

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 5, 1783.

[P A P E R No. III.]

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

Table with 4 columns: Item, Quantity, Price per unit, Total value. Includes items like rum, Madeira wine, other wine, bohea tea, other teas, sugar, coffee, and melasses.

There are no precise data from which this computation 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 Philadelphia have been attended to.

The exactitude of the computation is of the less consequence, 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 sinking fund for the discharge of the principal; and if it shall be found insufficient, the states will be called upon to enlarge their grants of revenue.

[P A P E R No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from the honourable B. Franklin to the superintendent of finance, dated Philly, December 23, 1782.

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

"I pressed hard for the whole sum demanded, but was told 'it was impossible.'"

"Our people certainly ought to do more for themselves. It is absurd the pretending to be lovers of liberty while they grudge paying for the defence of it. It is said here, that an impost 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 people, and with the non-payment of interest to the creditors of the public."

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

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

Philadelphia, March 15, 1783.

S I R,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you that his majesty procures for the United States a loan of six millions, to be employed in the war department during the course of the current year. While I announce 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 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 his majesty's ministers of the order which appeared to me to be introduced into your department, of the re-establishment of public credit, and of the economy which accompanied your operations. I added, that I considered the establishment of a general revenue for paying the interest and gradual redemption of the principal of the public debt, as extremely probable. The delays 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 people 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 assurances obtained the loan of six millions; but the event has proved that I was deceived in the hopes which I thought myself enabled to give my court; and the affairs of your finances, far from being bettered since the month of September, the

period at which my letters on this subject were written, have on the contrary gone backward; so that I perceive no certainty of the reimbursement of the sums formerly lent, or of those which now are so. Thus, Sir, my hasty assurances have induced his majesty to make that advance, and in the moment when I am informed of it, I am under the disagreeable necessity of informing his minister that the hopes I had given are vanished, and that my assurances were without foundation. I will say 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 them.

The count de Vergennes informs me, Sir, that the six millions are lent to the United States in the same 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 thousand 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 subsidy, 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 wisdom 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 solid 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 considerable loans. They are so great, that I am commanded to inform you, in the most positive 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 seek elsewhere 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 elsewhere; those speculations which would have been directed towards the United States take a different turn, and it will be extremely difficult to bring them back.

I abstain from repeating here the other parts of the count 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 single position, that without a speedy establishment of solid general revenue, and an exact performance of the engagements which congress have made, you must renounce the expectation of loans in Europe.

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

From these details, Sir, you will be able to judge of the impossibility of negotiating bills upon your plenipotentiaries beyond the funds which remain free from the six 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 assure the count de Vergennes, he may be certain no demand will be made on him beyond the sums already granted. I have the honour to be, &c.

[P A P E R No. V.]

The United States in congress assembled, to all who shall see these presents, send greeting.

WHEREAS Benjamin Franklin, our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, in pursuance of the powers in him vested, did on the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, with Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c. counsellor of the king in all his councils, commander of his orders, minister and secretary of state, &c. vested with full powers of his Most Christian Majesty for the purpose, enter into, conclude and sign, a contract between his most Christian Majesty and the United States of North-America, in the words following, 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 assistance in the war and invasion under which they had for several years groaned; and his majesty, after entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with the said confederated provinces on the 6th of February, 1778, having had the goodness to support them, not only with his forces by land and sea, but also with advances of money, as abundant as they were effectual, in the critical situation 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 majesty'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 majesty is resolved to maintain and preserve 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 subsist between his majesty and the said United States; we, Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c. counsellor 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 sums 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 present 1782, amount to the sum 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 virtue of his full powers, to wit:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Amount, Total. Lists receipts from February 1778 to November 1782, totaling 18,000,000 livres.

Amounting in the whole to 18,000,000

By which receipts the said 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 majesty, on the 1st of January, 1783, at the house of his grand banker at Paris, the said sum of eighteen millions money of France, with interest at five per cent. per annum.

ART. 2. Considering that the payment of so large a capital at the one stipulated period the first of January 1783, 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 consented that the payment of the capital in ready money at the royal treasury, be 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 said United States with profound and lively acknowledgements.

ART. 4. The payment of the said eighteen million of livres tournois, shall be in ready money at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, in twelve equal parts, and at the terms stipulated in the above second article. The interest of the said sum 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 payments 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 sooner from this obligation by anticipated payments, in case the state of their finances will admit.

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

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rule, '1 of

7. An act to authorize and empower Frank Leake, of Prince-George's county, to dispose of a tract of land called Wells' invention, for the purpose therein mentioned.

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

9. An act for removing original papers in the late prerogative office, to the several counties in this state.

10. An act giving a further time for the payment of the taxes levied for the present year, and other purposes therein mentioned.

11. An act to establish a market-house in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for the regulation of the same.

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

13. An act to appoint trustees to take care of the person and property of Joseph Enson, an idiot.

14. An act for the sale of the glebe land in Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county.

15. An act for laying out a road leading from Doctor Ephraim Howard's tilting forge, in the upper parts of Elk-Ridge, to intersect 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 solicitors and attorneys.

18. An act to authorize and empower Charles Greenbury Ridgely, son and heir at law of Charles Greenbury Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, jointly with Sarah Ridgely and Henry Ridgely, administrators of the said Charles Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, to sell and dispose of a part of the real estate of the deceased, for the payment of his debts.

19. An act for the relief of Charles Dunkin, of Worcester county.

20. An act to explain and amend an act for the sale of certain confiscated British property.

21. A Supplement to the act to authorize the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property, to convey certain lands in Wicomico Manor to several of the tenants thereof.

22. An act, entitled, A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to raise a sum of money for the payment of the officers and soldiers of the line of this state, from the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty, to the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-one.

23. An act to prohibit the bringing slaves into this state.

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

25. An act for the relief of Robert Long.

26. An act to invest the United States in Congress assembled with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares, and merchandises, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by congress during the late war.

27. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act empowering the trustees to rent the poor house of Frederick county.

28. An additional Supplement to the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

29. An act to relieve certain purchasers of confiscated property.

30. An act to authorize the probate of wills in the county where the witnesses reside.

31. An act to naturalize Thomas Walley, son of Zedekiah Walley, and to make provision for the maintenance and education of the said Thomas Walley, and Maria Grafon, daughter of Thomas Grafon.

32. 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 hereafter 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 profits of the said John Cornthwaite's estate, until they arrive 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 England belonging to this state.

36. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

37. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

38. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

39. An act to empower Nicholas Carroll and James Carroll to lease certain lands therein mentioned.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, June 1, 1783.
RESOLVE, That the bills of credit of the last emission be received at par with specie, in payment of any bonds given for payment of the said bills of credit, or specie, on the purchase of confiscated British property.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.
"By the senate, June 1, 1783: Read and assented to.
"By order, J. DORSEY, clk."

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1783.

For the month of May, 1783, received 765 dollars, and 4-90ths.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

TO THE PRINTERS.
Annapolis, June 4, 1783.

Be pleased to insert in your next paper the enclosed Card, and oblige your very humble servant,
The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

THE Intendant of the Revenue presents his compliments to the Examiner, and has the honour to assure him, that nothing but the execution of his duty (which obliged him to leave town immediately on the rising of the assembly) could have prevented him from returning an answer this week to the Examiner's publication in the last Maryland Gazette. The Intendant is confident, that the impartial public will adhere to the golden rule, "of hearing both sides before they determine."

"Religion, with a graceful mien,
"All-smiling, lovely, and serene."
PLEASING INSTRUCTOR.

HAVING been a zealous advocate for that freedom and independence, which, by the blessing of God, and assistance 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 preserve and maintain that dignity, and those valuable rights and privileges we are now blessed 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 wise improvement of our advantages; to maintain a strict 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 people. God grant that this may be the blessing of these states to the latest posterity; and that we may long enjoy 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 persecuting rage and violence. Happy people that we now are, if we be but duly sensible of our happiness, and careful to make a right use of our privileges. What a glorious face of things would soon appear among us, if, as we have the holy Christian religion established, we took care to govern ourselves by its sacred rules, and to act under the influence of its divine inspiration, and important motives! Virtue, supported and animated by 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 forbearance in lesser differences, at the same time that there would be a happy agreement in matters of the highest importance; there would be a zeal without bigotry, a liberty without licentiousness. The natural consequence of all this, would be peace and harmony in both larger and lesser societies. 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 Jesus was firmly believed and duly considered, and men would be more generally persuaded to give up themselves to its divine conduct. This would render persons in high stations signally useful to the public, and ornaments as well as supports to their country; and at the same time sobriety, industry, temperance, and good order, would spread among the people. Nor would true bravery and fortitude be wanting; for though superstition tendeth to produce mean and unmanly fears, true religion, and a steady belief in a wife and righteous Providence, hath a tendency to fortify and establish the mind, and to produce a real courage and greatness of soul, which will enable a man to meet death with a calm intrepidity in a noble and just cause, and stand the shock of the greatest terrors. These are the sentiments of a man who lives by the faith of his saviour Jesus Christ, and most sincerely recommends that faith to all his countrymen, as the only sure foundation to build 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.

A 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 set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown 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 shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract, they may enter with the subscriber, and have possession soon 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 utensils. The personal property will be sold 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 business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his landlord; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, 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 the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town.

