# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, TUNE 5, 1783.

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PAPER No. III.]

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An estimate of the produce of the impost on imported articles.

REFORE the war the exports from Great-Britain to America were estimated at three and a half million sterling, in which was included tea; but there were importations from Ireland and Scotland, as well as from Holland, not included in that estimate. It is now thought best to estimate the imports of all goods from prope, exclusive of tea, brandy, and wine, at 3,500,000l. fering, at 4/6 per dollar, is 15,555,554 dolla s, impost

| militing) and valorem                      | ### ### |      |
|--|---------|------|
| of five per cent ad valorem                | 777.773 |      |
| On s. coo, coo gallons rum and 3-90th      | 66,666  | 60-9 |
| 100,000 di to Madeira                      | 13,333  | 30   |
| 600 000 do, other wine, 6                  | 40,000  |      |
| 900,000 lb. bohea tea, 6                   | 10,000  |      |
| st.000 do. other teas, 14                  | 6,666   |      |
| 75,000 cwt. lugar, in-                     | 46,666  |      |
| 200 000 lb, coffee and } 1                 | 3,222   | 4    |
| 2,000,000 gallons melafics 1               | 22,223  |      |
|  | 995,550 | :40  |
| Deduct for collection about 8 per cent     | 79:594  |      |
| [프로마 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : |         |      |

There are no precise data from which this computatos could be made with any degree of certainty. The number of inhabitants has governed in part, and the imports of particular articles into the port of Philadel-

Net revenue upon this estimate,

915,956

The exactitude of the computation is of the less conegomce, as the act of the 16th December, 1782, provides, that if the revenue shall at any time exceed the annual interest, the residue shall form a finking fund for the discharge of the principal; and if it shall be found insufficient, the states will be called upon to enluge their grants of revenue.

[PAPER No. IV.]

Intrad of a letter from the bonourable B. Franklin to the superintendant of finance, dated Paffy, December 23,

"FRIDAY last order was given to furnish me with fix hundred thousand livres immediately, and I was answered by M. de Vergennes "that the rest of the fix millions should be paid us quarterly in the course of the year 1783."

"I pressed hard for the whole sum demanded, but

" Our people certainly ought to do more for them-Alres. It is abfurd the pretending to be lovers of liberty while they grudge paying tor the defence of it. It is faid here, that an import of five per cent. on all goods imported, though a most reasonable proposition, had not been agreed to by all the states, and was therefore frustrated; and that your newspapers acquaint the world with this, with the non payment of taxes by the seople, and with the non-payment of interest to the arditors of the public.

"The knowledge of these things have hurt our credit and the loan in Holland, and would prevent our petting any thing here but from government. The hundation for credit abroad should be laid at home; and certain funds should be prepared and established

A letter from the honourable the minister of France, to the superintendant of finance.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1781.

I HAVE the f. tisfaction to inform you that his maions, to be employed in the war department during the course of the current year. While I amounce to you this new mark of the king's friendship for the United States, I must go into some details which relate to your operations, and which will inform you of the to your operations, and which will inform you of the motives which have induced his majesty to make a new

effort in favour of his allies. During the last year, Sir, I rendered an account to me to be introduced into your department, of the reestablishment of public credit, and of the economy which accompanied your operations. I added, that I considered the citabilihment of a general revenue for paying the interest and gradual redemption of the prin-cipal of the public debt, as extremely probable. The sys and difficulties of communication would not permit me to wait until that operation was completed by the different legislatures, before I declared the wants of the United States; and therefore I undertook to write to the count de Vergennes, that the disposition of the ople to fulfil the engagements taken and to be taken by congress, seemed to me sufficiently favourable to determine his majesty to lend for the year, new succour to the United states, if the situation of his finances would permit. These affurances obtained the loan of fix millions.

period at which my letters on this subject were written, have on the contrary gone backward; fo that I per-ceive no certainty of the reimburiement of the fums formerly lent, or of those which now are fo. Thus, Sir, my hafty affurances have induced his majefty to make that advance, and in the moment when I am informed of it, I am under the difagreeable necessity of informing his minister that the hopes I had given are vanished, and that my affurances were without foundation. I will fay nothing of the personal embarrassment which I am reduced to by these circumstances; but I will take the liberty to observe, that the best remedy in the present conjuncture is, to take as soon as possible those measures which were not taken when I announced

The count de Yergennes informs me, Sir, that the fix millions are lent to the United States in the fame manner and under the same conditions with the sum which was lent last year. That is to say, that it shall be paid monthly, at the rate of five hundred thouland livres per month. But as it appears from what you did me the honour to write on a former occasion, that you had anticipated a part of this subfirty, I must pray you to consider, that the first months of this year will have been employed in payment of those anticipations, and that it will be proper so to combine your draughts, as that they shall not be presented but at the monthly periods in which the funds are to be provided.

I have had the honour to inform you, Sir, that this money is lent to the United States to enable them to carry on the war. The wildom of congress will determine according to circumstances, on the manner of effecting that important object, and of compelling the enemy by joint efforts to conclude a folid and permanent peace.

It remains for me to inform you, Sir, that the king was unable to make this last effort without extreme difficulty. I have had the honour to communicate those which oppose confiderable loans. They are to great, that I am commanded to inform you; in the most posi-tive terms, that it will be impossible for the king, in any case whatever, to obtain new advances for congress for the next year. As to the resources which you may for the next year. As to the relources which you may feek ellewhere than in France, the details contained in those letters which I had the honour to read to you, will not permit a hope of success until the United States shall have established a permanent public revenue; and the delay and repugnance with which they proceed in that business being known in Europe, the disposition to lend money to congress ceases. Lenders place their money ellewhere: these speculations which would have been directed towards the United States take a difbeen directed towards the United States take a dif-ferent turn, and it will be extremely difficult to bring them back.

I abstain from repeating here the other parts of the sount de Vergennes's dispatches, which I had the honour to communicate, because the truths they contain are well known to you, and because they may all be reduced to this fingle position, that without a speedy establishment of folia general revenue, and an exact per formance of the engagements which congress have made, you must renounce the expediation of loans in Europe.

I am ordered allo, Sir, to inform congress, that my court expect they will have taken final and fatisfactory measures to secure payment of the interest of the debt contracted with his majesty by the United States; but I content my felf with communicating this circumstance to you, and before announcing it directly to congrels, I will wait till their present embarrassments shall be diminished.

From thele details, Sir, you will be able to judge of the impossibility of negotiating bills upon your pleni-potentiaries beyond the funds which remain free from the fix millions lent this year. It is very clear that such bills will not be paid by us; and it is from perfect confidence in your regularity upon that subject, that I shall affure the count de Vergennes, he may be certain no demand will be made on him beyond the tums already granted. I have the honour to be, &c.

[PAPER No. V.]

The United States in congress assembled, to all who

shall fee their pretents, fend greeting. WHEREAS Benjamin Franklin, our minifter plenipotentiary at the court of Verfailles, in pursuance of the powers in him vefted, did on the fixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, with Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c. counfellor of the king in all his councils, commander of his orders, minister and secretary of state, c. vefted with tull powers of his Most Christian Majesty for the purpose, enter into, conclude and fign, a ontract between his most Christian Majesty and the United States of North-America, in the words follow-

ing, to wit: A contract between the king and the Thirteen United

States of North America, entered into by the count de Vergennes and Mr. Franklin, 16th July, 1782.

THE king having been pleased to attend to the requests made to him in the name and on behalf of the United Provinces of North-America, for affiftance in the war and invation under which they had for feveral years groaned; and his majetty, after entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with the faid confederated provinces on the 6th of February, 1778, having fix millions; but the event has proved that I was de-ceived in the hopes which I thought myself enabled to give my court; and the affairs of your finances, far ney, as abundant as they were effectual, in the critical from being bettered fince the month of September, the fituation to which their affairs were reduced. It has

been judged proper and necessary to state exactly the amount of those advances, the conditions on which the king made them, the periods at which the congress of the United States have engaged to repay them to his majefty's royal treasury, and in fine, to state this matter
in such a way as for the future to prevent all difficulties
capable of interrupting the good harmony which his
majefty is resolved to maintain and preferve between
him and the said United States. For executing so
laudable a purpose, and with a view to strengthen the
bands of amity and commerce which stresses. bands of amity and commerce which subsit between his majesty and the said United States; we, Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c., counselfor of the king in all his councils, commander of his orders, minister and secretary of state, and of his commands and finances, vested with full powers of his majesty to us given for this purpose: and we, Benjamin Franklin, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North-America, in like manner vested with full powers of the congress of the said states for the present purpose; after duly communicating our respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. It is agreed and certified, that the fums advanced by his majesty to the congress of the United States, under the title of a loan in the years 1778, 1779; 1780, 1781, and the prefent 1784, amount to the fum of eighteen million of livres, money of France, according to the following twenty one receipts of the above mentioned under written minister of congress, given in

|   | AILL | de of his full powers, to wit ! |           |
|---|------|---------------------------------|-----------|
|   | 1    | 28 February, 1778               | 750,000   |
|   | 3    | 19 May,                         | 750,000   |
|   | 3    | 3 August,                       | 750,000   |
|   | 4    | i November,                     | 750,000   |
|   |      |                                 |           |
|   | 5    | 10 June, 1779,                  | 3,000,000 |
|   | 6    | 16 September,                   | 250,000   |
|   |      | 4 October,                      | 250,000   |
|   | 7    | 4 October,                      | 250,000   |
|   | •    | 21 December,                    | 250,000   |
|   |      |                                 | 1,000,000 |
|   | 9    | 19 February, 1780,              | 750,000   |
|   | 10   | 23 May,                         | 750,000   |
|   | 11   | at June,                        | 750,000   |
|   | 12   | 5 October,                      | 750 000   |
|   | 13   | ay November,                    | 1,000,000 |
|   |      |                                 |           |
|   | 14   | 15 February, 1981,              | 4,000,000 |
|   | 15   | 15 Mav,                         | 750 000   |
|   | 16   | 15 August,                      | 750,000   |
|   |      | 1 August,                       | 750,000   |
|   | 17   | Nonember                        | 1,000,000 |
|   | 18   | 15 November,                    | 750,000   |
|   |      |                                 | 4,000,000 |
|   | 19   | 10 April, 1782,                 | 1,500,000 |
|   | 10   | 1 July,                         | 1,500.000 |
| : | 21   | 5 of the fame month,            | 3,000,000 |
|   |      |                                 | 6,000,000 |
| , |      |                                 |           |
|   |      |                                 |           |

Amounting in the whole to

18,000,000

By which receipts the faid minister has promised in the name of congress, and in behalf of the Thirteen United States, to cause to be paid and reimbursed to the royal treasury of his majefty, on the aft of January, 1788, at the house of his grand banker at Paris, the faid fum of eighteen millions money of France, with interest at five per cent. per annum.

ART. 2 Confidering that the payment of so large a capital at the one stipulated period the first of January 1788, may greatly injure the finances of the congress of the United States, and it may perhaps be even impracticable on that footing, his majesty has been pleased for that reason to recede in that respect from the tenor of the receipts which the minister of congress has given for the eighteen million livres tournois, mentioned in the foregoing article, and has confented that the pay-ment of the capital in ready money at the royal treafury, he in twelve equal payments of 1,500,000 livres each, and in twelve years only, to commence from the third year after a peace.

ART. 3. Although the receipts of the minister of the congress of the United States specify, that the eighteen million of livres above mentioned, are to be paid at the royal treasury, with interest at five per cent. per annum. His majesty being willing to give the said United States a new proof of his affection and friendship, has been pleased to make a present of, and to forgive the whole arrears of interest to this day, and from thence to the day of the date of the treaty of peace; a favour which the minister of the congress of the United States acknowledges to flow from the pure bounty of the king, and which he accepts in the name of the faid United

States with profound and lively acknowledgements.

ART. 4. The payment of the faid eighteen million of livres tournois, thall be in ready money at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, in twelve equal parts, and at the terms ftipulated in the above fecond article. The interest of the faid fum at five per cent per annum shall commence with the date of the treaty of peace, and shall be paid at every period of the partial pay-ments of the capital, and shall diminish in proportion with the payments. The congress of the said United States being left, however, at liberty to free themselves fooner from this obligation by anticipated payments, in case the state of their spances will admit,

ART. 5. Although the loan of five million of floring of Holland, agreed to by the States General of the United Provinces of the Matherlands, on the terms of

the obligation passed on the 5th of November, 1781, between his majesty and the said States General, has been made in his majesty's name and guaranteed by him; it is neverthelets acknowledged by these presents, that the faid loan was made in reality on account and for the fervice of the United States of North-America, and that the capital, amounting at a moderate valuation to the tum of ten million livres fournois, has been paid to the faid United States, agreeably to a receipt for the payment of the taid fum, given by the underfigned minister of congress the seventh day of June laft.

ART. 6. By the convention of the faid 5th of No-vember. 1781, the king has been pleated to promife and engage to furnish and pay at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, the capital of the faid loan, with the interest at four per cent. per annum, without any charge or deduction whatever to the lenders, to that the faid capital shall be wholly repaid after the space of five years, the payments to be made, in sen equal periods, the first of which to commende the fixth year from the date of the loan, and afterwards from year to year to the final payment of the faid tum; but it is in like manner acknowled ed by this act, that this engagement was entered into by the king, at the requelt of the underfigned minister of the United States, and on the promite by him made in the name of congress, and on behalf of the Thirteen United States, to cause to be reimbursed and paid at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, the capital, interest and cost of the faid loan, according to the conditions and terms fixed by the faid convention of the 5th of November, 1781.

ART. 7. It is accordingly agreed and fettled, that the fum of ten million livres tournois, being a moderate computation the principal of the loan of five million of Holland floring above mentioned, shall be reimburfed, and paid in ready money at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, with the interest at four per cent. per annum in ten equal payments of one million each, and in ten terms, the first of which shall be on the 5th of November, 1787, the fecond, the 5th of Novemuer, 1788, and to from year to year till the final payment of the faid fum of ten millions, the interest leffening in proportion with the partial payments of the capital. But in confequence of the king's affection for the United States, his majesty has been pleased to charge himself with the expence of commissions and bank for the faid loan, of which expences his majesty has made a prefent to the United States, and this their undertigned minister accepts with thanks in the name of congress as a new proof of his majetty's generofity and triengship for the said United States.

ART. 8. With regard to the interest of the said loan

during the five years preceding the first term of payment of the capital, as the king has engaged to pay it at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, at the rate of four per cent. yearly, and every year, counting from the 5th of November, 1781, according to the convention of that day, the minister of congress acknowledges that the re-payment of that is due to his majesty by the United States, and he engages in the name of the faid United States, to cause payment thereof to be made, at the fame at me and at the same rate at the royal treasury of his majesty; the first year's interest to be paid the 3th of November next, and so yearly during the five years preceding, the first term for the payment of the capital, fixed as above on the 5th of November, 1787.

The high contracting parties reciprocally bind them-felves to the faithful observance of this contract, the ratifi ations of which shall be exchanged in the space or nine months from this day, or fooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, we the said plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and of the Thirteen United States of North America, in virtue of our respective powers, have figned these presents, and thereunto fixed the feal of our arms.

Done at Verfailles, the fixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two. GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

B. FRANKLIN. NOW KNOW YE, That we the faid United States in congress affembled, impressed with a most lively sense of the generosity and affection manifested by his Most Christian Majesty in the above contract, have ratified and confirmed, and ny these presents do ratify and confirm the taid contract, and every article and clause thereof. And we do hereby empower our minuter pleni ofentiary at the court of Vertailles to deliver this our act of ratification, in exchange for the

ratification of the laid contract on the part of his Most

Christian Majesty.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our feal to be hereunto affixed. Witness his excellency BLI'AS BOUDINO I, prefident, this twen-ty-fecond day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our lovereignty and independence the feventh. [To be continued.]

#### LONDON, March 31.

THE public may be affured that no new admini-A firation is yet fettled. The projected coalition was too unnatural to bring forth any offspring that could live; and in all probability the parties concerned will reap nothing but the difgrace of having been willing to form any junction, and to facrifice any professed principles, and all appearance of consistency, for the fike of office. The intelligence we communicated to the public on Friday was true. His majesty defired a written arrangement. The coalition either could not agree, or were themselves assamed of their own pro-posals. It is thought by many that his majeky has acted with great wisdom in demanding it; that he might be able to satisfy the public that the stipulations and conditions of the patriots contained nothing for the benefit of the people, but all for themselves; and that the object of the present coalition was merely to ulurp the whole power of the state, viz. to appoint the fervants of the crown, and the fervants of the people, by forcing an administration on the king, and defeating the rayers of the people for a reformation in the house of commons.

there will be a grand display in the house, both of prin- Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, ciple and no principle; and those who are fortunated are going to England.

enough to fee the exhibition, will be able to separate the sheep from the goats; for that day will be a day of judgment,

There was another meeting yesterday afternoon, at lord Fitzwilliam's, of a considerable number of the members of the house of commons, and several peers, but we could not learn what resolutions they came to,

We hear that Mr. Pitt will certainly make his motion in the house, relative to the reform in the reprefentation of the people, prior to his going abroad; the fate of this motion will best evince the principles of the new administration.

April 1. The arrangement of a new administration remains at prefent in precifely the same suspensive state. Lord Temple is expected foon in England, and it is a fact that proposals have been made him to assume the lead at the treasury board; but it is also a fact that he has peremptorily declined the overture. On the whole, from the refignation of Mr. Pitt, and from other circumstances, it is supposed that the duke of Portland will be again fent for, and that his majesty will at last accede to the formation of a ministry, whose patriotic principles may enfure the confidence of the people.

#### NEW-YORK,

Just as this paper was going to preis, arrived the Apollo captain Bunyan, who left spithead the 3d of April, and the land on the 5th; he spoke the brig Henry, captain Jamailoh, from Corke, 12 days ago, all well; by him we have received the following advices:

No arrangement of ministers fince the arrival of the ris. The following appeared to be the new choice of his majesty's administration :

The duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury. Lord North, and the honourable Mr. Fox, fecreta-

Lord Stormont, prefident of the council. The earl of Carlifle, lord privy feal. Lord Beauchamp, fecretary at war. Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Burke, paymafter of the land forces. Colonel North, treasurer of the navy. Viscount Keppel, first lord of the admiralty.

Frederick Montague, and sir Grey Cooper, lords of Mr. William Adam, one of the lords of the ad-

No commander in chief to be appointed.

The lord chancellor to go out, and the feals to be ut in commission.

Lord Sandwich and lord Edward Bentinck to be oint post-masters.

Mr. Pitt coes not accept of any place, and intends going abroad.

The American treaty of commerce, and the general definitive treaty not yet completed.

FISH-KILL, May 22. A correspondent observes that he has lately viewed the churches and houses in New York, and that all the churches are, except the Episcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodifts, converted into itores or barracks, and appear in a very loathfore condition; the fences which encompafied the burying-yards being deltroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in some of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwise much abused. It would add much to the honour of the British government, to repair the damage done to those fabrics, dedicated to the worship of God, which they have in a great measure wantonly and unnecessarily abused : and, should general Carleton not have it in his power to repair the churches, the respect which ought to be fhewn to places of divine worthip, should prompt him to order them swept, washed, and cleaned, and the abominable filth removed out of the churches and church-yards; and, at the fame time, to order the houses, which he and his predecessors in command have turned into barracks, to be cleaned and repaired, that as, much as possible grounds of complaint may be removed in these respects. If these abuses remain unnoticed, they will surely fix a lasting stigma on the British commander in chief, who had it in his power to do much to the redress of those reasonable complaints. The period now draws nigh when he may have orders to evacuate the city, and to leave churches, houses, and ftreets full of filth, will not reflect credit on the present possessors. We wish therefore that every thing may be done to promote mutual good understanding, and to prevent the curies of an injured people.

#### CHATHAM

The British and their adherents, so habituated to perfidy, find it difficult to forego it; for, in the laft Nova-Scotia fleet, they lent off upwards of 700 negroes, belonging to the good people of these states.

An honest taylor, in the city of New-York, being ked, "how does business go on?" Replied, "not well, for my customers have all learnt to turn their own coats.

As the virtuous citizens of New-York, who facrificed opulence and ease at the farine of liberty, have thrown themselves out of all business, in the expectaucy of returning to the city, an august body has recommended it to them to dedicate their time to the culture of hemp, not doubting from the expected demand, but what it will compensate them for their suf-

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

The brig Hope, captain Kerr (arrived here yester-day morning) left London the 9th of April, and the and's-End the 16th. She brings no material news, except that the American trade bill had paffed the house of commons, and it was expected would meet with no obstruction in the upper house. The new administration was formed; it was faid the duke of Portland was premier, and lord North and Mr. Fox secre-taries of state; Mr. Pitt was not among the number of new ministers. But as no papers were received by the above veffel we are unable to give a more particular ac-count; we do not understand what progress the nego-tiators had made in the definitive treaty of peace.

