

## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1784.

PARIS, March 8.

It is thought there will be no council of war held on the officers of M. de Suffren's fleet, as they have been punished already by his dismissal of them. If they think not to have deserved it, they will take proper steps to be reinstated, which it is supposed none of them will venture to do.

March 19. The king has been most liberal in the relief of the poor during this severe winter; the damage done in the country by the inundations is beyond description; his majesty has reserved four millions to be distributed among the poor farmers, who are almost all ruined. This sum is the produce of the savings of extraordinary expences lately retrenched, and one-tenth of all pensions above ten thousand li-  
vres.

EMMERIC, March 4. How is it possible to write the consternation we are in? we are bereft of dykes. The Rhine threatens total ruin to us: all our fields are covered with a sea of water; in short, our situation is beyond description. The cattle perish by thousands. Famine and cold unite their ravages to those of inundations; and vessels that have been sent for relief, have been destroyed. The couriers coming from Wesel to Westervoort, were obliged at the peril of their lives, to pass by the tops of the houses.

VIENNA, Feb. 22. In consequence of the dispatches lately arrived from Italy, orders have been sent to the army assembled on the frontiers, to separate; and the regiments are to return to their respective quarters.

For some time past the works of the fortresses of Pless have been suspended, but those at Theresianstadt are continued.

All public papers announced some time ago the capture made by an Algerine corsair of an imperial ship, commanded by captain Kering; and the restitution made of it afterwards at the requisition of the Ottoman Porte; but the regency has not added to that restitution any indemnification; and his Imperial majesty has charged his intendant at Constantinople to solicit some, which cannot be refused, and which, according to the treaty concluded last year between the two courts, must be paid by the dey of Algiers, or by the Sultan.

March 15. The emperor has ordered 40,000 florins to be distributed among the sufferers by inundations from the thaw.

March 15. We have received the disagreeable news of a terrible fire having consumed the militia magazines of Elegg in Hungary; the loss is estimated at several millions. The fire continued three days.

By advices from Italy we learn, that the court of Rome is uneasy, on account of the preparation which the duke of Modena is making in his states. That prince rejects all the propositions of the holy see relative to the duchy of Ferrara; to which he forms some pretensions. The pope, in the mean time hath ordered the garrison of Ferrara to be reinforced and supplied with ammunition and provisions. The same letters from Italy say, that as soon as the pope had learnt that the regency of Tunis had declared war against the Venetians, he ordered that the frigates and galleys of the ecclesiastical state should not only protect the Venetian ships in case they were attacked, but also to join them against the Tunisians. The grand master of the order of Malta hath given the same instructions to all his vessels.

March 20. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, the cities of Buda and Pest in Hungary, were exposed to the horrid ravages occasioned by the overflowing of the Danube. The greatest part of those cities are under water, and that of Pest resembles an island. The loss of cattle, merchandise, and effects, is immense.

The most melancholy details of the inundations occasioned by the thaw arrive here from almost all parts of Germany, the Low Countries, France, Italy, &c. so that these misfortunes seem to have been the lot of almost all the countries of Europe.

MALTA, March 1. A squadron is fitting out by order of the grand master, which is to join that of Venice, to go on an expedition against Tunis; after which the two fleets are to join the Spanish fleets in an attack upon the city of Algiers.

PETERSBURGH, March 26. The empress has just issued an edict, giving leave to all foreigners, of what nation or country soever, to carry on a free and unlimited trade, both by sea and land, with the several countries bordering upon the Euxine, which have lately been annexed to the Russian dominions; and allotting specially to such foreign merchants the ports of Cherson, in the government of Catherineopol, Sebastopolis, (formerly called Acht-iar) and Theodosia (formerly Caffa) both in the province of Taurica, where they may reside and carry on their traffic, with the same immunities and privileges, religious and civil, as are allowed in this city and at Archangel.

UTRECHT, April 5. We have just learned, that M. de Thulemeier, envoy extraordinary from the king of Prussia, sent a letter the 30th ult. to their high magnificences, from the king his master, since which there is nothing else talked of in the city, as the letter is said to be of the utmost importance to the republic.

Politics are so profoundly mysterious at Venice, that we hear of the bey of Tunis declaring war against the

republic, without knowing the occasion of the quarrel; we have just learned, however, that the foundation of it was laid above a year ago.

Our republic is constantly employed in putting our marine on the most respectable footing; the men are already at work in all our dock-yards, with the utmost diligence, on the construction of several ships of the line; and a fresh squadron is now equipping to sail about the 20th inst. to the Mediterranean, to relieve that under the command of vice admiral Rhynst.

MADRID, March 9. An express from Cadiz is just arrived at the Pardo, with the important news, that the fleet from Vera Cruz arrived safely in that port the first of this month, being composed of six register ships, whose cargoes, in gold, silver, and jewels, are valued at 27,281,240 piastres, besides 5278 serons of cochineal, and 5413 of indigo, &c.

The overflowings of the rivers which traverse our provinces have occasioned frightful devastations; the Guadalquivir especially has thrown down an infinite number of houses, and occasioned the greatest desolation in all the places which it has inundated.

FRANKFORT, March 15. The inhabitants of Offenbach being surrounded by the waters, and in want of provisions, promised one hundred crowns to any person who had courage to bring them some; but none dared to venture except a Jew, who succeeded in supplying them, and retuled the proffered recompence.

FRANKFORT on the Maine, March 7. We receive from every quarter melancholy accounts of the consequences of the thaw and overflowing of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Neckar. Many houses and mills at Sachfenhausen have been swept away; thirteen houses were thrown down at Miltenberg, and a number of persons buried in their ruins; many edifices have been washed away by the torrent at Kitringen; one half of the town of Bonn is under water, as well as the villages of Limperic, Beul, and Schevartz shandorf; the Lutheran church and 130 houses have been destroyed at Mulheim.

VENICE, March 6. The bey of Tunis has broke the peace with this republic, on account of our not making him presents four times more valuable than usual. The senate immediately came to a resolution to send out a squadron of nine ships of the line, of seventy and ninety guns, four frigates, and eight xebecs, to bring that regency to reason, and to protect, at the same time, the Venetian flag in the Mediterranean, which is under the command of the chevalier Emo, a noble Venetian, of the highest reputation in the marine of the republic.

AMSTERDAM, March 23. The emperor hath lately applied to the court of France, requiring to know whether they should at all interpose in the business which he hath to settle with the Dutch, respecting the opening of the Schelde for a free navigation and trade to his dominions in the Netherlands. The French, who can, when it is necessary, put on the shew of moderation, have given for answer, that they have no concern in this affair, and do not interfere in the particular rights of nations.

LONDON, February 26.

Extract of a letter from Rochelle, Jan. 20.

"The night of the 17th to the 18th of this month, has been for us the most dreadful one ever experienced. On the 17th, towards evening, a strong wind arose, and at nine o'clock, we felt a shock of an earthquake, attended with thunder, lightnings, and hail. The largest trees were torn up by the roots; the tiles and windows flew about the streets. Two hundred chimneys were thrown down; the upper stories were demolished and even some houses have been totally destroyed. In this general destruction, we were threatened with a fire, the progress of which we could not possibly have stopped. The fall of the chimneys in the places where the fire was beginning to catch, prevented the conflagration; the roofs of several churches, among the rest the cathedral, were stripped off; the wind even carried away the lead. The postilion from Nantes says, that he saw many trees lying on the road, torn up by the roots; that from Bourdeaux assures us, that the country between Rochfort and Saintes has suffered much: the lightning fell within twenty paces of the said postilion, who was thrown from his horse ten different times. The disasters at sea are still more melancholy. Many ships have foundered, both on our coast and that of the Isle of Rhea. Twenty-four dead bodies have been taken out of the water here, and a much greater number were taken up at the Isle of Rhea."

March 19. Goods to the amount of a million sterling have been shipped for the new states since Christmas last. Such the faith, and such the courage of British merchants!

March 26. By letters brought over by Wednesday's Dutch mail, we receive fresh confirmation of the distress occasioned by the inundations in consequence of the thaw; and whilst the north of Europe is a prey to the effects of a long and severe winter, unheard of storms distress the inhabitants of the southern climes, especially along the coast of Sicily; the mole of Catania has been overfret, and the city overflowed by the sea; several houses were demolished, and many inhabitants lost their lives. Syracuse has experienced the same fate, the waters rising so high at the latter place, that great quantities of fish were left on the tops of the houses, and at Mascari a ship was actually left in the same situation. In Calabria the inhabitants have not only been severely distressed by the inundations, but, in addition

to their calamities, several shocks of earthquakes have been felt, and in particular a very dreadful one on the 23d of January last.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 2.

"The migrations from out of Holstein have lately been so great, on account of the encouragement which the American states give to foreigners settling among them, that the king has found it necessary to publish an ordinance, forbidding, under heavy penalties, any person leaving the Danish dominions without licence; and even such as go to Santa Croix, or St. Thomas's, are by this new statute to give bond for their return, or security for their settling in those provinces. Jews are hereby also restricted from removing their property, and ships of any nation whatsoever, having such persons on board without the proper passports, are liable to seizure as having contraband goods on board.

"Mr. Dana, the American consul in this city, has just finished the treaties of commerce between the king and the United States, by an article of which the two powers are restricted from importing such articles as are the produce of each other.

April 6. A letter from Lisbon says, that since the order issued for stopping the American ship, which had a large quantity of Portugal money on board going out of the kingdom, more American ships with corn and flour have arrived there; therefore the queen has issued out a fresh order, that if any American ships arrive with corn and flour, they shall be paid in cash, and that no officer do presume to stop them, to examine what money they have on board.

A large stock purie has been collected by the merchants of France, and presented to the court, for the purpose of equipping and discharging the expences of a secret expedition. It is pretended, that the object is new discoveries; but the judicious are of opinion, that India is the place of destination, as large quantities of military stores have been contracted for by the subscribers agents.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 30.

"The affair respecting the Dutch having made an irruption into the emperor's dominions, must be speedily settled, or a disagreement with the republic will take place. The count Orenalle, ambassador at the Hague, has orders to bring this matter forward immediately."

April 10. The foreign journals, published the beginning of this month in France and Germany, give very extraordinary accounts of the plans for the improvement of air balloons. M. Dillier, of the Hague, is endeavouring to apply aerostatic globes to the use of buoying up ships deeply laden, in order to facilitate their entrance into the harbour of Amsterdam, a scheme we have since heard likely to succeed. M. Carra has read a memoir before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, on aerial navigation, and proposes to add to the wings of a large globe a secondary balloon to serve as an anchor; to these he adds a conductor (to guard against lightning) and even a log-line for measuring its way. The academy have encouraged M. Carra to proceed in his experiments.

The Spaniards conceive they save their national honour, by making concessions to the grand signior, instead of the Algerines, who have treated their proposals for an accommodation with repeated contempt, since the last attack upon their capital.

Tunis, in point of natural situation, is one of the strongest ports in the Mediterranean, and has in former times resisted a larger force from this country than that which the Venetians are said to have sent against it.

The American residents in Europe are not found to answer the expence of keeping them, especially at Lisbon and Madrid, where there is a positive determination in the ministry of both courts, to give as little encouragement as possible in Europe to the new states.

Every letter received from France, confirms the conduct of that court in respect to the augmentation of its marine force, and it is said an explanation of this conduct is immediately to be demanded by our ministry.

A reinforcement is intended immediately for the East-Indies. This is in consequence of information recently received from France, stating the attention paid by that power to the increase of her marine, and also the sailing of two or more small squadrons.

At Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. very great orders are executing for all kinds of tools used in the various handicraft branches, implements of husbandry, and every article of hardware, in order for exportation to different parts of America.

While every man is contending for his private interests in this election, few trouble themselves to consider of what is doing around us. Too much engaged in one pursuit, we have neither eyes nor inclination to view what others are doing. France is preparing a prodigious naval force; dispatches are sent to India. The Dutch murmur at the peace. The Americans run away with our West-India trade. Our funds are tumbling like the beams of an old house, and we are bribing electors, corrupting the country, and wasting money to get into parliament.

April 22. Letters from Amsterdam, which arrived on Friday, mention accounts to have been received from Batavia, that some very disagreeable disputes had arisen between the English garrison of Trincomalee, and the Dutch commandant, who had been lent to take possession of that fortress according to the 5th article of the treaty of pacification. In consequence of which the governor of Batavia had dispatched a frigate to the



English chief at Madras, complaining in very high terms, of this infringement of the preliminary articles.

The above transaction, it is said, owes its origin to the intrigues of the French, who by no means wish affairs to remain quiet in the East Indies. Every engine of corruption has been exerted by that politic power to detach the states of Holland from their connection with this country since the breaking out of the American war, and it is well known they have been but too successful.

Accounts from Rotterdam are by no means auspicious to this kingdom. A spirit governs there very inimical to the British interest. In fact, the French interest envelopes every thing. By a liberal and well directed application of very considerable sums, the attachment of their old friends has been secured, and numerous proselytes have been gained to favour the new system of Gallic politics. It is asserted upon good authority, that above one million and a half of florins have been annually appropriated for some years back to secure the single province of Zealand to the French interest!

#### NEW-YORK, May 19.

We hear that the brig Marquis, captain Conklin, which sailed from New-London for Ireland, in January last, after being at sea a few days sprung a leak, and foundered, the people were saved by a French man of war, and carried to France.

May 20. Friday evening the 7th instant, an unusual noise was heard in New-Haven and the neighbouring towns, by some supposed to be an earthquake, by others, that of the explosion of a meteor.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

The ———, Harris, from Virginia to Liverpool, is put into Loughswilly, dismasted.