LOST, 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 settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a short fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat nose; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with sleeves, under ditto of the same, brown fustian breeches, white cotton stockings, middling good shoes with steel buckles, and an old straw 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 shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 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.

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

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Bicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay horse, about thirteen hands high or upwards, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane 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.

A 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 aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven 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 preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

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

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to
DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
such 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 horse
ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwell-
ing plantation, in Charles county, about six miles
from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, 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. Overton 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, Esquire's, Othello, who
was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was
got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Mor-
ton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by
col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-
dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage 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 sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of
Charles county, is five years old this spring, and
was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello,
who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chat-
ham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough
bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was
got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab,
his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-
grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got
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
just.

May 2, 1783.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

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-
ment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAW S,

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

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the gene-
ral assembly, at their next session, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general assembly for the
state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to pre-
vent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the
town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a
paralytic stroke, which affected me very much;
it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised
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 ankle; from the anguish of the gout it con-
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 these six years, and captain Whit-
ton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said
he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was
clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf
of Mr. Logan, as several 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 con-
fined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time,
by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

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

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

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel,
fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings,
dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients
at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but can-
not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very
strong 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.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & 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, sail cloth, and
sundry other articles; which they will
sell low, for cash, or on short credit.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN 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 so old, is well made, and rather
tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a va-
riety; she has been frequently seen in the neigh-
bourhood 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, 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 set her free. Whoever secures
and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive
the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6w

W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to
prefer a petition to the general assembly of
Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much
of the real estate 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 desired
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 six years of age. En-
quire of the printers.

Piney-Woods, May 14, 1783.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua
Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account,
are desired to make immediate payment, or otherwise
they may depend on being sued; and those that have
any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring
their accounts in legally proved, that they may be ad-
justed by their most humble servant,

SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Joshua.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell 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 hun-
dred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county,
adjoining Mr. Richard Edelen's plantation, a-
bout two miles from Bryant-town. This land is ex-
ceeding level and well timbered, the soil equal to
any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or
two tenements; that is, small dwelling houses, to-
bacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; mea-
dow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, con-
taining seven hundred and sixteen acres; this land
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 hun-
dred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is
fine timber. There are several 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
UNION,

COVERS 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 send three mares
in his name, he shall have them covered for one
thousand pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco,
and half 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 Bra-
zen, she was got by Old Crab, son of Old Fox and
the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrimond,
son of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam,
her grand-dam by (second brother to Snip, her great-
grand-dam by Mogul) brother to Babram, her great-
great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, fire to the dam of
Whistle Jacket, her great-great-grand-dam by
Bay Bolton and a fillet to Sloven, her great-great-
great-grand-dam by Currier's Bay Barb, her great-
great-great-great-grand-dam by Currier's Old Spot,
her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rising six years old, he is a sure foot-
getter, and his stock remarkably large and beautiful.
Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be
answerable for accidents or escapes.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer
himself to the public as a private auc-
tioneer, and will dispose of, in that ca-
pacity, for any person or persons, houses,
negroes, horses, cattle, household 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 business, 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 sold, and
wish the same to be secret, may rely on
its being profoundly kept so, by the pub-
lic's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1783.

[PAPER No. VI.]

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

TRANSLATION from the DUTCH.

Minuted on a seal of 48 flivers.

(Signed) VAN HOLE, notary.

ON 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, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary on the part of the United States of America, by their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, &c. &c. in quality, as especially qualified and authorised by the above-mentioned States of America in Congress assembled, for and in behalf of the said States of America, to raise a loan with any person or persons, states or companies, with subjoined assurance in good faith to ratify and fulfil all that shall be done in this respect by him, honourable appearer, according to authentic copy and translation of the original commission or power exhibited to me, notary, and deposited in my custody, in behalf of the joint money lenders.

The honourable appearer residing in the Hague, but being now in this city.

And the honourable appearer acknowledged himself, in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the name and in behalf of the above-mentioned States of America, to be fully and lawfully indebted to and in behalf of sundry persons, or money lenders in all a sum of one million of guilders, Dutch current money, arising from and on account of so much ready money received by him honourable appearer, in his aforesaid quality, to his perfect satisfaction, from the said money lenders, in consequence of the receipt hereafter mentioned, to be signed by the honourable appearer under the authentic copies hereof, expressly and formally disavowing the excuse of usold monies.

And the honourable appearer promised, in his aforesaid quality, to repay in this city the said sum of one million of guilders, free from all costs, charges and damages, to the above mentioned money lenders, or their assigns, at the expiration of fifteen years after the 1st day of June, 1782; and that in the following manner, to wit:

That the above-mentioned capital shall remain fixed during the space of ten years, and that with the eleventh year, and thus on the first day of June, 1793, a fifth part, or two hundred thousand guilders of the said capital of one million, shall be redeemed, and in the same manner from year to year until the 1st day of June, 1797, inclusive, so that the whole capital shall be redeemed and discharged within the above-mentioned space of fifteen years.

And that for said capital, at first for the whole and afterwards for the residue, at the expiration of every year, interest shall be paid, at the rate of five per cent. in the year commencing the first day of June, 1782, and to continue until the final accomplishment, and that on coupons to be signed by or for account of said honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality.

That the above-mentioned redeeming shall be performed by drawing in presence of a notary and witnesses in this city, after the expiration of the first mentioned ten years, in such a manner that the Nos. of the obligations drawn shall be by times made known in the public papers.

That the payment of the interests, as also the redeeming of the respective periods, shall be made at the counting houses of the hereafter mentioned gentlemen, directors, or at such other places within this city, as shall likewise be advertised in the public papers.

That the directors of this negotiation shall be Messrs. Wilhelm et Jan Willems, Nicolaas et Jacob Van Staphorst, and de la Lande et Fynje, merchants of this city, who are, by these presents, thereto named and appointed by the honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality.

The honourable appearer promising and engaging, in the names of his constituents, that the amount of the interests and of the redeemings to be made from time to time of the said capital, shall be in due time remitted to the aforesaid gentlemen directors, their heirs or successors, in good bills of exchange, American products, or in ready money, without any abatement or deduction whatsoever.

That this obligation shall never be subject to any impost or taxes already laid, or in time to come to be laid, in the said United States of America, even in case (which God forbid) any war, hostilities or divisions, should arise between aforesaid United States or any of them, on the one side, and the States of these lands on the other, that the payment of the capital or interests of this obligation can in no wise, nor under any pretext whatsoever, be hindered or delayed.

The honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality, promising and engaging, moreover, for and in the names of the said United States, that there shall never be made by them or on their parts, on any of them in particular, any convention or treaty, public or private, at the making of peace or otherwise, by which the validity and accomplishment of these presents might be prejudiced, or whereby 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 likewise promises, engages and binds himself by these presents, that this engagement shall be ratified and approved as soon as possible by said United States in Congress assembled; and that authentic copy translation of said ratification, with the original, shall be deposited, in custody of me, notary, to be there kept with said authentic copy translation of the commission or power of him honourable appearer, and the engrossed hereof, for the security of the money lenders, until the above-mentioned capital and interests as aforesaid shall be redeemed and paid off.

And there shall be made of this act (as the honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality consents) 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, under every one of which copies shall be placed a receipt of one thousand guilders Dutch current money, either on name or in blank, at the choice of the money lenders; to be signed by him honourable appearer, and which receipts shall be respectively numbered from No. 1 to 1000 inclusive, and countersigned by above-mentioned gentlemen 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 to 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 aforesaid principals and committees of him, honourable appearer, shall in that case be held and bound to redeem and discharge immediately in one sum the remaining capital with the interests and charges.

For the accomplishment and performance of all the above written the honourable appearer binds in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the above mentioned United States of America, the said 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 particular for the whole.

He the honourable appearer renouncing, in the names as above, for that purpose expressly *beneficium divisionis* as likewise *de duobus vel pluribus res debentur*, signifying a retribution of debts, and that when two or more are indebted, each of them can satisfy with the payment of their portion; the honourable appearer promising in his aforesaid quality, never to have recourse to the said or to any other evasions whatsoever.

This being passed (after translation into English was made hereof, and which likewise is signed by the honourable appearer, and deposited in the custody of me the said notary) within Amsterdam aforesaid, in the presence of

GEDON VICTOR et
CORNELIS MARCHANT, } witnesses.
(Signed) P. G. VAN HOLE, notary.

Coll: Faithfully translated from the Dutch, Amsterdam, this 17th day of June, 1782.

Now. JOANNES VERGEFL Son.
(sworn translator.

There are four others of the same tenor and date, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 making in the whole five million guilders; and each of the said contracts is ratified by congress, and by their order endorsed as follows:

BE it remembered that the five several contracts or engagements entered into by the honourable John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to their high mightinesses the lords the States General of the United Netherlands, in behalf of the said United States, bearing date the eleventh day of June in the year 1782, and purporting to be securities each of them for the payment of a million of guilders, Dutch current money, by the United States to certain money lenders under the negotiation of Messrs. Wilhelm et Jan Willems, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorst and de la Lande et Fynje, merchants in Amsterdam, were read in congress, approved and ratified, and the same are hereby ratified and declared obligatory on the said United States.

Done in the State-house, at Philadelphia, by the United States of America in congress assembled, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1782, and in the seventh year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, president.

[PAPER No. VII.]

To the United States in congress assembled.