Two other veffels failed from London for Philadel-

phia about the fame time as the Hope.

rayers of the people for a reformation in the house May 27. We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New-York. The British guards, Matters standing in this situation, it is expected that with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and

Extrall of a letter from Dublin, dated February 19: 2785 The happy period is at last arrived which has put m end to the further effusion of kindred blood, by the bleffings of peace; and I most heartily congratulate you and the wirtuous citizens of the Thirteen United States of America, who by nobly perfevering in the cause of freedom, have, under God; accomplished the great work of their independency.

"Affairs wear a quite different aspect in Ireland, fince the usurpations of Great-Britain over the dominions the once poffeffed in America, like the dog in the fable, by grasping at the shadow, she has lost the sub-stance. You have opened our eyes to our true interes, we have now a prospect of a free trade, and our manufactures are improving and extending themselves very considerably in many branches, which will find a palfage to different quarters of the globe. In the year 1778, the fituation of our manufacturing poor was truly milerable, famine staring them in the face for want of employment; but the rich fet on foot a fubfeription, which was succeeded by the volunteer afforyour fide the Atlantic, spread all over Ireland, gave them full employment, and has been the preservation of the country.

"I am almost tempted, though advanced to my 43d

year, to go and fettle in your land of liberty."

It is positively afferted, that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been groffly infulted in New-York, and not permitted to be hoifted on board any American veffel in that port. Congress should demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unless satisfactory conceifions are instantly made, the British flag, which nom threams without interruption in our harbours, fould be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignation and contempt.

If the enemy have any fentibility left, and are not totally callous to every honourable, humane impression, they must feel themselves exceedingly difgraced and ashamed, on contrasting the healthy, well-fed prisoners lately fent into their lines, with the unfortunate-Ame. ricans, emaciated and worn down by famine and difeafe, whom they, in return, have liberated from a rigorous confinement in petitlential prison-ships, damp, dreary dungeons, and loathsome gaols. On our part every reatonable indulgence has been shewn to them, while they, on theirs, have dealt out, with an unsparing hand, the most shocking cruelties, and have been continually adding injuries and intults to diffress and mistortune.

The latest advices from England (April 12) mention, that Charles Logie, Eiq; late conful general from the court of Great-Britain to the coast of Barbary, in the emperor of Morocco's dominions, is appointed ambaifador to the United States of America. The definitive treaty was concluded, and to have been figued by the respective commissioners on Wednesday the 16th of April; leveral American vessels had for some time been waiting, in order to discharge their cargoes, as permission could not be granted for the purpose, till that period. A frigate had arrived at London from the haft-Indies, with the particulars of Sir Edward hu hes's action on the 16th of October, with M. Suffrein, I his last conflict, though very bloody and severe, ended, like the two others lately in that quarter of the globe, without the loss of a ship on either side. Sir Edward's captain (Watt) the honourable Thomas Lumley, Efq; who commanded the Ifis, and another English captain, were killed, befides 500 Britift feamen killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the French was not known. On the 19th, three days after this engagement, the English Quadron was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, which gave them a superiority of three ships, and failed in quest of M. Suffrein, who had retired to the bay of Trincomale.

The following is an extract from the instructions of the people of Botton to their representatives in assem-I hey were drawn up at a meeting of the town on the 13th of May, 1783.

" We cannot too warmly express our gratitude to-Almighty God, who hath smiled on the virtuous strug-gles of the United States, and crowned the conflict with fo happy a conclusion, our independence is con-firmed! A bleffing for which patriots have long toiled, and heroes fought and bled. Posterity can never justly charge us with tamely surrendering their rights. We and they shall be free, so long as we shall deserve free-dom. It will depend upon our virtue. But while we contemplate the treaty in general with pleafure, we cannot help feeling anxious for the event of the fiftharticle which respects those men who fled from their country when their liberties were invaded, and took residence in the dominions of the invader.. Congress only can recommend; they will not obtrude citizens on any of the flates, much less declared traitors.

"We give it to you as our opinion that the late conspirators against the rights and liberties of America. and of mankind, whether they have actually taken up arms against us or not, who have taken shelter in the bosom of our enemies, that nation which has exhaulted her wealth and strength to ensave us, ought never to be suffered to return, but to be excluded from having any lot or portion among us."

#### June 5. ANNAPOLIS,

On Sunday laft the General Affembly of this ftate adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the House of Delegates to the first Monday in September next, after having passed thirty-nine laws, a lift of which follows:

1. An act respecting registers of vessels, and to direct the entering and clearing veffels from and to the British dominions.

2. An act for the relief of John Buckman, of Saint Mary's county.

3. An act to change the furnames of Nicholas Mac-cubbin, junior, and of James Maccubbin, to that of Carroll.

4. An act to make valid a deed of bargain and fale,

executed by Abraham Davis and Elizabeth Cromer, late of Frederick county, to Johna Gift, of faid county. 5. An act for laying out a road from the wind mill and dwelling plantation of Nathaniel Manning, of Dor-

chefter county:

6. An act for laying out a goad from John Groff's mill, in Frederick county.

y. An act to author nce-George's coun called Welis Inventio

s. An act to conti the general court for parpofes. 9. An act for rem

prerogative office, to 10. An act giving nerein mentioned own, in Washington the fame. 11. An act to auth d adjust the accour bert Hanfon Harrifor

13. An act to appo 14. An act for the ny parish, in Kent co 15. An act for lay Iphraim Howard's Lik Ridge, to interf Ridge Landing, by ton, in Anne Arun 16. An act empo the galley and barge 17. An act concer of folicitors and atto 18. An act to aut mry Ridgely, fon a Ridgely, late of An ters of the faid C ell and dispose o mied, for the payr 19. An act for th efter county.

of certain confilcate 11. A Suppleme iffioners for the Iritif property, t manor to leveral of ss. An act, ent tled, An act to r of the officers and he first day of Au he first day of Jan aj. An act to

14. An act app more-town, in Ba 15. An act for 16. An act to i fembled with a po States, certain du and merchandifer

debt contracted b 17. An act to powering the tru rick county. 18. An additio adjust the accoun vice of the Unite

19. An act to property. 10. An act t wunty where th 31. An act to kkiah Walley, ance and edu Maria Grafon, 1. An act the paper purpo an Cornthwa

ereafter be app be infant fons maintain, and its of the faid tive to the age 33. An act s 14. An act r 35. An act and belonging

mentioned. 37. An act 38. An act 19. An act Carroll to leaf By the He

16. An act

RESCLVED ion be receive bonds given specie, on the " By the f

RECEI Maryland, p day of Febru For the n and 4-9 BE

Be pleafed

THE ments to th him, that r

the affembl an answer dent, that An act to authorife and empower Frank Leeke, of Prince-George's county, to dilpofe of a tract of land called Wells Invention, for the purpose therein men-

s. An act to continue the civil causes depending in the general court for the western shore, and for other

9. An act for removing original papers in the late perogative office, to the feveral counties in this state. 10. An act giving a further time for the payment of the taxes levied for the prefent year, and other purpofes

pereiu mentioned blifh a market-house in Elizabethnon, in Washington county, and for the regulation of

12. An act to authorise the auditor-general to settle and adjust the accounts and pay of the honourable Robert Hanion Harrison, Esq;

13. An act to appoint trustees to take care of the per-14. An act for the fale of the glebe land in Shrew

y parish, in Kent county. 15. An act for laying out a road leading from Doctor 15. An act for laying out a road reading from Doctor Inhraim Howard's tilting forge, in the upper parts of Lik Ridge, to interfect the public road leading to Elk-Ridge Landing, by William Hobbs' dwelling plantation, in Anne Arundel county.

16. An act empowering the intendant to dispose of

the galley and barges.

17. An act concerning the admission and qualification of folicitors and attornies.

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18. An act to authorife and empower Charles Greenmy Ridgely, fon and heir at law of Charles Greenbury lidgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, joint . hath Sarah Ridgely and Henry Ridgely, administra-ters of the faid Charles Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, well and dispose of a part of the real estate of the demied, for the payment of his debts.

19. An act for the relief of Charles Dunkin, of Wor-

so. An act to explain and amend an act for the fale feetain conficated British property.

11. A Supplement to the act to authorife the comfioners for the prefervation and fale of conficated British property, to convey certain lands in Wiccomico

11. An act, entitled, A Supplement to entiled, An act to raife a fum of money for the payment of the officers and foldiers of the line of this state, from the first day of August se enteen hundred and eighty, to the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-

as. An act to prohibit the bringing flaves into this

14. An act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.

25. An act for the relief of Robert Long.

16. An act to inveft the United States in Congress asembled with a power to levy, for the ule of t e United States, certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares,

and merchandiles, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by congress during the late war. 17. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act emovering the truftees to rent the poor house of Frede-

rick county. 18. An additional Supplement to the act to fettle and buff the accounts of the troops of this state in the ferike of the United States, and for other purpoles.

19. An act to relieve certain purchalers of confifcated

10. An act to authorise the probate of wills in the

wanty where the witneffes refide. 31. An act to naturalize Thomas Walley, fon of Ze-dkiah Walley, and to make provision for the mainteace and education of the faid Thomas Walley, and

Maria Grason, daughter of Thomas Grason. 11. An act empowering the guardian mentioned in the paper purporting to be the last will and testament of John Cornthwaite, or any other guardian who may bereafter be appointed to John and Robert Cornthwaite, the infant sons of the said John Cornthwaite, to support, maintain, and educate, the said infants, out of the proits of the faid John Cornthwaite's effate, until they ar-

he to the age of twenty-one years respectively.

33. An act respecting finance.

34. An act respecting literary property.

35. An act concerning the stock of the Bank of Engad belonging to this state.

16. An act to continue the acts of affembl Therein entioned.

37. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves. 8. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts. 19. An act to empower Nicholas Carroll and James Carroll to leafe certain lands therein mentioned.

By the House of Delegarss, June 1, 1783. I hat the bills of cledit of the latt fon be received at par with specie, in payment of any tonds given for payment of the said bills of credit, or becie, on the purchase of conficated British property.

"By the fenate, June 1, 1783: Read and affented to.
"By order, J. Dorser, cik."

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the fate of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of infructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

For the month of May, 1783, received 765 dollars,

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Be pleased to insert in your next paper the enciosed Card, The Intendent of the Revenue,

THE Intendant of the Revenue prefents his compliments to the Examiner, and has the honour to affure him, that nothing but the execution of his duty hich solliged him to leave town immediately on the rang of the affembly) could have prevented him from etc. ning an answer this week to the Examiner's publication in the last Maryl and Gazette. The Intendant is confident, that the importial public will adhere to the golden rule, it of hearing both fides before they determine."

Religion, with a graceful mich,

se all-finiting, lovely, and firene.

PLEASING INSTRUCTOR.

HAVING been a zealous advocate for that free dom and independence, which, by the bleffing of God and affiftance of his superintending Providence, these United States have at length established, in opposition to the pride and power of Great-Britain; one of the most belligerent nations upon earth; I think it now my duty, as a true christian and good citizen, to give my opinion as to the present necessary conduct of the people of these states, in order to make this great revolution tend to the happiness, both of the present generation and those which are to follow. Know then ye people of America, from a plain, honest, experimental christian, that the most proper and effectual method we can take to preferve and maintain that dignity, and those valuable rights and privileges we are now bleffed with as free men, is not to express a clamorous zeal for liberty, at the same time that we abuse it, to an unrestrained licentiousness, than which nothing has a greater tendency, both through the righteous judgment of God, and the nature of the thing, to deprive us of our liberties; but it is to endeavour to make a just and wife improvement of our advantages; to maintain a ftrict regard to religion, probity, and purity of manners; and to guard against vice, libertinism, profaneness, and debauchery. This, and this alone, as sure as the great Jehovah reigns, will preserve us a free, a flourishing, and a happy peo-ple. God grant that this may be the bleffing of these flates to the latest posterity; and that we may long en. joy the light of the glorious gospel of Christ shining among us in its genuine purity; and the inestimable advantages of a freedom to profess it, and to worship God according to the dictates of our consciences and the directions of his Word, without being exposed to perfecuting rage and violence. Happy people that we now are, if we be but duly fentible of our happiness, and careful to make a right use of our privileges. What a glorious face of things would foon appear among us, if, as we have the holy Ch iftian religion established, we took care to govern ourselves by its sacred rules, and to act under the influence of its divine influence, and important motives! Virtue, supported and annually the glorious hopes of the Gospel, would appear in its genuine sacred charms, and in its lovely beauty and excellence. Love, the true spirit of Christianity, would prevail, and produce a mutual forhearance in lesser disferences, at the tame time that there would be a happy agreement in matters of the highest importance; there would be a zeal without bigotry, a liberty without li-centiousness. The natural consequence of all this, would be peace and harmony in both larger and leffer focieties. Such would be the happy face of things among us, as far as could be expected in this state of imperfection, if the religion of the holy Jefus was firmly believed and duly confidered, and men, would be more generally perfunded to give up themselves to its divine conduct. This would render persons in high stations signally use. ful to the public, and maments as well as supports to their country; and at the same time tobriety, industry, temperance, and good order, would spread among the people. Nor would true bravery and fortitude be wanting; for though uperstition tendeth to produce mean and unmanly fears, true religion, and a fleady belief is a wife and righteous Providence, bath a tendency to fortify and establish the mind, and to produce a real cour see and greatness of soul, which will enable a man to net each with a calm intrepidity in a noble and suff the and stand the shock of the greatest terrors. These are the sentiments of a man who lives by the faith of his caviour Jefus Christ, and most fincerely recommends that faith to all his countrymen, as the only fure foun-dation to be d their happiness upon.

A REAL CHRISTIAN. Maryland, May 18, 1783.

War-Office, May 21, 1783. ALL officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

Annapolis, June 5,1783. TO BE SOLD

TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orof which bear, the remainder was fet this fpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part fewn down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of the place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be thewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and fecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter with the subscriber, and have posterion foon enough to feed the ground.

horfes, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation money, or fhort credit with approved fecurity.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tanyard in the city of Annapolis, where that bufiness may be carried on to great advantage by a bee in-dustrious man who will apply to his burnefs, she tenant may take the yard in the flate it is now in, or the fubscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a per tition will be presented to the general affembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Doniel Swigert's mill, and for about 12 nearest and most commodisus will be rederick-town.

TOST, by Samuel Tindell, a certificate for the depreciation of bis by, for the sum of L. 60 8 6, issued Onober 27, 1782, in pursuance of the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are bereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

May 20, 1783. OMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following perfons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who fays he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a fart f.llow, and has an incommon broad flat nofe; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with fleeves, under ditto of the fame, brown fuffian and flates with fleeves, under ditto of the fame, brown fuffian and flates. breeches, white cotton flockings, middling good floes with fleel buckles, and an old fraw hat lined with white fustian. The other a black fellow, by the name of SAM, who says he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow thirt and trouters. Their mafters are defired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, theriff of Charles county.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black borse, about 11 bands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may bave bim again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a forrel gelding, about 12 years old; has a hanging mane, switch tail, a star in his forehead, 14 hands and a half bigh, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have bim again on proving property and pay-

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Bicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay borfe, about thirteen bands bigb or upwards, about five years old, no per-ceivable brand, banging more and switch tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

To be run for, on Thursday the 26th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county

SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the best two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing The horses to be entered with the aforefaid ling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to fart or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWEN-TY IOUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for fize; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rife or fall feven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise. PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next Likewise to be fold, a complete waggon with four fession of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and fale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary bis wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

TAKEN up as a firay, by Joseph Wheat, living in Montgomery county, area the court-house, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a small star in her forchead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SQLD, A SCHOONER BOAT, with

an excellent fuit of fails, which will carry about four bunared bushels, and bas a good cabin. A floort credit will

To be bired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783. NOTICE is bereby given, that fuch prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783. The beautiful well bred horfe ROEBUCK,

STANDS this feason at the subscriber's dwell-ing plantion, in Charles county, about fix miles from Benedict, and will cover at three gumeas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Over on Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Efquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Taker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Taker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good patturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roe-buck, which I fold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Efquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Efq; of that ham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col Tafker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Marton's Traveller; his greatgrand-dam was col. Tafker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphia Aschine by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.
THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is

PANJAMIN DULANY. May 2, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to any of the paper, are earnestly equested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or pay-

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

Passed November Session 1782, may be bad at the Printing Office.

April 8, 1783. NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general affembly, at their next fession, on behalf of the subscriber, and be brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father frelative to land bequeathed us. GERARD HARBIN.

OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general affembly for the state of Marianil, praying that a law may pais to prevent the puth down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

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Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was truck with a paralytic firoke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promifed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointiment; I found in about a forthight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancie; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for tinued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779. I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains there fix years, and captain Whiton fent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time the was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as feveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779. THIS is to certify, that Mr Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatilm for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health,

MICHAEL EARLE, Efq; who had a white twelling for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect

health by Mr. Logan's medicine. Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782. A GENTLEM AN who had the piles and gravel for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palifes, rheumatifms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, droply, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or eliewhere in Annapolis; but canrot atten any in the country, except fuch as are confined to their beds Conft at attendance will be given, by their very humble fervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

A beautiful blooded horfe, fifteen hands high, very ftrong made and active

XTILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-ney to be brought with the mare. Good palturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783. WALLACE, OHNSON, & MUIR, Have for SALE,

At their store on the Head of the Dock, CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes, bogsheads, and quarter casks, a few

cases of excellent claret, fail cloth, and Jundry other articles; which they will jell low, for cash, or on short cast.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. R AN away, about thirteen month ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named | ENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look to old, is well made, and rather tall, her drefs cannot be described as she has a varicty; the has been frequently feen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Efq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who let her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, befides what the law allows. W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783. OTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general affembly of of the real effate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and difcharge the just debts of the aforefaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are defired

to take notice B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

To be SOLD, A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about fix years of age. Enquire of the printers.

Piney-Woods, May 14, 1783. A LL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are defired to make immediate payment, or otherwise they may depend on being surd; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are defired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted by their most humble servant, will

3 SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Josh ua.

HENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an English school at the house near Mr. Hyde's tanyard; he begs the favour of those that have any children to fend to fehool, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general fatisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for those that intend to be instructed in the French language, either at their respective

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general affembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to fell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.
HENRIET I'A MARIA WALKER.

Upper-Mariborough, May 15, 1783. LANDS FOR SALE.

ART of Wiltshire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles coun-ty, adjoining Mr. Richard Edelen's plantation, adbout two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the foil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, fmall dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; mea-

Likewise one other plantation in said county, containing feven hundred and fixteen acres; this laid lies in the same neighbourhood, and is far superior to the tract above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at least four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is fine timber. There are feveral tenements on this tract, which rent from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made easy to the purchasers. WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

The beautiful high bred horse

OVERS this feason at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will fend three mares in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of net new inspected erop tobacco, and hal a crown for each mare to the groom, and credit given until Christmas, clear of interest,

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an half high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the first horses on the continent; he was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller out of col. Bird's imported mare Pocohuntas, whose blood is unexceptionable. Shakespear was got by Old Fear-nought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, the was got by Old Crab, fon of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrismond, for of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by fecond brother to Snip, her greatgrand dam by Mogul) brother to Babram, her greatgreat-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, fire to the dam of Whitle Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-cam by Bay Bolton and a fifter to Sloven, her great-greatgreat-great-grand-dam by Curner's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Old Spot, her great-great great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rifing fix years old, he is a fure foal-

getter, and his flock remarkably large and beautiful. Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapea. ROBERT CHESLEY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer bimfelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, Maryland, for an act to empower me to fell as much negroes, borjes, cattle, boufbold goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable, terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this bufiness, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property fold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept fo, by the public's most bumble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Printed S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

The CONTRACT OF ADAMS, in bei TRANSLA Minuted on a feal of (Signed)

O appeare
Hole, n The honourable ipotentiary on the fthe United Nethe ially qualified and lates of America is hilf of the faid Sta my person or person hall be done in this according to auther ul commission or p

The honourable and the honour n his aforefaid qua halt of the aboveduly and lawfully i gilders, Outch cu count of fo mu nourable appearer, felt fatisfaction, fr quence of the rece by the honourable hereof, expressly a stold monies.

And the honous fid quality, to remilion of gilders mages, to the abo afigns, at the ex-That the above

during the space

tar, and thus o art, or two hu miner from ye 1797, inclusive, ned and dif pace of fifteen y And that for i terwards for the interest thall be t ear commencin ue until the fi be figned by erer in his afo That the abo krmed by draw a this city, after ten years, in futions drawn that

> That the pay ing of the respe-ing houses of indors, or at fi likewise be adv That the dir Wilhelm et Jar borft, and de l by the honour The honour the names of 1 interests and o time of the fai the aforefaid

for, in good in ready mor whatfoever. That this o poft or taxes : God forbid) between afor

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, TUNE 12, 1783.