Thursday afternoon a barn on the Jersey shore, opposite this city, was set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed, together with a quantity of hay, &c. About the same time some cattle near the above building were struck dead, supposed by the flash which set fire to the barn.

May 25. The sloop Enterprise, captain William Cunningham, from the bay of Fundy for this port, was, on the 13th instant, cast away at Cape May. The people are saved, but the vessel and cargo totally lost.

A number of the Hessian troops which served in America, having arrived in England on their return home, did not depart thence till the beginning of April, having been detained by the late severe winter.

Extra of a letter from a citizen at Wining to his friend in this city, dated May 20.

"The dangerous disposition of the Connecticut faction in this country has lately been very alarming. On the 11th inst. a number of them, armed for the purpose, dispossessed some of the Pennsylvania settlers, who were peaceably cultivating their farms at Abraham's Plains, offering great violence to their persons, and repeatedly venting threats against the officers of government acting in this country. This and many other instances of outrage, which have marked the general conduct of this factious people, filled the minds of our good citizens with just apprehensions of being forcibly driven from this country, as soon as our only support (colonel Moore's corps) should be removed, the time for the removal of which being fixed and at hand, brought their former measures and repeated cruelties with fresh horror to our minds. In this alarming situation of affairs, it was conceived necessary to adopt some measures to avoid dangers so justly to be apprehended.

"Although we ardently wished to cultivate cordiality and friendship, we found, upon mature deliberation, such blessings could find no existence, whilst we permitted those pests to society to remain amongst us. We therefore conceived, however painful the alternative, that the removal of the most dangerous part of this faction would be the only resource which could lead to the establishment of that peace and good order we so anxiously wish for.

"This opinion being unanimously adopted by us (who pride ourselves upon ever being faithful subjects of this state, as part of the union) we proceeded to take such measures as we thought absolutely necessary to our safety.

"Some days were given to the Connecticut settlers to move off, with their families and property, or to produce such proofs of their peaceable intentions towards this state, and its citizens, as would quiet our apprehensions, and accordingly qualify them to remain peaceably in their habitations.

"Those whose designs were good readily complied with one or other of these reasonable proposals—many moved up the river—whilst others, from explicit declarations of their good intentions, received every indulgence.

"However, many old offenders, notorious for the part they had ever taken in the many unjustifiable acts of violence committed upon the persons and property of the Pennsylvania settlers in this country, and who, from their obstinately persisting to stay, we strongly suspected of promoting farther disturbances—these circumstances marking them out as persons too dangerous to remain, we found ourselves drove to the necessity of expelling them out of this place.

"This disagreeable business is now effected—a measure deemed necessary by the unanimous voice of the citizens, and carried into execution by them with great spirit and decision, at the same time the highest degree of lenity marked their proceedings, treating the widows and infirm with tenderness and attention.

"I flatter myself that this revolution, so long and so devoutly wished for, will entitle those who brought it about to much merit and applause. It met with my approbation so heartily, as to make me take a part in it.

"Official characters may be deemed reprehensible for this late revolution. I assure you that they are in no instance culpable; they were never consulted or concerned in the measure."

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 3.

On Friday the 21st ult. the ship Washington, captain Dale, arrived at Chester, after 31 days passage from London, and 24 from land to land. By her we are informed, that colonel Franks arrived at the secretary of

state's office in London on the 7th of April, with the ratification, on the part of congress, of the definitive treaty of peace, and the day following he set off for France.

A large ship arrived in Delaware bay soon after the Washington, but we have not heard from whence.

#### Cambridge, May 27, 1784.

"On Tuesday May the 25th, about six o'clock in the morning, departed this life, after an illness of three days, Miss Polly Maynardier, of this place, in the 18th year of her age. If youth, and an uncommon share of the ornaments of mind and person, together with the possession of every virtue, which commanded and secured to her the affection and love of all around her, could claim a longer date, this amiable young lady had the fairest pretensions to a more extended period.

"Whilst prudence shap'd her course, religion's purer ray influenced and sanctified her every action.

"Oh! let some messenger of peace descend, to heal a pining mother's heart, and snatch the cypriels from the mournful brow."

"Hence may the youth of both sexes this useful moral draw, that neither youth, beauty, nor the possession of every charm, which captivates mankind, are exempt from the sudden, the unexpected call of death! When we reflect on the short summons given to this amiable young creature, whose soul has winged her flight to her native heaven, and that a few days before, we saw her in the bloom of beauty, and vigour of youth, we can not help apostrophizing her in the elegant lines of a celebrated female pen—

"Ah! what avail'd thy happy art to please,  
"Thy sprightly converse, an thy graceful ease,  
"Since death un pitying summon'd thee away,  
"And clos'd at morn thy bright unclouded day."

#### For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

INFLUENCED by a due regard to public opinion, I should have explained the principles upon which captain Carbery was arrested, as soon as I understood the legality of the proceeding was questioned, had I not been restrained, by considerations which still have sufficient weight with me, to prevent a publication on the subject.

Captain Carbery has not been discharged, or tried; and it is highly improper to discuss, in the news-papers, any point relating to the case of a person accused, before the charge against him is judicially examined.

As a delegate of Maryland, I am responsible to the general assembly for the discharge of the trust committed to me; and it would neither be respectful to the assembly, or consistent with the character I hold, to submit my proceedings to any other examination, before the constitutional tribunal shall have decided upon them. The part I had in the arrest of captain Carbery, with the reasons for the measure, will be truly stated to the general assembly at their next meeting; when those who are equally friends to the federal government, and rights of the citizen, will, I trust, be satisfied of the rectitude of my conduct, and those who are enemies to both, may use the opportunity to try their influence against me. In the mean time, misrepresentation and slander will only give an unnecessary proof of the malignity of their authors, without wounding my feelings or reputation.

THOMAS STONE.

Annapolis, May 26, 1784.

#### Extra from the journal of congress.

April 14. The delegates of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, having informed Congress, that the legislature of said state, at their session in February last, passed the following resolutions, to wit, "Resolved, That the delegates of this state be, and they are hereby instructed to use their influence to obtain a recess of Congress as soon as the national business will possibly admit.

"It is further voted, that the delegates of this state request that honourable body to adjourn and convene at Rhode-Island in the course of the next year, or as soon as may be convenient; and that Congress be informed, that if the aforesaid request shall be acceded to, this state will prepare suitable buildings for their accommodation." And thereupon moved,

That on the twenty-sixth day of May next, the president adjourn this Congress until the twenty-sixth day of October next, then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and if a sufficient number of members to form a house, should not then meet, that all the business before this congress unfinished at the time of said adjournment, be referred to the United States in Congress, who shall be assembled at said Newport, on the first Monday in November next.

A motion was made and seconded, to strike out the words "then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," and afterwards the words "at said Newport."—And on the question, Shall those words stand? It passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

A motion was then made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "to meet at Philadelphia"—And on the question to agree to this, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded, to postpone the further consideration of the motion under debate, in order to take up the following. That the states of Maryland and Virginia be informed, that provided they will advance the United States ———— pounds, for the erecting the necessary buildings for the reception of congress at or near George-town, at the falls of Patowmack, it shall be allowed them in the requisitions made on them for the year ———— by the United States in Congress assembled. And on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "Alexandria"—And on the question to agree to this amendment, it passed in the negative.

A motion was made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert "to meet at Trenton, in the state of New-Jersey, agreeably to their act of the 21st of October last"—And on the question to agree to this, it was resolved in the affirmative.

April 15. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 16th of January, from the superintendent of finance, as agent of marine, respecting a claim of captain Greene and others,

Resolved, That no extra allowance be made to naval officers who have been or who may be employed on courts martial in the state, where they reside at the time of holding the same, or where the ships or vessels of war, to which they belong did or may lie at the time of their being so employed.

That the agent of marine report to congress, a reasonable allowance per day for such naval officers, as have been or shall be employed on courts martial out of the states of their residence, or in a state where the ships or vessels of war to which they were or may be attached did not or shall not lie at the time of their being so employed.

April 16. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 13th of August, from his most christian majesty, and a memorial from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France,

Resolved, That the letter reported by the committee, be signed by the president, in behalf of the United States in Congress assembled, and transmitted to his Most Christian Majesty, in answer to his letter accompanying the portraits of his majesty and of his royal consort, which he has been pleased to present to Congress.

Resolved, That the president inform the honourable the minister of France, that Congress have a due sense of the care which he has taken for preserving the portraits, and are desirous that they may continue in his possession until proper places can be provided for them.

That a letter be addressed by the president to the supreme executives of the several states, informing them of the intelligence communicated by the minister of France, to wit, "That his Most Christian Majesty has determined that l'Orient shall be a free port; and although the edict is not published, may be so considered by the citizens of the United States—And that the merchants of the United States, likewise enjoy the liberty of frequenting the ports of Marseilles and Dunkirk, and participate, as other nations, the franchises and privileges of these two places."

That the minister of France, in answer to his letter of the 9th instant, requesting to know what measures had been taken by the United States, relative to the payments of the portions of the principal and interest of the loan of eighteen million livres furnished by his Most Christian Majesty, and also of five million florins supplied in Holland, and guaranteed by his majesty, be informed that as all the legislatures have not yet passed on the recommendations of Congress of the 18th of April 1783, for establishing permanent funds, supplementary requisitions on the states will be adopted to provide for the interest of the loans aforesaid for the present year, and that the greatest care will be taken by subsequent measures for the punctual payment of the principal and interest, as they may respectively become due, according to the terms of the several contracts.

April 19. Resolved, That the legislatures of the several states be informed that whilst they are respectively represented in Congress by two delegates only, such an unanimity for conducting the most important public concerns is necessary as can rarely be expected. That if each of the thirteen states should be represented by two members, five out of twenty-six, being only a fifth of the whole, may negative any measures requiring the voice of nine states—That of eleven states now on the floor of Congress, nine being represented by only two members from each, it is in the power of three out of twenty five, making only one eighth of the whole, to negative such a measure, notwithstanding that by the articles of confederation, the dissent of five out of thirteen being more than one third of the number, is necessary for such a negative. That in a representation of three members from each state, not less than ten of thirty-nine could so negative a matter requiring the voice of nine states—That from facts under the observation of Congress they are clearly convinced, that a representation of two members from the several states, is extremely injurious by producing delays, and for this reason is likewise much more expensive than a general representation of three members from each state—That therefore Congress conceive it to be indispensably necessary and earnestly recommend that each state, at all times when Congress are sitting, be hereafter represented by three members at least; as the most injurious consequences may be expected from the want of such representation.

April 21. The committee to whom was referred a letter of 17th from baron Steuben, relative to lieutenant colonel Ternant, report, that upon a perusal of the said letter, the report of the secretary at war of May last, and other papers relative to the rank and services of lieutenant colonel Ternant, they are of opinion that the various and important offices intrusted to him, have been executed in a manner honourable to himself and highly beneficial to the United States, and that he was justly entitled to the commission of a lieutenant colonel commandant upon the promotion of general Armand.

Resolved, That the commission of colonel in the legionary corps, to which he was attached, be granted to lieutenant colonel Ternant, to bear date from the promotion of general Armand.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the grand committee appointed to prepare and report to Congress, the arrears of interest, &c. when a motion was made and seconded, to amend by inserting, "commutation to the army agreeable to the act of 22d March 1783—5,000,000—interest thereon 300,000" immediately before "total"—And the question to agree to this amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to strike out the four last items in the statement from "1784, Dec. 31. Loan office debt" to "army debt," &c. both inclusive—And on the question, Shall that part of the report stand? The question was lost, and that part of the report was struck out.

Resolved, That the paymaster general be, and he hereby is directed to govern himself in settling the accounts of the army since the year 1779, by the payments made by the respective states to their lines, so that where the pay has been secured by any state, the same shall not be again secured by the United States.

April 24. Congress commissioners to room of Mr. S. who have declined taken, Mr. Stenji were elected.

April 26. On motion and he hereby is Congress on the thirtieth day of October patch of public business shall be ap gress.

RECEIPT Maryland, published instructions from day of February,

Received for M B

JUS

In the ship Itak London, and scriber, at his advance, for wheat, Indian A LARGE ALE with son, green, and and porter bo Cheshire cheese Likewise for rum, and coms barrel; best H Spanish sugars, &c. &c.

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July;



April 24. Congress proceeded to the election of two commissioners to negotiate with the Indians, in the room of Mr. S. Higgenfon and Mr. N. Greene, who have declined that office; and the ballots being taken, Mr. Benjamin Lincoln and Mr. Arthur Lee were elected.

April 26. On motion, Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to adjourn Congress on the third day of June next, to meet on the thirtieth day of October next at Trenton, for the dispatch of public business, and that the committee of the states shall be appointed to sit in the recess of Congress.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 8th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1783.

Received for May, 1784, 15,249 7  
Dollars, 30ths.  
BENJAMIN HAWWOOD, receiver.

Annopolis, May 28, 1784.  
**JUST IMPORTED,**  
In the ship Isabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-seed, pork, or lumber, **A** LARGE assortment of European goods suitable to the season; among which are, best hyson, green, and bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old cane spirits, West-India rum, and common wine, by the hoghead, pipe or barrel; best Holland gin in casks; white and brown Spanish sugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Mount Industry, May 15, 1784.  
On Tuesday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be offered for sale, in Lower-Marlborough,

**T**HAT valuable feat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchase to be completed with the first day of November, when possession will be given, the residue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unquestionable security; the title indisputable.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD, on Ronoah river, Botetourt county, Virginia,

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thousand acres, with a large proportion of first-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the same size in this state, for hemp, tobacco, corn, small grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fish. Whoever purchases must pay one half when they take possession, part of which may be paid in like negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any person who inclines to purchase, may know the price and fee the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

TOLIVER CRAIG.

