeablto change an opinion, withoutances, betrays indeed a levity but to perlevere in short-sighmuch oftener bespeaks a little of soul.—So much for the ofstancy.

Converte with people of eperceive the advantage of presome zealous advocates have grant position, that "the honrecting the resolve, has manit restore and preserve the credit. The true business is to convinany of the bills shall be brougter December 1784, for the p they shall be redeemed with p of June 1785—How, in the r the dissent tend to produce th already produced an opposite e the idea, that it is just to em call them in at the passing value undesigning man declares he wther to do with them; and f can now scarcely command on the time for a speculator, who ty on public faith, to make the must nevertheless take care to c able limits, or a method may upon to crush his daring hope consolation, he will have a comdemen of property who can aduce of their farms and plantati it may sound odd—but these ar speculate with the greatest ad without incurring the opprobri

"If government receives the value, no body will be interesttion." A plain case will eving gentleman worth 10,000 pounds for 1000 payable at a future da ing pressed by necessity, offers t is not the purchaser benefited b than 1000 pounds, and for eve less than 1000, is he not a p There cannot be a plainer case, t of every man, to depreciate t who can lay them up till 1785; i