[PAPER No. VI. ]

The CONTRACT entered into by the honourable J. ADAMS, in behalf of the United states, with inndries, for a loan of five millions of florins.

TRANSLATION from the DUTCH. Minuted on a feal of 48 ftivers.

VAN HOLE, notary. (Signed)

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N the 12th day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, appeared before me, Pieter Galenus Van Hole, notary of Amsterdam, admitted by the honourable court of Holland,

The honourable John Adams, efquire, minister ple-spotentiary on the part of the United States of Ameri-ts, by their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, &c. &c. in quality, as espe-cially qualified and authorised by the above-mentioned same of America in Congress assembled, for and in bethe of America in Congress anemores, see a loan with his of the faid States of America, to raise a loan with his of the faid States of America, to raise a loan with subsy perion or perions, states or companies, with fubed affurance in good faith to ratify and sulfi all that full be done in this respect by him, honourable appearer, according to authentic copy and translation of the origi-al commission or power exhibited to me, notary, and eposted in my custody, in behalf of the joint money

The honourable appearer refiding in the Hague, but

ng now in this city.

And the honourable appearer ack owledged himfelf, a his aforefaid quality, and thus in the name and in behill of the above-mentioned States of america, to be taly and lawfully indepted to and in behalf of lundry fons, or money lenders in all a fum of one million of glders, Dutch current money, arifing from and on count of fo much ready money received by him honorrable appearer, in his aforefaid qua ity, to his per-fel latisfaction, from the faid money lenders, in contepence of the receipt hereafter mentioned, to be figured by the honourable appearer under the authentic co, ies hereof, expressly and formally disavowing the excuse of ustold monies.

And the honourable appearer promised, in his afore-field quality, to repay in this city the said sum of one million of gilders, free from all cofts, charges and dafigns, at the expiration of filteen years after the ift by of June, 1782; and that in the following manner,

That the above-mentioned capital shall remain fixed bring the space of ten years, and that with the eleventh ear, and thus on the first day of June, 1793, a fifth un, or two hundred thouland gilders of the laid captal of one million, shall be redeemed, and in the same mater from year to year until the 1st day of June, 197, inclusive, fo that the whole capital thail be red and discharged within the above-mentioned ace of fifteen years.

And that for faid capital, at first for the whole and aftrwards for the refidue, at the expiration of every year, istered shall be paid, at the rate of five per cent. in the par commencing the first day of June, 1782, and to conto be figned by or for account of faid honourable ap-

parer in his aforefuld quality.

That the above-mentioned redeeming thall be perfemed by drawing in prefence of a notary and witneffes
this city, after the expiration of the first mentioned
to years, in such a manner that the Nos: of the obligatons drawn thall be by times made known in the public

That the payment of the interests, as also the redeemis of the respective periods, shall be made at the compting houses of the hereafter mentioned gentlemen diindors, or at such other places within this city, as shall
sewife be advertised in the public papers.

That the directore of this negotiation shall be Messirs. Wilhelm et Jan Willink, Nicolans et Jacob Van Staphoff, and de la Lande et Fynje, merchants of this city, the are, by these presents, thereto named and appointed the honourable appearer in his aforefaid quality.

The honourable appearer promiting and engaging, in the names of his conflituents, that the amount of the hterefis and of the redeemings to be made from time to fine of the faid capital, shall be in due time remitted to he sforefaid gentlemen directors, their heirs of fuccef-for, in good nills of exchange, American products, or in ready money, without any abatement or deduction

That this obligation shall never be subject to any in off or taxes already laid, or in time to come to be laid, in the faid United States of America, even in case (which God forbid) any war, hostilities or divisions, should arise
between aforeshid United States or any of them, on the
eas side, and the States of these lands on the other, that
the payment of the capital or interests of this obligation in no wife, nor under any pretext whatfoever, be

hindered or delaged.

The honourable appearer in his aforefaid quality, proning and engaging, moreover, for and in the names
of the faid United States, that there shall never be made
of the faid United States, any of them in particular, If he aid United States, that there man sever be made by them or on their parts, on any of them in particular, by them or on their parts, on any of them in particular, any tonvention or treaty, public or private, at the making of peace or otherwise, by which the validity and making of peace or otherwise, by which the validity and making of peace or otherwise, by which the validity and completely any thing contrary thereto might be stipulated, but that without any exception the contents hereof shall be maintained in full force.

The honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality likewife promifes, engages and binds bimfelf by these preients, that this engagement shall be ratified and approved as soon as possible by faid United states in Congress affembled, and that authentic copy translation of faid ra-tification, with the original, shall be deposited, in cuftody of me, notary, to be there kept with faid authentic copy t andiation of the commission or power of him honourable appearer, and the engroffed hereof, for the fecurity of the money lenders, until the above-mentioned capital and interests as aforefaid shall be redeemed and paid off.

And there shall be made of this act (as the honours ble appearer in his aforesaid quality confents) above and besides the above mentioned engrossed, one thousand authentic copies, which shall be of the same force and value and have the same effect as the engrossed one, uncer every one of which copies shall be placed a receipt of one thousand gilders Dutch current money, either on name or in clank, at the choice of the money lenders, to be figured by him honourable appearer, and which receipts shall be respectively numbered from No. 2 to 2000 inclusive, and countersigned by above-mentioned gentle Len directors, and duly attested by me, notary, as a testimony that no more than one thousand obligations are numbered in virtue of this act. All which authentic copies, with the receipts thereunder placed, shall, at the redeeming of the capital, be restored by the bearers.

On failure of prompt payment as well of the capital, as of the interests at the appointed periods, the capital or residue thereof may be demanded by the gentlemen directors in behalf of the money lenders, who shall be then interested therein, and the af relaid principals and committents of him, honourable appearer, shall in that case be held and bound to redeem and discharge immediately in one fum the remaining capital with the interests and charges.

For the accomplishment and performance of all the above written the honourable appearer binds in his afores id quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the above mentioned United States of America, the faid United States of America jointly and each of them in particular, together with all their lands, chattels, revenues, and products. together with imposts and taxes already laid and raised in the same, or in time to come to be laid and raised, and thus of all the United States of America jointly and of each of the same in partic lar for the whole.

He the honourable appearer renouncing, in the names as above, for that purpole expressly beneficiam dienfienis as likewife de duobus vel pluribus reis debenas, fignifying a retribution of debts, and that when two or more are indubted, each of them can fatisfy with the payment of their portion; the honourable appearer promiting in his aforefaid quality, never to have recourse to the laid or to any other ev fions what oever.

This being passed (after translation into English was made hereof, and which likewite is figned by the honourable appearer, and deposited in the custody of me the faid no ary) within Amsterdam aforeign, in the prefence of

GLOION VICTOR et CORN, LIS MARCHANT, witnesses, (Signed) P. G. VAN HOLE, notary,

Faithfully translated from the Dutch, Amfterdam, this 17th day of June, 178s.
JOANNES VERGEFL L Son.

fworn translator.

There are four others of the same tenor and date, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 making in the whole five million gilders; and each of the faid contracts is ratified by

congress, and by their order endorfed as follows : BB it remembered that the five feveral contracts or engagements entered into by the honourable John Adams, Efq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to their high mightin ses the lords the States General of the United Netherlands, in behalf of the faid United States, bearing date the eleventh day of June in the year \$782, and purporting to be fecurities each of them for the payment of a million of gilders, Dutch current money, by the United States to certain money lenders under the negotiation of Meffrs. Wilhelm and Jan Williak, Nicolass and Jacob Van Staphorft and de la Lande and Fynje, merchants in Amfterdam, were read in congress, approved and ra-tified, and the same are hereby ratified and declared obligatory on the faid United States.

Done in the flate-house, at Philadelphia, by the United states of America in congress assembled, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1781, and in the feventh year of our independence,

JOHN HANSON, prefident.

[PAPER No. VII.] To the United States in congress affembled.

The address and petition of the officers of the army of the United States,

THAT we, the officers of the army of the United States, in behalf of ourfelves and our brethren the fol-

diers, beg leave, with all proper deference and respect, freely to state to congress, the supreme power of the United States, the great distress under which we labour.

At this period of the war it is with peculiar pain we find ourselves constrained to address your august body,

on matters of a pecuniary nature. We have ftruggled with our difficulties year after year, under the hopes that each would be the laft; but we have been disappointed. We find our embarraffments thicken to faft, and have become fo complex, that many of us are unable to go further. In this exigence we apply to congress for relief, as our head and fovereign.

To prove that our nardhips are exceedingly disprosportionate to those of any other citizens of America, let a recurrence be had to the paymaster's accounts for four years past: If to this it should be objected, that the respective states have made settlements and siven securities for the name due for part of that time. given securities for the pay due, for part of that time, let the present value of those nominal obligations be ascertained by the monied men, and they will be sound to be worth little indeed; and yet, triffing as they are, many have been under the fad necessity of parting with them, to prevent their families from actually starving.

We complain that shadows have been offered to us,

while the substance has been gleaned by others.

Our fituation compels us to fearch for the cause of our extreme poverty. The citizens murmur at the greatures of their taxes, and are aftonished that no part reaches the army. The numerous demands, which are between the first collectors and the ioldiers, swallow up the whole.

our distresses are now brought to a point. We have me all that men can bear-our property is expended-our private resources are at an end-and our friends are wearied out and dilgusted with our incessant applications. We therefore most seriously and earnessly beg, that a supply of money may be forwarded to the army as foon as possible. The uneasine's of the foldiers, for want of pay, is great and dangerous; any further experiments on their patience, may have fatal effects.

I he promifed subfiftence or ration of provisions, con-fifted of certain articles specified in kind and quantity. This ration, without regard, that we can conceive, to the health of the troops, has been frequently altered. as necessity or conveniency suggested, generally losing by the change some part of its sunstance. On an average, not more than seven or eight tenths have been issued; the retained parts were, for a short time, paid for ; but the bufinefs became troublelome to those who were to execute it. For this, or fome other reasons, all regard to the ones as they respected the foldiers, has been discontinued (now and then a trifling gratuity excepted.) As these dues respected the officers, they were compensated during one year and part of another, by an extra ration; as to the retained rations the account for feveral years remains unjettled; there is a large balance due upon it, and a confiderable lum for that of forage.

The cloathing was another part of the fold ers hire, The arrearages on that score, for the year 1777, were paid off in continental money, when the dollar was worth about four-pence; the arrearages for the following years, are unliquidated, and we apprehend ica cely thought of, but by the army. Whenever there has been a real want of means, any detect in fystem, or neglect in execution, in the departments of the army, we have invariably been the jufferers, by lunger and nakedness, and by languishing in an hospital.

makedness, and by languishing in an hospital.

We beg leave to urge an immediate adjustment of all does; that as great a part as possible, be paid, and the remainder put on such a sooting as will restore cheersulates to the army, revive confidence in the justice and generosity of its constituents, and contribute to the very desirable effect of re establishing public credit.

We are grieved to find, that our brethren, who retired from service on half pay, under the resolution of congress in 1780, are not only desitute of any effectual provision, but are become the objects of obloquy.

Their condition has a very discouraging aspect on us.

Their condition has a very discouraging aspect on us, who must sooner or later retire, and from every confideration of justice, gratitude, and policy, demands at-

tention and reurels. We regard the act of congress respecting half pay. as an honourable and just recompence for feveral years rivice in which the heath and fortunes officers have been worn down and exhautted. We lee with chagrin the odious point of view, in which the citizens of too many of the flates endeavour to place the men entitled to it. We hope, for the bonour of human nature, that there are none to hardened in the fin of ingratitude, as to deny the justice of the reward. We have reason to believe, that the objection generally is against the mode only. To prevent, therefore, any altercations and diffinctions, which may tend to injure altercations and diffications, which may tend to injure that harmony which we ardently defire may reign throughout the community, we are willing to commute the half pay pledged, for full pay, for a certain number of years, or for a turn in gross, as that be agreed to by the committee cent with this address. And in this we pray, that the disabled officers and toldiers, with the widows and orphans of those, who have expended, or may expend their lives in the service of their country, may be fully comprehended. We also beg, that some mode may be pointed out for the eventual payment of those soldiers, who are the subjects of the resolution of congress, of the right May, 1778.

To the representation now made, the army have not a doubt that congress will pay all that attention, which the serious nature of it requires. It would be criminal in the officers to conceal the general diffatishesion which prevails, and is gaming ground in the army, from the pressure of evils and injuries, which, in the

course of seven long years have made their condition, in many inftances, wretched, hey therefore entreat that congress, to convince the army and the world, that the independence of America shall not be placed on the ruin of any particular class of her citizens, will point out a mode for immediate redrefs. H. KNOX, M. General,

JOHN PATTERSON, B. General, On the part of the GREATON, Colonel, Maffachuletts line. JOHN CRANES Coionel, H. MAXWELL, Lieut. Colonel, J. HUNTINGTON, B. General, On the part of the H. SWIFT, Colonel, SAMUEL B. WEBB, Colonel, Connecticut line.

E. HUNTINGTON, Lt. Colonel, P. CORTLANDT, Colonel, On the part of the New-JOHN N. CUMMINGS, Lt. Col. On the part of the New Jerley line.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Major, On the part of the New Hampshire line.

W. EUSTIS, Hospital Surgeon, On the part of the Mosas Hazen, Brigadier-General hospital. Cantonments, Hudfon's River, December, 1782

#### [To be continued.] TO THE EXAMINER.

HAD not your address to the public against the Intendant printed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1898, more of the air of feriouinels than of irony, he should have conceived that you meant it in the latter fenfe, because there is very little foundation to support the former; but as you may have been in earnest, and as the people in general may have thought you fo, the Intendan' begs leave to answer it as such; if he is mistaken,

the Examiner will correct him.

The Inte dant denies that he has affumed any centreul over the supreme executive power, and avows that he has not diffenfed with the most positive laws, and calls u, on the Ex miner to refer to particular inflances. So far from its being the wish of the Intendant to reduce every officer in government to a flav th depende ce on his will and pleature, by the means of public money, that he has not the least inclination that any should pils thro his ninds; and to prove it he refers to an extract of his re ort to the laft general affem ity, to wit : " I he inrendant begs leave to repretent, that he thinks it highly expedient, that the galley, harges, and leveral other ipe-cies of property belonging to the state, be immediately fold and the money arising therefrom especial y appropriated; and as peace is now established, he begs leave humbly to suggest the propriety of appropriating all monies in tuch manner, that the application and payment thereof cannot be mistaken by the treaturer, who ought not to be amenable as to cayments of money to any power whatever but the general affembly, but more elpecially to the house of delegates, with whom the conflitution has loded the power, ap intment, and controul of this officer."

Will the examiner be pleased to disclose to the public what that fomething was, that happened near the close of he Intendant knows the leffion, that he alludes to. only one laule, that gave a new turn to opinions; that was, the opening a fmul battery of truth, which foon disperted every impression which had been by the lies circulated to his prejudice during the leffion. The eafing off taxes the Examiner as well as Intendant knows would have the fime effect on the minds of the people, as the eating off cable would have u on a thip, that is, to make it ride the eafi r But the inten ant added, as a condition of their being eased off, that specifics should be abouthed, and then so thillings in the hundred, his proposed ium, would net more to the state than twentyfive fhillings under the present alter ative allow d by the law. The Intendant was, and thill is of opinion, that the people in general could not have paid their taxes in May, nor indeed till after harvest, the time now allowed by the last law. They had been much squeezed by the collection of former tax's, and had not the means in their power of plying the present year's in the month of May. I has is a self-evident truth, dwelling upon the minds of almost every man in the state. To be sure it the tax s coul have been collected in May, the purpofes of the Examin r, Intendant, and many gentlemen of the crott tiff, might have been better a twered than they are at prefent, for there were no other appropriations for the payment of it. And although the Intendant thought that the lengthening the time for the payment of this year's taxes abtolutely necessary, yet he has done every thing in his power to enforce the collection of a rearages, as the copy of his circular influctions to every collector in the state (and which he has repeatedly enforced) may evince, to wit: "Sir, I must insist that you exert yourself in the collection of the several taxes due the state from the people within your county. If you are diligent and make speedy collections, you will be entitled to a remission of a port, or the whole of the people refuse or neg eet to pay their affeffments. The opulent and rich you ought to begin with first. And should there be combinations to prevent faies, employ persons to bid for the state. Negroes may be carried to another county for fale, after they become the property of the flate, and I will, in behalf of it, defray all charges that may accrue, and indemnify you for any loffes that may be suffained. P. S. Return me a lift of the names (with the fums of money owing) of those persons who-

After reading this letter, will there be a person to be found who will agree in orinion with the Examiner, that " the errors of the Intendant may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause;" or that " be bas done every thing in his power to obstruct the business he was chosen to superintend?" And here the Intendant begs leave to remark, that there is a wide difference between that popularity which is gained by courting it, and that which flows from a man's actions; for he who aims to gain it by the first will often lole it, whilft that gained by the latter, although at times it may be tuf-

pended by mifrepresentation, yet seldom can be lost.

However pititul the Intendant's reasons may have appeared to the Examiner for directing the commissioners to postpone the fales of the Principle and Indian lands, and although he had general Smallwood's opinion in

Support of his own, and that the reasons he urged to the commissioners were cogent; yet as they afferted the tur-veys would be completed the Intendant gave up his opinion as will appear by the following extract from a copy of a letter he wrote them the 7th of March, viz. "The council not choosing to interfere as to the time of fales of the lands directed to be fold for the benefit of the Maryland line, and as you fay the furveys can be completed in time, you are to proceed to the fales thereof at the times advertised, provided the surveys are completed, so as the sums to be paid on each lot may be afcertained at the times of fale." Before the Ilt of April, Mr. Washington, one of the Principio company, objected to the tales being made on the terms advertised, alleging that money was to scarce, that if one third was to be paid in 30 days, the lands would not feil for more than half their value, and therefore he infifted that his there in those lands should be laid off to him, as had been done in a fimilar instance to Mr. Russel, but agreed that if the first payment was lengthened to one year, that he would confent to the fales going on. This reafon alone would have been sufficient for putting off the fales of the Principio lands from the rit of April to the roth of May. As to the Indian lands, the officers of the line attending at the time appointed for these sales, to wit, the 14th of April, perceiving that if the lands were then put up, they would not fell for more than half their value, agreed that the fales should be postponed till the general affembly thould take further order therein. By postponing the lates the state has prevented a los o at least f. 15,000, and the galiant band (which by the by the Exammer very flightly mentions) inflead of receiving 5 months pay by inftemments of one month, two years, and thee years, it will receive the whole in a few months, the Intendant having been cloathed with competent powers for that purpole by the last general affembly, notwithstanding the Examiner's affection, that experience foon evinced, that it was better to subject the money be ught into the treatury to the direction of the governor and c uncil alone, and to them alone does the direction at pretent regally belong." If then the state has saved & 15.000, and the officers and foldiers (to whole use the monies arifing from the sales, had they been made, were intended) are also benefited, What reason had the Examiner to complain of the mea-

The Examiner observes, " that peace opens the flattering prospect of a high price for every species of country produce; and besides, if the Intendant is precipitate in disposing of the pub ic flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and plante s, and that with ineffable didain be had attended to these arguments, drawn from public good and public However ineffable the difuain of the Examiner may have been upon hearing these arguments, and how much foever he may have preferred the interest of himferf and a few others to them, yet the Intendant flatters himlely, that the community at large will be well pleased with his having kept 1500 hogfheads of tobacco and fome wheat for a rifing market, which the Examiner would have had the Intendant dispose of for lets than half the value; to pay whom, not that gallant band, but the civil lift or interest.

The Examiner has observed, " that the Intendant is

enjoined to ontult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion; they re; eatedly urged a compliance with the law, but confiding in the plenitude of his power, he difregards every argument and remon-firance which they can make." Were the Intendant convinced that the examiner had any authority from the governor and council countenancing this affertion, he wou'd have given it a pointed answer; but as he is not, he shall make no other reply at present than this, that if he had sold tobacco at rsf or 16/8 per cent. he must have given some little credit, and experience had proved to him, that little reliance could be had on the faithful performance of contracts in these times of spe-

The last and heaviest charge brought against the Intendant by the Exami er is, " that the Intendant, during the fitting of the affembly, by virtue of his powers of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver the money collected for the of tax to him, and appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a lift of names belonging only to members of the affembry; beware of bribery and corruption, and let not the first attention of the Intendent to accommodate members of the segulature conciliate their favour fo far, as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct. There are several bills under confideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his adminifiration; and that there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be facrificed to the honour of the Intendant."

