

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1782.

TO GENERAL CADWALADER.

THE public may admire your profound sagacity; but will feel no interest in your supposed discovery of the person, who addressed you under the signature of *Cæsar*; as this instantaneous flash of wisdom can throw no light on the subject of his accusation. Your political principles and public character are arraigned, the real name of your accuser can give no weight to the charge, or palliate your guilt. You can suffer no injury, nor derive any advantage from a knowledge of your adversary, or by imputing his strictures to personal resentment. The truth of the facts, alleged against you by *Cæsar*, only concern the public, on these facts you must be tried, and either acquitted or condemned, and, whatever your vanity may suggest, from this decision there will be no appeal.

If the character and conduct of those in public trust cannot be examined without the *real* name of the person, who institutes the enquiry, the liberty of the press will be of small benefit to society. A free discussion of public measures, and a liberal investigation of the conduct of public characters, has ever been found the best check over the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and if this *censural* power is restrained, or discouraged in this free and infant republic, the strongest barrier against corruption and mal-conduct will be broken down, and our posterity will lament, if not execrate the folly and negligence of their ancestors. No country can be enslaved, where the freedom of the press is maintained in full health and vigour, and if it were possible for it to exist in a despotic government, it would alone form a counterpoise to the power of the prince. Hence it becomes the indispensable duty of every member of the community to guard, with a jealous care, this palladium of his civil, political, and religious rights; and he ought rather to submit to some degree of licentiousness in the exercise, than by lopping off this accretion of liberty, endanger its existence. I would not be thought an advocate for personal malice or private slander. The press ought ever to be shut against the indulgence of so detestable a practice, a practice which cannot benefit the public, but may embitter, or destroy domestic felicity. Our laws afford ample means to punish any injury to the reputation of individuals, and the sanction of no name can shield the printer of a libel.

Your conjecture of the author of *Cæsar* may be just, and probably arose from a consciousness of having attacked his character, under an *anonymous* signature. I draw this inference from his remarks on a piece, signed a *Planter*; which he imputes to you. If he was the aggressor, and you can justify or explain his charges, against you, to the satisfaction of the public, he ought not to conceal his name. Your assertion, "that he gave orders to the printers not to give it up," is contrary to the fact. On your enquiry of one of them "whether he was at liberty to give up the author," he answered, "he was not." This reply you have either grossly misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented; as it was dictated by a sense of official duty, and not, as you have asserted, by any direction of *Cæsar*.

You, Sir, have confidently asserted, that the author of *Cæsar* was a culprit, and that the object of his address to you was to draw off the attention of the public from himself. This charitable suggestion may be a proof of your ingenuity, but the adoption of so flimsy a device, would have betrayed in him the extremity of folly, and imputed a want of understanding to his judges. If the charges exhibited by *Cæsar* against you, or a thousand others of the deepest dye, should be maintained, it could not wash out one stain from his character; and if you could prove him the greatest villain, or the blackest parricide, a CHARTER, or a CATALINE, it could not add one scruple to your reputation, or make you an honest man, or a patriot, an ARISTIDES or a CHATHAM.

If *Cæsar* has made use of any illiberal or indecent language, it was certainly improper in him, though it will not follow, that it was inapplicable to you, or your conduct. As you reprobate his style and manner of writing, it cannot be doubted, but that you will studiously avoid his defects, and render your writings the most perfect models of polite and polished literature; and though you may consider him as of the *brute* creation, you will forbear, in future, for your own sake, to address him by the appellation of "a MONSTER let loose upon society."

"You are satisfied that your political principles have never been suspected by those, who *know* you." The greatest tory in the state may, with truth, make the same declaration; it is certainly equivocal. *Cæsar* asserts, that your acquaintance is chiefly among the disaffected; the Spanish proverb says "tell me his company, and I will tell you the man," and you may remember, that the English adage declares, "that a man is known by his companions." Your associates may have no doubt of your principles; because they may be satisfied that they are congenial with their own.

PHILO-CENSOR.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1782.

ORDERS.

THE operating force of the army having suffered great diminution by the number of soldiers made use of as servants by persons of different denominations, not immediately connected with the line.

The general, anxious to have the regiments in the most collected state, and as respectable as possible, at the opening of the ensuing campaign, Orders, That in future, no person belonging to the civil staff, be permitted to take a soldier as a servant; and that those gentlemen in that department, who now have such, return them to their respective regiments or corps, on or before the first day of April next; by which time he hopes they will be able to provide themselves otherwise without inconvenience.

Officers commanding corps are desired to pay particular attention to this order, and directed immediately to recal such of their men, as are absent without proper authority; especially those with officers who have retired from the service.

The general is astonished to find by the returns, that some of the absentees are accounted for in the manner last mentioned.

Commanding officers of regiments or corps are not, in future, to furnish servants or waggoners from their corps, on any pretext whatever, without an express order from the commander in chief, or commanding officer of the army.

Officers actually belonging to regiments or corps, and serving with them, are to be allowed servants from their respective corps in the following proportions, viz.

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, and all corps serving on FOOT.