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

HUMBLY SHewETH,

THAT we, the officers of the army of the United States, in behalf of ourselves and our brethren the soldiers, 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 struggled with our difficulties year after year, under the hopes that each would be the last; but we have been disappointed. We find our embarrassments thickened fast, and have become so complex, that many of us are unable to go further. In this exigence we apply to congress for relief, as our head and sovereign.

To prove that our hardships are exceedingly disproportionate 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 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 found to be worth little indeed; and yet, trifling as they are, many have been under the sad 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 situation compels us to search for the cause of our extreme poverty. The citizens murmur at the greatness of their taxes, and are astonished that no part reaches the army. The numerous demands, which are between the first collectors and the soldiers, swallow up the whole.

Our distresses are now brought to a point. We have seen all that men can bear—our property is expended—our private resources are at an end—and our friends are wearied out and disgusted with our incessant applications. We therefore most seriously and earnestly beg, that a supply of money may be forwarded to the army as soon as possible. The uneasiness of the soldiers, for want of pay, is great and dangerous; any further experiments on their patience, may have fatal effects.

The promised subsistence or ration of provisions, consisted 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 convenience suggested, generally losing by the change some part of its substance. 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 business became troublesome to those who were to execute it. For this, or some other reasons, all regard to the dues as they respected the soldiers, 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 several years remains unsettled; there is a large balance due upon it, and a considerable sum for that of forage.

The cloathing was another part of the soldiers 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 scarcely thought of, but by the army. Whenever there has been a real want of means, any defect in system, or neglect in execution, in the departments of the army, we have invariably been the sufferers, by hunger and nakedness, and by languishing in an hospital.

We beg leave to urge an immediate adjustment of all dues; that as great a part as possible, be paid, and the remainder put on such a footing as will restore cheerfulness 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 destitute of any effectual provision, but are become the objects of obloquy. Their condition has a very discouraging aspect on us, who must sooner or later retire, and from every consideration of justice, gratitude, and policy, demands attention and redress.

We regard the act of congress respecting half pay, as an honourable and just recompence for several years hard service in which the health and fortunes of the officers have been worn down and exhausted. We see with chagrin the odious point of view, in which the citizens of too many of the states endeavour to place the men entitled to it. We hope, for the honour of human nature, that there are none so hardened in the sin 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 alterations and distinctions, which may tend to injure that harmony which we ardently desire 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 sum in gross, as shall be agreed to by the committee sent with this address. And in this we pray, that the disabled officers and soldiers, 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 15th 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 dissatisfaction, which prevails, and is gaining 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 instances, wretched. They 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 redress.

H. KNOX, M. General,
JOHN PATTERSON, B. General,
J. GREATER, Colonel,
JOHN CRANE, Colonel,
H. MAXWELL, Lieut. Colonel,
J. HUNTINGTON, B. General,
H. SWIFT, Colonel,
SAMUEL H. WEBB, Colonel,
E. HUNTINGTON, Lt. Colonel,
P. CORTLANDT, Colonel,
JOHN N. CUMMINGS, Lt. Col.,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Major,
W. EUSTIS, Hospital Surgeon,
MOSES HAZEN, Brigadier-General.
Cantonments, Hudson's River, December, 1782.
[To be continued.]

TO THE EXAMINER.

SIR,
HAD not your address to the public against the Intendant printed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1893, more of the air of seriousness than of irony, he should have conceived that you meant it in the latter sense, 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 so, the Intendant begs leave to answer it as such; if he is mistaken, the Examiner will correct him.

The Intendant denies that he has assumed any control over the supreme executive power, and avows that he has not differed with the most positive laws, and calls upon the Examiner to refer to particular instances. So far from its being the wish of the Intendant to reduce every officer in government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure, by the means of public money, that he has not the least inclination that any should pass through his hands; and to prove it he refers to an extract of his report to the last general assembly, to wit: "The Intendant begs leave to represent, that he thinks it highly expedient, that the galleys, barges, and several other species of property belonging to the state, be immediately sold, and the money arising therefrom especially appropriated; and as peace is now established, he begs leave humbly to suggest the propriety of appropriating all monies in such manner, that the application and payment thereof cannot be mistaken by the treasurer, who ought not to be amenable as to payments of money to any power whatever but the general assembly, but more especially to the house of delegates, with whom the constitution has lodged the power, appointment, and control of this office."

Will the Examiner be pleased to disclose to the public what that something was, that happened near the close of the session, that he alludes to. The Intendant knows only one cause, that gave a new turn to opinions; that was, the opening a small battery of truth, which soon dispersed every impression which had been by the lies circulated to his prejudice during the session. The easing off taxes the Examiner as well as Intendant knows would have the same effect on the minds of the people, as the easing off cable would have on a ship, that is, to make it ride the easier. But the Intendant added, as a condition of their being eased off, that specifics should be abolished, and then so shillings in the hundred, his proposed sum, would not more to the state than twenty-five shillings under the present alternative allowed by the law. The Intendant was, and still 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 taxes, and had not the means in their power of paying the present year's in the month of May. This is a self-evident truth, dwelling upon the minds of almost every man in the state. To be sure the tax could have been collected in May, the purposes of the Examiner, Intendant, and many gentlemen of the *crust lift*, might have been better a twined than they are at present, 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 absolutely necessary, yet he has done every thing in his power to enforce the collection of a rearage, as the copy of his circular instructions 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 part, or the whole of the 20 per cent. interest. Distresses must be made, where people refuse or neglect to pay their assessments. The opulent and rich you ought to begin with first. And should there be combinations to prevent sales, employ persons to bid for the state. Negroes may be carried to another county for sale, after they become the property of the state, and I will, in behalf of it, defray all charges that may accrue, and indemnify you for any losses that may be sustained. P. S. Return me a list of the names (with the sums of money owing) of those persons who have not paid their assessments."

After reading this letter, will there be a person to be found who will agree in opinion with the Examiner, that "the errors of the Intendant may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause;" or that "he has 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 lose it, whilst that gained by the latter, although at times it may be suspended by misrepresentation, yet seldom can be lost.

However pitiful the Intendant's reasons may have appeared to the Examiner for directing the commissioners to postpone the sales of the Principio 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 asserted the surveys 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 sales of the lands directed to be sold for the benefit of the Maryland line, and as you say the surveys can be completed in time, you are to proceed to the sales thereof at the times advertised, provided the surveys are completed, so as the sums to be paid on each lot may be ascertained at the times of sale." Before the 1st of April, Mr. Wathington, one of the Principio company, objected to the sales being made on the terms advertised, alleging that money was so scarce, that if one third was to be paid in 30 days, the lands would not sell for more than half their value, and therefore he insisted that his share in those lands should be laid off to him, as had been done in a similar instance to Mr. Ruffel, but agreed that if the first payment was lengthened to one year, that he would consent to the sales going on. This reason alone would have been sufficient for putting off the sales of the Principio lands from the 1st of April to the 1st 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 sell for more than half their value, agreed that the sales should be postponed till the general assembly should take further order therein. By postponing the sales the state has prevented a loss of at least £15,000, and the gallant band (which by the by the Examiner very slightly mentions) instead of receiving 5 months pay by installments of one month, two years, and three years, it will receive the whole in a few months, the Intendant having been clothed with competent powers for that purpose by the last general assembly, notwithstanding the Examiner's assertion, "that experience soon evinced, that it was better to subject the money brought into the treasury to the direction of the governor and council alone, and to them alone does the direction at present legally belong." If then the state has saved £15,000, and the officers and soldiers (to whose use the monies arising from the sales, had they been made, were intended) are also benefited, What reason had the Examiner to complain of the measure?

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 public flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and planters, and that with ineffable disdain he had attended to these arguments, drawn from public good and public necessity." However ineffable the disdain of the Examiner may have been upon hearing these arguments, and how much soever he may have preferred the interest of himself and a few others to them, yet the Intendant flatters himself that the community at large will be well pleased with his having kept 1500 hogheads of tobacco and some wheat for a rising market, which the Examiner would have had the Intendant dispose of for less than half the value to pay whom, not that gallant band, but the *civil list* or interest.

The Examiner has observed, "that the Intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion; they repeatedly urged a compliance with the law, but confiding in the plenitude of his power, he disregards every argument and remonstrance which they can make." Were the Intendant convinced that the Examiner had any authority from the governor and council countenancing this assertion, he would 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 25/ or 26/8 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 speculation.

The last and heaviest charge brought against the Intendant by the Examiner is, "that the Intendant, during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his powers of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver the money collected for the 5/ tax to him, and appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a list of names belonging only to members of the assembly; beware of bribery and corruption, and let not the strict attention of the Intendant to accommodate members of the legislature conciliate their favour so far, as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct. There are several bills under consideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration; and that there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to the honour of the Intendant."

The money put into the treasury towards paying the journal of accounts at the time alluded to by the Examiner, which he had received from funds appropriated to its payment to the amount of upwards of £750—these notes, with some specie, making in the whole the sum of £1246 8 4, was paid into the treasury for Mr. Dickenson by the Intendant, as will appear by the following receipt.