The money put in to the treasury towards paying the journal of accounts at the time alluded to by the Fxa-miner, and for which the Intendant exchanged bank notes, which he had received from funds appropriated to its payment to the amount of upwards of £.756—
their notes, with some specie, making in the whole the
sum of £.1146 8 4, was paid into the treasury for Mr.
Dickenson by the Intendant, as wil appear by the sollowing receipt.

" Received 17th of May 1783, of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Efq; Intendant, eleven hundred and fortyfix pounds feven shillings and seven pence specie, being for fo much received by him of Henry Dickenson, Esq;

treasurer of the eastern shore, on account of the 5 ftax. f. 1146 7 7 B. HARWOOD."
Perhaps it may be asked, why Mr. Dickenson did not pay this money into the treasury himself? There were two reasons why he did not, the one that the assembly were about passing a law to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line, and if it went in to the treafurer, before either law or resolution should pass, pro-bably it might be turned over to the continental receiver; the other was, that the Intendant could not, just at that time, pay the claims Mr. Dickenson had on him for jurymens allowances, provision for barges, &c. &c. to the amount of 2.353 5 6. Mr. Dickenson not having it in his power to close his accounts without this fum, the Intendant was either obliged to give a receipt for the whole, or allow Mr. Dickenson to be detained eight or ten days. It happened in the fame manner with Mr. M. Laughling who had orders on the Intendant for £. 311 12 0, which he could not immediately

answer, and therefore Mr. M'Laughlin left f. 291 2 6 which turns the Intendant paffed his receipt to longe the whole in the treatury, if not otherwise appropriated by the general affembly; but not one farthing of this mo-ney was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for hills aforementioned. It was abfolutely need by to mention names, that the Intendant might know who were paid that had allowances on the journal, and who not. Were no jurymen paid during the fession to it is true then were members of assembly in Annapolis who were not paid, but it is as true, that they had agreed to wait a little time longer, rather than to have a fcramble for the money about to be put into the treasury, or to be the cause of giving the treasurer unnecessary trouble by a partial division There was not on the lift the name of person who was not equal in reputation to the Examiner; if there was, I call upon him to name such person. Why then the base infinuation of bribery and corrup-tion? To be sure it was a horrid crime for a man to receive what was his just due.

The Intendant claims not superior merit to the reft of his fellow-citizens; but some deference is due to public opinion, which has paid him a more than ordinary tri bute. He held one of the first offices under the old go vernment. He was unanimously called to take hold o the helm of state in the most perilous times. When the new government was organized, he was elected prefident of the lenate, which leat he filled upwards of four years, was a member of congress three, and then called to the most important station that could be conferred on a free citizen. And yet notwithstanding all these confidential trufts, the Examiner, superior in wisdom, penetration, and discernment, has found out, that these bonour were all unworthily conferred, and that this old fervant of the public is a d ngerous man, and that he is under t e greatest apprehentions, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the ftate, will be fa reficed to his honour, The Intendant con eives himfelf as much above the Examiner's flander, as he is below his envy.

THE INTENDANT OF THE REVENUE.

#### LONDON, February 21.

HE following fingular character is given of an lrish milesian chieftain, of the name of O'Leary, who died lately at bospital Hall, in Ireland: "his door was ever open to the traveller and poor, and the gaol u known to his tenants; he datefted the ule of locks and keys, especially to his cellar and kitchen; and would not admit either bolts or bars, to fecure his do no or windows, alleging, for reason, that the rich would not rob him; and that the poor could not, because they would take only what they were welcome to: and yet under such fingular circumttances, order reignes amongst his servants, regularity in his house, and ho nesty in his neighbourhood. He possessed perfect good humour and philanthropy, never harbouring anger a. gainst any persons but egregious misers, oppressors of the poor, and such of his numerous acquait tance, as be might have heard had at any time passed by his house, without calling in to part ke of his hospitality. This may be a fingular character; but, if it is, it is a fingularly good character, in which the world ought to rejoice, because it does honour to human nature.

April 1. It was this morning reported, that the Dutch had received advices over land from the Eaft-Indies. mentioning that the French fleet, having come out of the harbour of Trincomale, another action had enfued be ween M. Suffrein and Sir Ed and Hughes, in which the former had been totally defeated, and that the fort, which they had recently taken, was invested by the Enlifh, to whose arms it was not doubted but it must

Should the fleet of M. Suffrein have been at length totaly defeated by admiral Hughes, that event may naturally be supposed to have some weight in the terms of a treaty which is supposed to be yet depending between Great-Britain and the states of Holland.

A large body of troops has been marched into Alface, on account of the movements of certain neighbouring powers, the extent of whose defigns is by no means clearly understood, and in consequence must turnifu a proper subject for suspicion to those whose eyes are open to every event in their vicinity.

Yesterday the commissioners of accounts waited on his majesty at St. James's, with a ninth report of their progress in that national business.

#### BOSTON, May 19.

Since our last we are informed, that several of the refugees wives have arrived in this town from New-York-Possibly they expect their husbands will soon follow them. Should they not share the fate of those lately arrived at Dartmouth who were immediately fent back? If it was good policy then, what should make it the reverse now? Let equal justice be done!

#### NORTHAMPTON, April 18.

Thursday the 24th instant, was observed here at a day of rejoicing, on account of the present glorious peace, when a fermon fuitable to the occasion, was preached by the rev. Mr. Spring, of \_\_\_\_\_, and the proclamation of peace was published from the court-house, by the sheriff of the county, before the militia under arms, and a large concourse of gentlemen, and the evening was concluded in decent mirth and hilarity.

On the next day a very respectable number of ladies, apprehending there had not been that attention paid them by the gentlemen, which their exertions and fervices during the war, merited, affembled on the fame joyful occasion, when the following toatts were drank.

1. Lady Washington. 2. The congress.

3. A long continuance to our glorious peace.
4. The I hirteen United States.

Success to independence. May internal difturbances cease,

Trade and commerce throughout the world. Reformation to our husbands.

9. May the gentlemen and ladies ever unite on joy-

ful occasions. 10. Happine's and profperity to our families.

11. Reformation to the men in general.

rs. May the protestant religion prevail and flourish through all nations. 13. May reformed bulbands ever find obedient

" By accounts fi every idea of being flates; this conclu numerous affociatio country to oppose the NEW-A correspondent

Extrait of a letter fi

NEW

copy of a folemn e Taranto by the fix fton, fuperintendan " By the grace and loyal retugees and Almighty God fubflance of the he by the earth, and and all the hairy i and all the ftreng death of the great brother and ion S intendant of India thy great and we though it be to t brought to nothir felves, four or five fend thee, and a unto thee; and if always go with t any way be iruftia our heads, and d away whatfoever ! gether in o a rock that the earth ma des and touls. Signed by three May 19. Mondi aptain jefferion, weeks and tour d

Extract of a Litt a It is now t during which the in laying out and ready to draw for ditappointed in it bour is the bett I try level, and t fett.ement " PHIL

Since our laft late belonging t len, of this por of Delaware the third of March, o'clock at night captain and all were drowned. brig's mafts, w ter, except the found themfelve what they had which they mad (by mixing it was hand died, and happily taken khooner from were these thr the utmott dif of which they was afraid to crifice to the p

By a veffel of victuallers. of finding the were to much their provision 16/. to 25/. per badoes, there A foat on boa Yefterday :

goes of lait. Some of th ing the impe citizens, are in Connecticu in their favo triguing law in their defig gentlemen, Mr. Robert whole re ad lately occasio Thursday

James Bryfe United State inform the in the inter Casco Bay, The floo eaftward, b with a car Thuriday

run upon Billingspor The ino our late p is fince g

evening. ExtraB " It ha the negati keep for retaken for

been effet de Vergen The for foreig morial pr

NEWPORT, May 17. Extrate of a letter from Newburgh to a gentleman in this town, dated May 7, 1783.

" By accounts from New-York, the tories give up fates; this conclusion I believe partly founded on the numerous associations forming in every part of the country to oppole their admission.

NEW-YORK,

A correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of a folemn engagement, entered into lately at Taranto by the fix Indian nations, with air John Johnfon, fuperintendant of Indian affairs.

" By the grace of God unconquerable, fix nations and loyal retugees, swear by the highest Almighties, and Almighty God's holines, by his kingdom, by the substance of the heavens, by the sun, moon, and stars, by the earth, and all uncer the earth, by the brains and the hairy scales of one mathers. and all the hairy scalps of our mothers, by our heads, and all the strength of our souls and bodies, by the death of the great Sir William Johnston; that we our brother and ion Sir John Johnston, Incoceding Superbrother and ion on joint jointen, incoreding tuper-intendant of Indian affairs, in no manner of ways in thy great and weighty affairs will leave thee; and though it be to the overthrow of our nations, to be brought to nothing, until there shall be lest but our-felves, four or five Indians at the most; yet we will defend thee, and all those that do any ways appertain unto thee; and if thou thait have need of us, we thail always go with thee; and in cale this our promite in any way be irustrated, then, let God's justice tall upon our heads, and deftroy us and our potterity, and wipe away whatfoever belongeth unto us, and gather it together in a rock of none, or lubstance of earth, and that the earth may cleave afunder and twallow our bodies and fouls.

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Signed by three chiefs, in behalf of the fix nations." May 19. Monday laft arrived here the brig Henry, aplain Jefferion, from Oake, in a paffage of feven

Extratt of a letter from Port Rofeway, dated May 18. " It is now tourteen days fince the fleet arrived, during which the new inhabitants have been employed in laying out and clearing streets, and are now almost ready to draw for their town lots. I am very agreeably disappointed in my former ideas of this place; the harbour is the best I ever faw; the foil is good, the counmy level, and there is every prospect of a flourishing

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Since our last arrived here a leaman from New-York, late belonging to the brig Morris, captain lothus Al len, of this port, who reports, that they left the capes of Delaware the latter end of February, and on the third of March, laying too in a gale of wind, at eleven o'clock at night the brig overfet, by which means the captain and all the crew, except the mate and four, were drowned. Those who were lest out away the brig's mafts, when the righted, but the was under water, except the quarter deck, on which these fire men found themselves next morning, without any thing but what they had on their backs, and one barrel of flour, which they made thitt to get, and on which they lived (by mixing it with falt water and baking it in the fun) for thirty days, about which time the mate, and one hand died, and in we days after the other three were happily taken off the wreck by captain Dunn, in a knooner from Tortola, and carried to Halitax. Thus were these three men preserved, after going through the utmost distress for thirty five days, the latter part of which they were fo reduced, that any one of them was afraid to go to fleep, for fear th y should fall a ia.

was alraid to go to neep, for real they mount and a service to the pinching wants and necessity of the thers.

By a vessel from Barbanoes, we lean, that a seet of victuallers, &c. arrived at Barbanoes, in expectation of finding the british army from America heir, bet were so much disappointed, that many of them carried their provisions back, and others sold their flour from 16s. to 25s. per barrel. When the above vessel left Bar badoes, there were not less than 60,000 harrels of flour s float on board the fleet laying at Bridge town. Yefterday arrived two ships from Cadiz, wish car-

goes of fait some of the principal loyalists in New-York, dreading the impending refentment of their injured fellow in Connecticut, and have already formed a party there in their favour, under the influence of one or two intriguing lawyers, who, it is reported, if they succeed in their defign, are to have roool, each. One of their gentlemen, for a large fee, became an advocate for a Mr. Robert smith. an adherent to the reyal cause, whose re admission to the rights of citizenship, has lately occasioned great uneasiness among the inhabitants

arrived in town from the fouthward. James Bryfon, Efq; affiftant poft-mafter general of the United States of America. And it is the pleasure we inform the public, that post-offices are again established in the intermediate towns and places from Falmouth,

Casco Bay, to savanna in Georgia.

The stoop Ranger, captain Dyer, belonging to the eastward, but last from Dominique bound to this port, with a cargo of rum, &c. coming up our river on Thursday morning last without a pilot, unfortunately run upon the wreck of the Augusta man of war, near Billingsport, and instantly filled; a small part of the cargo only is saved.

The fnow Maria, from Dublin, mentioned is one of our late papers to have run ashore near Egg-Harbour, is fince got off, and arrived here fafe on Thursday

Extraß from the Martinice gazette, April 17, 1783.

"It has been repeatedly faid during the course of the negotiations for peace, that France had a design to keep for herself the Dutch settlements which she had retaken from the English. These apprehensions have been effectually resured by the following note of count de Vergennes to the United Provinces.

"The underwritten minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before his majesty the me-

for foreign affairs, has laid before his majesty the me-morial presented by the ambassador and the minister plenipotentiary of the States General, respecting their possessions which have been retaken from the common snemy by his maintain forces. The king, constantly semy by his majesty's forces. The king, constantly

disposed to give to their high mightinesses every proof they can wish for, of his success concern for their intereft, affures them, that when he ordered to retake from the common enemy fome colonies belonging to the republic, he had no other view but to prevent their making those facrifices to which they would have been obliged, in order to obtain a peace, if these colonies had remained in the possession of the English. His majefly has carried on the war like a generous and magna nim us ally; he never conceived the most distant idea of putting the projecty of the United Provinces into the balance of his negotiations with Great-Britain; therefore he does not hefitate to declare, that it is his fixed and determined intention to restore to the republic the coloniar had maine to her and shally in the lic the colonies belonging to her, and actually in the possession of France, as soon as the conclusion of a definitive treaty will permit his majefly to give to their high mightinesses this first mark of his esteem.

DE VERGENNES." (aigned) June 4. The April packet; arrived at New York, on Saturday evening laft; and report fays she has brought orders for the evacuation of that city; on or before the fift of August.

Extraß of a letter from I ewis.

"On-Wednetday the 14th ult. a dreadful whirlwind and hail poffed through fome part of Suffex; the width I am not yet able to ascertain; some say four miles; but in the centre it was surious beyond imagination. It totally destroyed and carried away five houses, befides corn cribs, for one Mr. Waples, on the fouth fide of Indian river, with their houshold furniture, beds, pewter, &c. Tops of houses were mounted in air. ettiangre turned over a man to lave him from the hail, is faid to have been lifted up and dashed to pieces. No trees could fland its fury, but were either broke off, twifted like green withes, or torn up by the roots. Many hail stones were as big as a man's two fists. One hail stone knocked down a horse. Yet strange the providence of God! I have heard but of one man killed, though many were bruised in their limbs. Many children remarkably preferved."

Annapolis, June 10, 1783. On Wednesday the 18th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. will be jold at public fale for ready money, at Mr. Middieton's tavern on the dock,

THE SCHOONER WHY-NOT, a strong, new, well built vessel, burth n by tons, completely fitted and well found with every necessary for Sex. An inveniory will be shown at the time of fale.

WALLACE and MUIR.

OTICE is hereby given, that the lubicriber, in London town, will either tell, twop, leafe, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, confifting of a good, fir ng. neat, and convenient house, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen ad joining the house; likewise a conv. nient sh p, stable. and hen-hou e, a good meat house, and paled garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with fundry truit trees thereon; he would likewife dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would fwop or fell a fmall plantation of about two hundr d acies, with a convenient dwelling, within fifty or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with JOHN SEFTON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1,83. HE fu feriber being authorised by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the ight of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not fold by the commissioners of conficated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the tubscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the faid act of affembly. FRANK LEEKE.

TAKEN up as a stray by Joseph Burgefs, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 bands bigb, 8 years old, bas a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have ber again on proving property and paying charges.

May 20, 1783 OMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto sellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Houe's ferry; he is a short sellow, and has an uncommon Hooe's terry; he is a fhort fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat noie; has on a twili'd country cloth jacket with fleeves, under ditto of the fame, brown Juftian breeches, white cotton flockings, middling good floes with fleel buckles, and an old fraw hat lined with white fuffian. The other a black fellow, by the name of S A M, who fays he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow fhirt and trouters. Their mafters are defired to pay charges and take them away. take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, theriff of Charles county.

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer bimfelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, bouses, negroes, borfes, cattle, boufbold goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in

A person properly qualified to execute this bufiness, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property fold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept fo, by the public's most bumble servant,

ROBERI REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general affembly, for leave to make public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commod us way to Frederick-town.

April 8, 1-8 .. NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general affembly, at their next fession, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us. GERARD HARBIN.

I.O T. by Samuel Tinaell, a certificate for the depresiation of his pay, for the sum of L.60 8 6, issued October 17, 1 82, in pursuance of the act to fettle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are bereby forewarned from taking any affignment of the fame.

To be run for, on Thursday the 26th or Ju e next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in

Calvert county, SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDs, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the best two in three, carrying weight fo age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horses to be entered with the aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horfes to flart or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWEN-TY (OUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in thee two mile heats, weight tor fize; sourcen hands to carry 126 po nds, and rife or tall fiven p unds for be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise.

PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is berehy given, that a petition will be preferred to the next fession of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and fale from fames Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary bis wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD, A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used whouse work; the has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about fix years of age. Enquire of the printers.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a firay, a black borfe, about 11 bands bigb, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may bave bim again on proving property and paying charges.

d. on joy-

flourish

Annapolis, June 5, 1783. SOLD,

A CT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore rowns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or lefs, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was fet this fpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part fewn down this fpring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be thewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and fecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the fubscriber, and have possession from enough to feed the ground.

Likewise to be fold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation ptenfils. The personal property will be fold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tanyard in the city of Annapolis, where that bufiness may be carried on to great advantage by a fober industrious man who will apply to his bufines ; the tenant may take the yard in the flate it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

B. LINCOLN.

War-Office, May 21, 1783. ALL officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a jornel gelding, about 12 years old, bas a banging mane, switch tail, a star in his forehead, 14 hands and a half bigh, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779. TPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, w ich affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promifed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancie; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these fix years, and captain Whiton sens Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time the was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as (everal doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimere, August 6, 1779. THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was reftored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 3, 2782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palfies, rheumatifms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropty, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or eliewhers in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are con-fined to their beds. Confirmt attendance will be given, by their very humble fervant, WILLIAM LOGAN.

A few Copies of the Passed November Session 1782, may be bad at the Printing Office.

ANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can rest and write well.

May 20, 1783. LENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an English school at the house near Mr. Hyde's tanyard; he begs the favour of those that have any children to tend to school, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general fatisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for those that intend to be instructed in the French language, either at their respective lodgings, or at the school house.

OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general affembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince George's county, deceated, for a law to enable her to fell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.
HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

Upper-Marlborough, May 15, 1783. LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of Wiltshire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen account dred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Edeien's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town This land is exceeding level and weil timbered, the foil equal to any la the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, fmall dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reciaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, con-taining seven hundred and fixteen acres; his land lies in the same neighbourhood, and is far superior to the traft above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at least four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part or which is five timber There are leveral tenements on this tract, which rent from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made easy to the purchasers.
WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

The beautiful high bred horse

OVERS this season at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will fend three mares. in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of ner new inspected grop tobacco, and nalt a crown to each mare to the groom, and credit given until Chrismas, clear of interest.

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an halt high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the first horses on the continent; he was got by Shakeipear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam, by Morton's Travelier out of col. Bird's imported mare Poconunta, whose blood is unexceptionable. Snaketpear was got by Old Fearnought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, the was got by Old Crab, ton of Old Fox and the Wariock Gailoway, her dam by Torritmond, ion of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dain, her grand-dam by fecond brother to Snip, her greatgrand-dam oy Mogul, brother to Babram, ner greatgreat-grand-dam by Sweepltakes, fire to the dam of Whiftle Jacket, her great-grea

great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.
Union is rinng fix years old, he is a fure togigetter, and his flock remarkably large and beautiful. Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
ROBER

ROBERT CHESLEY. May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

carry about four bunared bushels, and into when they were enlarged. has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be bired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For torms apply to

DAVID KERR.

OTICE is dereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general affembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to fell as much of the real effate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and difcharge the just debts of the aforefaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are defired

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

MOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be prefented to the next fession of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to fell part of a tract of land called Lloyd's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

ANTED,

TIVE or fix bundred acres of good land, fituated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, baving an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof. 2

Annapolis, May 22, 1782. ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Bail, late of this city, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and Juch as have any claims against his estate, are defired to send their accounts legally proved, that they

SARAH BALL, administratrix.

may be jettled.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the A head of Stoney creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other con-venient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-terry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any-inclinable to go into a public way of bufiness, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The foil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the fubscriber in An-

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, fon of Joseph N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is fin tuated very conveniently near the water.

AKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince George's county, nea: Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear fore, shod all . und, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

LL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and tuch as have claims are defired to fend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be fettled by

3 X FIELDER BOWIE, JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, Executors.

A LL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are defired to fend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

War Office, April 22, 1783. NOTICE is bereby given, that fuch prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are A SCHOONER BOAT, with immediately to join their respective corps, an excellent Juit of Jails, which will conformably to the stipulations entered

> ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or pay-

B. LINCOLN.

FREDERICK GREEN.