Virginia, May 17, 1784.  
**FOR SALE,**

**T**HE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-house tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Botetourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceedingly good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houses tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any person could wish or desire; there is a good mill-seat, and a spring within 30 feet of the dwelling house, that is admired by all travellers. The situation of this tract is excellent, either for a public house, or for any person who would choose to live private. If the subscriber could receive such pay as suits him, he would sell on the lowest and most moderate terms.

THOMAS MADEON.

May 29, 1784.  
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next,

**S**UNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, among which there is a very valuable blacksmith; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the sale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS, } executors.  
BENJAMIN WATKINS, }

**FOR LONDON.**  
**T**HE SHIP WILLING TOM, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will sail about the beginning of July; for passage apply to the captain on board.

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.

**T**HE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, she likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

Annapolis, June 2, 1784.

**M**R. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having had the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of French are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. He is therefore inclined to subscribe, may know the price, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio at any time.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

Queen-Anne, May 16, 1784.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a demand has been made on the subscriber for a considerable quantity of tobacco at this warehouse, which is not to be found in it, proper marks and numbers; wherefore he requests all persons who have old tobaccos at said warehouse, to send him the marks, numbers, and weights, by the tenth day of June next at farthest, to enable him to discover whether the tobaccos wanted have been taken away by mistake, and a sufficient quantity left to replace it.

PHILIP TURNER, inspector.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N.B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.

Anne-Arundel county, May 26, 1784.

**R**AN away, on Tuesday the 25th instant, from the subscriber, living about ten miles from Annapolis, a negro man named JEM, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, plays the fiddle very well, and speaks slow and soft; had on and took with him, an old pale-blue cloth coat, new pair of mixed cloth breeches, pair of old Russia sheeting breeches, two new soldiers shirts, old castor hat, black cravat, and a pair of old shoes and buckles; it is probable he may change his cloathing; he has heretofore been much whipped, which may be seen on examining his back. It is supposed he is gone off in company with a negro man named Charles, the property of Samuel Meek; I expect that Jem will make for Pipe creek, as Dr. Maynard lives in that neighbourhood and owns his wife. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any gaol so that I may get him again, if in the county shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, if out of the county five pounds, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

HENRY BALDWIN.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double-breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, May 25, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the victualing-office was lately kept.

**A** LARGE assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbados cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havana sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, soap, candles, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

**STEPHEN CLARK,**

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart,

**A** LARGE and valuable collection of books, about four thousand volumes, in folio, quarto, octavo, and twelves; also an elegant parcel of the most esteemed prints, Atlas and maps, near five thousand, with a general assortment of stationary, consisting of a great quantity of various sorts of paper and milled boards; all kinds of bound blank books; bibles and common prayer books, elegantly bound and gilt; testaments, spelling books, and children's primers; a beautiful assortment of plated, tutanag, metal, and brass candlesticks; hard ware, &c. All of which are opening for sale at his store next door to Mr. Joseph Clark in this city.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported in the ships John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Queen-Anne, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

**A** VERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine hyson, green and bohea teas, single and double refined loaf sugar, &c.

SINGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported in the ships John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Bladenburgh, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

**A** VERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the present season.

WALTER BOWIE, and Co.

**The beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK,**

Six years old this spring, and full fifteen hands three inches high,

**W**ILL cover mares this season, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, at three guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, if paid by the first day of August next, otherwise five hundred pounds of neat crop tobacco. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by colonel William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by colonel Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was colonel Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolobin Arabian. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and great care taken, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

**JOSEPH CLARK,**

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart, and now opening for sale at his store in this city.

**A** N elegant assortment of European goods, adapted to the present and approaching season.



# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in George town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well-made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked, and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a furfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.  
 6w  
**JOHN THO. BOUCHER.**

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any goal, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

## May 10, 1784. To be SOLD,

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.  
 4  
**JOSEPH SPRIGG.**

May 3, 1784.  
**A**LL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.  
 6w  
**B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.**

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named L. A. M. B., about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers clothing. It is supposed he will pass as a free-man. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined, may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by  
 9  
**JOSHUA FRAZIER.**

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

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.  
**T**HE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.  
 He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.  
 5  
**THOMAS GASSAWAY.**

## Annapolis, April 1, 1784. To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

**T**HE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to  
 9  
**THOMAS RAMSEY.**

To be SOLD, or released, the year, and entered on immediately,

**T**HE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms, either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.  
 7  
**RICHARD LEE.**

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.  
**M**ANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.  
 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.  
**To be SOLD,**  
**A**TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.  
 3w  
**JAMES RINGGOLD.**

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:  
 Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.  
 The British Poets, in 43 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thomson, Akenfide, Shentonic, and Gray.  
 Voltaire's works complete, in 32 vols.  
 7

**A**LL persons who are indebted to, or have claims against, the estate of the late Mr. William Lock Weems, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved, for an adjustment by  
 3X  
**AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.**

**F**OUND, on the shore of Thomas's-point, the last of March, a BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, branded on the bottom W. S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges, and take it away, or it will be sold.  
 3X  
**ROBERT DAVIDG.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John Magruder Burges, near Upper Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, three years old, two white feet behind, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.  
 3X

**P**ETITION will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act empowering the reverend Mr. James Hunt and the reverend Stephen B. Balch, or either of them, to convey to William Deakins, jun. a certain lot of ground adjoining George-town, called the Church of Scotland Lot, formerly conveyed by colonel George Beall, to the reverend James Hunt and his successors, for the use of the presbyterian society of the church of Scotland.  
 3X

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.  
 3X  
**SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.**

**I**HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out into lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurers Disappointment, as an addition to George-town.  
 3X  
**WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.**

Baltimore, May 17, 1784.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to Messieurs Speirs, French, and Co. for dealings at their store at the Indian Landing, that I have empowered Mr. Vachel Stevens (their former factor at that place) to settle and receive the debts.  
**ARCH. MONCREIFF.**

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.  
 I will attend (after the first day of June) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mrs. Urquhart's, at the Head of Severn, for the purpose of settling or receiving the above debts; those who do not pay I shall expect will renew their obligations.  
 3X  
**VACHEL STEVENS.**

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.  
**A**T the request of Mr. Basil Williamson, who by my directions inspected a certain hoghead of tobacco I bought of William Evans, and shipped to colonel Forrest, which hoghead of tobacco, by colonel Forrest's letter, contained 322 pounds of stones; I do hereby certify, that I viewed and broke the aforesaid hoghead of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied it was as fine a coloured hoghead as I ever saw, I likewise believe the deception could not be found out by any inspector who was not aware of it, likewise Evans confessed that he had placed the stones in such a manner that though Mr. Williamson opened the hoghead and broke it in three places, yet it remained undisturbed.  
**WILLIAM LILES.**

N. B. Any gentleman who through misrepresentation of the facts relating to the above hoghead of tobacco, and should the above not be satisfactory to them, upon application to the subscriber, may be shewn further proofs of the justice of his conduct.  
 3X  
**BASIL WILLIAMSON.**

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.  
**A**LL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.  
 3  
**PHILIP R. RINDALL,**  
 attorney in fact.

April 17, 1784.  
**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living in Eastern Neck, near Liberty-hall ferry, on the sixth day of last December, a BOAT, which seems to have been a ship's pinnace, she is 17 feet in her keel, 6 feet beam, her gunwale painted red and white; had in her four pine oars, a tackle fall block reefed with 12 fathom of rope, marked with the letters N. C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to  
 3X  
**JAMES EARLE.**

(XXXI)

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 10, 1784.

From the Pennsylvania Independent Gazetteer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

ON Tuesday last the general meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, which had convened in this city on the 3d instant, and at which his Excellency General Washington presided, having accomplished their business, adjourned without day.

We are authorized to inform the public, that the following are the names of the gentlemen who attended as delegates from the respective state societies, viz.

New-Hampshire. Colonel Dearborn.  
Massachusetts. Major-general Knox, colonel Hull, major Sergeant.  
Rhode-Island. Colonel Ward.  
Connecticut. Colonel Trumbull, colonel Humphrys.  
New-York. Brigadier-general Cortlandt, colonel W. S. Smith, captain Fairlie.  
New-Jersey. Brigadier-general Dayton, colonel Frearly, captain Ogden, captain Dayton.  
Pennsylvania. His excellency president Dickinson, brigadier-general Moylan, colonel Robinson, major Bowen, captain Claypoole.  
Delaware. Doctor Tilton, Major Moore.  
Maryland. Major-general Smallwood, brigadier-general O. Williams, colonel Ramsey.  
Virginia. Major-general Weedon, colonel Heth, colonel H. Lee.  
North-Carolina. Major Blount, major McRea.  
South-Carolina. Colonel Washington, colonel White, major Turner.  
Georgia. Major Cuthbert, major Lucas.

Before the adjournment of the general meeting, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their several names, viz.

His Excellency general Washington, president.  
Major-general Gates, vice-president.  
Major-general Knox, secretary.  
Brigadier-general Williams, assistant secretary.

We are happy in being able to gratify the public curiosity, which has been considerably excited on this occasion, by communicating in this paper the circular letter, addressed by the general meeting to the different state societies. As the characters who composed this convention are well known to their countrymen, and as the reasons which influenced their conduct from first to last are before the public, we forbear to anticipate the opinions of our readers by any comment of our own.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI,

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the delegates of the Cincinnati, after the most mature and deliberate discussion of the principles and objects of our society, have thought proper to recommend, that the enclosed, "Institution of the society of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended at their first meeting," should be adopted by your state society.

In order that our conduct on this occasion may stand approved in the eyes of the world, that we may not incur the imputations of obstinacy on the one hand, or levity on the other, and that you may be induced more cheerfully to comply with our recommendation, we beg leave to communicate the reasons on which we have acted.

Previous to our laying them before you, we hold it a duty to ourselves and to our fellow citizens to declare, and we call Heaven to witness the veracity of our declaration, that, in our whole agency on this subject, we have been actuated by the purest principles. Notwithstanding we are thus conscious for ourselves of the rectitude of our intentions in instituting or becoming members of this fraternity; and notwithstanding we are confident the highest evidence can be produced from your past, and will be given by your future behaviour, that you could not have been influenced by any other motives than those of friendship, patriotism, and benevolence; yet, as our designs, in some respects, have been misapprehended; as the instrument of our association was of necessity drawn up in a hasty manner, at an epocha as extraordinary as it will be memorable in the annals of mankind—when the mind, agitated by a variety of emotions, was not at liberty to attend minutely to every circumstance which respected our social connection, or to digest our ideas into so correct a form as could have been wished; as the original institution appeared, in the opinion of many respectable characters, to have comprehended objects which are deemed incompatible with the genius and spirit of the confederation; and as in this case it would eventually frustrate our purposes, and be productive of consequences which we had not foreseen—therefore, to remove every cause of inquietude, to annihilate every source of jealousy, to designate explicitly the ground on which we wish to stand, and to give one more proof that the late officers of the American army have a claim to be reckoned among the most faithful citizens, we have agreed that the following material alterations and amendments should take place; that the hereditary succession should be abolished—that all interference with political subjects should be done away—and that the funds should be placed under the immediate cognizance of the several legislatures, who should also be requested to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane designs into execution.

In giving our reasons for the alteration in the first article, we must ask your indulgence, while we recal your

attention to the original occasion which induced us to form ourselves into a Society of Friends. Having lived in the strictest habits of amity, through the various stages of a war, unparalleled in many of its circumstances; having seen the objects for which we contended happily attained; in the moment of triumph and separation, when we were about to act the last pleasing melancholy scene in our military drama—pleasing, because we were to leave our country possessed of independence and peace—melancholy, because we were to part, perhaps never to meet again—while every breast was penetrated with feelings which can be more easily conceived than described; while every little act of tenderness recurred fresh to the recollection; it was impossible not to wish our friendships should be continued; it was extremely natural to desire they might be perpetuated by our posterity to the remotest ages. With these impressions, and with such sentiments, we candidly confessed we signed the institution. We know our motives were irreproachable—but, finding it apprehended by many of our countrymen, that this would be drawing an unjustifiable line of discrimination between our descendants and the rest of the community, and averse to the creation of unnecessary and unpleasing distinctions, we could not hesitate to relinquish every thing but our personal friendships, of which we cannot be divested; and those acts of beneficence, which it is our intention should flow from them.

With views equally pure and disinterested, we proposed to use our collective influence in support of that government, and confirmation of that union, the establishment of which had engaged so considerable a part of our lives; but, learning, from a variety of information, that this is deemed an officious and improper interference, and that if we are not charged with having sinister designs, yet we are accused of arrogating too much, and assuming the guardianship of the liberties of our country. Thus circumstanced, we could not think of opposing ourselves to the concurring opinions of our fellow-citizens, however founded, or of giving anxiety to those, whose happiness it is our interest and duty to promote.

We come next to speak of the charitable part of our institution, which we esteem the basis of it. By placing your fund in the hands of the legislature of your state, and letting them see the application is to the best of purposes, you will demonstrate the integrity of your actions, as well as the rectitude of your principles; and, having convinced them your intentions are only of a friendly and benevolent nature, we are induced to believe they will patronize a design, which they cannot but approve; that they will foster the good dispositions, and encourage the beneficent acts, of those who are disposed to make use of the most effectual and most unexceptionable mode of relieving the distressed. For this purpose, it is to be hoped that charters may be obtained, in consequence of the applications which are directed to be made. It is also judged most proper, that the admission of members should be submitted to the regulation of such charters; because, by thus acting in conformity to the sentiments of government, we not only give another instance of our reliance upon it, but of our disposition to remove every source of uneasiness respecting our society.