"Received 27th of May 1783, of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; Intendant, eleven hundred and forty-six pounds seven shillings and seven pence specie, being for so much received by him of Henry Dickenson, Esq; treasurer of the eastern shore, on account of the 5/ tax.
£. 1246 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 treasurer, before either law or resolution should pass, probably 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 jurymen's allowances, provision for barges, &c. &c. to the amount of £353 5 6. Mr. Dickenson not having it in his power to close his accounts without this sum, 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 same manner with Mr. McLaughlin who had orders on the Intendant for £331 23 0, which he could not immediately

answer, and therefore Mr. McLaughlin left £231 2 8 which sums the Intendant passed his receipt to him; the whole in the treasury, if not otherwise appropriated by the general assembly; but not one farthing of this money was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for bills aforementioned. It was absolutely necessary 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 session? It is true there 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 scramble 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 list the name of a 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 insinuation of bribery and corruption? 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 rest of his fellow-citizens; but some deference is due to public opinion, which has paid him a more than ordinary tribute. He held one of the first offices under the old government. He was unanimously called to take hold of the helm of state in the most perilous times. When the new government was organized, he was elected president of the senate, which seat 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 trusts, the Examiner, "superior in wisdom, penetration, and discernment, has found out, that these honours were all unworthily conferred, and that this old servant of the public is a dangerous man, and that he is under the greatest apprehensions, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to his honour. The Intendant can give himself as much above the Examiner's slander, as he is below his envy.

THE INTENDANT OF THE REVENUE.

LONDON, February 21.

THE following singular character is given of an Irish militia chieftain, of the name of O'Leary, who died lately at Hospital Hall, in Ireland; "his door was ever open to the traveller and poor, and the gaol was known to his tenants; he detected the use of locks and keys, especially to his cellar and kitchen; and would not admit either bolts or bars, to secure his door 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 singular circumstances, order reigned amongst his servants, regularity in his house, and honesty in his neighbourhood. He possessed perfect good humour and philanthropy, never harbouring anger against any persons but egregious misers, oppressors of the poor, and such of his numerous acquaintance, as he might have heard had at any time passed by his house, without calling in to partake of his hospitality. This may be a singular character; but, if it is, it is a singularly 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 advice over land from the East-Indies, mentioning that the French fleet, having come out of the harbour of Trincomalee, another action had ensued between M. Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes, in which the former had been totally defeated, and that the fort, which they had recently taken, was invested by the English, to whose arms it was not doubted but it must surrender.

Should the fleet of M. Suffrein have been at length totally 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 Alsace, on account of the movements of certain neighbouring powers, the extent of whose designs is by no means clearly understood, and in consequence must furnish 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 sent back? If it was good policy then, what should make it the reverse now? Let equal justice be done!

NORTHAMPTON, April 18.

Thursday the 14th instant, was observed here as a day of rejoicing, on account of the present glorious peace, when a sermon suitable 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 services during the war, merited, assembled on the same joyful occasion, when the following toasts were drank.

1. Lady Washington.
2. The congress.
3. A long continuance to our glorious peace.
4. The thirteen United States.
5. Success to independence.
6. May internal disturbances cease.
7. Trade and commerce throughout the world.
8. Reformation to our husbands.
9. May the gentlemen and ladies ever unite on joyful occasions.
10. Happiness and prosperity to our families.
11. Reformation to the men in general.
12. May the protestant religion prevail and flourish through all nations.
13. May reformed husbands ever find obedient wives.

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NEW YORK, May 17.

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

"By accounts from New-York, the Tories give up every idea of being admitted to the freedom of these states; this conclusion I believe partly founded on the numerous associations forming in every part of the country to oppose their admission."

NEW-YORK, May 13.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of a solemn engagement, entered into lately at Taranto by the six Indian nations, with Sir John Johnston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

"By the grace of God unconquerable, six nations and loyal refugees, swear by the highest Almighty, and Almighty God's holiness, by his kingdom, by the substance of the heavens, by the sun, moon, and stars, by the earth, and all under the earth, by the brains, 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 son Sir John Johnston, succeeding Superintendent 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 left but ourselves, 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 shalt have need of us, we shall always go with thee; and in case this our promise in any way be frustrated, then, let God's justice fall upon our heads, and destroy us and our posterity, and wipe away whatsoever belongeth unto us, and gather it together into a rock of stone, or substance of earth, and that the earth may cleave asunder and swallow our bodies and souls.

Signed by three chiefs, in behalf of the six nations."

May 29. Monday last arrived here the brig Henry, captain Jefferson, from Cape, in a passage of eleven weeks and four days.

Extract of a letter from Port Roseway, dated May 18.

"It is now fourteen days since 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 saw; the soil is good, the country level, and there is every prospect of a flourishing settlement."

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Since our last arrived here a seaman from New-York, late belonging to the brig Morris, captain Joshua Allen, 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 overset, by which means the captain and all the crew, except the mate and four, were drowned. Those who were left cut away the brig's masts, when she righted, but she was under water, except the quarter deck, on which these five men found themselves next morning, without any thing but what they had on their backs, and one barrel of flour, which they made shift to get, and on which they lived (by mixing it with salt water and baking it in the sun) for thirty days, about which time the mate and one hand died, and on five days after the other three were happily taken off the wreck by captain Dunn, in a schooner from Tortola, and carried to Halifax. Thus were these three men preserved, after going through the utmost distress for thirty-five days, the latter part of which they were so reduced, that any one of them was afraid to go to sleep, for fear they should fall a sacrifice to the pinching wants and necessity of the others.

By a vessel from Barbadoes, we learn, that a fleet of victuals, &c. arrived at Barbadoes, in expectation of finding the British army from America here, but 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 Barbadoes, there were not less than 60,000 barrels of flour afloat on board the fleet laying at Bridge town.

Yesterday arrived two ships from Cadiz, with cargoes of salt.

Some of the principal loyalists in New-York, dreading the impending resentment of their injured fellow citizens, are making interest for obtaining a settlement 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 design, are to have 1000l. each. One of these gentlemen, for a large fee, became an advocate for a Mr. Robert Smith, an adherent to the royal cause, whose re-admission to the rights of citizenship, has lately occasioned great uneasiness among the inhabitants of Connecticut.

Thursday arrived in town from the southward, James Bryson, Esq; assistant post-master general of the United States of America. And it is on pleasure we inform the public, that post-offices are again established in the intermediate towns and places from Falmouth, Calco Bay, to savanna in Georgia.

The sloop 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 snow Maria, from Dublin, mentioned in one of our late papers to have run ashore near Egg-Harbour, is since got off, and arrived here safe on Thursday evening.

Extract from the Martinico gazette, April 17, 1783.

"It has been repeatedly said 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 refuted by the following note of count de Vergennes to the United Provinces.

"The undersigned minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before his majesty the memorial presented by the ambassador and the minister plenipotentiary of the States General, respecting their possessions which have been retaken from the common enemy by his majesty's forces. The king, constantly

disposed to give to their high mightinesses every proof they can wish for, of his sincere concern for their interest, assures them, that when he ordered to retake from the common enemy some colonies belonging to the republic, he had no other view but to prevent their making those sacrifices 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 majesty has carried on the war like a generous and magnanimous ally; he never conceived the most distant idea of putting the property of the United Provinces into the balance of his negotiations with Great-Britain; therefore he does not hesitate to declare, that it is his fixed and determined intention to restore to the republic the colonies belonging to her, and actually in the possession of France, as soon as the conclusion of a definitive treaty will permit his majesty to give to their high mightinesses this first mark of his esteem.

(Signed) DE VERGENNES."

June 4. The April packet, arrived at New-York, on Saturday evening last; and report says she has brought orders for the evacuation of that city, on or before the first of August.

Extract of a letter from Lewis.

"On Wednesday the 14th ult. a dreadful whirlwind and hail passed through some part of Sussex; the width I am not yet able to ascertain; some say four miles; but in the centre it was furious beyond imagination. It totally destroyed and carried away five houses, besides corn cribs, for one Mr. Waples, on the south side of Indian river, with their household furniture, beds, pewter, &c. Tops of houses were mounted in air. A pettiangre turned over a man to save him from the hail, is said to have been lifted up and dashed to pieces. No trees could stand its fury, but were either broke off, twisted 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 preserved."

Annapolis, June 10, 1783.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. will be sold at public sale for ready money, at Mr. Middleton's tavern on the dock,

THE SCHOONER WHYTE-NOT, a strong, new, well built vessel, burth n 83 tons, completely fitted and well found with every necessary for sea. An inventory will be shown at the time of sale.

WALLACE and MUIR.

June 11, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London town, will either sell, twop, lease, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, consisting of a good, strong, 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 paved garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with sundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewise dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swap or sell 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.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized 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 sold by the commissioners 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 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 said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

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 her again on proving property and paying charges.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a short fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat nose; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with sleeves, under ditto of the same, brown fustian breeches, white cotton stockings, middling good shoes with steel buckles, and an old straw 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 shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household 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 business, 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 sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, 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.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and Wilham Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

LO T, 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 settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

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

A 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 aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven 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 preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD,

ALIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 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.

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 orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown 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 shown the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security 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 sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold 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 business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

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.

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a sorrel gelding, about 12 years old, has a hanging mane, switch tail, a star in his forehead, 14 hands and a half high, 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.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised 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 ankle; 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 six years, and captain Whitson sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several 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 rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.

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

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

A few Copies of the

L A W S,

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

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

ANNAPO LIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

May 20, 1783.