A beautiful blooded horfe, fifteen hands high, very ftrong made and active,

XILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

Printed by F. and S. G R E E N, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street. ANNAPOLIS:

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his is marked No. " To prevent a tions from being to the pathons were came to my knowle inclosed order, No " Since writing paper has been po enclosed, No. 4-

A MEETIN squested at the p expeded, and a with af this con m our reprefe measures (if any) redress of grievan

To the OF GINTLEMEN AFELLOW and him strongly perate as yours— Age has its cla ons to advice he flatters himtel and experience wi Like many of with regret. He feld, with the r till then-Not till of power, and th abandon their tenible in ar france. With t your toils, a Ht the cold ha he feen the in to much under es weak enou ill lately-very country. He h me broke in up emment would nt gratitude which had uphe age, from imp pendence. B and there are fretched, withe ato credulity. frution. Hur p would ruin reked when inj weaknels; but one manly effor

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# MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, June 19, 1783.

[PAPER No. VIII.]

ExtraB of a letter from bis excellency general Wasbington, dated Head quarters, March 12, 1783.

T is with inexpressible concern I make the following report to your excellency:—

I Two days ago, anonymous papers were circulated in the army, requesting a gent meeting of the officers on the next and the fame time another anonymous paper, apporting to be an address to the officers of the army, with handed about in a clandestine manner—A copy of

this is marked No. 2.

"To prevent any precipitate and dangerous refolutions from being taken at this perilous moment, while
the passions were all inflamed; as soon as these things
muse to my knowledge, the next morning, I issued the
inclosed order, No. 3. And in this situation the mat-

"Since writing the foregoing, another anonymous paper has been put in circulation, a copy of which is esclosed, No. 4.

[ No. 1. ]

A MEETING of the general and field officers is equested at the public building, on Tuelday next at it o'clock. A commissioned officer from each company expected, and a delegate from the medical staff. The biest of this convention, is to consider the late letter from our representatives in Philadelphia; and what messures (if any) should be adopted, to obtain that edges of grievances which they seem to have solicited to some

[ No. 2. ]
To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,
A FELLOW foldier, whose interest and affections find him strongly to you, whose past sufferings have seen as great, and whose future tortune may be as described as yours—would beg leave to address you.

Age has its claims, and rank is not without its pretensions to advice: but, though unsupported by both, be fatters himself, that the plain language of sincerity dexperience will neither be unheard nor unregarded. Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it ith regret. He left it, determined to retire from the aid, with the necessity that called him to it, and not til then—Not till the enemies of his country, the flaves of power, and the hirelings of injustice, were compelled to abandon their schemes, and acknowledge America a terrible in arms as she had been humble in remonhace. With this object in view, he has long thared a your toils, and mingled in your dangers. He has fit the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and he seen the insolence of wealth without a figh—But, to much under the direction of his wishes, and someimes weak enough to mistake defire for opinion, he has ill lately—very lately believed in the justice of his country. He hoped, that as the clouds of adversity fattered, and as the funshine of peace and better fortine broke in upon us, the coldness and severity of gotrament would relax, and that, more than justice, that gratitude would blaze forth upon those hands, which thad upheld her, in the darkest stages of her pas-fige, from impending servitude to acknowledged in-dependence. But faith has its limits, as well as temper. ad there are points beyond which, neither can be fittched, without finking into cowardice or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive to be your faution. Hurried to the very verge of both, another ap would ruin you for ever. To be tame and unprotaked when injuries press hard upon you, is more than maknels; but to look up for kinder ulage, without me manly effort of your own, would fix your character, and thew the world how richly you deferve those chains To guard against triew of the ground upon which we now stand, and from thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, and the unexplored field of expedient.

After a pursuit of seven long years, the object for which we set out is at length brought within our reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours, was adive once—it has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and a bloody war. It has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns again to bless—whom?—A country willing to redress your wrongs, cherish your worth, and reward your services, a country courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude, and smiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds have preserved? Is this the case? Or is it rather, a country that tramples upon your rights, distains your cries, and infults your distresses? Have you are, more than once suggested your wishes, and made known your wants to congress? Wants and wishes which gratitude and policy should have anticipated, rather than evaded. And have you not lately, in the meek language of entresting memorials, begged from their justice, what you would no longer expect from their favour? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to morrow make

It this, then, be your treatment, while the fwords you wear are necessary for the detence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice

shall fink, and your strength distipate by division? When those very twords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your fides, and no remaining mark of military diffinction left, but your wants, infirmities, and fears? Can you then confent to be the only fufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchednels, and contempt? Can you confent to wade through the vie mire of dependency, and owe the miferable remaint of that life to charaty, which has hitherto been spent in honour !- If you can-co, - and carry with you, the jest of tories and the fcorn of whigs, -the ridicule, and what is worfe, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten ! But if your spirit should revolt at this; if you have tenfe enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose tyranny under whatever garb it may affune; whether it be the plain coat of republicanism, or the splendid robe of royalty, it you have yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause, between men and principles-awake-attend to your fituation and redreis your elves. If the prefent moment he loft, every future effort is in vain; and your threats

then, wil be as empty as your intreaties now.

I would advite you, therefore, to come to fome final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will fuffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the justice to the tears of government. Change the milk and water ftyle of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone—decent, but lively, spirited, and determined, and suspect the but lively, spirited, and determined, and suspect the man who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance. Let two or three men who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your last remonstrance; for I would no longer give it the sueing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial. Let it be represented in language that will neither dishonour you by its rudeness, nor bet ay you by its lears; what has been promited by congrets, and what has been per-formed,—how long and how patiently you have tuf-fered, how little you have asked, and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that, though you were the first, and would wish to be the last to encounter danger: though delpair itself can never drive you into dishonour, it may drive you from the field : that the wound often irritated, and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the flightest mark of indignity from congrets now, must operate like the grave, and part you for ever: that in any political event, the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall separate them from your arms but death : if war, that courting the autpices, and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to fome unlettied country, smile in your turn, and " mock when their fear cometh on." But let it represent also that should they comply with the request of your late memorial, it would make you more happy, and them more respectable. That while the war should continue, you would follow their flandard into the field-and when it came to an end, you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applaule; -an army victorious over its enemies-victorious over itself.

[ No. 3. ] GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, March 11, 1783.

THE commander in chief, having heard that a general meeting of the officers of the army, was proposed to be held this day at the new building, in an anonymous paper, which was circulated yesterday by some unknown person, conceives, although he is fully persuaded that the good sense of the officers would induce them to pay very little attention to such an irregular invitation, his duty as well as the reputation and true interest of the army, requires his disapprobation of such disorderly proceedings. At the same time, he requests the general and held officers, with one officer from each company, and a proper representation from the staff of the army, will assemble at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, at the new building, to hear the report of the committee of the army to congress. After mature deliberation, they will devile what farther measures ought to be adopted as most rational and best calculated to attain the just and important object in view. The senior officer in rank present will be pleased to preside, and re-

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

port the result of the deliberations to the commander

GENTLEMEN, THE author of a late address, anxious to deserve, though he should fail to engage your esteem; and determined at every risk to uniold your duty and difcharge his own, would beg leave to folicit the turther indulgence of a few moments attention. Aware of the coynels with which his last letter would be received, he feels himself neither disappointed nor displeased with the caution it has met. Ye well knew that it spoke a language which, till now, had been heard only in whitpers, and that it contained fome fentiments which confidence itself would have breathed with diffruft. But their lives have been fhort, and their onfervations imperfect indeed, who have yet to learn, that alarms may be falle; that the best deligns are iometimes obliged to affume the worst aspect; and that however synonimous surprise and disaster may be in military I brate, in moral and political meaning, they convey meas as different as they are diffinet.

Suspicion, detestable as it is in private life, is the loveliest trait of political characters. It prompts you to enquiry, bars the door against design, and opens every avenue to truth. It was the first to oppose a tyrant here, and still stands stating over the liberties of America. With this belief it would illy become me to still the voice of this honest guardian; a guardian, who authorised by circumstances digested into proof, has herself given birth to the address you have read, and now goes forth among you with a request to all, that it may be treated fairly; that it may be considered before it be abused, and condemned before it be tortured; convinced that, in a search after error, truth will appear, that apathy itself will grow warm in the pursuit, and though it will be the last to adopt her advice, it will be the first to act upon it.

The general orders of yesterday, which the weak may mistake for disapprobation, and the designing dare to represent as such, wears, in my opinion, a very different complexion, and carries with it a very opposite tendency. Till now, the commander in chief has re-garded the fleps you have taken for redrefs with good wishes alone. His oftensible filence has authorised your meetings, and his private opinion has fanctified your claims. Had he distiked the object in view, would not the same sense of duty which forbade you from meeting on the third day of the week, have forbidden you from meeting on the feventh? Is not the fame subject held up for your discussion ? and has it not paffed the feal of office, and taken all the folemnity of an order? This will give system to your proceedings, and stability to your resolves. It will ripen speculation into fact; and while it adds to the unanimity, it cannot possibly lessen the independency of your fentiments. It may be necessary to add upon this subject, that, from the injunction with which the general orders close, every man is at liberty to conclude that the report to be made to head quarters is intended for congress. Hence will arise another motive for that energy which has been recommended: for, can you give the lie to the pathetic descriptions of your representations, and the more alarming predictions of our friends? To such as make a want of fignature an objection to opinion, I as make a want of fignature an objection to opinion, I reply, that it matters very little who is the author of fentiments which grow out of your teelings, and apply to your wants; that in this inflance, diffidence fuggefled what experience enjoins; and that while I continue to move on the high road of argument and advice, which is open to all, I shall continue to be the sole confident of my own secret. But, should the time come, when it shall be necessary to depart from this general line, and hold up any individual amone you as neral line, and hold up any individual among you as an object of the resentment or contempt of the rest. I thus publicly pledge my honour as a foldier, and veracity as a man, that I will then affume a vifible ex-

referve as 1 now give my opinions.
[To be continued.]

BOLOGNA, March 26.

istence, and give my name to the army, with as little

BY letters from Venice we are informed, that that capital had sustained incredible damages by a sudden overslowing of the Adriatic sea, occasioned by a most dreadful storm during the night of the 12th instant. Gondolas were parading in the very streets, and above one hundred sail of vessels, which were then in the canal, were driven off and dispersed by the violence of the hurricane. The greatest loss sustained were at Palestrina, where, about the tenth hour, a shock of an earthquake was selt, accompanied by a most dreadful whirlwind; several of the houses were overturned, and many inhabitants buried under the ruins.

VERSAILLES, March 18.

On the 25th of this month, the king received fome official dispatches from M. de Suffrein, which after giving a detail of the late proceedings in the East-Indies between the French and English sleets, as has been already mentioned, conclude as follows:

ready mentioned, conclude as follow:

"M. Duchemin died with his arms in his hand, in a battle fought at the gates of Madrafs against general Munro, a part of whole army was cut in pieces, and the rest fled in the greatest disorder to Madras. M. d'Orielis, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Austrusia, and lately appointed colonel, took the command of the French, after the death of their general."

WHITEHALL, April 12.

Extralls of letters from lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated Madras the 31st of dugust and 25th of September, 1782, received at the office of his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, on the 7th of April, 1783.

WHILST I was fraining every nerve in advancing the army to the neighbourhood of Chingleput, to counteract the views of Hyder and the French, I anxiously looked to the result of my reference to the governor general, and to the arrival of their orders in consequence, as a period which would undoubtedly restore to me that authority over the southern troops which would enable me to direct them to such a co-operation as might tend equally to facilitate my own movements, and distract the designs of our enemies; but most unfortunately on the 18th of February, long before any answer could come from Bengal, colonel Braithwaite was attacked by Hyder Ally's son Tippo Saib, and Mons. Lally, near the banks of the Calieroon, and totally deseated. His whole detachment, consisting of about 2000 infantry.

550 cavalry, 38 officers, and a field train of 33 pieces, were either cap ured or deftroyed.

The French being free from any apprehensions of a check from our fouthern forces and covered by the army of Hyder Ally to the northward, which fecured them from all sudden attack by my army, proceeded in perfect fecurity against Cuddalore, which being incapable of holding out for any length of time, was on the 6th of April furrendered to the French torces, under Monf. Duchemin, on terms of capitulation, which I have the honour to enclose.

To his excellency Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. lieutenant-ge-neral and commander in chief in India.

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garrison furrendered to the French arms on the 4th inftant in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have

now the honour of forwarding.

I flatter myfelf your excellency will excuse me for not fending it fooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of bufinels, owing to constant applications from the gentlemen in charge of the French officers, relative to the delivering over the stores, &c. of this garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c. JAMES HUGHES. (Signed) Cuddalore, April 6, 1783.

SIR, THE French general, being defirous of having as little bloodfhed as poffible has fent me to inform you, that the nabob's troops, having joined his army, if you do n t immediately furrender, it will be out of his power to present the plundering of the fort, being promited to the European and black troops if they attack it.

In consequence of which he propose articles of capitulation, fuch as, from your fituation, you have reason to expect; wishing to convince the English, that it is only in war we look on you as enemies; and being sent for this purpose by Mons. Duchemin, general of the French army, I sign these his first proposals, according to the power he has invested me with.

Le Vie. de Houdetot. (Signed)

Le Vie. de Houdetot.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original.

[ Here follow the articles of capitulation ]

On the 11th, I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the fiege of Parmacoli, and I find

that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming defigns upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immedistely to attack it. I therefore moved the army to-wards it with all possible dispatch, in full persussion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decifive action : but I arrived there without receiving the fmallest opposition; apprehending, however, lest the enemy might be in doubt about my desire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not seek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwash, where I could receive them to fo great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly male two marches in the direct roa! to the ground on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash, to be enramped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could discover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their ftation on the Red Hills.

his was a polition in itself to strong and could, by an army of tuch magnitude as Hyder's, supported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to so great advantage, that I judged it expedient to by my intelligence and fentiments before the two pext officers in command, major-general stuart and colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of fuch momentous importance, and on the iffue of which depended the whole of the British

interefts in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occasion, the idea I suggested of drawing the enemy from their strong post, by moving in a di-rection, which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and a'arm him for the fafety of his grand magazine of

Arnee, was unanimoully approved. In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1st of June encamped at the diffance of about five miles from Arnee. That day I received intelligence that Hyder, on hearing of the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Deffoor, diftant from us about twenty five miles, and in the high road towards us. I was thereby fatisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for posting the baggages, in case I should either have found it advisable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1st, or rather early in the morning of the 2d, intelligence was brought me that Hyder had come to Chittiput, distant from us about eleven miles. The army was then under orders of march to proceed nearer Arnee, which, I was encouraged to hope, might prove an easy acquifition, and which, by the large flock of pro-visions it contained, added to the extreme fitness of its fituation, opened to us no less a prospect than the total expulsion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then position, with Hyder's army on one side, and an object of fuch magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the most eligible line of conduct to be adopted. To persevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee, (which Hyder had most undoubtedly come to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy, I preferred the for-mer, as it promised the most certain issue, upon the mind of Hyder, whose sole view evidently was to save his grand magazine. It was equal to him, whether he accomplished that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reasonable to imagine, that if he succeeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having fuffered four defeats, put any thing to risk on the latter. We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a dittant carnonade opened on our rear, and which was th first annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached to near us in force. His coming upon us thus suddenly proceeds from his being able to cover the march of his

line of infantry, by his large bodies of horse, and which having generally been the companions of our movements during the whole of the war, were never to be confidered as any positive proof of his army being at hand.

Every dispatch was used in making the necessary difpolitions for repelling the attack, and coming to action. Our line was then in a low fituation, with high and commanding ground all round, which as the enemy had got possession of, our different manœuvres were performed under every disadvantage, and exposed to a heavy though distant cannonade, it was not until near midday that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one fettled point, fo as to advance upon them with effect, and with a prospect of advantage; but so soon as that was accomplished, we pushed on and they gave way : we purfued them tall the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced ft tion to the last moment the state of my provisions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my supplies, I endeavoured to do it with all the credit poslible, by again feeking for Hyder, who by my intelligence had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in possession of ground which he could have disputed our approach towards with great advantage. We purfued our march the fucceeding day, by the fame road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and croffed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where he had halted a day to refresh both the troops and the cattle, of which they flood greatly in need, having fuffered feverely both by fickness and fatigue, our grand guard was most unfortunately drawn into an ambuscade composed of about fix thousand of Hyder's choien horse, and totally cut off before any support could be afforded.

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the establishment of peace with the Mahrattas is in the fairest way towards being happily accomplished, as, on the 17th of May latt, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendship and alliance, between the English and the Mahrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahdeo Scin ia, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderion, (deputed by the governor general and council) on the part of the f. rmer, subject however to the approval and ratification of their respective governments, before they should become final. In as far as depends upon us I believe every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions having received the leal and fignature of the Peshaw, and the attestations of the dependent members of the

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until this prefent time, was the relief of the garrifon of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21ft of August; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and threw into the place provisions sufficient to maintain the garrison to the first of March next.

I am concerned to acquaint your lordships with the fall of Trinquemale, which by our intelligence was furrendered to the French force under Monfieur Suffrein on the 31st ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the last. Our squadron had an action with the French quadron off the place on the 3d inft, in which the latter (uffered most; but our fleet found it necessary to come to these roads, where it arrived the 9th instant, and is now refitting, and intends proceeding to Bombay the midd e of next month. The Minerva flore ship and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board lieutenantcolonel Adams, with two companies of his majesty's roust regiment, and colonel Reimbold, with two companies of his majesty's electoral troops. They have all of them arrived extremely healthy, and have suffered very little indeed by the voyage.

My present weak state will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Guddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have fince happened.

Major general Sir Hector Munro has refigned the fervice, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle transport, which fails in a few days. Major-general Stuart, who has been constantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will in confequence succeed to the chief command of the company's troops on this establiffment. He has been in command of the army ever fince my illness, in the conduct of which he has thewn the most indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my fatisfaction.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The eastern and southern papers contain accounts of numerous arrivals in their harbours from different parts of Europe and the West Indies. This port also feems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no less than ten fail having entered it on Sunday from foreign parts.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

The following is an authentic copy of an act passed in the prefent teffion of the British parliament, for repealing the acts to prohibit an intercourse between Great-Britain and America. It was received by the. April packet lately arrived at New-York.

Anno wicefimo tertio Georgii III. regis.

An act to repeal fo much of two acts, made in the fixteenth and feventeenth years of the reign of his pre-fent majesty, as prohibits trade and intercourse with the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States of America should be immediately opened; be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and confent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament affembled, and by the authority of the fame, That an act, passed in the fixteenth year of his maintercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Mas-fachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerfey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the

prefent rebellion within the faid colonies respectively; present rebellion within the laid colonies respectively; for repealing an act, made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, ward, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts made in the last session of parhament, for re-ftraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the faid acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons, appointed and authorised by his maefty to grant pardons, to iffue proclamations, in the cases, and for the purpoles therein mentioned;) and alfo an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, (entitled, An act for enabling the commillioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, to grant commissions to the com manders of private thips and veffels employed in trade, or retained in his majesty's service, to take and make prize of all fuch ships and vessels and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;) to sar as the faid acts, or either of them, may extend, or be con strued to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the faid United States of America, or to authorife any hostilities against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the faid United States, after the respective periods let forth in his majefty's proclamation, for the ceffation of hostilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of Febru-ary, one thousand seven hundred eighty three, shall be, and the fame are henceforth repealed.

#### To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE. SIR,

IF unanimous fuffrage had placed you at " the helm of the ftate," and the veffel had weathered the late perilous ftorm, by means of your superior courage and addreis, the Examiner might justly be impeached of ingratitude and prefumption. He denies that the public is under such weighty obligations to the Intendant, or that its opinion has paid him an extraordinary tribute. You held many employments under the old government, but they were not conferred by the voice of the people. You were indebted to court tavour, and the same arts, by which you attained it, have been prachied with fucceis by the most worthless and contemptible of the human race. You were elected into the council of fafety, and the fenate, because it was deemed good policy, to draw into the contest men of high station under the former government Your letter to the fenate, foon after the formation of the prefent, might alone evince, how little you are qualified to manage the helm, amida the terrors of a tempeft. You were delegated to congreis, because men of superior talents declined the trust; and you were appointed to your pretent flation, because fome gentlemen, who entertained a high opinion of your integrity, and deemed that the effential quality in an intendant, would not confent to institute the office " unless they could be certain of their man." powers you exercise have given it consequence indeed; but it was never intended to be "the most important that could be conferred on a free citizen." You and your friends must have thought differently, when they endeavoured to procure you an employment of at least more pomp and eclat. The catalogue in the close of your address would not have extorted these remarks; I might have left you in quiet poffession of these soothing ideas, which may hereafter prove your folace in retirement, if it were not necessary to vindicate my own reputation from the weighty charge of vanity and arrogance. Admitting all thele " confidential truits" to have flowed from a general fense of your exalted worth, the instances, where public confidence has been abused, are not to be numbered, and, if even an objecure individual cannot attempt to undeceive his countrymen, without exerting their indignation, they deserve to be led like beafts to the flaughter.