We trust it has not escaped your attention, gentlemen, that the only objects of which we are desirous to preserve the remembrance, are of such a nature, as cannot be displeasing to our countrymen, or unprofitable to posterity. We have retained, accordingly, those devices which recognize the manner of returning to our citizenship; not as ostentatious marks of discrimination, but as pledges of our friendship, and emblems, whose appearance will never permit us to deviate from the paths of virtue. And we presume, in this place, it may not be inexpedient to inform you, that these are considered as the most endearing tokens of friendship, and held in the highest estimation, by such of our allies as have become entitled to them, by having contributed their personal services to the establishment of our independence—that these gentlemen, who are among the first in rank and reputation, have been permitted by their sovereign to hold this grateful memorial of our reciprocal affections—and that this fraternal intercourse is viewed by that illustrious monarch, and other distinguished characters, as no small additional cement to that harmony and reciprocation of good offices, which so happily prevail between the two nations.

Having now relinquished whatever has been found objectionable in our original institution; having by the deference thus paid to the prevailing sentiments of the community, neither, as we conceive, lessened the dignity nor diminished the consistency of character, which it is our ambition to support, in the eyes of the present as well as of future generations; having thus removed every possible objection to our remaining connected as a society, and cherishing our mutual friendships to the close of life; and having, as we flatter ourselves, retained, in its utmost latitude, and placed upon a more certain and permanent foundation, that primary article of our association which respects the unfortunate; on these two great original pillars, FRIENDSHIP and CHARITY, we rest our institution; and we appeal to your liberality, patriotism, and magnanimity—to your conduct on every other occasion, as well as to the purity of your intentions on the present, for the ratification of our proceedings. At the same time, we are happy in expressing a full confidence in the candour, justice, and integrity, of the public, that the institution,

as now altered and amended, will be perfectly satisfactory, and that acts of legislative authority will soon be passed to give efficacy to your benevolence.

Before we conclude this address, permit us to add, that the cultivation of that amity we profess, and the extension of this charity, we flatter ourselves, will be objects of sufficient importance to prevent a relaxation in the prosecution of them—to diffuse comfort and support to any of our unfortunate companions, who have seen better days, and merited a milder fate—to wipe the tear from the eye of the widow, who must have been consigned, with her helpless infants, to indigence and wretchedness, but for this charitable institution—to succour the fatherless—to rescue the female orphan from destruction—to enable the son to emulate the virtues of his father—will be no unpleasing task; it will communicate happiness to others, while it increases our own; it will cheer our solitary reflections, and soothe our latest moments. Let us, then, prosecute with ardour what we have instituted in sincerity; let Heaven and our own consciences approve our conduct; let our actions be the best comment on our words; and let us leave a lesson to posterity, that the glory of soldiers cannot be completed, without acting well the part of citizens.

Signed by order,

G. WASHINGTON, president.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

The INSTITUTION of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI,

as altered and amended at their first general meeting.

IT having pleased the SUPREME GOVERNOR of the UNIVERSE, to give success to the arms of our country, and to establish the UNITED STATES FREE and INDEPENDENT: Therefore, gratefully to commemorate this event—to inculcate to the latest ages the duty of laying down in peace, arms assumed for public defence, by forming an institution which recognizes that most important principle—to continue the mutual friendships which commenced under the pressure of common danger—and to effectuate the acts of beneficence, dictated by the spirit of brotherly kindness, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving them; the officers of the American army do hereby constitute themselves into a SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. And, possessing the highest veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, denominated themselves

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Section I. The persons who constitute this Society, are all the commissioned and brevet officers of the army and navy of the United States, who have served three years, and who left the service with reputation; all officers who were in actual service at the conclusion of the war; all the principal staff officers of the continental army; and the officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

SECT. II. There are also admitted into this Society, the late and present ministers of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the generals and colonels of regiments and legions of the land forces; all the admirals and captains of the navy, ranking as colonels, who have co-operated with the armies of the United States in their exertions for liberty; and such other persons as have been admitted by the respective state meetings.

SECT. III. The Society shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

SECT. IV. There shall be a meeting of the society, at least once in three years, on the first Monday in May, at such place as the president shall appoint.

The said meeting shall consist of the aforesaid officers (whose expences shall be equally borne by the state funds) and a representation from each state.

The business of this general meeting shall be—to regulate the distribution of surplus funds—to appoint officers for the ensuing term—and to conform the by-laws of state meetings to the general objects of the institution.

SECT. V. The society shall be divided into state meetings. Each meeting shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

SECT. VI. The state meetings shall be on the anniversary of independence. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the society; and the several state meetings shall, at suitable periods, make application to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

SECT. VII. Any member removing from one state to another, is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the meeting of the state in which he shall actually reside.

SECT. VIII. The state meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) expel any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

SECT. IX. The secretary of each state meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each state, and transmit a copy thereof to the secretary of the society.

SECT. X. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the treasurer of the state meeting one month's pay.



# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in George town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chefnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

## To be SOLD,

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

May 5, 1784.

**A**LL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers clothing. It is supposed he will pass as a free-man. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined, may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

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

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

**T**HE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

## To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

**T**HE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to

To be SOLD, or rented, to the year, and entered on immediately.

**T**HE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms, both or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

**M**ANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him, to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

## To be SOLD,

**A**TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

**T**o be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following: Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenfide, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 34 vols.

**A**LL persons who are indebted to, or have claims against, the estate of the late Mr. William Lock Weems, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved, for an adjustment by

AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

**F**OUND, on the shore of Thomas's-point, the last of March, a BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, branded on the bottom W.S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges, and take it away, or it will be sold.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John Magruder Burgess, near Upper Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, three years old, two white feet behind, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**P**ETITION will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act empowering the reverend Mr. James Hunt and the reverend Stephen B. Balch, or either of them, to convey to William Deakins, jun. a certain lot of ground adjoining George-town, called the Church of Scotland Lot, formerly conveyed by colonel George Beall, to the reverend James Hunt and his successors, for the use of the presbyterian society of the church of Scotland.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

**I**HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out into lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurors Disappointment, as an addition to George-town.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Baltimore, May 17, 1784.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to Messieurs Speirs, French, and Co. for dealings at their store at the Indian Landing, that I have empowered Mr. Vachel Stevens (their former factor at that place) to settle and receive the debts.

ARCH. MONCREIFF.

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co. I will attend (after the first day of June) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mrs. Urquhart's, at the Head of Severn, for the purpose of settling or receiving the above debts; those who do not pay I shall expect will renew their obligations.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

**A**T the request of Mr. Basil Williamson, who by my directions inspected a certain hoghead of tobacco I bought of William Evans, and shipped to colonel Forrest, which hoghead of tobacco, by colonel Forrest's letter, contained 322 pounds of stones; I do hereby certify, that I viewed and broke the aforesaid hoghead of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied it was as fine a coloured hoghead as I ever saw, I likewise believe the deception could not be found out by any inspector who was not aware of it, likewise Evans confessed that he had placed the stones in such a manner that though Mr. Williamson opened the hoghead and broke it in three places, yet it remained undiscovered.

WILLIAM LYLES.

**N. B.** Any gentleman who through misrepresentation of the facts relating to the above hoghead of tobacco, and should the above not be satisfactory to them, upon application to the subscriber, may be shewn further proofs of the justice of his conduct.

BASIL WILLIAMSON.

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

**A**LL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.

JAMES RUSSELL.

attorney in fact.

April 17, 1784.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living in Eastern Neck, near Liberty-hall ferry, on the sixth day of last December, a BOAT, which seems to have been a ship's pinnace, the is 17 feet in her keel, 6 feet beam, her gunwale painted red and white; had in her four pine oars, a tackle fall block reefed with 18 fathom of rope, marked with the letters N.C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JAMES LYLE.

(XXXI)

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From the

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 10, 1784.

From the Pennsylvania Independent Gazetteer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

ON Tuesday last the general meeting of the society of the Cincinnati, which had convened in this city on the 3d instant, and at which his Excellency General Washington presided, having accomplished their business, adjourned without day.

We are authorized to inform the public, that the following are the names of the gentlemen who attended as delegates from the respective state societies, viz.

New-Hampshire. Colonel Dearborn.  
Massachusetts. Major general Knox, colonel Hull, major Sergeant.

Rhode Island. Colonel Ward.  
Connecticut. Colonel Trumbull, colonel Humphrys.  
New-York. Brigadier-general Cortlandt, colonel W. S. Smith, captain Fairlie.

New-Jersey. Brigadier-general Dayton, colonel Bently, captain Ogden, captain Dayton.

Pennsylvania. His excellency president Dickinson, brigadier-general Moylan, colonel Robinson, major Bowen, captain Claypoole.

Delaware. Doctor Tilton, Major Moore.

Maryland. Major-general Smallwood, brigadier-general O. Williams, colonel Ramsey.

Virginia. Major general Weedon, colonel Heth, colonel H. Lee.

North-Carolina. Major Blount, major M'Rea.

South-Carolina. Colonel Washington, colonel White, major Turner.

Georgia. Major Cuthbert, major Lucas.

Before the adjournment of the general meeting, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their several names, viz:

His Excellency general Washington, president.

Major general Gates, vice-president.

Major-general Knox, secretary.

Brigadier-general Williams, assistant secretary.

We are happy in being able to gratify the public curiosity, which has been considerably excited on this occasion, by communicating in this paper the circular letter, addressed by the general meeting to the different state societies. As the characters who composed this convention are well known to their countrymen, and as the reasons which influenced their conduct from first to last are before the public, we forbear to anticipate the opinions of our readers by any comment of our own.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI,  
In

GENTLEMEN,

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In giving our reasons for the alteration in the first article, we must ask your indulgence, while we recal your

attention to the original occasion which induced us to form ourselves into a Society of Friends. Having lived in the strictest habits of amity, through the various stages of a war, unparalleled in many of its circumstances; having seen the objects for which we contended happily attained; in the moment of triumph and separation, when we were about to act the last pleasing-melancholy scene in our military drama—pleasing, because we were to leave our country possessed of independence and peace—melancholy, because we were to part, perhaps never to meet again—while every breast was penetrated with feelings which can be more easily conceived than described; while every little act of tenderness recurred fresh to the recollection; it was impossible not to wish our friendships should be continued; it was extremely natural to desire they might be perpetuated by our posterity to the remotest ages. With these impressions, and with such sentiments, we candidly confess we signed the institution. We know our motives were irreproachable—but, finding it apprehended by many of our countrymen, that this would be drawing an unjustifiable line of discrimination between our descendants and the rest of the community, and averle to the creation of unnecessary and unpleasing distinctions, we could not hesitate to relinquish every thing but our personal friendships, of which we cannot be divested; and those acts of beneficence, which it is our intention should flow from them.

With views equally pure and disinterested, we proposed to use our collective influence in support of that government, and confirmation of that union, the establishment of which had engaged so considerable a part of our lives; but, learning, from a variety of information, that this is deemed an officious and improper interference, and that it we are not charged with having sinister designs, yet we are accused of arrogating too much, and assuming the guardianship of the liberties of our country. Thus circumstanced, we could not think of opposing ourselves to the concurring opinions of our fellow-citizens, however founded, or of giving anxiety to those, whose happiness it is our interest and duty to promote.

We come next to speak of the charitable part of our institution, which we esteem the basis of it. By placing your fund in the hands of the legislature of your state, and letting them see the application is to the best of purposes, you will demonstrate the integrity of your actions, as well as the rectitude of your principles; and, having convinced them your intentions are only of a friendly and benevolent nature, we are induced to believe they will patronize a design, which they cannot but approve; that they will foster the good dispositions, and encourage the beneficent acts, of those who are disposed to make use of the most effectual and most unexceptionable mode of relieving the distressed. For this purpose, it is to be hoped that charters may be obtained, in consequence of the applications which are directed to be made. It is also judged most proper, that the admission of members should be submitted to the regulation of such charters; because, by thus acting in conformity to the sentiments of government, we not only give another instance of our reliance upon it, but of our disposition to remove every source of uneasiness respecting our society.

We trust it has not escaped your attention, gentlemen, that the only objects of which we are desirous to preserve the remembrance, are of such a nature, as cannot be displeasing to our countrymen, or unprofitable to posterity. We have retained, accordingly, those devices which recognize the manner of returning to our citizenship; not as ostentatious marks of discrimination, but as pledges of our friendship, and emblems, whose appearance will never permit us to deviate from the paths of virtue. And we presume, in this place, it may not be inexpedient to inform you, that these are considered as the most endearing tokens of friendship, and held in the highest estimation, by such of our allies as have become entitled to them, by having contributed their personal services to the establishment of our independence—that these gentlemen, who are among the first in rank and reputation, have been permitted by their sovereign to hold this grateful memorial of our reciprocal affections—and that this fraternal intercourse is viewed by that illustrious monarch, and other distinguished characters, as no small additional cement to that harmony and reciprocation of good offices, which so happily prevail between the two nations.

Having now relinquished whatever has been found objectionable in our original institution; having by the deference thus paid to the prevailing sentiments of the community, neither, as we conceive, lessened the dignity nor diminished the consistency of character, which it is our ambition to support, in the eyes of the present as well as of future generations; having thus removed every possible objection to our remaining connected as a society, and cherishing our mutual friendships to the close of life; and having, as we flatter ourselves, retained, in its utmost latitude, and placed upon a more certain and permanent foundation, that primary article of our association which respects the unfortunate; on these two great original pillars, FRIENDSHIP and CHARITY, we rest our institution; and we appeal to your liberality, patriotism, and magnanimity—to your conduct on every other occasion, as well as to the purity of your intentions on the present, for the ratification of our proceedings. At the same time, we are happy in expressing a full confidence in the candour, justice, and integrity, of the public, that the institution,

as now altered and amended, will be perfectly satisfactory, and that acts of legislative authority will soon be passed to give efficacy to your benevolence.