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 send to school, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general satisfaction 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell 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 acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Eden's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the soil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, small dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, containing seven hundred and sixteen acres; his land 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 several 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 UNION,

COVERS 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 send three mares in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half 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 Snakepear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's Traveler out of col. Bird's imported mare Poconunta, whose blood is unexceptionable. Snakepear was got by Old Fear-nought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, she was got by Old Crab, son of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrilmont, son of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snap, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, sire to the dam of Whistle Jacket, her great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton and a fillet to Sloven, her great-grand-dam by Currier's Bay Barb, her great-grand-dam by Currier's Old Spot, her great-grand-dam by Currier's Old Spot, her great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rising six years old, he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock remarkably large and beautiful.

Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

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

DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

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, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

W A N T E D,

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

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Ball, late of this city, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

SARAH BALL, administratrix.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, A 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-terry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear fore, shod all round, 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.

ALL 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 such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, }

ALL 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 desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such 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.

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 payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong 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 money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 19, 1783.

[P A P E R No. VIII.]

Extra of a letter from his excellency general Washington, dated Head quarters, March 12, 1783.

" S I R,

" T is with inexpressible concern I make the following report to your excellency:— Two days ago, anonymous papers were circulated in the army, requesting a general meeting of the officers on the next day. A copy of one of these papers is enclosed, No. 1.

" About the same time another anonymous paper, purporting to be an address to the officers of the army, was handed about in a clandestine manner—A copy of this is marked No. 2.

" To prevent any precipitate and dangerous resolutions from being taken at this perilous moment, while the passions were all inflamed; as soon as these things came to my knowledge, the next morning, I issued the enclosed order, No. 3. And in this situation the matter now rests.

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

[No. 1.]

A MEETING of the general and field officers is requested at the public building, on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock. A commissioned officer from each company is expected, and a delegate from the medical staff. The object of this convention, is to consider the late letter from our representatives in Philadelphia; and what measures (if any) should be adopted, to obtain that redress of grievances which they seem to have solicited in vain.

[No. 2.]

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

GENTLEMEN, A FELLOW soldier, whose interest and affections find him strongly to you, whose past sufferings have been as great, and whose future fortune may be as desperate 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, he flatters himself, that the plain language of sincerity and experience will neither be unheard nor unregarded.

Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field, with the necessity that called him to it, and not till then—Not till the enemies of his country, the slaves 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 remembrance. With this object in view, he has long shared in your toils, and mingled in your dangers. He has felt the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and has seen the intolerance of wealth without a sigh—But, too much under the direction of his wishes, and sometimes weak enough to mistake desire for opinion, he has till lately—very lately believed in the justice of his country. He hoped, that as the clouds of adversity scattered, and as the sunshine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us, the coldness and severity of government would relax, and that, more than justice, that gratitude would blaze forth upon those hands, which had upheld her, in the darkest stages of her passage, from impending servitude to acknowledged independence. But faith has its limits, as well as temper, and there are points beyond which, neither can be stretched, without sinking into cowardice or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive to be your situation. Hurried to the very verge of both, another step would ruin you for ever. To be tame and unprincipled when injuries press hard upon you, is more than weakness; but to look up for kinder usage, without one manly effort of your own, would fix your character, and shew the world how richly you deserve those chains you broke. To guard against this evil, let us take a review of the ground upon which we now stand, and from thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, into 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 active 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, disdains your cries, and insults your distresses? Have you not, 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 entreating 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 reply.

If this, then, be your treatment, while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice

shall sink, and your strength dissipate by division?

When those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left, but your want, infirmities, and scars? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vice mine of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour!—If you can—GO,—and carry with you, the jest of Tories and the scorn of Whigs,—the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world. GO, starve, and be forgotten! But if your spirit should revolt at this; if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose tyranny under whatever garb it may assume; whether it be the plain coat of republicanism, or the splendid robe of royalty, if you have yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause, between men and principles—awake—attend to your situation and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain; and your threats then, will be as empty as your intreaties now.

I would advise you, therefore, to come to some final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will suffer. 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 style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone—decent, 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 suing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial. Let it be presented in language that will neither dishonour you by its rudeness, nor betray you by its tears; what has been promised by congress, and what has been performed,—how long and how patiently you have suffered, 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 despair 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 slightest mark of indignity from congress 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 aims but death: if war, that courting the auspices, and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some unsettled 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 standard 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 applause;—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 field 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 devise 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 report the result of the deliberations to the commander in chief.

[No. 4.]

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE author of a late address, anxious to deserve, though he should fail to engage your esteem; and determined at every risk to unfold your duty and discharge his own, would beg leave to solicit the further indulgence of a few moments attention. Aware of the counsels 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 whispers, and that it contained some sentiments which confidence itself would have breathed with distrust. But their lives have been short, and their observations imperfect indeed, who have yet to learn, that alarms may be false; that the best designs are sometimes obliged to assume the worst aspect; and that however ynnomous surprise and disaster may be in military phrase, in moral and political meaning, they convey ideas as different as they are distinct.

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 sentinel over the liberties of America. With this belief it would illy become me to stifle the voice of this honest guardian; a guardian, who authorized 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 regarded the steps you have taken for redress with good wishes alone. His ostensible silence has authorized your meetings, and his private opinion has sanctified your claims. Had he disliked 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 seventh? Is not the same subject held up for your discussion? and has it not passed the seal of office, and taken all the solemnity 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 sentiments. 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 signature an objection to opinion, I reply, that it matters very little who is the author of sentiments which grow out of your feelings, and apply to your wants; that in this instance, diffidence suggested 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 confidant 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 among you as an object of the resentment or contempt of the rest, I thus publicly pledge my honour as a soldier, and veracity as a man, that I will then assume a visible exultance, and give my name to the army, with as little reserve as I now give my opinions.

[To be continued.]

B O L O G N A, March 26.

BY letters from Venice we are informed, that that capital had sustained incredible damages by a sudden overflowing 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 losses sustained were at Palestrina, where, about the tenth hour, a shock of an earthquake was felt, accompanied by a most dreadful whirlwind; several of the houses were overturned, and many inhabitants buried under the ruins.

V E R S A I L L E S, March 28.

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

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

W H I T E H A L L, April 12.

Extra of a letter from lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated Madras the 31st of August 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 straining 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 Tippe Saib, and M. n. Lally, near the banks of the Caleroon, and totally defeated. His whole detachment, consisting of about 2000 infantry.

250 cavalry, 28 officers, and a field train of 13 pieces, were either captured or destroyed.

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

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

S I R,

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garrison surrendered to the French arms on the 4th instant in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have now the honour of forwarding.

I flatter myself your excellency will excuse me for not sending it sooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of business, 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.

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES.

Cuddalore, April 6, 1782.

S I R,

THE French general, being desirous of having as little bloodshed as possible, has sent me to inform you, that the nabob's troops, having joined his army, if you do not immediately surrender, it will be out of his power to prevent the plundering of the fort, being promised to the European and black troops if they attack it.

In consequence of which he proposes articles of capitulation, such as, from your situation, 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 Monf. Duchemin, general of the French army, I sign these his first proposals, according to the power he has invested me with.

(Signed) Le Vic. de Houdetot.

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

[Here follow the articles of capitulation]

On the 12th, I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the siege of Parmacoli, and I find that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming designs upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it. I therefore moved the army towards it with all possible dispatch, in full persuasion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decisive action; but I arrived there without receiving the smallest 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 great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash, to be encamped; 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 station on the Red Hills.

This was a position in itself so strong, and could, by an army of such 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 try my intelligence and sentiments before the two next officers in command, major-general Stuart and colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of such momentous importance, and on the issue of which depended the whole of the British interests 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 direction, which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and alarm him for the safety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimously approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1st of June encamped at the distance 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, distant from us about twenty-five miles, and in the high road towards us. I was thereby satisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for posting the baggage, 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 acquisition, and which, by the large stock of provisions it contained, added to the extreme fitness of its situation, 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 such 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 former, 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 suffered 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 distant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the first announcement 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 considered as any positive proof of his army being at hand.

Every dispatch was used in making the necessary dispositions for repelling the attack, and coming to action. Our line was then in a low situation, with high and commanding ground all round, which as the enemy had got possession of, our different manoeuvres were performed under every disadvantage, and exposed to a heavy though distant cannonade, it was not until near mid-day that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one settled point, so 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 pursued them till 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 station 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 possible, by again seeking 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 pursued our march the succeeding day, by the same road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and crossed 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 stood greatly in need, having suffered severely both by sickness and fatigue, our grand guard was most unfortunately drawn into an ambushade composed of about six thousand of Hyder's chosen 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 last, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendship and alliance, between the English and the Mahrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahdeo Scindia, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderson, (deputed by the governor general and council) on the part of the former, 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 seal and signature of the Peshaw, and the attestations of the dependent members of the Poona state.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until this present time, was the relief of the garrison of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21st 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 Trinqueemale, which by our intelligence was surrendered to the French force under Monsieur Suffrein on the 31st ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the last. Our squadron had an action with the French squadron off the place on the 3d inst. in which the latter suffered 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 middle of next month. The Minerva store ship and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board lieutenant-colonel Adams, with two companies of his majesty's 101st 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 Cuddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have since happened.

Major-general Sir Hector Munro has resigned the service, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle transport, which sails in a few days. Major-general Stuart, who has been constantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will in consequence succeed to the chief command of the company's troops on this establishment. He has been in command of the army ever since my illness, in the conduct of which he has shewn the most indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my satisfaction.