I did not conceive that the Intendant could possibly mistake my strictures for irony, any more than a man of common tatte and discernment could misconstrue a recent panegyric on the Intendant for plain and direct speaking You have taken me in the true sense, and met your accuser at the bar of the public. Possessed of the supreme confidence of your country, if you descend to the refutation of a news-paper flander, the public might at least expect a full and pointed answer to all the matters contained in the charge. Some of them you arve not denied, others you attempt to palliate, and as to the reft, your partial detail of facts is calculated to make an impression very different from that, which a faithful narrative of the whole truth would have indelibly stamped on the minds of your judges.

To the letter books of the council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that he has afferted a right to controul the supreme executive power; and his instructions to the collectors of two counties with respect to the fund tax will shew, that he has dispensed with, and changed, a positive law. I did not before mention these things because they produced little injury to the public, and only tended to prove, that the Intendant misconceived his powers, and was too far " elated with the ideas of his own importance." I have before charged him with contravening the spirit of the law, by delaying the sale of lands and specifics, and to this he alleges, that by so

doing, he has faved money to the state. Upon the first rumour that a restitution of British property was to take place, he declared, that it was not worth while to proceed in the fales of the lands—they would probably be fettled in another way—the commissioners repeatedly urged the propriety of proceeding, and, at length, he confented, provided furveys could be made in time, and in the manner he pointed out; which was alfogether impracticable. The letter from the West-Indies, if it had any effect at all, one would imagine, would have haftened the fale, that the public might at least have the immediate use of the money, the army be relieved, and the former proprietors be piaced on the same tooting with their brethren, whose property had already been sold. Let it be remembered, that the Intendant was ever opposed to confication, that he confidered it his duty, to support the interests of the pro-prietary; that he acted as agent, so far as to receive applications for warrants, as late as the year 1779; and there needs little more to demonstrate the true motives of his conduct. When he arrogates a merit for faving fo many thousands, let it be also remembered that, when

postponing the fales to the commissioner to proceed. Whate erident, that the fale file; and as no mit tifed in dispensing v ly to the executive ately necessary, the the dispensing power the measure for an " The ineffable to the arguments fo all diminished by th for its object, every olicy, by which a the expence of its ruin of its credit, however there is narrow hearts and geher indebted to he was prevente upon fome month executive, who die when there was a litic and wife. The Intendant

the necessity of year, nor does he be plainly obstruct perintend-whate an officer, he was reasoning might h making a fair tr tix-but urged to only tend to end and to prevent fu from discharging were I dispose

tendant, I might in his power, to and appeal to t recommends the arrearages-had have no dount been well pleafe an aversion in th the approbation therefore a com igre; and the p tions, may be l the meanest adu The Intendar ple from feeling can only make legislature viola

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fate should be the fame claffe whom it has fers, where al lancholy truth with the ruin between man tice for every by the laft-t it is very nate rights. Had every effort it determine and to enforce appear, that founded on mands a fpee draw forth hoards, whe lociety. I admire to raife up

bers of the from my ad gled the fen acceptance gainst the l deligning n and wifeft my address fatisfied wi received if which the make no fo with the ir filence. I canno

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appoining the fales had excited the relentment of the my, he endeavoured to throw the blame from himfelf by the commissioners, who had received his permission is proceed. Whatever cogent reasons might have openated alterwards, the intention of the law was plain and rident, that the fales should be made as speedily as posthe; and as no ministerial officer could possibly be jus-sized in dispensing with the law, it was his duty to apby to the executive-if the occasion required they would he convened the legislature, or, if it appeared abfo hely necessary, they would themselves have exercised the dispensing power, and depended on the rectitude of the measure for an indemnity of their conduct.

"The ineffable disdain," with which I had attended

to the arguments for keeping up the specifics, is not at all diminished by the Intendant's boast—it even norks for its object, every man who can applaud the watched olicy, by which a little money is faved to the flate, at the expence of its creditors, the lofs of its honour, the min of its credit, and the contempt of its laws. If however there is a majority of the people curied with parrow hearts and contracted minds, they are not altogether incebted to the Intendant for this boafted faving he was prevented from felling his tobacco for 16/8 upon some months credit, by the remonstrance of the executive, who did not conceive a fale upon long credit, when there was a profpect of a rifing market, to be po-

The Intendant feems to claim a merit for inculcating the necessity of "easing off" the taxes of the present year, nor does he deny the effect it produced—here then he plainly obstructed the husiness, he was chosen to su-perintend—whatever his private opinion might be, as an officer, he was bound to enforce collection—his reasoning might have been proper to the affembly after making a fair trial of the practicability of levying the tix-but urged to " the community at large," only tend to encourage a remissiness in the collectors, and to prevent such of the people, who were prepared, from discharging their tax; and the result of the whole has been the bringing little or no money into the trea-

Were I disposed to dispute every point with the Intendant, I might deny that "he has done every thing in his power, to enforce the collection of arrearages," and appeal to that part of his first report, wherein he recommends the acceptance of bond and security, for arrearages-had this egregious plan been adopted, I have no dount the "community at large would have been well pleased," as there ever was, and ever will be, an aversion in the people from the payment of taxes—
the approbation of "the community at large" is not
therefore a competent proof of the rectitude of a meature; and the popularity, which flows from a man's ac-

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The indeed:

The Intendant cannot much longer per ut the peo-ple from feeling the burthen of taxation; and the delay only make it fall with increased weight. Before the legislature violated their engagements by suspending the collection, they should have been sully satisfied of the people's inability to pay-there never was in this country a greater abundance of specie-it is true, very little is feen in circulation—persona inhabiting towns want money to purchase necessaries, and merchants cannot procure it to carry on their trade-hence arifes the complaint of its scarcity, and though the quantity in the state should be doubled the same want would be felt by the same classes of men. The farmers and planters, to whom it has been paid, he deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it fecure. It is a melancholy truth, that the loss of public faith has involved with the ruin of private credit, and no confidence exists between man and man. It has been the invariable practice for every fession of assembly to undo what was done by the last-there is nothing like stability or system, and is very natural to confider the laws of little fecurity to rights. Had government, for a fhort time past, bent every effort to restore public and private credit, had it determined to comply ftrictly with its engagements, and to enforce the execution of its laws, it would foon appear, that the act recommended by the Intendant was founded on an erroneous principle. Good policy demands a speedy collection of the tax, if it were only to draw forth the money, which is concealed in fecret hoards, where it is of no use to the owner, and lost to

I admire the address you have displayed in attempting to taile up enemies against the Examiner among members of the assembly. You have made a long quotation from my address; but changed the language, and man-gled the sense. I never meant to infinuate their actual acceptance of a bribe " to throw a veil on the errors of your administration." My aim was to guard them aif the little arts and flattering attentions, by which defigning men too often conciliate the favour of the best and wifest amongst us. If any gentleman, after reading my address, accepted his allowance, he must have been fathised with the Intendant's verbal explanation—if he received ir under an impression that it came from a fund, which the intendant had no right to touch, I would make no fcruple to exhibit him to his constituents, along with the intendant, as unworthy of their trust and con-

I cannot comprehend so clearly as I wish, your excul-lation from " the last and heaviest charge." It resembles the stammering of a man, suddenly charged, who is altogether at a loss for a defence. Let us examine every

eircumitance relative to the transaction.

The Intendant, by the act for his creation, is directed, immediately upon receipt, to bring all public money into the treatury, where it is be dibject to the orders of the governor and council alone. The affembly indeed bly, indeed, violated this tyftem, fo far as to empower the Intendant to discharge the journal of accounts, out of the money received from general Smallwood, and the money due from colonel Rawlings and major Wilfon. He was also directed to dispose of certain British property, and specifics, and to apportion the money among the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line—of the money arising from any other fund he had not the least authority or colour of law to dispose. In the beginning of last session, he was not prepared for paying off the journal of accounts, nor was he, till by virtue of his power as indendant, he, with difficulty, prevailed on Mr. Dickenson to deliver him, the money collected on the castern shore by the accounts are prepared to the aftern shore by the accounts are prepared to the accounts. on the eastern shore by the 5f tax-gentlemen of the af-

fembly were then immediately informed, the money was ready for them at the treasury-such a daring assump. tion of power, together with the obvious motives of his conduct, did not fail to excite indignation and clamour he was, I believe, alarmed at what he had done, and adopted the most prudent methods for glossing the mat-ter over... He delivered either money or bank notes to the treasurer, on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, as appears by a receipt of the 27th of May-on the fame day was writ-ten and dated my first address; and little versed as I am in the mystery of intrigue, I had no conception the In-tendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange fome bank notes, he had received from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts, and that " the affembly were about passing a law, to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line; and if it went into the treasury be-fore either law or resolution should pals, probably it might be turned over to the continental receiver."
This law, I have reason to believe, was brought in after the transaction, and will be reprobated by the very men it was intended to gratify. The 5f tax had been given to congress; and the financier had calculated upon it; when he adjusted a plan for providing three months pay to the whole army—to cover the Intendant, an indigni-ty and wrong was done to the congress and to Mr. Morris; but the officers of the line will have penetration e-nough to perceive, that, had the Intendant acted as he ought, the 5 months pay might have been already received, and the other might in a little time be prepared; they mult now probably be fatisfied with part of the first.

If the Intendant had bank notes at the time he seized

on the 5f tax, and only wanted to exchange them for specie, the continental receiver that orders to exchange specie for notes; or if the alternative were "about passing the law," a short resolve, which the Intendant might have easily procured, would have been infinitely proferable to his exercifing an illegal, arbitrary, power.

I know not what the Intendant means by claims and orders of Mr. Dickenson and Mr. M'Laughlin; or how, with propriety, he could gay any orders except from persons on the journal, and those only from the particular funds. The governor and the council, in their address, complain, that for many months not. more than &. 500 had been placed in the treasury-they draw orders on the treasury which cannot be fatisfiedpersons not on the journal have however been paid by the intendant-let him reconcile deeds with professions, and let his fondest admirers believe that " he does not with any public money to pass through his hands." It possible, these payments might come from his private funds; and if they did, they demonstrate a degree of ben volence altogether uncommon! But take it either way-combine these circumstances with the rest of his conduct-and there is the strongest presumption, that he wishes to reduce " every officer in the government to a flavish dependence on his will and pleasure."

The Examiner feels himself under no obligation to disclose "that fomething to the public;" nor is it clear from his expression, that he knows what that something is. Something certainly did give "a turn to opinions," and the Introduct is better qualified than the Examiner to surnish the wished for explanation. Will he inform us with precision of that small battery of truth, he played off with such delectable success? To deal out dark hints about famething, or any thing, or nothing, may fometimes make a kind of vague impression extremely favourable to the views of a crafty politician; but there is a wide difference between these and a delicate allusion to known facts, which generofity forbids us to mention.

I thall not gratify the infidious request of the Intendant, by naming a person " on the list who was not equal in reputation to the Examiner"-it is indifferent to me, whether he intended to offer incense to the assembly, or to depreciate the Examiner-it is the peculiar privilege of great men to found their own praises; and the example of Tully or of the Intendant affords no fanction, to an obscure person like the Examiner. I have always entertained a proper respect for the legislative body, and do not believe, that a majority of them ever erred from design it, however, of no moment on this occasion to examine the characters of persons on the lift. In anfwer to the Intendant's question, "Were no jurymen paid during the fession?" I can only maintain my position, that all the names on the lift belonged to members of the affembly, and the purpole, for which the Intendant alleges he lodged the lift, could not make it necessary for him to mention names-the treasurer's books would have made appear, "who were paid that had allowances on the journal, and who not."

I cannot pals unnoticed those parts of the Intendant's address, wherein he attempts to softer the mean prejudices conceived pretty generally against the civil lift. If government be effential to fociety, those who faithfulexecute its powers, are entitled to every reward, which a grateful people can afford-the " community at large" are, indeed, pardonable for imbibing those ideas, which are perpetually suggested by wicked artful menthey must long remember the pride, insolence, and do-mineering, of officers under the old government—in this state, all power flows a pliately or immediately from the people, and, if authority is properly defined and cir-cumscribed, and the liberty of the press remains inviolate, there can be little reason to apprehend the insolence of office-to far from withing to create ill-will between the public and its fervants, an upright politician would endeavour to establish a perfect union and harmony-the flightest reflection must suggest, that a mutual confidence between the governing and the governed is the best se-

curity for the happiness of a people.

The Examiner is held out as one of those few, who, preferring their own interest to that of the community at large, would have had the Intendant fell his wheat and tobacco for less than half the value-if the Examiner is an officer of government, he may be one of those, who, for the fervice of many years, have received no more than the exercise of their talents, in a private employment, would have earned, without reproach, in one fourth of the time—he may be one of those, to whom government has repeatedly violated its engagements; and he may be reduced, by its in rious treatment, to want even the means of subside the but he will never supplicate the Intendant for relief the forms to accept it from his private funds, and his principles would not permit him to receive it from public money which the Intendant has no right to dispose of. The Intendant can warmly defend members of the affembly,

on whom he pretends an imputation is cast, for receivaing no more than what was their just due; and, at the fame time, he meanly attempts to cast an odium on the whole civil lift, for only wishing to receive what has been longer due. Let candour decide from what source arises this furious zeal for members of the affembly, and this blind prejudice against members of the civil lift.

If the Intendant will permit the Examiner to conclude with one boaftful expression, it is this-The Examiner conceives his known resulty and spirit of independence to be at least worthy the emulation of the Intendant.

Annapolis, Jane 17, 1783.

Just imported from France and Portugal, by the brig Marquis de la Fayette, and to be fold in Alexandria, on reasonable terms, for cash, tobacco, or

flour, by M. Terraffon, at the flore of M. Perrin, MILL SONES. Port wine, first quality Red Lisbon wine, rst quality. White dry Lisbon. White Carcavelos. Dry Madeira. Red and white wine vi-

Best sweet oil. Red and yellow ochre, mineral for painting. Portugal lemons. Almons, by the bag. China ware. Bottle corks.

Fine green tea, congo, camphou, tonckay, & fanto. East India pepper.

Sarfaparilla. Panes of glass for windows.

Affortment of lookingglaffes with gilt frames and in acajou wood for apartments and toilets. Affortment of andlefticks and fconces plated with gold and filver.

fortment of andirons, tongs and shovels, likewife plated.

Affortment of stars waye, historiform y cale ar-

and tumblers, falt-fellers, carafons, cruets for oil and vinegar. Small nails and sprigs. Curtain rings. Wire, brafs wire. Painted paper for tapeftry. Writing paper. Snuff and dainties boxes. Plated and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of

various patterns. Sealing wax. Mens, womens and boys

hats. A variety of gallant fans. Pins. Hair - pins fet with dia-

monds. Gaufes, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs. An affortment of ribands.

Narrow and broad lace. Feathers and flowers for drefs. Calicoes.

Laval & Britannia linensi Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns. Lawns. Check linen.

Wove and knit thread flockings. Camblets and prunellas.

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783. DO forewarn all perions from purchasing part of a tract of land lying in St. Mary's county, called, Hanover, now in the possession of a certain Edward Cole, who is the heir at law of Robert Cole, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, as I have a bond from. the faid Robert Cole for the conveyance of the faid land to me, and have filed a bill in the court of chandery against the said Edward Cole, to compel him to

Annapolis June 16, 1783. ALL persons indebted to Sarab Brice, late of this city, deceased, are re-

quested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who bave claims against ber estate, are defired to fend them in legally proved that they may be fettled. JAMES BRICE, executor.,

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

June 17, 1783. AN away from the subscriber, living in Monte gomery county, near the court house, on the 16th of this instant, a likely mulatto flave named BASIL, and it is probable will endeavour to pass by the name of Basic Russell, as a free man; he is about thirty years of age, and about five feet feven or eight inches high, of a very fair complexion, with gray eyes, short curly reddish coloured hair, and appears to be growing bald; has a fear on his right cheek just below his ear, and another on his nose, both of which he received by a knite, and are very plain; had on and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, one linen ditto, two waifcoats, two pair of fummer breeches, one pair of leather ditto, one pair of country fulled cloth ditto of a light colour, one pair of white yarn flockings, two pair of thread or cotton ditto, a pair of good floes and block tin buckles, a pair of boot legs, which he has ripped down the legs and laces up in imitation of spatter-dashes. It is expected he will make for Annapolis, as his mother lives there with Mr. George Mann, and will endeavour to cross the bay, or get to Baltimore, and there get on board of some vessel. masters of vessels are earnestly requested, should such an one endeavour to ship himself on board any of their vessels, to have him apprehended and put in gaol. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, shall receive three pounds reward, one hundre miles the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE, jun. TAKEN up as a firay by Thomas Broaton, twing on Elk Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 bands bigb, branded on the off fhoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been foundered, and her fore boofs are coming off. The owner may be der agon on proving property and bying hims.

HERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eastern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a fmall stray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came also with her a fmall yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on property and paying charges. and paying charges.

> 13, June 5, 1783. SOLD, BE

TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple oschard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was fet this fpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part fewn down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any perion who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and in ulged with credit, on giving bond and fecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession from enough to feed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able bodied negroes, and plantation utenfils. The personal property will be fold for ready money, or fhort credit with approved fecurity.

Likewife to be rented for a term of years, a tan yard in the city of Annapolis, where that bufiness may be carried on to great advantage by a fober industrious man who will apply to his busines; the tenant may take the yard in the flate it is now in, or the fubfiriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious cenant HOMAS HYDE.

7 HERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapohs, a forrel gelding, about 12 years old, bas a banging mane, switch tail, a star in bis forebead, 14 bands and a balf bigh, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have bim again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

U PWARDS of two years ago I was firuck with a paralytic firoke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promifed make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and and e; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for

EDWARD DIXON. Gloucester county, April 14, 179.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has be bad with rheumatic pains these fix years, and captain whiten sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time the was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as leveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LATTON. Baltimere, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatim for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health. JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 12, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Efq; who had a white incling for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEM AN who had the piles and grayet for about fixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

1 A L SO relieve palifies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, be given.

Surges, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropity, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or ellewhere in Annapolis; but can not attend any in the c untry, except such as are confined to their beds. Confint attendance will be given, bay. For terms apply to by their very bumble fervant, WILLIAM LOGAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. AN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis; a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look fo old, is well made, and rather tall, her drefs cannot be described as she has a vaviery; the has been frequently feen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jero. Magruder, Efq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who fet her free. Whoever fecures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, befores what the law allows.

6 w W. BROW W. BROWN

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Bicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay borfe, about thirteen hands bigh or upwards, about five years old, no percervable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, lute of Queen-Anne's county, to fell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his

ANTED,

FIVE or fix bundred acres of good land, fituated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Anne polis. Any person, baving an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof.

To be SOI D, or LE ASED on reasonable terms VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the A head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-terry and Baltimore; would well fuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a pubhe way of bufiness, and is fituated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The foil i good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in An-

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, for of Joseph. A. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is fi-

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or pay- session of assembly, for an act to record and ment,

FREDERICK GREEN.

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very ftrong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-ney to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

> May 6, 1783. To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent fuit of fails, which will carry about four bunared bufbels, and bas a good cabin. A fort credit will

To be bired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the

DAVID KERR.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London-town, will either fell, fwop, leafe, or rent; the dwelling place he now lives in, confid ing of a good, strong, neat, and convenient house, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen adjoining the house; likewise a convenient shop, fiable, and hen-house, a good meat-house, and paled garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with fundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewife dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swop of fell a small plantation of about two hundred acres, with a convenient dwelling, within fifty or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with JOHN SEFTON.

HB fubscriber being authorised by an aft of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not fold by the com-missioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the faid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 527 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the faid act of affembly. FRANK LEEKE.

To be run for, on Thursday the zoth of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county

SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horfe, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the best two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horfes to be entered with the aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horfes to flart or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWEN-TY I OUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for fize; fourteen hands to carry 126 po nds, and rife or fall feven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise. PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general affembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town.

TAKEN up as a stray by Joseph Burgess, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 hands high, 8 years old, has a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have ber again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next give effect to a deed of bargain and fale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary bis wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto sellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 25 miles from Houe's ferry; he is a short fellow, and has an uncommon broad stat nose; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with sleeves, under ditto of the same, brown sustain breeches, white cotton stockings, middling good shoes with steel buckles, and an old straw hat lined with white sustains. The other a black fellow, by the name of May 10, 1783. fustian. The other a black fellow, by the name of SAM, who fays he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow thirt and trouters. Their mafters are defired to pay charges and take them away. CHARLES MANKIN, theriff

March 20, 1783. discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

of Charles county.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

A LL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to

XXXVIIId

T honour she aspired to the . sill not only conf sill increase their

Having feen the minate with perf rely confonant to ong, so patiently a moder my immedia lifes an advocate effed to write to de most speedy de snow only remain ent the fovereign army have re

And here I hum y (while I am ple e and fuffered the defence of the to expatiate on the mentally known een faid on the rince that my fe to flew what m always been, I a call on those fact order that my ob fature adequate my be brought touble of havin transmit her made by me to the 19th of Jan etter to the p falls, October That in the utmost danger mended had b That the ado for life has been I had foretold, nice, let the at nine. And nity of the pay will be the mo

> u my decided By the pres that inftead therexperien & ftrenuous nore confirm For if, bei crifices of t by prejudice of this cour thing which congress, the (as has been

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE

H U R S D A Y, JUNE 26, 1783.