Colonel, two without arms.	
Lieut. colonel, } one without arms.	
Major, } two each { one with arms.	
Captains, } one each, with arms.	
Subalterns, } one each, with arms.	
Surgeons, } one each, with arms.	
Mates, } one each, with arms.	

CAVALRY.

Colonel, } two each, without arms or public horses.	
Lieut. colonel, } two each, without arms or public horses.	
Major, } one each, without arms or public horses.	
Captains, } one each, without arms or public horses.	
Subalterns, } one each, without arms or public horses.	
Surgeons, } one each, without arms or public horses.	
Mates, } one each, without arms or public horses.	

And to each regimental waggon is to be allowed one waggoner without arms.

Field officers of regiments or corps may take one servant with them on furlough, but no other regimental officers to take one from their regiments on any account.

No officer or doctor to take a convalescent from the hospital for a servant, on pain of being tried by a court-martial.

The general and military staff, and officers not belonging to corps, are to be allowed servants in the following proportions, and when they are not otherwise provided, may take them from the army, viz.

Major-general, four,	
Brigadier-general, four,	
Colonel, two,	
Lieut. colonel, } without arms.	
Major, } one each,	
Captain, } one each,	
Aid de camp, } one each,	
Brigade-major, } one each,	

The servants carrying arms are to be exempt from guards and other camp duties, but are to appear under arms whenever the regiment parades, and are to mount guard with the officers on whom they wait.

The servants without arms are never to appear in rank and file, except at the inspection.

When a regiment marches and leaves its camp standing, one servant to each company is to be permitted to remain; but on the camp's being struck, and the baggage loaded, they are to join their regiments.

EDW. HAND, brigadier and adjutant-general.

The printers in the several states are requested to publish the above.

General Greene has given new proofs of his military genius. A skilful and hardy manoeuvre which he recently put in practice, has induced the abandonment of all the British advanced posts, except that at the Quarter-house about five miles from Charles-town, on Charles-town neck, where the enemy are diligently employed in entrenching themselves. They still labour under the apprehension of a siege, and are making every preparation in consequence. We are credibly informed, however, that they have just detached 500 men to Savannah, which shews that gen. Greene's present position gives them jealousy in more points than one.

That the displeasure and vengeance of Heaven is generally marked in the misfortunes of those whose offences either escape, or do not come within the scourge of human laws, was remarkably exemplified in England within these few months past. William Hamilton, Esq; son of a baronet of good fortune in Leicestershire, was engaged to a young lady of the town of Leicester, whose fortune lay in Grenada. Upon the capture of that island, and consequent change of circumstances, at the instance of his mercenary father, he deserted her, and paid his addresses to a Miss Rollands, who received them, and went to the altar with him, when during the service the bridegroom fell dead on the spot. The unhappy fair, whose loss of fortune had lost her lover, died on the very same day, and exactly at the same time, as near as could be ascertained. The father who had been present at the unfinished ceremony, died in a few hours after, cursing himself with horrid imprecations, for having brought the sad catastrophe on himself, his son, and the injured lady. The populace, who attended the interment of the three deceased, were outrageous against Sir William and his son, pelting their coffins, and treating them with every mark of indignity. The lady was followed by numbers, especially of the young of both sexes, shedding tears, and throwing her coffin with aromatics and flowers. What an awful lesson to the old; against avarice in the disposal of their children; and to the young, against infidelity to each other, where the affections have been honourably and fairly engaged!

Since our last arrived the ship *Flora*, capt. Lyle, in 30 days from Sweden. Capt. Lyle, on his passage, took the following prizes, viz. *Sloop Hawk*, capt. Murphey, from Corke, bound to New-York, laden with beef, pork, butter, &c. *Schooner Hope*, from St. John's to Dartmouth, in New-England, with 600 quintals of fish, &c. and a brig in the North Sea, which he burnt, after taking out her sails, &c. He also took up at sea 12 men, from the wreck of a brig, capt. Wheelwright, from Boston, bound to Grenada. The Dutch fleet were in the Texel when capt. Lyle left Gottenburgh.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the southern army, dated Round-O, December 9.

"On the first instant we arrived at Dorchester, but the enemy got intelligence of our approach the night before. Our advance under lieutenant-colonel Hampton, charged a party of the enemy on this side of the new bridge, killed 3 or 10, wounded 15 or 20 more, took several prisoners, and drove the remainder over the bridge, under cover of their fortifications. The enemy's whole horse came out immediately after this, but were driven back with so much precipitation, as prevented their shewing their face again. Their principal force lay at Goose creek, seven miles off, having left Monk's-corner upon our crossing the Congaree. That night they burnt their stores at Dorchester, and all their army retired to the Quarter-house, on Charles-town neck, leaving behind them, at Dorchester, two pieces of iron cannon. They are now very busily employed in fortifying at the Quarter-house, and in felling all the timber from thence to Charles-town. They have a post at Stone ferry, to cover John's island, on which they have a number of cattle.

"The enemy's post at Beaufort is evacuated, and all the cannon, stores and baggage at Ebenezer