Before we conclude this address, permit us to add, that the cultivation of that amity we profess, and the extension of this charity, we flatter ourselves, will be objects of sufficient importance to prevent a relaxation in the prosecution of them—to diffuse comfort and support to any of our unfortunate companions, who have been better days, and merited a milder fate—to wipe the tear from the eye of the widow, who must have been consigned, with her helpless infants, to indigence and wretchedness, but for this charitable institution—to succour the fatherless—to rescue the female orphan from destruction—to enable the son to emulate the virtues of his father—will be no unpleasing task; it will communicate happiness to others, while it increases our own; it will cheer our solitary reflections, and soothe our latest moments. Let us, then, prosecute with ardour what we have instituted in sincerity; let Heaven and our own consciences approve our conduct; let our actions be the best comment on our words; and let us leave a lesson to posterity, that the glory of soldiers cannot be completed, without acting well the part of citizens.

Signed by order,

G. WASHINGTON, president.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

The INSTITUTION of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI,

as altered and amended at their first general meeting.

IT having pleased the SUPREME GOVERNOR of the UNIVERSE, to give success to the arms of our country, and to establish the UNITED STATES FREE and INDEPENDENT: Therefore, gratefully to commemorate this event—to inculcate to the latest ages the duty of laying down in peace, arms assumed for public defence, by forming an institution which recognizes that most important principle—to continue the mutual friendships which commenced under the pressure of common danger—and to effectuate the acts of beneficence, dictated by the spirit of brotherly kindness towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving them; the officers of the American army do hereby constitute themselves into a SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: And, possessing the highest veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, denominated themselves

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Section I. The persons who constitute this Society, are all the commissioned and brevet officers of the army and navy of the United States, who have served three years, and who left the service with reputation; all officers who were in actual service at the conclusion of the war; all the principal staff officers of the continental army; and the officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

SECT. II. There are also admitted into this society, the late and present ministers of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the generals and colonels of regiments and legions of the land forces; all the admirals and captains of the navy, ranking as colonels, who have co-operated with the armies of the United States in their exertions for liberty; and such other persons as have been admitted by the respective state meetings.

SECT. III. The Society shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

SECT. IV. There shall be a meeting of the society, at least once in three years, on the first Monday in May, at such place as the president shall appoint.

The said meeting shall consist of the aforesaid officers (whose expences shall be equally borne by the state funds) and a representation from each state.

The business of this general meeting shall be—to regulate the distribution of surplus funds—to appoint officers for the ensuing term—and to conform the by-laws of state meetings to the general objects of the institution.

SECT. V. The society shall be divided into state meetings. Each meeting shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

SECT. VI. The state meetings shall be on the anniversary of independence. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the society; and the several state meetings shall, at suitable periods, make application to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

SECT. VII. Any member removing from one state to another, is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the meeting of the state in which he shall actually reside.

SECT. VIII. The state meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) expel any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

SECT. IX. The secretary of each state meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each state, and transmit a copy thereof to the secretary of the society.

SECT. X. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the treasurer of the state meeting one month's pay.



SECT. XI. No donations shall be received but from citizens of the United States.

SECT. XII. The funds of each state meeting shall be loaned to the state, by permission of the legislature, and the interest only annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society; and if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several states shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the institution.

SECT. XIII. The subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the institution, and to the spirit of their government.

SECT. XIV. The Society shall have an Order; which shall be a Bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France:

The principal figure, Cincinnatus; three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry.

Round the whole,  
*Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam.*

On the reverse,  
Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed,

*Virtutis primum.*  
Below,  
Hands joining, supporting a heart—with the motto—  
*Esse perpetua.*  
Round the whole,  
*Societas Cincinnati, instituta A. D.*  
*M.DCC.LXXXIII.*

SECT. XV. A silver medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the society; together with a diploma on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned.

At the same meeting, the following LETTER was addressed, to the senior land and naval officers of his Most Christian Majesty, and others, members of the Society of CINCINNATI, in France.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the delegates of the Cincinnati, having judged it expedient to make several essential alterations and amendments in our institution, and having thought it our duty to communicate the reasons, upon which we have acted, in a circular address to the state societies, do now transmit for your information a transcript of that letter, together with a copy of the institution as altered and amended.

Conscious of having done what prudence and love of country dictated—we are persuaded you will be satisfied with the propriety of our conduct, when you are informed, our decisions were influenced by a conviction, that some things contained in our original system might eventually be productive of consequences, which we had not foreseen, as well as by the current sentiment, which appeared to prevail among our fellow-citizens. Under these circumstances, we viewed it as no proof of magnanimity to persist in any thing, which might possibly be erroneous, or to counteract the opinion of the community, however founded. Nor were we displeased to find the jealous eye of patriotism watching over those liberties, which had been established by our common exertions, especially as our countrymen appeared fully disposed to do justice to our intentions and to apprehend no evils, but such as might happen in process of time, after we, in whom they place so much confidence, should have quitted the stage of human action—and we flatter ourselves, we felt no less interested in guarding against disastrous contingencies, in averting present or future political evils, than the most zealous of our compatriots.

For us then it is enough, that our benevolent purposes of relieving the unfortunate should not be frustrated, that our friendships should be as immutable as they are sincere, and that you have received the tokens of them with such tender marks of sensibility. For you, gentlemen, let it be sufficient, that your merits and services are indelibly impressed upon the hearts of a whole nation, and that your names and actions can never be lost in oblivion.

Cherishing such sentiments, and reciprocating all your affections, we pray you will have the goodness to believe, that although nothing could have increased our friendship and veneration, yet by your alacrity in associating with us, you have taken the most effectual measure for riveting more strongly those indissoluble ties.

By order,  
Philadelphia. G. WASHINGTON, president.

PARIS, March 16.

AFRIGATE with 300 men, and two smaller vessels, are ready to sail for the coast of Angola, to retake the factories of which the Portuguese have thought proper to possess themselves.

M. Vicaux Bourg de Rossily, captain of the Arethusa advice boat, sailed on the 4th of January from the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the Baily de Buffrein, with a squadron of five ships of the line, which were to depart from thence immediately, and are expected at Toulon the beginning of next month. M. de Rossily seems apprehensive of the war continuing with inveteracy in India. Instead of announcing any pacific dispositions on the part of Tippeo Saib, he asserts, that the said prince is angry that the respective treaties of peace have been concluded in Europe without his participation.

March 20. By a letter from Lyons, in the Baronies of Dauphiny, we learn, that the snow having driven the wolves from their dens, they had appeared in great numbers in the open country; pressed with hunger, one of them went to the farm-house of a man named Pierce Triquette, where he fell upon a child of four years old, whom he devoured. The piercing cries of the mother, who was then alone with two other children a little older, brought to her assistance one Jean Louis Guille, formerly a soldier in the regiment of Medoc, who was going with his hatchet to cut wood;

he entered the house, and seeing the animal, he knocked him down with a single blow of his hatchet. He then ran to the assistance of the distracted mother, but the furious wolf springing up suddenly, fell upon him, and wounded him dangerously; notwithstanding which he killed him at last. The neighbours came in to dress his wounds, but every assistance proved in vain; that brave man died a victim to his humanity, he saved the lives of three persons, a mother and her two children, by sacrificing his own.

HAGUE, April 5. The Prussian ambassador has by order of his master, delivered a letter from the king to their High Mightinesses, in which his majesty refers them to a letter delivered to them by his minister on the 21st of January, relative to the public insults offered to the stadtholder, and says, that it is with the greatest displeasure he perceives those insults still continued by the publication of the grossest libels almost daily. His majesty brings to the minds of their High Mightinesses, that the republic was founded by the courage, prudence, and even the blood of their stadtholders, and that whenever they have been so ill advised as to abolish the stadtholderate, the state has been torn by internal troubles; and thence his majesty infers, that no member who wishes well to the republic can have the most distant idea of abolishing the stadtholderate, or to confine its authority to such narrow limits as to render it a mere cypher. His majesty says, he is not ignorant that a jealousy for the public liberty has, at times, caused the abolition of that dignity; but without enquiring how far that fear was well founded at that time or not, he is convinced no such thing can happen now; and was the republic in any such danger, his majesty would be the first to interest himself for the republic; but the king assures them, that neither the present stadtholder nor his immediate successors wish to do any thing against the liberty of the republic, of which his majesty is ready to become guarantee at any time. This being the truth, the king advises their High Mightinesses as a friend, to put an end to the public insults offered to the prince of Orange; that they will endeavour to put a stop to every idea of dangerous innovation in their government, and re-establish a good understanding between the prince and his opponents.

LONDON, March 25.

We are credibly informed, that Richard Atkinson, and Benedict Arnold, Esquires, mean to offer themselves as candidates for the city at the ensuing election. The former is well known by the name of RUM Atkinson, the latter, by that of ONE Arnold.

The privy seal was offered on Monday last to the Earl of Sandwich, with all imaginable address and delicacy; but his lordship had the public virtue to refuse it.

The above post is reserved for that best of peace makers, earl Shelburne, who has reluctantly accepted it, on condition that it may not be declared till after the meeting of the new parliament, for reasons too obvious to mention.

April 5. An air balloon of four feet in diameter, filled with inflammable air, was sent off from Sandwich, in Kent, on Friday, February 27, about forty minutes after twelve o'clock, and was found the same day at three o'clock in the afternoon at Warneton, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, five miles from Menim, and between Lille and Ypres. The lineal distance between Lille and Sandwich is 53½ statute miles, from which we must deduct nine miles, which Warneton is short of Lille (in the direction nearly of the balloon's course) and there will remain 44½ statute miles, for the lineal distance between Warneton and Sandwich. The bearing of Warneton to Sandwich is about 5½ points of the meridian, or nearly S. E. by E.

At the close of the poll this day for Westminster, the numbers stood as follow:

For lord Hood	3261
Sir Cecil Wray	2920
Right hon. C. J. Fox	2868

After which Mr. Fox came forward and addressed the electors as follows:

Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to find, on the close of the poll this day, that after every exertion of court influence and ministerial power, although their great strength depended on this day's success, that my opponents have only gained a majority of fifty-two.

You, Gentlemen, have been eye witnesses to the most shameful outrages committed on the bodies of the electors in my interest.—A lawless and armed banditti of watermen and sailors, not only trampled on your rights and privileges, but knocked down the persons of the electors of this truly great and respectable city—and what, Gentlemen, is still more astonishing, they have dared to carry his majesty's flag, and under that sacred standard fought against your liberties and the freedom of the subject. A conduct so scandalous, every loyal, as well as free man, must alike despise and execrate.

Gentlemen,

A noble lord, one of my opponents' committee, was called on and pressed to dismiss such a gang of armed and hired ruffians, but his answer was, *I cannot consent to discharge them, without the consent of the committee.*—Such an avowal could hardly have been expected, but it confirms from authority, that they were hired to oppose by violence, the free exercise of your votes. Dreading a defeat, it is no wonder they were drove to desperation.

Gentlemen,

This is only one cause why I stand last on the poll. A body of upwards of 250 sergeants of the guards, coming together, obstructed for upwards of an hour, any of my voters from polling; and I need hardly inform you for whom those soldiers voted.

Another, and still more lamentable case is, my friends were afraid of appearing this day, owing to that numerous body of ruffians, who had before so wantonly and daringly attacked their persons and the freedom of election, not knowing I had the proper means for their protection.

I have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you have the power as well as the spirit to resist such illegal and shameful

measures; but I conjure you to let prudence and forbearance direct you.—The civil power is called in for your protection.—I want no other.—I want no protection or assistance from 200 sergeants of the guards, or 500 armed men dressed as sailors.—As our cause is a joint charge, our protection shall be mutual.—While your free and unbiased votes protect me, my free unbiased voice shall be the guardian of your rights and liberties.

Gentlemen,

I neither doubt your spirit nor your perseverance, and I am sure that on Monday next your votes will exhibit the weakness of my opponents' triumph, and the baleness of the proceedings that gave rise to it.—I thank you, gentlemen, again and again, and a thousand times over, for your kind support, nor will I hesitate to say, that long before the close of the election, a triumph as great, and as glorious, will take place on your parts, as that on the other side is to day mean and pitiful.

Yesterday there was a great rioting at Covent-Garden, owing to the parade of flags, trophies, &c. made by the partisans of the different candidates, who alternately destroyed the ensigns of the other. Malevolence has ascribed to both parties, the unjustifiable measure of hiring a mob for the purpose of hindering the friends of each other. This we by no means believe to be the fact. Certain however it is, much confusion ensued, but without any of those dreadful consequences so often and fatally experienced on similar occasions.

April 6. A letter from on board the Antelope packet boat, arrived with the mail from the Leeward islands at Falmouth, says, that they met with very bad weather, and expected to have been lost; that they saw a great number of pieces of wrecks of ships in different parts floating upon the surface of the water, and when they arrived off Scilly, the sea was covered with wrecks, &c.

April 9. Her grace of Devonshire, lady Duncannon, and one of the lady Waldegraves, towards the close of yesterday's poll, were engaged in canvassing Tavistock-street, and its environs. The success of this fair party is not to be questioned, as every milliner's shop they visited, immediately on their departure, hoisted out Fox-skin muffs, in testimony of allegiance to the beautiful triumviri!