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IPAPER No. VIII. continued. 1 Head-Quarters, Newburgh, March 18, 1783.

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HE result of the proceedings of the grand convention of the officers, which I have the honour of enclosing to your excellency for the inspection of congress, will, I flatter myself, be considered as the last glorious most of patriotism which could have been given by men the aspired to the diffinction of a patriot army; and should not only confirm their claim to the justice, but all increase their title to the gratitude of their coun.

Gratiation

GEORGE WASHI

His excellency the president in congress.

THE officers of the army being converted to a general order of the 1sth instant, to major-general Gates, president, his excellency the president in congress.

THE officers of the army being converted to a general order of the 1sth instant, to major-general Gates, president, his excellency the president in congress.

Having feen the proceedings on the part of the army frainate with perfect unanimity, and in a manner enfect conformant to my wishes; being impressed with the limits sentiments of affection for those who have so oes, so patiently and so cheerfully suffered and sought inter my immediate direction; having from motives of lifes my immediate direction; having from incivers of white, duty and gratitude, spontaneously offered mylifes an advocate for their rights; and having been resuffed to write to your excellency, earnessly entreating
the most speedy decision of congress upon the subjects of
the late address from the army to that honourable body; snow only remains for me to perform the talk I have fumed, and to intercede in their behalf, as I now do, that the forereign power will be pleased to verify the redictions I have pronounced of, and the confidence e smy have reposed in, the justice of their coun-

And here I humbly conceive it is altogether unneceffaif (while I am pleading the cause of an army which have the defence of the rights and liberties of human nature) to expatiate on their claims to the most ample compentation for their meritorious fervices, because they are perfelly known to the whole world, and because (almough the topics are inexhaustible) enough has already been said on the subject. To prove these affertions, to rince that my sentiments have ever been uniform, and to thew what my ideas of the rewards in question have always been, I appeal to the archives of congress, and call on those facred deposits to witness for me. And in order that my observations and arguments in favour of a fautre adequate provision for the officers of the army mure accounter provinces for the omeers of the army may be brought to remembrance again, and confidered in a fingle point of view, without giving congress the mouble of having recourse to their files, I will beg leave to transmit herewith an extract from a representation made by me to a committee of congress, so long ago as the 19th of January, 1778, and also the transcript of a letter to the president of congress, dated near Pasaic fulls. October 12. 1280.

fulls, October 53, 1780.

That in the critical and perilous moment when the lat mentioned communication was made, there was the utmost danger a dissolution of the army would have taken place, unless measures similar to those recommended had been adopted, will not admit a doubt. That the adoption of the resolution granting half pay or life has been attended with all the happy confequences I had foretold, fo far as respected the good of the serrice, let the aftonishing contrast between the state of the amy at this instant, and at the former period, deter-mine. And that the establishment of funds, and secuity of the payment of all the just demands of the army, will be the most certain means of preferving the national fith and future tranquillity of this extensive continent, is my decided opinion.

By the preceding remarks it will readily be imagined, that instead of metracting and reprehending (from far-therexperience and reflection) the mode of compensation a firenuously urged in the enclosures, I am more and more confirmed in the fentiment, and if in the wrong, affer me to ple fe myfelf with the grateful delufion.

For if, belides the fimple payment of their wages, a farther compensation is not due to the sufferings and fanices of the officers, then have I been miltaken ineed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the basis of error. this country should not in the event perform every thing which has been requested in the late memorial to congress, then will my belief become vain, and the hope that has been excited void of foundation. And "if" (as has been fuggefted for the purpose of inflaming their fufferers by this revolution; if retiring from the field they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness and con-tempt—if they are to wade through the vile mire of de-pendency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour, then sail I have learned what ingratitude is, then shall I have realised a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life.

But I am under no fuch apprehensions i a country elcued by their arms from impending ruin, will never

have unpaid the debt of gratitude.

Should any intemperate or improper warmth have mingled itself amongst the foregoing observations, I must entreat your excellency and congress, it may be attributed to the effusion of an honest zeal in the best of eaules, and that my peculiar fituation may be my apo-logy; and I hope I need not on this momentous occason make any new protestations of personal disinterest-edness, having ever renounced for myself the idea of pe-cuniary reward. The consciousness of having attempted faithfully to discharge my duty, and the approbation of

THE officers of the army being convened agreeably to a general order of the 11th instant, the honourable major-general Gates, prefident, his excellency the com-mander in chief was pleased to address the meeting as

BY an anonymous fummons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how tub-vertive of all order and discipline, let the good tense of

In the moment of this fummons, another anonymous production was fent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and pailions than to the reason and judgment of the army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his pen; and I could wish he had as much credit for the rectifude of his heart; for, as men see through different optics, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the mind, to use different means to attain the same end, the author of the address should have had more charity than to mark for faspicion, the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearrnce, or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, and act as he advices. But he had another plan in view, in which candour and liberality of fentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part; and he was right to infinuate the darkest suspicion to effect the blackest design. That the address is drawn with great art, and is defigned to answer the most insidious purposes; that it is calculated to impress the mind with an idea of premeditated in-justice in the sovereign power of the United States, and rouse all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from fuch a belief; that the fecret mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the paffions, while they were warmed by the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberative, thinking, and that composure of mind which is so neceffary to give dignity and flability to measures, is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the bufinels, to need other proof than a reference to the pro-

Thus much, gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to observe to you, to shew upon what principles. I opposed the irregular and hasty meeting which was proposed to have been held on Tuesday last, and not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity, confiftent with your own honour, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore has not evinced to you, that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common country; as I have never left your fice one moment, but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the confiant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever confidered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army; as my heart has ever expanded with foy when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it, it can scarcely be supposed, at this late stage of the war, that I am indifferent to its interests. But how are they to be prompted? The man is plain. how are they to be promoted? The way is plain, fays the anonymous addresser. "If war continues, remove into the unfettled country ; there establish yourselves and leave an ungrateful country to defend itfelt." But who are they to defend ! Our wives, our children, our farms and other property which we leave behin this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wildernels with hunger, cold and nakednels? "If peace takes place, never sheathe your swords," says he, "un-til you have obtained full and ample judice." This dreadful alternative, of either deferting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless congress can be compelled into instant compliance, has something fo shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea.

My God! what can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to this country? Rather is he not an inadious foel Some emissary, perhaps, from New-York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent? And what a compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recom-mends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature? But here, gentlemen, I will drop the cur-tain, because it would be as imprudent in me to assign my reasons for this opinion, as it would be insulting to your conception to suppose you stood in need of these your conception to suppose you flood in need of them, A moment's reflection will convince every dispationate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either pro-posal into execution. There might, gentlemen, be an impropriety in my taking notice, in this address, to you, of an anonymous production; but the manner in which that performance has been introduced to the army, the effect it was intended to have, together with fome other

iny country, will be a fufficient recompence for my ferzivities.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTOM.

His excellency the prefident in congress.

[ No. 5. ]

Cantenment, 15th March, 1783.

THE officers of the army being convened agreeably ter which may involve the most ferious and alarming confequences, that can invite the confideration of man kind; reason is of ne use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter. I cannot in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to conceive is the intention of congress, conclude this address, with-our giving it as my decided opinion, that that benourable body entertain exalted fentiments of the fervices of the army, and from a full conviction of its merits and fufferings, will do it complete justice; that their endea-wours to discover and establish funds for this purposa have been unwearied, and will not cease till they have

fucceeded, I have not a doubt.

But, like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their determina-tions are slow. Why then should we distrust them? and in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures which may cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? And for what is this done? To bring the object we seek nearer? No. most certainly, in my opiobject we feek nearer? No, most certainly, in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myfelf, and I take no merit in giving the assurance, being induced to it from principles of gratitude, veracity, and justice, a grateful sense of the confidence you have ever placed in me, a recollection of the cheerful affiftance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicifitude of fortune, and the fincere affec-tion I feel for an army I have so long had the bonour to command, will oblige me to declare in this public and folema manner, that in the attainment of complete jultice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratificawith the great duty I owe my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my fervices to the utmost extent of my abilities.

While I give you these affurances, and pledge myself, in the most unequivocal manner, to exert whatever ability I am possessed of in your favour, let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part, not to take any measures, which, viewed in the calm light of reason, will leffen the dignity and fully the glory you have hitherto maintained. Let me request you to rely on the plighted taith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of congress, that previous to your diffolution as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated, as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago, and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to render ample-justice to you, for your faithful and meritorious services. And let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own facred honour, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to exprels your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil

discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood. By thus determining and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to refort from open force to fecret artifice. You will give one more diftinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising ings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to lay, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind—" had this day been wanting, the world had never feen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, April 11.

EDNESDAY last the town of Wakefield was in one continued uprear from one o'clock in the afternoon till near ten at night; early in the mornthe afternoon till near ten at night; early in the morning general Tottenham's regiment (the 90th) marched out to the field to perform their exercise; and when the commanding officer came to the words "ground your arms," they all to a man left them, and refused taking them up again, declaring that they were determined immediately to have their discharges. The adjutant told them they should be dismissed in a few days, but that it was dot in his rower to grant any man additional told them they should be dismissed in a few days, but that it was not in his power to grant any man a discharge, till he had acquainted the general; and therefore requested them to carry their arms back to the town, and they should have redees; this solicitation the men complied with, and upon their arrival they were met on the parade by general Tortenham and several others of their officers, who reasoned much with them, and the men departed to their quarters settingly satisfied; but at one o'clock they assented again, broke open the store-house, released the guard and prisoners, and having provided themselves with animulation, and placed a guard over the store; went and surtion, and placed a guard over the flore; went and fur-

rounded the general's house and made him prisoner, not suffering any person to speak to him, and declaring, with the most horrid imprecations, that it he did not fign their discharges that night, his house should be about his ears before morning: after a variety of language of this fort, the general was obliged to comply with their demands, and set them all at liberty that evening.

April 12. An approved method of inoculation. 4 A lancet, moittened with the matter of the small pox, is gently introduced in an oblique manner, between the scarf and true skin, and the finger of the operator is applied on the point to wipe off the infection from the lancet when it is withdrawn. Neither platter, bandage, nor covering, are, in any respect, necessary. method of producing the difease seldom fails.

April 15. On Friday last a number of failors affembled at Chatham, to chaftile those officers who had used them with leverity which at fea; feveral houses were fearched to no effect; but one midfhipman, who was the object of their rage, unfortunately fell in their way, and his life fell a victim to their rage.

April 18. The thips of admiral Hughes were paid one dividend of prize money, for the capture of Trincomale, at Madrafs, the 10th of October; the warrant officers shares amounted to 1301. each.

Extrad of a letter from Paris, April 3. " We learn that M. du Chillau is deau of his wounds. We expect every day the arrival of the captains turned out of their ships for disobedience of orders, and sent

back to France by M. de Sufficin.
" It is affured that the count de Graffe accuses twenty-fix of his captains, who taw his figuals and answered them, but did not obey them.

" A requifitorial on the conduct of M. de Tronjo'y, proves, that this captain, instead of taking care of the preservation of the king's domains in India, was buly in carrying on a traffic for wine, from Constance or the Cape. In confequence of this conviction he is ftruck off the lift. It is faid he wanted to complain, but his friends advised him to be filent."

The reinforcements for the French and British fquadrons being all arrived in the East-Indies, which they are expected to have been by the beginning of October, at farthest; those under Sir Richard Bickerton to join admiral Hughes at Madras; and those under the che-valier Froment, to join le Baillie Suffrein at Trincomale; the two fleets will be very powerful. The British will consist of 17 fail of the line including the liss, of 50 guns : the French 16 fail of the line including le Flamand, and another thip of 50 guns each. So that there are very great expectations of another conflict, no lefs obflinate and bloody than either of the two last, before any account can be received in the eastern world of a ceffation of hostilities having taken place among all the belligerent powers.

Yesterday afternoon as a barber's apprentice was looking in at a print-shop window near Temple Bar, a chimney-fweeper's boy observing the print of the coalition, instantly clasped him round the neck, and exclaimed, come, my boy, let you and I have a coalition

An honest tradesman in Cornhill, remarkable for his adelity and tender attachment to his wife, having to his great surprise, caught her in bed with his apprentice a few mornings ago, charged her with the pro-fligacy of her conduct in the most pointed and severe terms r the woman liftened to him with great compofure for some time, and then coolly told him, he ought to have known, that fince the coalition at the west end

of the town, there was nothing left to bluth at ! April 10. Friday a large body of failors with a flag before them marched to St. James's, with a petition to his majesty for the payment of their wages and prize money, when they were referred to the lords of the admiralty for redress.

Yesterday the Park gates were all shut and fastened by order; but some of the tars found means to scale the walls, or climb over the gates, and got into St. James's Park; but on the appearance of the guards armed, they withdrew peaceably, without any bloodshed, or any mischief done.

Extral of a letter from Plymouth, April 13. This forenoon arrived his majetty's thip St. Michael, 72 guns, from Gibraltar, after a paffage of 22 days; the left the troops healthy and well, and has on board a number of Spanish deferters, and also some hundred foldiers. General Elliot and the duke de Crillon had an interview on the ifthmus before the thip failed : the latter made a prefent of a fine horse to ge-

April 21. Building materials of every kind are going to be fent out to Gibraitar to rebuild the town for the accommodation of its inhabitants: but it will be raifed upon an entire new plan, from a hint of governor Elliot

neral Elliot."

April 23. A report was current on Monday, that news had arrived by the way of Holland from the East-Indies, of our having had another action with Monf. Suffrein, in which Sir Edward Hughes had proved de. cifively fucceistul, having taken three, and funk four of the French admiral's fquadion. We have not been fortunate enough to have it afcertained to us that this information is well founded, but think it our duty to lay before our readers the following accounts given by different evening papers. One of them states, that bir Edward Hughes sailed from Madrass, after putting his fquadron into circumftances of repair, as much as was practicable, on the 17th of October, and on the 31ft was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, with five thips of the line from England, which made his fquadron equal. to 17 fail of the line, with these they attacked the French fleet, which were only 16 fail of the line, the fame ships that were in the engagement in september. Whether the action was fought off Trincomale, or whether the French was returning to the fouthward, is not yet known, but the action is faid to have been decifive; and it is more than probable the recapture of Trincomale from the French may fucceed.

Monday about noon, fays an evening paper, intelligence was received by government, of another battle having been fought between admiral Hughes and Monf. Suffreir, in the East Indies; when a most bloody conflict enfued, in which the enemy were totally defeated. This news was immediately fent to the king at Windfor.

April 24. Lord Northington is to be the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Temple; and Mr.

Wyndham, of Norfolk, is to accompany his lordfhip as lecretary.

The negotiation with the Dutch goes on but flowly owing to fome claims hitherto infilted on by the states General, which this country can neither in hohour, nor' in prudence grant. Authentic accounts, however, fay that there are the greatest hopes of those obstacles being foon removed, as the deputies of fome of the provinces have been observed to relax a good deal, of late, in their language relative to the matters in dispute. This change, we are told, is an effect produced by the firmnels of new ministry here, and not by any new fentiments of moderation in the councils of the republich had there been any visible prospect, that perfe-verance in demand would have prevailed against justice.

Anecdote, from a late Dublin magazine. A cynical old bachelor being asked, the other day, what were his-thoughts of matrimony? he replied, "It is the lottery of love, in which there are to many blanks to a prize, that I wonder Mr. Cupid has not long fince been a bankrupt.

An evening paper fays, that when the American commissioners, now at Paris, were sounded, by order of our ministry, as to their disposition for entering into a commercial treaty with this country, without the interference of the French minister, they, without the least besitation, declared, that though they knew congress was not bound by any treaty to France, not to make whatever regulations in trade, which that assembly might think necessary, with any power upon earth, without the interferance of any court whatsoever, still their instructions from congress were peremptory, not to conclude any treaty, political or commercial, with Great-Britain, without confulting with the ministers of the Most Christian King in every stage of the negotia-

#### HOUSE of COMMONS, April 13. AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

Mr. fecretary Fox having moved that the order of the day be read for the house's resolving itself into a committee on this bill, it was read accordingly, and the speaker having lest the chair, Mr. St. Andrew St. John took his feat at the table.

The committee then proceeded to debate the clauses

and fill up the blanks, when Sir Robert Herries rofe, and faid, two matters of objection to the bill as it flood, thruck him, which he would take the liberty of stating; in the first place, he conceived it was not the defign of the party, who brought in the bill, to place American ships on better terms than British ships, but that the benefits, advantages, and accommodation, derived under the operation of the bill, if it paffed into a law, should be reciprocal. At prefent, as the clautes of the bill were worded, he conceived American vessels would be allowed a variety of advantages, which were not extended to British ships. Another matter that appeared to him to require some alteration was this: suppose a plague should break out in any one of the thirteen provinces of America, according to the wording of the bili, the government of Great Britain would have no authority to oblige American thips coming under fuch circumstances, to perform quarantine, or produce bills of health. Sir Robert said he did not mention these matters by way of opposing the bill, or throwing the least impediment in its way. The bill, he was convinced, was a measure extremely necessary, and he had full confidence in its being the intention and defire of his majesty's ministers to pass it in a shape best adapted to the peculiar circumstances to which it was to apply, and in the way leaft liable to objection of any kind; it was enough for him, therefore, to have suggested what

ftruck him as worthy tome attention. Mr. fecretary Fox faid he was askamed to repeat what he had been so often obliged to trouble the house with on the subject of the present bill, but as the objections ftarted, came within the scope of the declaration he had before made, he could not avoid repeating the fame aniwer. The prefent bill, he begged gentlemen

to recoilect, was a mere temporary measure, adapted to an occasion that pressed exceeedingly, viz. the necessity of opening an immediate intercourse with America. In doing it, the object of the bill was rather to remove obstacles than to provide regulations, and therefore particular care had been taken to couch the bill in as general terms as possible: in short to avoid any thing like an advertion to the legal fituation of America and Great-Britain, and to leave it partly to the negotiation now going on, and partly to the confideration of parliament in their digetting and meliorating ano-ther bill then pending, to fay what rules the nature of the case sendered most necessary, and to give those rules and regulations their due force and authority. Had the late ministry been so good in their adjustment of the provisional treaty, as to have inferted some one article or other that had a reference to a future treaty of commerce between America and Great Britain, they would not only have done their country a very effential piece of service, but have faved the present government and both houses of parliament an infinite deal of trouble, and relieved them from a difficulty which, in every point of view that it could be confidered, would be found to be or great magnitude. Had the late mi-nistry, for instance, not only by their treaty agreed, that a cessation of hostilities should take place, in the ftrict and common fente of the words, viz. by the armies of the two countries no longer continuing to fight, or make war on each other, but in a more general acceptation of the term, and a more extensive fense of it, namely, that from and after the ratification of the provisional treaty, all forts of hostilities should cease, and that the prohibitory laws that impeded the commerce of the two countries should no longer have effect on either fide, in that case undoubtedly there would have been little or no occasion for the present bird. As the last administration, however, had not been kind enough in their treaty of peace with America, to have made the provifion necessary to prevent the embarrassment the country now felt, it became the duty of his majesty's present fervants to apply the best and most speedy remedy, that the nature of the case would admit; and as he did not doubt but that every gentleman faw the necessity of immediately opening an intercourse with America, they

would join with him in thinking, that if they were to

look to every possible case that might arise, (such as the case of a plague breaking out in any of the thirteen

provinces, which, though it came within the Rafe possibility, was not very much within that of probability, at least, if the shortness of the time, for which the prefent bill was intended to operate and have effect was confidered) instead of embracing the object of the bill without delay, they would fearcety ever be able to attain mir. Mr. Fox therefore hoped, if the other classes of the bill were thought unobjectionable, it would be

allowed to pais, without any material alteration.

When Mr. St. Andrew Ss. John came to the claus
giving a power to his majeffy in council to iffae fud order or orders as to their wildom should seem proper during the operation of the bill, with respect to the mode of entry of American veffels, as far as regarder a dispensation with the duties, an allowance of the drawbacks, bounties, &c.