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 seems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no less than ten sail having entered it on Sunday from foreign parts.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

The following is an authentic copy of an act passed in the present session 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 vicefimo tertio Georgii III. regis.

An act to repeal so much of two acts, made in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present 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 consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act, passed in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign, (entitled, An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the

present rebellion within the said 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, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons, appointed and authorised by his majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases, and for the purposes therein mentioned; and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, (entitled, An act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord-high-admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;) so far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorise any hostilities against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his majesty's proclamation, for the cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred eighty-three, shall be, and the same are henceforth repealed.

To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

S I R,

IF unanimous suffrage had placed you at "the helm of the state," and the vessel had weathered the late perilous storm, by means of your superior courage and address, the Examiner might justly be impeached of ingratitude and presumption. 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 favour, and the same arts, by which you attained it, have been practised with success by the most worthless and contemptible of the human race. You were elected into the council of safety, and the senate, because it was deemed good policy, to draw into the contest men of high station under the former government. Your letter to the senate, soon after the formation of the present, might alone evince, how little you are qualified to manage the helm, amidst the terrors of a tempest. You were delegated to congress, because men of superior talents declined the trust; and you were appointed to your present station, because some gentlemen, who entertained a high opinion of your integrity, and deemed that the essential quality in an intendant, would not consent to institute the office, "unless they could be certain of their man." 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 possession of these soothing ideas, which may hereafter prove your solace in retirement, if it were not necessary to vindicate my own reputation from the weighty charge of vanity and arrogance. Admitting all these "confidential truths" to have flowed from a general sense of your exalted worth, the instances, where public confidence has been abused, are not to be numbered, and, if even an obscure individual cannot attempt to undeceive his countrymen, without exerting their indignation, they deserve to be led like beasts to the slaughter.

I did not conceive that the Intendant could possibly mistake my strictures for irony, any more than a man of common taste 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 defend to the refutation of a news-paper slander, the public might at least expect a full and pointed answer to all the matters contained in the charge. Some of them you have not denied, others you attempt to palliate, and as to the rest, 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 asserted 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 saved 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 sales of the lands—they would probably be settled in another way—the commissioners repeatedly urged the propriety of proceeding, and, at length, he consented, provided surveys could be made in time, and in the manner he pointed out; which was altogether impracticable. The letter from the West-Indies, if it had any effect at all, one would imagine, would have hastened the sale, that the public might at least have the immediate use of the money, the army be relieved, and the former proprietors be placed on the same footing with their brethren, whose property had already been sold. Let it be remembered, that the Intendant was ever opposed to confiscation, that he considered it his duty, to support the interests of the proprietary; 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 saving so many thousands, let it be also remembered that, when

postponing the sales of the property, he endeavoured to the commissioners to proceed. What he intended afterwards, that the sale should be, and as no more was to be done in dispensing with the executive power, he convened the council, and the Intendant, to the dispensing power, the measure for an act.

The ineffable to the arguments of the Intendant, to all diminished by the for its object, even policy, by which the expense of its ruin of its credit, however there is narrow hearts and together indebted to—he was prevented upon some months executive, who did when there was a public and wife.

The Intendant to the necessity of "year, nor does he be plainly obstructed perintend—what an officer, he was reasoning might be making a fair tax—but urged to only tend to end and to prevent further from discharging has been the bring fury.

Were I disposed to the Intendant, I might in his power, to and appeal to the recommends the arrears—had have no doubt been well pleased an aversion in the the approbation therefore a complete cure; and the pations, may be li the meanest adu

The Intendant ple from feeling can only make a legislature viola collection, they people's inability try a greater ab is seen in circ money to pur procure it to a plaint of its state should be the same class whom it has fers, where al lancholy truth with the ruin between man tice for every by the last—it is a very natu rights. Mad every effort it determined and to enforce appear, that founded on mands a spee draw forth boards, whe society.

I admire to raise up the bers of the from my ad gled the sen acceptance your admitt gainst the li designing n and wilest a my address satisfied wi received i which the make no se with the in fidence.

I cannot pation from the flamm together a circumstan The Ind, imme icy into orders of bly, inde the Inten of the m the mon son. He property mong th the mon least aut ginning off the j his pow on Mr. on the e

polyping the sales had excited the resentment of the army, he endeavored to throw the blame from himself to the commissioners, who had received his permission to proceed. Whatever cogent reasons might have operated afterwards, the intention of the law was plain and evident; that the sales should be made as speedily as possible; and as no ministerial officer could possibly be justified in dispensing with the law, it was his duty to apply to the executive—if the occasion required they would have convened the legislature, or, if it appeared absolutely 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 marks for its object. Every man who can applaud the wretched policy, by which a little money is saved to the state, at the expense of its creditors, the loss of its honour, the ruin of its credit, and the contempt of its laws. If however there is a majority of the people cursed with narrow hearts and contracted minds, they are not altogether indebted to the Intendant for this boasted saving—he was prevented from selling his tobacco for 16/8 upon some months credit, by the remonstrance of the executive, who did not conceive a sale upon long credit, when there was a prospect of a rising market, to be politic and wise.

The Intendant seems 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 obstructs the business, he was chosen to superintend—whatever his private opinion might be, as an officer, he was bound to enforce the collection—his reasoning might have been proper to the assembly after making a fair trial of the practicability of levying the tax—but urged to "the community at large," it could only tend to encourage a remissness 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 treasury.

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 doubt 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 measure; and the popularity, which flows from a man's actions, may be little superior to that, which is gained by the meanest adulation.

The Intendant cannot much longer prevent the people from feeling the burthen of taxation; and the delay can only make it fall with increased weight. Before the legislature violated their engagements by suspending the collection, they should have been fully 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 seen in circulation—persons inhabiting towns want money to purchase necessities, and merchants cannot procure it to carry on their trade—hence arises 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, have deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure. 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 session of assembly to undo what was done by the last—there is nothing like stability or system, and it is very natural to consider the laws of little security to rights. Had government, for a short time past, bent every effort to restore public and private credit, had it determined to comply strictly with its engagements, and to enforce the execution of its laws, it would soon 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 secret hoards, where it is of no use to the owner, and lost to society.

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

I cannot comprehend so clearly as I wish, your exculpation 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 circumstance relative to the transaction.

The Intendant, by the act for his creation, is directed, immediately upon receipt, to bring all public money into the treasury, where it is to be subject to the orders of the governor and council alone. The assembly, indeed, violated this system, so 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 Wilson. 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 Intendant, he, with difficulty, prevailed on Mr. Dickenson to deliver him the money collected on the eastern shore by the 5/ tax—gentlemen of the as-

sembly were then immediately informed, the money was ready for them at the treasury—such a daring assumption 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 matter 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 same day was written and dated my first address; and little veried as I am in the mystery of intrigue, I had no conception the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange some bank notes, he had received from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts, and that the assembly were about passing a law, to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line; and if it went into the treasury before either law or resolution should pass, 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 5/ 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 indignity and wrong was done to the congress and to Mr. Morris; but the officers of the line will have penetration enough 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 must now probably be satisfied with part of the first.

If the Intendant had bank notes at the time he seized on the 5/ tax, and only wanted to exchange them for specie, the continental receiver has orders to exchange specie for notes; or if the assembly were "about passing the law," a short resolve, which the Intendant might have easily procured, would have been infinitely preferable to his exercising an illegal, arbitrary, power.

I know not what the Intendant means by claims and orders of Mr. Dickenson and Mr. McLaughlin; or how, with propriety, he could say 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 satisfied—persons 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 wish any public money to pass through his hands." It is possible, these payments might come from his private funds; and if they did, they demonstrate a degree of benevolence 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 slavish dependence on his will and pleasure."

The Examiner feels himself under no obligation to disclose "that something 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 Intendant is better qualified than the Examiner to furnish 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 something, or any thing, or nothing, may sometimes 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 generosity forbids us to mention.

I shall not gratify the insidious 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 sanction 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 is, however, of no moment on this occasion to examine the characters of persons on the list. In answer to the Intendant's question, "Were no jurymen paid during the session?" I can only maintain my position, that all the names on the list belonged to members of the assembly, and the purpose, for which the Intendant alleges he lodged the list, 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 pass unnoticed those parts of the Intendant's address, wherein he attempts to foster the mean prejudices conceived pretty generally against the civil list. If government be essential to society, those who faithfully execute 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 men—they must long remember the pride, insolence, and domineering, of officers under the old government—in this state, all power flows immediately or immediately from the people, and, if authority is properly defined and circumscribed, and the liberty of the press remains inviolate, there can be little reason to apprehend the insolence of office—so far from wishing to create ill-will between the public and its servants, an upright politician would endeavour to establish a perfect union and harmony—the slightest reflection must suggest, that a mutual confidence between the governing and the governed is the best security 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 sell 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 service 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 injurious treatment, to want even the means of subsistence; but he will never supplicate the Intendant for relief—he scorns 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 assembly,

on whom he pretends an imputation is cast, for receiving no more than what was their just due; and, at the same time, he meanly attempts to cast an odium on the whole civil list, for only wishing to receive what has been longer due. Let candour decide from what source arises this furious zeal for members of the assembly, and this blind prejudice against members of the civil list. If the Intendant will permit the Examiner to conclude with one boastful expression, it is this—The Examiner conceives his known capacity and spirit of independence to be at least worthy the emulation of the Intendant.