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, for an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident or failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size is not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in against accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rests. The duke d'Arenberg is at the expense of it, under the direction of abbe Man, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe, and two other philologists.

A subscription is going forward in this city, for a very large sum to be offered as a premium for any person that will cross the channel, to the continent, in an air balloon.

April 10. A letter from an English officer at Peterburgh has the following article:—"We have lived very sumptuously here, and every mark of respect has been shewn us by the emperors. We have been desired not to depart from hence till we have received some further favours from the emperors for our entering into her service, so that I cannot inform you when we shall return to England; and indeed we are so happy here, that we are not very desirous of returning home."

BOSTON, May 17.

The ship Mary, captain Macey, is arrived at Newport, in 30 days from London.

Saturday arrived here the ship Mermaid, captain Park, from London, in seven weeks from the Downs.

The following letter was lately sent by a very learned country gentleman to a judge of probate, in a neighbouring county.

"Horrible Sir,

"I hear you are appointed judge of reprobates—As I had a brother who died lately, and left two infants—I desire you would let me have a letter of condemnation, so that I may become their executioner."

NEW-HAVEN, May 20.

Thirty-five thousand mulberry trees have been transplanted this spring from Mr. Aispenwall's nurseries in this city. It is hoped that the cultivation of silk, which promises an increase of wealth to our country, will be pursued with spirit and perseverance. Doubtless many sources of riches are yet to be opened in this infant country, which are now unthought of.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

A writer in a late Boston paper says, "We have in the eastern parts of this state, between the rivers Kennebeck and St. Croix, a tract of land, one hundred and eighty miles square; this contains twenty millions of acres, of which three hundred thousand are private property; the residue, at one shilling an acre, would be worth nine hundred thousand pounds. Should this be sold for governmental securities, it would no doubt go at two shillings an acre—amounting to eighteen hundred thousand pounds in the whole, if there were governmental securities to that amount issued; but as our state debt does not exceed fourteen hundred thousand pounds, it would pay that at one shilling and five pence per acre, if it was properly managed. While the people are wearied with their taxes, they will surely be exceedingly pleased, to have a plan of this kind carried into execution."

May 27. The brig Lætitia, captain William Hall, coming to anchor in Tupalo inlet, the 20th of last month, was struck with lightning, her fore-top-gallant-mast was carried over, and some rigging carried away. The second mate and five of the men were struck.

The snow Neptune, Archibald Thomson, master, bound from Charleston to Jamaica, overfet on the 3d inst. about 4 leagues from the bar, and all on board perished.

Captain Little, in the sloop Sally, from Jamaica, spoke with a packet from England bound here, she had lost her formast; also with captain William Thomson, of this port, who had been to the Havanna, but was not admitted there.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

Wednesday last the ship *Peggy*, captain Borrowdale, arrived here in five weeks from Cork, with 150 passengers. The Admiral Keppel, Conolly, is arrived at Cork from Boston.

ANNAPOLIS, June 10.

The *United States*, Scott, for Boston, and the *Lucy*, Dennis, for Maryland, sailed from England the 8th of April. The *Union*, Ingerfol, is arrived at Rotterdam, from Charleston, and Two Sisters, Lewis, from Virginia, at Dublin.

On Monday the 24th ultimo, departed this life, at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with an exemplary fortitude, the amiable Miss ARIANA CALVERT, youngest daughter of the honourable Benedict Calvert, Esq. In this lady may truly be said to have been united, the most perfect symmetry and beauty of person, the most amiable disposition, and an intelligent mind, adorned with manners highly accomplished. In short, she was considered by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, as a paragon of perfection, and one of the greatest ornaments of her country. Yet could not her beauty, her youth, nor innocence, save her! The inexorable hand of death arrested her in the bloom of life, in the 10th year of her age. Her fond and now inconsolable parents and distressed friends had the mortification, for twelve months past, to see her precious life constantly ebbing, and the most perfect of forms continually waiting by a fatal consumption; nor could the advice of the physician nor use of medicine effect aught for her relief. Shall we not conclude,

"That Power, whose just rewards are sure,  
"Knew earth for her deserts too poor,  
"And snatch'd her to the skies."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.  
An ORDINANCE for putting the department of finance into commission.

BE it ordained, by the United States in Congress assembled, That a board, consisting of three commissioners to be appointed by congress, be instituted, to superintend the treasury and manage the finances of the United States, which shall be styled, THE BOARD OF TREASURY.

That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have authority to exercise all the powers vested in the superintendent of finance, by the act of congress of the seventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, or by any subsequent acts.

That the said board shall have authority to provide a convenient office, and employ as many clerks therein as they shall find necessary, reporting their names and appointments from time to time to congress, or to the committee of the states in the recess of congress.

That the said commissioners and clerks, when entering on the duties of their several offices, shall take and subscribe the oath of fidelity to the United States, and also an oath to the due execution of the duties of their respective offices, certificates of which several oaths shall be filed with the secretary of the United States in Congress assembled.

That all the books and papers pertaining to the office of finance shall be lodged in the office of the said board of treasury.

That on the tenth day of November next, or sooner, if the superintendent of finance, agreeable to his expectation, shall quit the office, the said board, being formed, shall proceed to business.

That each of the said commissioners shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

That each clerk employed in the said office shall receive such salary as the said board shall allow, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, and the salaries to commence at the time that the said officers shall enter on the duties of their office.

That no person to be appointed, by virtue of this ordinance, a commissioner of the treasury of the United States, shall be permitted to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any trade or commerce whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting his office as a commissioner.

That the said commission to continue in force for three years, unless sooner revoked by the United States in Congress assembled.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, president.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 29, 1784.

THE report of the committee, and the powers with which the committee of the states should be invested, was taken up. Whereupon

Resolved, That the committee of the states, which shall be appointed pursuant to the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, to sit in the recess of congress, for transacting the business of the United States, shall possess all the powers which may be exercised by seven states in congress assembled, except those of sending ambassadors, ministers, envoys, residents, consuls, or agents, to foreign countries or courts—establishing rules for deciding what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in cases of capture—constituting courts for deciding disputes and differences arising between two or more states—fixing the standard of weights and measures for the United States—changing the rate of postage on the papers passing through the post-offices established by congress—of repealing or contravening any ordinance or act passed by congress—or appointing civil or military officers, or to supply the places of such within the United States as the committee may suspend for misconduct, or to fill up vacancies which may hereafter happen, by death, resignation, or otherways, within the said states, provided such appointments shall not

continue more than one month after the assembling of congress in November next, unless confirmed by them.

That no question, except for adjourning from day to day, shall be determined, without the concurrence of nine states.

That a chairman, to be chosen by the committee, shall preside.

That the officers of congress, when required, shall attend on the said committee.

That the committee shall keep a journal of their proceedings to be laid before congress, and that in these journals, which shall be published monthly, and transmitted to the executives of the several states, shall be entered the yeas and nays of the members, when any one of them shall have desired it before the question be put.

That if it shall happen, that any of the United States shall not be represented in congress at the time of electing the committee of the states, or if no delegate shall be elected by congress for any particular state, such state or states may be represented therein by any one of the delegates of such state or states, and the members of the delegation of any state may relieve each other, in such manner as may be agreed on by themselves, or directed by their state.

In case any unexpected and very important business occurs, in which the committee may think the happiness or peace of the United States is involved, and to which they are not competent, it shall be their duty to appoint a day for the meeting of congress prior to that to which they stand adjourned, and to give notice of the same to the supreme executives of the several states, that the delegates may have notice to attend.

That the committee shall have power to receive communications from foreign ministers, and lay them before the congress when they shall convene, but shall transact no business with them, unless authorized thereto by particular acts of congress.

Resolved, That the committee of the states be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to prepare and report to congress, an ordinance for making the necessary arrangements of the treasury, and for more particularly defining the powers of the board of treasury, and also to revise the institutions of the office for foreign affairs, and of the war-office, and to report such alterations as they may judge necessary.

Congress proceeded to appoint "a committee of the states," and the ballots being taken, the following members were elected.

For New-Hampshire, Mr. Blanchard.  
Massachusetts, Mr. Dana.  
Rhode-Island, Mr. Ellery.  
Connecticut, Mr. Sherman.  
New-York, Mr. De Witt.  
New-Jersey, Mr. Dick.  
Pennsylvania, Mr. Hand.  
Maryland, Mr. Chase.  
Virginia, Mr. Hardy.  
North-Carolina, Mr. Spaight.  
South-Carolina, Mr. Read.

June 3, 1784.  
Congress proceeded to the election of commissioners to form a board of treasury, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jennifer,  
Mr. Oliver Ellsworth,  
Mr. William Denning.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be given to his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of President, whilst acting in that important station.

The President, by virtue of the powers and in pursuance of the direction of the act of the 16th of April, adjourned Congress to meet at Trenton on the 30th day of October next.

By the COMMITTEE of the STATES,  
June 4, 1784.

THE committee proceeded to the election of a Chairman, and the ballots being taken,

The honourable Mr. HARDY was elected.

Resolved, That the committee of the states stand adjourned to Saturday the 16th day of June instant.

June 7, 1784.  
To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, it not sold before at private sale.

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

ALTER HANSON HARRISON.

May 5, 1784.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have just claims against said estate are hereby requested to send them in legally proved, in order to have them settled by.

JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

ELEANOR LYON,  
HENRY LYON,  
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

SHIP PLYMOUTH,  
WILLIAM MAYNARD, commander,

TAKES in TOBACCO at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to any merchant in London.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own estate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuses to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

ANTHONY ROBERTS.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high; about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

THOMAS WARFIELD.

St. Mary's county, May 20, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel; a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

HENRY NEALE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old; five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, osnabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

TAKEN up as strays, by Joshua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the ship *Isabella*, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-seed, pork, or lumber.

A LARGE assortment of European goods suitable to the season; among which are, best hyson, green, and bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old cane spirits, West-India rum, and common wine, by the hoghead, pipe or barrel; best Holland gin in casks; white and brown Spanish sugar, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next,

SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, among which there is a very valuable blacksmith; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the sale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS,  
BENJAMIN WATKINS, } executors.



# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same kind as his jacket, with old shoes with strings. The right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half-bred bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.

**JOHN THO. BOUCHER.**  
Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

## To be SOLD,

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing thereon, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. It is sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

**JOSEPH SPRIGG.**

**A**LL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

**B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers clothing. It is supposed he will pass as a free-man. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if exposed may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

**JOSHUA FRAZIER.**

**A**nnapolis, May 3, 1784.  
**T**HE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster-general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.

**THOMAS GASSAWAY.**

**T**o be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

**T**HE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

**RICHARD LEE.**

**A**uditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.  
**M**ANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

**C. RICHMOND.**

## To be SOLD,

**A**TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chestertown, or the subscriber.

**JAMES RINGGOLD.**

## To be SOLD,

**T**HE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, and several fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER.**

**To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:**

Roussseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.  
The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenhead, Shenstone, and Gray.  
Voltaire's works complete, in 32 vols.

**U**pper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.  
**A**LL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.  
**PHILIP R. FENDALL,**  
attorney in fact.

**A**nnapolis, May 22, 1784.  
**S**TOLEN or STRAYED from Joseph Brewer, tavern keeper in this city, on the night of the 21st of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, one of his hind feet white to his ankle, branded on the near buttock S.B. has a bush tail, his gait a slow foot pace and gallop. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Brewer, or takes care of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, or said Brewer.

**CHARLES MANKIN,** sheriff of Charles county.

**S**tate of Maryland, Calvert county, May 15, 1784.  
**O**n Tuesday the 8th of June next, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, of Calvert county, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament,

**A**n elegant and general assortment of shop furniture and medicine, with the deceased's surgical and oblique instruments; among these things are sundry articles of chymical apparatus, calculated for the amusement of a gentleman versed in this useful theory. An inventory of the furniture, medicine, and instruments, with the terms of sale, will be produced and made known on that day, by

**ELIZABETH SMITH,** executrix.

**C**harles county, May 1, 1784.  
**T**o be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale, **T**HAT very valuable plantation whereon he lives, known by the name of the Indian-town, and contains about nine hundred acres of very rich level land, as well calculated for farming, grazing, or planting, as any in the state. It is pleasantly situated on Nanjemoy creek, which abounds with fish and wild fowl; there is a great sufficiency of timber, and a good dwelling house, with four rooms upon a floor, and other convenient out houses, &c. Above three fourths of this very valuable seat is enclosed by water. If it is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented, with the hands, stock, &c.

**GEORGE HUTCHISON.**

**C**AME into the pasture of Jesse Morris, near Stuart's tavern, in Kent county, a light coloured bay horse, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a blazed face, his left hind feet white, is apt to slip his bridle, trots and canters, and is low in flesh. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**A**nnapolis, May 25, 1784.  
**J**ust imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the virtualing-office was lately kept,

**A**n assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbados cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havanna sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, scap, candles, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

**WILLIAM WILKINS.**

**C**alvert county, May 15, 1784.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

**A few Copies of the**  
**L A W S,**  
Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 17, 1784.

P A R I S, March 16.

**T**HE count de Tressan, knight of Malta, and the chevalier de Lucon, captain of the regiment of Champagne, being on the ninth instant at the opera, the latter by accident trod upon the toe of the former. M. de Lucon immediately asked his pardon, which did not satisfy M. de Tressan, who insisted on an apology being made before witnesses. Both grew warm, a challenge was given and accepted, to meet again the next morning. The count de Tressan was immediately wounded in the nostril; and his antagonist, contented with that satisfaction, had turned his sword downward; but the enraged count renewed the combat, and unfortunately received a wound in his body, of which he expired immediately. The attorney general hath received orders from the king to prosecute the chevalier de Lucon, who has absconded.