Mr. Arden role, and after declaring, that he way firm friend to the bill, and particularly to to the pur-port of the prefent clause, which he had himself the gested as necessary to be introduced into a tormer bull now, for very good reasons suspended, faid, he though it would be more advisable to define, expressly, the autextent of the powers intended to be vested in his ma jetty and council, than to leave it to conjecture an doubtful construction. Mr. Arden reasoned very lea fibly on this point, and remarked, that it was us doubtedly necessary in the particular cases in question to give very extensive powers to the crown; but it appeared to him to be by far the wilest way to express in the bill, the full extent of the powers to vefted in the crown, in order that gentlemen might not at a future period fay, that when they voted for the bill, they were not aware that they gave, and that they never meant to give, powers to fuch an extent. Mr. Arden, after urging the necessity of this in strong terms, proposed to miert the words "duties, drawbacks, or otherwise," in the claufe under confideration,

This occasioned a conversation between Mr. secretary Fox, Mr. Eden, governor Johnstone, Mr. Anthony Bacon, Mr. Thorpton, and Mr. Arden, in which it was on all hands agreed, that the bill was indispensably necessary, and Mr. tecretary Rox having declared his readines to adopt any proposition not likely to defeat the aim of the bill, the amendment was adopted, proposed, and agreed to.

The clause stating how long the bill was to have effect, was next discussed, and it became a question. what the time of its operation should be. By some fix weeks, and by others a month, was proposed as the fit period. Mr. fecretary Fox faid, he cared not how thort it was, and if the gentlemen opposite to him could undertake to fay, that the bill would be received with equal candour in the other house, and meet with as little obstruction there; in thort, that it would pass the lords in as brief a space of time as it was likely to pass the commons, he would agree to limit its operation to one month, but as that was not a matter, upon which he could depend, he must propose six weeks.

Mr. Arden and the rest of the gentlemen smiled, but not chooling to undertake for the other house, Mr. ie. The bill at length passed the committee.

The whole of this debate, if it can be fo termed, was conducted in perfect good humour; and it was agreed on all hands that it was better policy to treat the Ame. ricans generally, than to go into the question whether they were to be confidered under either of the three distinctions of British subjects, aliens, or a people sui generis, as Mr. Burke had a few days fince defined

NEW-YORK, June 6. Extrads of letters from gentlemen in London to their friends

in this city, dated dpril 2. " The loyalifts have, though not without difficulty and opposition, appointed agents for the several colonies, to folicit a compensation for the sacrifices made by their attachment to this country. They often fit, and from the speeches in both houses of parliament, they have reafon to hope for fuccess in some degree. They will confider those in their application who shall be obliged to

feek an asylum in this country, as one of themselves." " Notwithstanding the stipulations in the treaty repecting the evacuation of New-York, it will be impoffible that it can be foon done. Some gentlemen will endeayour to prevail on the board of agents to urge the necessity to the new ministry, of keeping that place as a cautionary fecurity for the recommendations of congress respecting the indemnification of the loyalists."

Extract of a letter from London, February 28.
Very great subscriptions in all parts of England have been collected for buying corn and potatoes for the poor; the corn has been extremely dear, owing to the bad crops last year. To see what luxuries all ranks of people aspire to, is really surprising, for I have just fren a footman behind a coach with an umbrella in his hand because it rained; can you suppose any thing so ridiculous; and I imagine it will be of equal use to him in fummer, to keep his delicate complexion from the scorching sun. All the fine ton men are getting gold ear-rings like the ladies, and look like so many Indian chiefs. The duches of Devonshire's bracelets are like a dog's collar; a piece of silver or gold plate lined with velvet, her name on one arm and place of abode upon the other."

Extrast of a letter from Durrebbeim, on the Rhine, received

"While peace is taking place in your quarter, preparations for war are making in Europe; all level at the Turk; the emperor is sending troops, ammunition, ord-nance, and every other requisite, to Hungary. The king of Prussia takes part (as the papers say) and is marching 40,000 men to the same place. It is supposed this is a plan of old Frederick's, and will occasion a pretty diversion. Whether the French, although much in want of money, will remain filent spectators on this occasion, is much doubted, nay, it is afferted that they are fending 80,000 men to the Rhine; if fo, they will cut but a poor figure. The emperor, the king of Pruffia, and the empress of Russia, when united, may prescribe laws to the whole world."

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

It is now confidently reported, that the British army will leave New-York in the course of the month of Auguft. It is faid that directions to this purpose were received by the last vessels arrived at New-York from England.

June 17. By th learn, that 37 fail day last from Jam. veral others had a was hourly expect An account was party of Indians 1 fugees fettled in N ontrages on the pe

The brig Unite our river from Li By a veffel trot counts had been capture of a large which had been in those feas, and the Old Straights a French frigate sured, and carried he was laft from PROCEEDIA Biberties of Phi lic notice, at th June, 1783. Colonel SA WHEREAS

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and joined the ar the crucities, em reduce and to en And whereas, for peace, liberty and fuccefsful, trined of provision Britain, are now it is apprehended themselves into ration of proper And whereas the good people turn of fuch per Therefore, in and to prevent t

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flate, that any himtelf from th rica, fin e the 1 the armies, or t by the king of who hath been any of the Unit to, or relide wi ad. That we dividuais, to p this state; and pledge ourielve our power, to us, and that th the news-paper

> forfeited by la fafety, and th 4th. That I quires, that fu charge of the 5th. That o spon thefe im 6th. That ! the words foll Infructions f

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pellation, mory and We con who may early per force and perpetua the retur rica, wh

That i inftruct thomtu viding, 1775, a

June 17. By the latest accounts from New-York we learn, that 37 fail of transports arrived there on Thursday laft from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate. Sewas hourly expected from England.

An account was lately received in New-York, that a party of Indians had lately paid a vifit to the loyal re-fugees fettled in Nova-scotia, and had committed greatoutrages on the persons and property of those wretched

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people. The brig United States, captain Callow, is arrived in

our river from Liverpool, after 6 weeks passage. By a vessel from New-Providence we learn, that accounts had been received there from Jamaica, of the counts had been piratically cruiting tor fome time part which had been piratically cruiting for fome time part in those feas, and had taken several Spanish sesses in the Old Straights of Bahama; but attempting to board a French frigate in the night, the was fortunately cap. sured, and carried into Cape François. It was faid that the was laft from Liverpool.

PROCEEDINGS of the FREEMEN of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, affembled agreeable to public notice, at the flate house, on Saturday the 14th of

Colonel SAMUEL MILES in the chair.

WHEREAS in the course of the late war with Great-Britain, many persons, inhabitants of thele United States, loft to all fense of decency, virtue and public spi-fit, abandoned their country in the hour of her diffres, and joined the armies, aided the measures, and incited the crueities, employed by the king of Great-Britain to reduce and to enflave us :

And whereas, by the bleffing of Headen, our ftruggle for peace, liberty and independence, hath been glorious and fuccessful, and the hopes which these men entertined of provision and support from the crown of Great-Britain, are now disappointed; in consequence whereof, it is apprehended that they will endeavour to introduce themselves into the United States, and folicit the restoration of property, justly forfested by their treatons : And whereas many refolves have been lately paffed by

the good people of our fifter flates, to prevent the return of fuch perfons among them :

Therefore, in order to preserve the public welfare, and to prevent this flate from becoming a receptacle for the outcasts of America;

We do retolve, tft. I hat we confider it as inconfiftent with the interest and dignity of the good people of this state, that any person who hath with tarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America, fin e the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the king of Great-Britain against this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United states, should be suffered to return to, or refide within, the state of Pennsylvania.

ad. That we confider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any fuch persons returning into this state; and we do folemnly determine and mutually pledge ourieives to each other, to use all the means in our power, to expel, with illiamy such persons who now have or hereafter shall presume to come among us, and that the names of fuch persons be published in the news-papers of this city, by the committee appointed to carry these resolves into execution.

id. That we confider the restoration of the estates forfeited by law, as incompatible with the peace, the fafety, and the dignity of this commonwealth.

4th. That the dignity and interest of this state requires, that funds be provided for the payment and difcharge of the public debts.

5th. That our representatives in assembly be instructed spon these important subjects.

6th. That the instructions to our representatives be in the words following :

Infructions from the freemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to their representatives in general as-

IN the exercise of that unquestionable right of the freemen of the state of Pennsylvania to instruct their rerelentatives on subjects of political importance, we the freemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, addreis you at this time on a bufiness of the greatest magnitude, comprehending in its extent all the inhabitants of this state in their most effential interests, and which may, in its confequences, affect remote posterity.

carce have we had opportunity to felicitate each other on the auspicious dawn of peace, when we find our apprehensions excited, and our momentary exultation changed to extreme anxiety, left by the return of the unnatural enemies of our independence, the imiting prospects which now present themselves to our view,

infortunately clouded. We are actuated against this class of men, by what we conceive to be the best founded resentment: they deferted the cause of their country when their services were wanted; neglected the first and most impostant duties of the citizen; most of them instigated, and many of them actually perpetrated, enormities accompanied with every circumstance of barbarity, and feasted, with a malevolent fatisfaction, on the horrid catalogue of murders and devastations committed upon the whig inhabitants of the United States, during the featon of their trial and

It is unnecessary to designate, by any particular ap-pellation, the persons referred to; we must be lost to me-mory and seeling, or there can be no possibility of mis-

We consider ourselves as acting on the present occathen, not only on our perfonal account, but for those who may live after us; the measures adopted in the early periods of government operate with accelerated force and additional weight, in proportion to the diftance of time. Justice, policy, and our obligation to perpetuate the freedom we possess, forbid us to permit the return of these decreases and appliance (one of American Constant). the return of those degenerate and apostate sons of Ameica, who hold principles incompatible with a republi-

can government.

That the object we have in contemplation may be athined in a conftitutional and unexceptionable mode, we instruct you, at the next session of assembly, to use your utmost instructed to procure a law to be passed, providing that no parson who has voluntarily withdrawn viding, that no person who has voluntarily withdrawn himself from the United States, since the 19th of April, 1775, and hath joined or abetted the armies or councile

of the king of Great-Britain, or who has been legally attainted or expelled from any one of the faid fiates by the executive authority thereof, shall ever be permitted to return to this land, facred to liberty, or enjoy the rights of a citizen of this commonwealth.

Mercenary considerations, connections of friendship, blood or alliance with the persons whom we wish to ex-

blood or alliance with the perions whom we wish to ex-clude, may very probably occasion objections to the measures suggested; but we trust, we confidently trust, that every proposition for a restitution of the conficated estates to their former owners, and the return of those who deserted their country in the hour of danger and facrifice, will be reprobated with a hearty indignation— that those unworthy men, who would have rejoiced in the subjection of America to the domination of Britain, and rioted in her spoils, will not be allowed, in the calm of peace, to participate of the bleffings of liberty and commerce, in the acquisition of which, they not only refused to contribute their proportion of labour and of hazard, but deferted to the enemy, and profitured their unavailing force to reduce this country to a date of flavory, heightened by all the cruelties which an enraged despot, with his unfeeling ministers, could inflict.

But while we instruct you to guard against the return of our enemies, permit us to suggest to you the justice, policy, and expediency, of laying a permanent founda-tion for the establishment of public credit, and for doing ample justice to those early, determined and persevering whigs, who willingly risked their lives, lent their money, and contributed their labour., for the defence of their country, by projecting and giving validity to such measures as are calculated to give the public creditors, whether citizens or foldiers, the fullest assurance of the punctual payment of their interest, and the final dif-

SAMUEL MILES, Chairman. Atteft. JOHN SHEE, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, June 14. On Saturday the aift of June, a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Baltimore town assembled at the court-house, in consequence of a public notification,

Refolved unanimoufly, That an universal attachment to the pretent government of this state is effential to the harmony and tranquillity of the good citizens thereof; and that every expenient should be adopted, that would

in any wife contribute thereto.

Resolved unanimously, That such a uniformity cannot possibly be obtained in this town, if those who have abandoned the cause of America, and joined that of our enemies, are permitted to return to and remain among

Refolved unanimoufly, That all refugees, having op-posed the establishment of the independence of America, fhould not participate in the advantages thence accruing, and ought not to relide among us.

Resolved unanimously, That our representatives in as-fembly should consider the above resolves as the fixed fentiments of the inhabitants of this town; and that the object in contemplation may be effected in a constitutional manner, we do hereby instruct our representatives in assembly, to contribute their utmost endeavours, at the next lesson of assembly, towards procuring a law to be passed, prohibiting all persons whatsoever from returning to, and refiding within, this flate as citizens, who have withdrawn themselves from the United States of America fince the 15th of April, 1775, and have joined or abetted the armies or councils of the king of Great-Britain; or who have been legally attainted or expelled from any one of the faid states by the executive authority thereof.

Resolved unanimously. That if any refugee presumes to return before the next session of assembly, he will incur an additional mark of the displeasure of the inhabitants of this town.

Refelved unanimously, That all persons among us, difaffected to the independence of America, who may prefume to reflect, in any degree, upon our present government, be treated with every mark of detestation and

Refelved ananimously, That the inhabitants of this town will uniformly and stedfaftly adhere to the true principles of our happy conflitution; and confult and maintain the tranquility of the citizens of this state; and that we will cautioufly observe and make known the conduct of all fuch ambiguous or suspicious characters, as may attempt to take refuge in this state, from the just indignation of the citizens of any other of the United

Refolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be jublished in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Journal, and the Pennsylvanja Packet. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Chairman,

Attel. WILLIAM MACCREERY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 20, 1783. To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick town, Frederick county, and diftinguished on the plot of the said town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of these lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well fituated, and the whole forming a square, with convenient streets on every fide. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the fubferiber, refiding in the city of Annapolis.
J. H. STONE.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783. THE Jubscriber, commander of the Ship Plymouth, now lying at Emmerfon's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven postnos sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainly fail by the last of July. WILLIAM MAYNARD.

To be SOLD by the fubfcriber, for rath only, a free affortment of goods, now opening, confifting of the following articles, viz.

UTESTRINGS. # Ell wide India Per-Black modes.

Muslin, plain, ftrip'd and check'd. Lawns, plain and check'd. Clear lawn. Cambrick.

An affortment of chints and callicoes. India dimetty. Mock Marfeilles quilting.

Jeans, white and coloured, Yard wide and half ell black and white gauzes. Gauze and thread ditto handerchiefs,

Ladieschip hats with gauze covers. Mens and womens ftraw

Mens and boys leather gloves. Ladies plain kid and tam bered ditto.

Barcelona handkerchiefs. Bandanoes ditto. Linen ditto. Narrow and wide ribands.

Tapes, bindings, & none-Copretties. Nuns and ofnabrig threads,

Irish linen, & yard wide. Sheeting, yard and ell do. Brown holland. Strip'd linen,

Check ditto. Camblets. Spotred ftuffe. Ofnabrigs. Ticklenourgs. German Dowlas.
Black denim Mens hats afferted. Mens white filk hofe. Coloured ditto. Brown thread ditto. Womens fine cotton and thread ditto. Chints and callico bed co-

vers. Mens white & check fhirts, Mens leather thoes and Aippers. Ditto boots. Carpets of all fizes.

Gentlemens Turkey lead ther canes. Bohea, congo, green and hylon teas. Stoughton's bitters. Queen's china coffee-pots, Tea ditto. Tea-cups and fancers. Tea boxes. Sugar boxes,

Bowls. Difhes and plates. Wash basons and bottlet. Glass ware, China cups and fucers. An affortment of iron ware,

Lemons and oranges. Figs and raifins. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783. LEWIS ROUSSEL

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends (as foon as he can get twenty-five or thirty fubscribers) to open a school to teach the various dances, such as the allamand, cotillons, minuets, country dances, or any other figure or dance they may think proper, at the sate of one guinea a quarter and three dollars entrance, to teach two days in the week, and on the morning and evening of each day; and any lady or gentleman who chooses to receive private lesions, will be waited on at their own houses, and they may depend on his utmost exertions to give general fatisfaction. Ladies or gentlemen who please to employ him, by leaving their names at Mr. Ab; aham Claude's, watchmaker, will much oblige their humble fervant, &c. LEWIS ROUSEL.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783. WANTED, A journeyman hair-dreffer,

WHO understands shaving and areffing, and can keep bimfelf jober, Such a one may apply to TUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any levely boy as an apprentice.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783. LL persons indebted to the partnership of Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are earneftly requested to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due thereon; those who do not comply with this request, within fix weeks from the date hereof, may expect

to be fued without regard to perfons.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783. R AN away from the subscriber, on the 8th init. a likely young negro tellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 ipches high; had on, when he went away, a coarse country linen thirt and troufers; he formerly belonged to one Mr. Griffin, in St. Mary's county. Whoever takes up and fecures the faid fellow, fo that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles fix dollars, if in the flate eight dellars, if out of the flate the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES WEST.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and fale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD, A LIKELY young negro weach that has been used to house work; the has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about fix years of age. quire of the printers.

CTRAYED or STOLEN from the fubfcriber, D living in Annapolis, a chefaut forrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hand, high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well fer horse. Whoever will give info mation where faid horse may be had, or bring him home, shall be well rewarded by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783. OTICE is hereby given, that the fubfcribers intend to petition the next general affembiy (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mili feat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the faid Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the confideration money, and died feifed thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON, LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783. SOLD,

BE TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was fet this fpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sewn down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and fecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and

have possession soon enough to seed the ground. Likewise to be fold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenfils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or fhort credit with approved fecurity.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tanyard in the city of Annapolis, where that bufiness may be carried on to great advantage by a fober in-dustrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the flate it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant

THOMAS HYDE.

April 8, 1783. NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general affembly, at their next fession, on behalf of the Subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

AUCTION.

GERARD HARBIN.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer bimself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, bouses. negroes, borfes, cattle, houshold goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified thexecute this business, being often wanted in this city, bas prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Perfons who want property fold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on carry about four bundred bushels, and its being profoundly kept fo; and every bas a good cabin. A fort credit will quested to pay the interest due on theiattention shall be given to the disposal of be given. their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most bumble fervant, ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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IGHT DOLLARS REWARD. R AN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named | ENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look fo old, is well made, and rather tall, her drefs cannot be described as she has a variety; the has been frequently feen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magrader, Esq. She was in company with a man of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who fet her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows W. BROWN. 6 W

I OST, by Samuel Tindell, a certificate for the depreciation of his pay, for the sum of £.60 8 6, issued October 27, 1782, in pursuance of the act to fettle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any affignment of the Same.

MOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be prefented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to fell part of a traff of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his mill, and from thence the nearest and

NTED,

FIVE or fix bundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, baving an inclimation to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well fuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of bufiness, and is fituated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The foil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, fon of Joseph. N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is fi-tuated very conveniently near the water.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or pay-

FREDERICK GREEN.

A beautiful blooded horfe, fifteen hands high, very ftrong made and active

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-ney to be brought with the mare. Good patturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

May 6, 1783. be SOLD, To

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent fuit of fails, which will

To be bired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London-town, will either sell, swop, leafe or tent, the dwelling place he now lives in, confid-ing of a good, firong, neat, and convenient house, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen adjoining the house; likewise a convenient shop, stable, and hen-house, a good meat-house, and paled garden, three acres of good land under a good sence, with fundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewife dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would fwop or fell a fmall plantation of about two hugdred acres, with a convenient dwelling, within hity or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with

Upper Mailborough, June 5, 1783.
HE subscriber being authorised by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not fold by the commissioners of conficated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the faid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the fait act of affembly. FRANK LEEKE.

NOTICE is bereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general affembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's most commodious way to Frederick-

TAKEN up as a stray by Tojeph Burgefs, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 bands bigb, 8 years old, bas a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have ber again on proving property and paying charges.

TOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general affembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to fell as much of the real effate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and dis-charge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are defired

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, up as a stray, a black borfe, about 11 hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3

War-Office, May 21, 1783. ALL officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Wheat, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a small ftar in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 w 3

B. LINCOLN.

Annapolis June 16, 1783. ALL persons indebted to Sarab Brice late of this city, deceased, are re, bonds, or renew them, and those who bave claims against ber estate, are defired to fend them in legally proved that they may be fettled.

2 JAMES BRICE, executor.

at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street-

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S.

(XXXVIII

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H H Refel the offi drefs, and the con make to them; ar nciprocate his affer at fincerity of which The address from the committee from On a motion by pl Hand, Foted, That a co

raw up some rel bre us, and to re nittee confift of or me captain; and ad captain Howa The report of ally confidered, Refolved unanim be present war, the ged in the serve and attachmen nture, which me nd glory which their blood and ei Resolved unanim n unfhaken confi her country, and utives of Americ until their accou a:ely alcertained ayment; and ir hat the half pay, caciously compre Refelord unanis under in chief the prefident of perdy decision o ects of our late a mittee of the a congress for the war, this event roduce immedia ny, and prevent en, to fow d owers of the U On motion, A he American a

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