AN EXAMINER.
Annapolis, June 7, 1783.

Just imported from France and Portugal, by the brig Marquis de la Fayette, and to be sold in Alexandria, on reasonable terms, for cash, tobacco, or flour, by M. Terrasson, at the store of M. Perrin,

MILL-STONES.
Salt.
Port wine, first quality.
Red Lisbon wine, first quality.
White dry Lisbon.
White Carcavelos.
Dry Madeira.
Red and white wine vinegar.
Best sweet oil.
Red and yellow ochre, mineral for painting.
Portugal lemons.
Almonds, by the bag.
China ware.
Bottle corks.
Fine green tea, congo, camphou, tonckay, & santon.
East India pepper.
Sarsaparilla.
Panes of glass for windows.
Assortment of looking-glasses with gilt frames and in acajou wood for apartments and toilets.
Assortment of candlesticks and sconces plated with gold and silver.
Assortment of andirons, tongs and shovels, likewise plated.
Quadrille boxes.
Assortment of glass ware, large and small glasses

and tumblers, salt-sellers, carafons, cruets for oil and vinegar.
Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
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 set with diamonds.
Gaufes, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for dresses.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawn.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Lithography, and other articles.

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.
I DO forewarn all persons 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 said Robert Cole for the conveyance of the said land to me, and have filed a bill in the court of chancery against the said Edward Cole, to compel him to convey the said land.

JOSEPH FENWICK.

Annapolis, June 16, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled. 6w
JAMES BRICE, executor.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
June 17, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, on the 16th of this instant, a likely mulatto slave named BASIL, and it is probable will endeavour to pass by the name of BASIL RUSSELL, as a free man; he is about thirty years of age, and about five feet seven 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 scar on his right cheek just below his ear, and another on his nose, both of which he received by a knife, and are very plain; had on and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, one linen ditto, two waistcoats, two pair of summer breeches, one pair of leather ditto, one pair of country fulled cloth ditto of a light colour, one pair of white yarn stockings, two pair of thread or cotton ditto, a pair of good shoes 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. All 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, if taken fifty miles from home five pounds, and if one hundred miles the above reward, paid by
A L L E N B O W L E, jun.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been soundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

TO BE SOLD,

A 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 set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown 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 security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to feed the ground.

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

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

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

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised 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 ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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 restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

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

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

I ALSO relieve palties, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, luxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN 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 so old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen 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, Esq; 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 set her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

W. BROWN.

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

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, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Fresbes, for the payment of his debts.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination 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, A 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 suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated 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 payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong 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 money 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 suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

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

DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London-town, will either sell, swap, lease, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, consisting of a good, strong, 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 fence, with sundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewise dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swap or sell 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.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized 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 sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of this said 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 said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

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

A 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 aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven 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 assembly, 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 Burges, 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 her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby 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 sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

May 10, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a short fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat nose; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with sleeves, under ditto of the same, brown suttan breeches, white cotton stockings, middling good shoes with steel buckles, and an old straw hat lined with white suttan. 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 shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

March 20, 1783.

ALL 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 desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

[P A P E R No. VIII. continued.]
Head-Quarters, Newburgh, March 28, 1783.

SIR,
THE 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 proof of patriotism which could have been given by men who aspired to the distinction of a patriot army; and will not only confirm their claim to the justice, but will increase their title to the gratitude of their country.

Having seen the proceedings on the part of the army terminate with perfect unanimity, and in a manner entirely consonant to my wishes; being impressed with the truest sentiments of affection for those who have so long, so patiently and so cheerfully suffered and fought under my immediate direction; having from motives of duty and gratitude, spontaneously offered myself as an advocate for their rights; and having been requested to write to your excellency, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of congress upon the subjects of the late address from the army to that honourable body; I now only remains for me to perform the task I have assumed, and to intercede in their behalf, as I now do, that the sovereign power will be pleased to verify the predictions I have pronounced of, and the confidence the army have reposed in, the justice of their country.

And here I humbly conceive it is altogether unnecessary while I am pleading the cause of an army which have done and suffered more than any other army ever did in the defence of the rights and liberties of human nature) to expatiate on their claims to the most ample compensation for their meritorious services, because they are perfectly known to the whole world, and because (although the topics are inexhaustible) enough has already been said on the subject. To prove these assertions, to evince that my sentiments have ever been uniform, and to shew what my ideas of the rewards in question have always been, I appeal to the archives of congress, and call on those sacred deposits to witness for me. And in order that my observations and arguments in favour of a future adequate provision for the officers of the army may be brought to remembrance again, and considered in a single point of view, without giving congress the trouble 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 Passaic Falls, October 21, 1780.

That in the critical and perilous moment when the last 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 for life has been attended with all the happy consequences I had foretold, so far as respects the good of the service, let the astonishing contrast between the state of the army at this instant, and at the former period, determine. And that the establishment of funds, and security of the payment of all the just demands of the army, will be the most certain means of preserving the national faith and future tranquillity of this extensive continent, is my decided opinion.

By the preceding remarks it will readily be imagined, that instead of attracting and reprehending (from farther experience and reflection) the mode of compensation so strenuously urged in the enclosures, I am more and more confirmed in the sentiment, and if in the wrong, I am sure to please myself with the grateful delusion.

For if, besides the simple payment of their wages, a further compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. 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. If 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 suggested for the purpose of inflaming their passions) the officers of the army "are to be the only sufferers by this revolution; if retiring from the field they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt—if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour," then shall I have learned what ingratitude is, then shall I have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life.

But I am under no such apprehensions: a country rescued by their arms from impending ruin, will never leave 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 causes, and that my peculiar situation may be my apology; and I hope I need not on this momentous occasion make any new protestations of personal disinterestedness, having ever renounced for myself the idea of pecuniary reward. The consciousness of having attempted faithfully to discharge my duty, and the approbation of

my country, will be a sufficient recompence for my services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
His excellency the president in congress.

[No. 5.]

Cantonment, 25th March, 1783.

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

GENTLEMEN,

BY an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide.

In the moment of this summons, another anonymous production was sent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions 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 rectitude 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 suspicion, the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearance, or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, and act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candour and liberality of sentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part; and he was right to insinuate the darkest suspicion to effect the blackest design. That the address is drawn with great art, and is designed to answer the most insidious purposes; that it is calculated to impress the mind with an idea of premeditated injustice in the sovereign power of the United States, and route all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief; that the secret mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed by the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberative thinking, and that compulsion of mind which is so necessary to give dignity and stability to measures, is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceeding.

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, consistent 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 side one moment, but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army; as my heart has ever expanded with joy 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 promoted? The way is plain, says the anonymous addresser. "If war continues, remove into the unsettled country; there establish yourselves and leave an ungrateful country to defend itself." But who are they to defend? Our wives, our children, our farms and other property which we leave behind us? or, in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wilderness with hunger, cold and nakedness? "If peace takes place, never sheathe your swords," says he, "until you have obtained full and ample justice." This dreadful alternative, of either deserting 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 so 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 insidious foe? 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 recommends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature? But here, gentlemen, I will drop the curtain, 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 them. A moment's reflection will convince every dispassionate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either proposal 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 some other

circumstances, will amply justify my observations on the tendency of that writing.

With respect to the advice given by the author, to suspect the man, who shall recommend moderate measures and longer forbearance, I spurn it, as every man, who regards that liberty and reveres that justice for which we contend, undoubtedly must; for, if men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences, that can invite the consideration of mankind; reason is of no 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, without giving it as my decided opinion, that that honourable body entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and from a full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice; that their endeavours to discover and establish funds for this purpose have been unwearied, and will not cease till they have succeeded, I have not a doubt.

But, like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their determinations 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 opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself, 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 assistance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicissitude of fortune, and the sincere affection I feel for an army I have so long had the honour to command, will oblige me to declare in this public and solemn manner, that in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost extent of my abilities.

While I give you these assurances, 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 lessen the dignity and fully the glory you have hitherto maintained. Let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of congress, that previous to your dissolution 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 sacred honour, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express 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 resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind—"had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, April 21.

WEDNESDAY last the town of Wakefield was in one continued uproar from one o'clock in the 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 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 redress: this solicitation the men complied with, and upon their arrival they were met on the parade by general Tottenham and several others of their officers, who reasoned much with them, and the men departed to their quarters seemingly satisfied; but at one o'clock they assembled again, broke open the store-house, released the guard and prisoners, and having provided themselves with ammunition, and placed a guard over the store, went and shut

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 if he did not sign their discharges that night, his house should be about his ears before morning: after a variety of language of this sort, the general was obliged to comply with their demands, and set them all at liberty that evening.

April 12. An approved method of inoculation. "A lancet, moistened 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 plaster, bandage, nor covering, are, in any respect, necessary. This method of producing the disease seldom fails."

April 13. On Friday last a number of sailors assembled at Chatham, to chastise those officers who had used them with severity whilst at sea; several houses were searched to no effect; but one midshipman, who was the object of their rage, unfortunately fell in their way, and his life fell a victim to their rage.

April 13. The ships of admiral Hughes were paid one dividend of prize money, for the capture of Trincomale, at Madras, the 10th of October; the warrant officers shares amounted to 130l. each.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 3.

"We learn that M. du Chillau is dead 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 Suffrein."