**ROTTERDAM, April 7.** Tranquillity is happily restored in this city. The mob, which had again assembled on Monday afternoon, after the burghers-guard had gone off their duty, gathered together before the house of M. Wischoff, burgoes of the company of lieutenant colonel J. J. Elzevier, and member of the free corps. On these new commotions, the burghers company, No. 5, of Mr. secretary Betharts, got immediately under arms; and repairing to the town house, the ensign of the company, M. Gerrard Vander Loog Houthoff, was detached with forty men towards the Princestraat; which having taken post before the house of the said M. Wischoff, a resolution by the noble, grand, and venerable magistrate, was there read against all riots. The mob then dispersed by degrees; and since which no tumultuous commotions have taken place.

L O N D O N, April 6.

To elect a man into parliament, says a correspondent, and at the same time control the free exercise of his mind, is one of the most absurd principles laid down in modern politics. Those who support it say, the creature is bound to obey the creator; but how is he bound? The Divine Creator set the example, when he gave to man free will, and an understanding to guide it.

We hear from Anglesea, in Wales, that a few days ago died there, Hugh Rowland Hughes, gentleman, aged one hundred and fourteen years, 11 months, and 27 days. He was born March 1, 1670, married in the year 1700, and had 9 children; he was married the second time in 1734, and had five children, he was married the third time, and had two children, viz. Hugh Evan Hughes, the Welsh poet, and a daughter; and in the year 1748 he married his fourth wife, whom he left a widow, with seven children, all men and women now alive, 84 of his offspring were at his burying at Amtwich church, on St. David's day last.

**Extra of a letter from St. Austell, Cornwall, March 30.**

"The following alarming accident happened last night at this place. Mr. Taylor, from London, having opened a pretty large assortment of books in an assembly room belonging to Mr. Tallock, inn keeper, and made a publication of a sale by auction, the people repaired thither in the evening, Mr. Taylor had not sold ten lots before the greatest part of the floor instantaneously gave way, and fell down, and with the same all the people in the room, except a very few only. The confusion and alarm, as might be expected, were exceedingly great; and more hurt was occasioned by the struggle of the people to get off, than by their fall. Provisionally very few people were in the room under. Luckily, though many were bruised in a slight manner, no person had a limb broken, or was considerably hurt."

**April 10.** Though no cabinet is more close than that of Versailles, something transpires of an intention to take some extraordinary steps in the East-Indies.

Private letters from France assert, that they will have five thousand men at the Mauritius by July next; and that the same number will be kept up during the peace, with a view to assist their settlements on the Comorandell coast, in case of a future war. This is French logic, which a British minister will understand in a proper point of view.

It is said that her grace of Devonshire, in her carvans on Thursday last through St. Giles's, Scotland-yard, and St. James's market, conferred the honour of a most gracious salute on three chimney-sweepers, five greasy butchers, and four coal heavers.

The present election for Westminster, is said to have cost the Dutchess of Devonshire £.600 a day.

**April 12.** It is pleasant to hear certain members of the last parliament who despair of obtaining seats in the next, declare that they never will enter into so corrupt and depraved a place as St. Stephen's Chapel, as long as they live. It is to be hoped they will keep their words.

A correspondent informs us, that in a few days will appear an exact list of the names of those persons, who, after having signed the address to his majesty, thanking him for the dissolution of the late ministry, have, contrary to reason and common sense, voted for Mr. Fox.

A tradesman of the prince of Wales, being asked by his friends whether he had voted for Mr. Fox, replied, "Yes damn him; but I have procured nine of my own dependents to vote against him." This anecdote, which proves how difficult it is to resist the popular current in

a free country, may be depended on as a fact, although from a regard to the interest of the spirited tradesman we avoid giving any hints of his name, profession, or place of abode.

Letters from Paris mention that a storm seems rising in the North. The king of Prussia, it is reported, has recalled his minister from the court of Versailles. That gallant veteran, it appears, is determined to support his relation the prince of Orange against all the machinations of his natural enemies, the L—n faction, and the intrigues of the court of Versailles.

The decided part the Prussian has taken respecting the prince of Orange has revived the spirits of the British party at Rotterdam, who now publicly execrate the French influence. The healths of Frederick and Stadtholder are constant toasts in that city, and whoever refuses them meets with marks of the public resentment.

The most authentic accounts from Amsterdam declare, that the noble part the king of Prussia has taken in favour of the stadtholder, by his spirited expostulation with the States General, had given universal satisfaction to the English party in the United Provinces, and deranged the politics of France so effectually, that the minister from Versailles was preparing to return to Paris.

The States General are indispensably bound to maintain a perfect friendship with the king of Prussia, not only on account of the vast superiority of power which that monarch has gained; but as his troops lie so contiguous to their territories, in consequence of part of Guelderland having been yielded to his father by the treaty of Utrecht, the duchy of Cleves by the treaty with the elector Palatine; the districts that fell to the head of the house of Brandenburg as joint heir to our king William the third; and lastly the principality of East-Friesland, which was acquired by the extinction of the line of its ancient princes. Beside these powers, Prussia and Holland are engaged to each other by solemn treaties, which if the latter should break, it is easy to foresee a convulsion would ensue, that would probably in a very few months totally change the constitution of the United Provinces.

The emperor again visits Paris the ensuing summer, and after a short stay there, it is said, will travel privately to England.

A letter from Cadiz says, that they hourly expect a large Venetian fleet of men of war to arrive off there to join the Spanish fleet, but whether they are intended to keep the Mediterranean clear of Barbary corsairs, or to go against Algiers, is not at present publicly known. The same letters say, that some French officers are arrived there to serve on board the Spanish men of war.

They write from Alicante, that a Dutch man of war had put into that port to repair the damage she received in an engagement with two Morocco xebecs; that she had sunk one, but the other got away by the help of her oars.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Barbary States are getting ready a great number of armed vessels to send into the Mediterranean, so that there will be more cruisers out than ever was known, all very stout vessels, and well manned.

The king of France has bestowed many marks of favour on M. Suffrein, and intends to dignify him with the most distinguished honours of that kingdom.

Sir Guy Carleton is shortly to go out governor general of our remaining territories in North-America. Beside other officers of government, he is to take with him a bishop, who is expected to make "the crooked straight, and the rough ways smooth;" or in other words, to make his way good, and render that cold climate as warm and comfortable to (some of) the inhabitants as any other part of America.

**April 14.** The Dutch are sitting out at the Texel, the Jupiter of 76, Mars 68, Stillinger 64, and Goes 56; Enckuyfen, Hoorn, and Bellona frigates, for the Mediterranean.

**Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 5.**

"Parties never raged higher in Holland than at present; they are divided into two. The prince and the French; the former prevails every where with the people; but in the assembly of the States General, the latter preponderates. A powerful neighbour watches these motions with a jealous eye, as the head of the Brunswick interest on the continent."

The French and not the English, are in possession of Trinquinale, on the island of Ceylon, in the East-Indies, between whom and the Dutch, there has been an alarming dispute, inasmuch, that monsieur de Bussy, who was gone to Pondicherry, was requested to return immediately.

D U B L I N, April 20.

The several regiments of the royal army now in this kingdom, when complete, will form a corps of effectual troops to the amount of 22,500 men. Our compact establishment for the national defence is only 12,000, and our quota of the standing army of the empire but 3000 more, making in all but 15,000 men.

It is an undoubted fact that seven regiments are for the future to be on Dublin duty; and of the six regiments ordered for the East-Indies from this establishment, only three are to go, and those three are to be immediately replaced from England.

It might perhaps be a very good mode for constituents, to insist on the constant attendance of their representatives, and to make it as unpardonable for them

not to attend to their duty, as to vote against their interest; as much mischief almost may be done by their absence, as by joining with their opponents; and had not this been the case, probably some late acts would not have passed.

Three thousand infantry, and a regiment of horse, which compose our garrison, are to a man furnished with 30 rounds of powder and ball, and ordered to be in the barracks as well as at their respective guards, at ten minutes warning, to rush upon the public and deal destruction. Spies are posted in all parts of the town; groups of more than three, though of the most respectable citizens, are not suffered to stop and converse within forty yards of the military posts and picquets; and nothing is now wanting completely to establish the happiness and security of Dublin, but the proclamation of martial law.

Fain would I praise  
Great Rutland's rule, and Ireland's happy days.

PHILIPS, &amp; P.

B O S T O N, May 17.

On Sunday the 14th instant, two persons accidentally discovered in Danvers the retreat of a gang of thieves and robbers. Its situation is in the woods, about a mile northwardly from the Boston road, towards Lynn, and is a kind of cavern formed by huge rocks, and of very difficult and dangerous access. It appeared, by the quantity of ashes, to have been occupied by its infamous inhabitants for a considerable time, though none of them were then seen. There were several cooking utensils, some fire, fragments of fresh meat, &c.

**May 24.** A young gentleman has lately received the medal struck at Paris, under the direction of his excellency Dr. Franklin, in 1782. It represents, on one side, a beautiful head, whose tresses are flowing, to denote that it is in action. Near it are the cap and spear, emblems of liberty. In the exergue, *Libertas Americana*. Below, 4th of July, 1776. On the other side, an infant Hercules rises from his father's buckler, shewing that we have been nursed in war, and destroy two serpents, alluding to the two armies captured at Saratoga and York-town; the dates of these capitulations are beneath. Great-Britain, under the figure of a leopard, attacks the child, who is defended by a Minerva, bearing the lilies on her shield, and characterising the generous assistance we have received from our respectable allies the French. The legend, *non sine diis animosus infans* is a line of Horace importing, that the courageous infant was not without divine assistance.

This medal is intended as a lasting monument of the memorable events of which it is emblematical, and of the important aids afforded to America, in her generous struggle, by her noble benefactor. It is most beautifully executed in bronze, and reflects the highest honour on its respectable inventor.

**May 27.** The day last arrived here, the ship United States, James Scott, Esq; commander, in thirty-seven days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers, Maliam Hayley (sister to Mr. Wilkes) and family, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Barrett, the reverend Mr. Smith, Dr. Moyse, Mr. Roach, Mr. Marston, Mr. W. celwright, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Martin.

Late accounts from Europe say, that the dean of Gloucester gave it as his opinion "that by the great innovations now attempting to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly set to sale to the highest bidder, within the walls of the house of commons, as the Roman empire was by the Praetorian guards, during the declension of that unwieldy, falling state."

P R O V I D E N C E, May 15.

Captain Handy, in the ship Antonietta, arrived here on Tuesday last from Cape Francois. He informs, that captain Latham, of the brig —, belonging to Boston, died on the 17th ult. at the Cape; his death was occasioned by a wound he received ten days before, from a handspike which fell from the main top.

**May 20.** Friday last arrived here captain Smith, in the sloop Peace and Plenty, of this port, in 29 days from St. Croix. Captain Smith informs, that captain Sisson, in the brig Happy Return, arrived at St. Croix before he left it; that captain Sisson, on his passage, fortunately came across a large French ship, which had sprung a leak, and was then sinking very fast; he with difficulty, it blowing very heavy, saved the crew, 29 in number, and carried them into St. Croix. Captain Smith cannot recollect the name of the ship or the captain's name; but says she was laden with sugars, and bound from Hispaniola for France.

H A R T F O R D, May 25.

Last Wednesday the important question of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of congress, was brought forward in the house of representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour suited to the magnitude of the subject; the doors were open to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required, when a majority for the impost was 51.

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any public measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to the continental union, must feel, every hour, the necessity of harmonious concert in continental measures; the absolute necessity of unanimity and vigour in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body, which is eligible by the people or their legal representatives, can be annihilated



or changed by the popular breath, and is necessarily changed once in three years; a body, where power is restricted by specific limits prescribed by the people; a body, accountable to their constituents for all their conduct; that paltry unnatural jealousy of power in such a body, is pregnant with more mischief to the United States, than legions of disciplined troops. Next to the jealous disposition, the selfishness of particular states may be ranked as the greatest inconvenience in our union. Should any individual state, from motives of local interest, refuse to comply with this equally just, equitable and salutary measure, such refusal must at any rate retard the fulfilment of our public engagements, and most probably end in the creation of some compulsory power on the continent, which shall oblige the states to act in concert, or, what is more to be dreaded, terminate in a total dissolution of our federal government.

#### NEW-YORK, May 26.

*Extract of a letter from Scotland, dated March 24, 1784.*

"Every thing in this country is in a state of confusion, and patriots seem determined to clip the wings of the nobility, who, by means of the influence their large possessions give them, have directed for some time the fate of all the elections for members both for counties and boroughs. The gentlemen, taking their cue from the leader of the house of commons, have determined, that no man recommended or countenanced by any peer, shall be returned as a member of parliament. They have also resolved, at a very full meeting held some days ago at Edinburgh, that in a variety of instances, the articles of the union have been deviated from, and that it was the opinion of the meeting, that Scotland had not a sufficient number of representatives, and that a peremptory demand should be made to have two representatives for each county, one for Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and one for each of the boroughs; and that if those just requests were refused, such measures be followed, as may be necessary to support the dignity of the country in its original lustre."