"It is assured that the count de Grasse accuses twenty-six of his captains, who saw his signals and answered them, but did not obey them."

"A requisitorial on the conduct of M. de Tronjoly proves, that this captain, instead of taking care of the preservation of the king's domains in India, was busy in carrying on a traffic for wine, from Constance or the Cape. In consequence of this conviction he is struck off the list. It is said he wanted to complain, but his friends advised him to be silent."

The reinforcements for the French and British squadrons 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 chevalier Froment, to join le Baillie Suffrein at Trincomale; the two fleets will be very powerful. The British will consist of 17 sail of the line including the Isis, of 30 guns: the French 16 sail of the line including le Flamand, and another ship of 30 guns each. So that there are very great expectations of another conflict, no less obstinate and bloody than either of the two last, before any account can be received in the eastern world of a cessation of hostilities having taken place among all the belligerent powers.

Yesterday afternoon a barber's apprentice was looking in at a print-shop window near Temple Bar, a chimney-sweeper'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 of our own.

An honest tradesman in Cornhill, remarkable for his fidelity 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 profligacy of her conduct in the most pointed and severe terms: the woman listened to him with great composure for some time, and then coolly told him, he ought to have known, that since the coalition at the west end of the town, there was nothing left to blush at!

April 16. Friday a large body of sailors 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.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 13.

"This forenoon arrived his majesty's ship St. Michael, 72 guns, from Gibraltar, after a passage of 22 days; she left the troops healthy and well, and has on board a number of Spanish deserters, and also some hundred soldiers. General Elliot and the duke de Crillon had an interview on the isthmus before the ship sailed; the latter made a present of a fine horse to general Elliot."

April 21. Building materials of every kind are going to be sent out to Gibraltar to rebuild the town for the accommodation of its inhabitants: but it will be raised upon an entire new plan, from a hint of governor 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 Mons. Suffrein, in which Sir Edward Hughes had proved decisively successful, having taken three, and sunk four of the French admiral's squadron. We have not been fortunate enough to have it ascertained 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 Sir Edward Hughes sailed from Madras, after putting his squadron into circumstances of repair as much as was practicable, on the 27th of October, and on the 31st was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, with five ships of the line from England, which made his squadron equal to 17 sail of the line, with these they attacked the French fleet, which were only 16 sail of the line, the same ships that were in the engagement in September. Whether the action was fought off Trincomale, or whether the French was returning to the southward, is not yet known, but the action is said to have been decisive; and it is more than probable the recapture of Trincomale from the French may succeed.

Monday about noon, says an evening paper, intelligence was received by government, of another battle having been fought between admiral Hughes and Mons. Suffrein, in the East Indies; when a most bloody conflict ensued, in which the enemy were totally defeated. This news was immediately sent to the king at Windsor.

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

Wyndham, of Norfolk, is to accompany his lordship as secretary.

The negotiation with the Dutch goes on but slowly owing to some claims hitherto insisted on by the states General, which this country can neither in honour, nor in prudence grant. Authentic accounts, however, say that there are the greatest hopes of those obstacles being soon removed, as the deputies of some 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 firmness of new ministry here, and not by any new sentiments of moderation in the councils of the republic; had there been any visible prospect, that perseverance 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 so many blanks to a prize, that I wonder Mr. Cupid has not long since been a bankrupt."

An evening paper says, that when the American commissioners, now at Paris, were founded, 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 hesitation, 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 interference of any court whatsoever, still their instructions from congress were peremptory, not to conclude any treaty, political or commercial, with Great-Britain, without consulting with the ministers of the Most Christian King, in every stage of the negotiation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 13.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

Mr. secretary 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 left the chair, Mr. St. Andrew St. John took his seat at the table.

The committee then proceeded to debate the clauses, and fill up the blanks, when

Sir Robert Herries rose, and said, two matters of objection to the bill as it stood, struck him, which he would take the liberty of stating; in the first place, he conceived it was not the design 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 passed into a law, should be reciprocal. At present, as the clauses 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 bill, the government of Great Britain would have no authority to oblige American ships coming under such 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 desire 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 least liable to objection of any kind; it was enough for him, therefore, to have suggested what struck him as worthy some attention.

Mr. secretary Fox said he was ashamed 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 started, came within the scope of the declaration he had before made, he could not avoid repeating the same answer. The present bill, he begged gentlemen to recollect, was a mere temporary measure, adapted to an occasion that pressed exceedingly, 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 aversion to the legal situation of America and Great-Britain, and to leave it partly to the negotiation now going on, and partly to the consideration of parliament in their digesting and meliorating another bill then pending, to say what rules the nature of the case rendered 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 inserted 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 essential piece of service, but have saved 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 considered, would be found to be of great magnitude. Had the late ministry, for instance, not only by their treaty agreed, that a cessation of hostilities should take place, in the strict and common sense 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 acceptance of the term, and a more extensive sense of it, namely, that from and after the ratification of the provisional treaty, all sorts of hostilities should cease, and that the prohibitory laws that impeded the commerce of the two countries should no longer have effect on either side, in that case undoubtedly there would have been little or no occasion for the present bill. As the last administration, however, had not been kind enough in their treaty of peace with America, to have made the provision necessary to prevent the embarrassment the country now felt, it became the duty of his majesty's present servants 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 saw 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 state of possibility, was not very much within that of probability, at least, in the shortness of the time, for which the present bill was intended to operate and have effect) instead of embracing the object of the bill without delay, they would scarcely ever be able to attain it. Mr. Fox therefore hoped, if the other clauses of the bill were thought unobjectionable, it would be allowed to pass, without any material alteration.

When Mr. St. Andrew St. John came to the clause giving a power to his majesty in council to issue such order or orders as to their wisdom should seem proper during the operation of the bill, with respect to the mode of entry of American vessels, as far as regarded a dispensation with the duties, an allowance of the drawbacks, bounties, &c.

Mr. Arden rose, and after declaring, that he was a firm friend to the bill, and particularly to the purport of the present clause, which he had himself suggested as necessary to be introduced into a former bill, now, for very good reasons suspended, said, he thought it would be more advisable to define, expressly, the extent of the powers intended to be vested in his majesty and council, than to leave it to conjecture and doubtful construction. Mr. Arden reasoned very sensibly on this point, and remarked, that it was undoubtedly 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 wisest way to express in the bill, the full extent of the powers to be vested in the crown, in order that gentlemen might not at a future period say, that when they voted for the bill, they were not aware that they gave, and that they never meant to give, powers to such an extent. Mr. Arden, after urging the necessity of this in strong terms, proposed to insert the words "duties, drawbacks, or otherwise," in the clause under consideration.

This occasioned a conversation between Mr. secretary Fox, Mr. Eden, governor Johnstone, Mr. Anthony Bacon, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Arden, in which it was on all hands agreed, that the bill was indispensably necessary, and Mr. secretary Fox having declared his readiness 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 six weeks, and by others a month, was proposed as the fit period. Mr. secretary Fox said, he cared not how short it was, and if the gentlemen opposite to him could undertake to say, that the bill would be received with equal candour in the other house, and meet with as little obstruction there; in short, 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 choosing to undertake for the other house, Mr. secretary Fox's motion was put and agreed to.

The bill at length passed the committee.

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

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extracts of letters from gentlemen in London to their friends in this city, dated April 2.

"The loyalists have, though not without difficulty and opposition, appointed agents for the several colonies, to solicit a compensation for the sacrifices made by their attachment to this country. They often sit, and from the speeches in both houses of parliament, they have reason to hope for success in some degree. They will consider those in their application who shall be obliged to seek an asylum in this country, as one of themselves."

"Notwithstanding the stipulations in the treaty respecting the evacuation of New-York, it will be impossible that it can be soon done. Some gentlemen will endeavour to prevail on the board of agents to urge the necessity to the new ministry, of keeping that place as a cautionary security 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 seen 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 summer, 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 duchess 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."

Extract of a letter from Durrekheim, on the Rhine, received by the last packet.

"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, ordnance, 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 silent spectators on this occasion, is much doubted, nay, it is asserted that they are sending 80,000 men to the Rhine; if so, they will cut but a poor figure. The emperor, the king of Prussia, 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 August. It is said that directions to this purpose were received by the last vessels arrived at New-York from England.

June 17. By the last mail, that 37 fail day last from Jamaica, several others had a was hourly expected. An account was party of Indians 1 fuges settled in outrages on the people.

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By a vessel from counts had been capture of a large which had been in those seas, and the Old Straights a French frigate mured, and carried she was last from

PROCEEDING liberties of Philic notice, at 11 June, 1783.

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1775, a

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel 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 set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall be well rewarded by
CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (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 mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.
**SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.**

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 orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown 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 shown the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security 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 sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold 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 business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state 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 assembly, at their next session, 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.

AUCTION.
THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household 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 business, 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 sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on this being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

May 7, 1783.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN 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 too old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen 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, Esq. 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 set her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

W. BROWN.

LOST, 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 settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

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, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination 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, a 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 suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated 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 payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ROEBUCK,
A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong 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 money 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 suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

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

DAVID KERR.

June 11, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London-town, will either sell, swap, lease, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, consisting of a good, strong, 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 paved garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with sundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewise dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swap or sell 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.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.
THE subscriber being authorized 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 sold by the commissioners 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 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 said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, 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 her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 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.

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.

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 star in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis June 16, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled.

JAMES BRICE, executor.