June 2. Saturday morning last, John Way, Esq; of Newtown, Long-Island, put an end to his life. He was observed to be very cheerful all the morning, and not long before he perpetrated the horrid scene, went into the kitchen and said, "Girls, you must take care of yourselves, for I am done for," and immediately went away from them; soon after they heard a groaning noise, and much alarmed, went to see where it was, but supposing it to be in the cellar, could make no discovery of any thing; some time afterwards one of the girls having occasion to go into an adjacent room, found him dead, his throat being cut; no circumstances as yet have been heard of, that could induce him thus to destroy himself, and abandon ease and affluence. The confederate man, while he detests the depravity of human nature, in arrogating a power due to the just and Omnipotent Ruler of the universe, will veil this melancholy scene with pity, and bury in oblivion an act to be alone attributed to lunacy. He has left an only daughter, and it is said, that by a will which is since found, his whole estate is left to a distant relation, and his daughter made no other provision for, than that of being brought up genteelly.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Tuesday afternoon we had a severe thunder gust, in which the house of Samuel Wharton, Esq; opposite Almond-street, a wooden building near the house of employment, and the ship America, captain Keeler, laying at Buddell's wharf, were struck with lightning; as were two houses in Second-street, above Vine-street, in one of which a Mrs. Bock was killed: she had a child in her arms at the time, but it received no damage.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 25, 1784.*

"Probably you may expect a little political information. I am sorry in the extreme to acquaint you, as matters appear to me, that this so hitherto universally admired constitution approaches precipitately to its annihilation. The king, illegally, by his influence, prevented Mr. Fox's East-India bill passing the house of lords. The commons, tenacious of their privilege, took fire thereat. His majesty (or what shall I call him) immediately dismissed his ministry, and forced another on them, who had not their confidence. They repeatedly addressed the crown for a broad and efficient administration, and one that had their confidence. He refused their constitutional request, in a manner that can only be equalled by the insolence of the minister of the moment, Mr. Pitt; and this day, notwithstanding the urgency of public business, and the tottering state of public credit, there being more than thirty millions unfunded, the parliament of Great-Britain was dissolved, in hopes that a more subservient one will be chosen. Should that be the case, our government will be immediately changed to a monarchy in effect, though the appearance may be preserved. If otherwise (as the king has the virtue of perseverance in a most wonderful degree) a civil war, I think, must inevitably take place. As I have a horrid dislike to either, have prepared a sum of money to support myself and family in some other part of the world. I wish Philadelphia was not so remote—a spot and people I prefer to all others, except my own country on its usual terms.—The people at large are perfectly ignorant of the present dispute. They conceive it to be between Fox and Pitt, for power;—when the real contest is neither more or less, than the crown against the constitution. The people, from their ignorance of the subject, are nine out of ten for the king, and a great many addresses have been presented to the throne thanking him for the late dissolution of his ministers: but when their eyes are open (and I think it will not be long before they are) a certain gentleman must alter his conduct, or he will be obliged to retire to a certain part of the continent of Europe, and finish a wretched life, which had it never been called into existence had been happy for millions of mankind."

#### ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

The schooner John, captain Daniel Darby, of Philadelphia, we hear, is arrived at Dominica, with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa.

Captain Cranston, from Antigua, on the 22d ult. 60 leagues east of Cape Henry, spoke the ship Hamburg,

captain Paul, from Baltimore for Hamburg, out two days, all well.

#### By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 21, 1782.

ON the report of the superintendent of finance, to whom was referred a report of a committee on a letter of the 2d of August from the said superintendent,

*Resolved*, That the commissioner for settling accounts according to the act of the 20th of February last, do receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States, at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

#### *Extracts from the journal of congress.*

April 27. The report of the grand committee appointed to prepare and report to congress, the arrears of interest on the national debt, together with the expenses for the year 1784, and a requisition of money on the states for discharging the same, being amended to read as follows,

*Resolved*, That there will be wanting for arrears of interest on the national debt to the end of the year 1783, and for the interest of the foreign debt and services of the present year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, the following sums, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

The civil department,	107,525.33
The military department,	200,000
The marine department,	30,000
Purchases of the Indian rights of soil, and the incidental expenses,	60,000
Contingencies,	60,000
	457,525.33

Debts contracted and still unpaid for services of 1782 and 1783, 1,000,000

#### Interest on the national debt as follows.

1782.	FOREIGN DEBT.	
Dec. 31.	Three years interest on the Spanish loan of 1,500,000 dollars, at five per cent.	22,500
Dec. 31.	Spanish loan, one year, To the farmers general of France, livres 846,710.5,	7,500
1784.		7,840
June 1.	Dutch loan of 1,800,000 florins, at 5 per cent.	35,000
Sept 3.	French loan of 24 million livres, at ditto	222,000
Nov. 5.	Dutch loan of 10 million livres, guaranteed by France,	74,074
Dec. 31.	Spanish loan, Farmers general of France,	7,500
		7,840
		384,254

1782.	DOMESTIC DEBT.	
Dec. 31.	Loan-office debt, 11,473,802.26, at 6 per cent.	1,284,176
	Liquidated debt, 701,404, at ditto,	21,042
	Ar. debt, 5,635,618, at ditto,	676,272
		1,881,490

	Deduct the requisition of Sept. 4, 1782,	1,200,000
1783.		681,490
Dec. 31.	Loan-office debt, 749,050	
	Liquidated debt, 42,084	
	Unliquidated debt, estimated at 8 million dollars, suppose one third now liquidated,	160,000
	Army debt	338,136
		1,289,270

Total, 3,812,539.33

The committee were apprised, that the resolutions of congress of April the 18th, 1783, had recommended to the several states the raising an annual revenue, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the national debt, by the establishment of certain imposts, and providing supplementary funds for a given term of years, to be raised in such a way as they might judge most convenient; but it occurred to them, that those recommendations were still under suspense with several of the legislatures, some of them having as yet acceded to the impost only, and others decided neither on the impost nor supplementary funds; that however desirable a compliance therewith is, for the preservation of our faith, and establishment of a national credit, yet as time has already elapsed, and more must elapse before their final confirmation can be hoped, as, after it shall be obtained, time will also be requisite to advance the plan to the term of actual collection, good faith requires, that in the mean while other measures should be resorted to, for the purpose of discharging the growing interest.

In the statement of the interest due at the close of the year 1782, the committee have supposed its amount lessened by 1,200,000 dollars, required and apportioned by the resolutions of congress of September the 4th and 10th, 1782, and appropriated to the sole purpose of paying the interest of the public debt. This requisition gave licence to the states to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it, to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the loan-office of their own states, and other liquidated debts of the United States contracted therein. Hence they suppose it has happened, that the actual payments of these quotas have been uncommunicated to the office of finance for the United States. The committee are of opinion, that the states should be desired to communicate to the superintendent of finance, the payments they have made under this requisition, and where they have been incomplete, to hasten their completion, as the means still

relied on by congress for the discharge of that part of the interest of the public debt.—And while on this subject, they beg leave to add, that from the representation to congress by the minister of France, referred to this committee, they learn, that in some of the states a discrimination has taken place between the citizens of their own and subjects or citizens of other countries, which was not authorized by the said resolution: They are of opinion, that such states should be required to revise and reform their proceedings herein, and to extend the benefits both past and future of this provision equally and impartially to all persons within its description.

Your committee then came to consider, in what way it would be best to call for the sums requisite for the services before stated; and they thought it their duty in the first place to enquire, whether no surpluses might remain on former requisitions of congress, after the purposes were effected to which they were originally appropriated; under an assurance, that it would be both the duty and sense of congress, to apply such surpluses, in every instance, towards lessening the next requisitions on the states. They found, in fact, that such a surplus would remain on the requisition of October 30, 1781, for eight millions of dollars for the services of the ensuing year, and that this surplus would be great from the following circumstances:—1st That requisition was estimated, on supposition that the continental army would be completed by the states to its full establishment; and that cloathing, subsistence, and other necessities for such an army, must of course be provided. The states were far short of producing such an army. Hence the calls for money were proportionally abridged. It was estimated too on the further supposition, that we might be disappointed in the endeavours we were then exerting to borrow money both at home and abroad, and of course that the whole must be supplied by taxes. Loans however were obtained, and the surplus increased by this second cause. A third circumstance has further enlarged it. The payments on this requisition have been small and slow. Hence, instead of money, those who served and supplied the United States have received certificates only that money is due to them, and these debts have been transferred to the fund proposed to be raised by way of impost; so that though the debts exist, they are removed from this to another fund. To know then the amount of this surplus, the committee extended their enquiries to the sums actually received under this requisition, the purposes to which they have been applied, and the anticipations thereof still unsatisfied. They found that 1,486,511.71 only of the eight millions of dollars had been received at the treasury at the close of the year 1783; that these had been applied to the services of the years 1782 and 1783, and that for other services of the same years, debts were contracted to the amount of about one million of dollars more, which depend for their discharge on further receipts under this requisition; a statement of the expenditures of which sums should be made out and forwarded to the legislatures of the several states. Your committee, then, are of opinion, that a surplus of 5,513,488.28 dollars will remain of this requisition, after answering all the demands which actually arose against it, which were not answered by other means, nor transferred to other funds; and that this surplus ought to be applied, so far as it will go, to the common purposes of the United States, so as to prevent new requisitions on them till the old shall have been exhausted, and to shew to those who may have paid their whole quota of any requisition, that they will not be called on anew, till all the other states shall in like manner have paid up their quotas.

Your committee found also that there was a requisition of Congress of October 16, 1782, for two millions of dollars for the services of the year 1783, on which some small payments had been tendered, but that the superintendent of finance had found it better to receive and credit them as part of the eight millions. They are accordingly comprehended in the sum before stated to have been paid in under that head.

Having thus stated the demands existing against the states, the committee would have performed but half their duty, had they passed over unnoticed their condition to pay them. Their abilities must be measured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themselves will view them just relieved from the ravages of predatory armies, returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields—beginning to sow, but not yet having reaped—exhausted of necessities and habitual comforts, and therefore needing new supplies out of the first proceeds of their labour. Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will suggest itself to them. Congress, intrusted with the dispensation of justice between the public and its creditors, will suppose both parties desirous that their mutual situations should be considered and accommodated. Your committee are of opinion, that if the whole balances of the two requisitions of eight and of two millions, should be rigorously called into payment within the course of the present year, a compliance with such call would produce much distress; and that a proportion short of this should be fixed on, within the reach of the least as well as of the most able states. They propose therefore that the states be required to furnish within the course of the present year, such part of their deficiencies under the requisition of eight millions, as, with their payments to the close of the last year, will make up one half of their original quota thereof: And that these payments be appropriated in conformity with the statement in the first part of this report, giving generally, where accommodation cannot be effected among the several objects, a preference according to the order in which they are arranged in the said statement.

But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands which will admit neither denial nor delay, and the punctual compliance of every state is expected, to enable the federal administration with certainty to satisfy these demands, it is earnestly and warmly recommended to the ablest states to go as far beyond this proportion in specie, as their happier situation will admit, under an assurance that such further contributions will be applied towards discharging the public debt agreeably to the preceding statement, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment: and also that before any further demand is made upon the states, under the requisition for two millions of dollars, or the requisition for eight millions of

dollars, congress states mentioned and will make the information complete. But as all of their full objects public creditors, during the war, first year of peace receive the residue on the

Individual states while, in their the United States between them, the actual contribution serve in answer thinks itself in been the confid should be settled known and measures, and these settlements hasten this definition Congress counts shall be what states balance for the same in

But it will be materials have adjust the ultim the late war the confederation d value of the land and improvem ever since the d of ordinary to practicability gress thought i commended to ry 1783, to fur and number of ceed to estimat ing that the in ly shew itself, necessarily loth mendation of lieu of that a should make t modifications, state. Both ti to the federal the earnest w full conviction more satisfact brmer only The committe ticut, New-J have acceded evidence that on. As it is n should be imm should be rec not yet decid their next me

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dollars, congress will revise the quotas of the several states mentioned in the said requisitions respectively, and will make them agreeable to justice, upon the best information congress may have when such demand is made. But as all our exertions will probably fall short of their full object, in that case it is believed, that the public creditors, seeing the load of interest accumulated during the war greater than can be discharged in the first year of peace, will be contented for the present to receive the earlier part of these arrears, and to rely for the residue on the efforts of the ensuing year.

Individual states have at times thought it hard that while, in their own opinion, they were in advance for the United States on accounts existing and unsettled between them, they should yet be called on to furnish actual contributions of money. The committee observe in answer to this, first, that almost every state thinks itself in advance: And secondly, that it has been the constant wish of congress that these accounts should be settled, and the contributions of each be known and credited. They have accordingly taken measures, and will continue their endeavours to effect these settlements: And as a further encouragement to hasten this desirable work, the committee are of opinion Congress should declare, that so soon as these accounts shall be settled, and it shall appear in favour of what states balances arise, such states shall have credit for the same in the requisitions next ensuing.

But it will be necessary to remind the states, that no materials have yet been furnished to enable congress to adjust the ultimate ratio in which the expenditures of the late war shall be apportioned on the states. The confederation directs, that this shall be regulated by the value of the lands in the several states, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Experiments made however since the date of that instrument, for the purposes of ordinary taxation, had induced doubts as to the practicability of this rule of apportionment; yet congress thought it their duty to give it fair trial, and recommended to the several states on the 17th of February 1783, to furnish an account of their lands, buildings and number of inhabitants, whereon they might proceed to estimate their respective quotas: but apprehending that the incompetence of the rule would immediately shew itself, and desirous that no time should be unnecessarily lost, they followed it with another recommendation of the 18th of April 1783, to substitute in lieu of that article in the confederation another, which should make the number of inhabitants, under certain modifications, the measure of contribution for each state. Both these propositions are still under reference to the several legislatures; the latter accompanied by the earnest wishes and preference of congress, under full conviction that it will be found in event as equal, more satisfactory, and more easy of execution: The former only pressed if the other should be rejected. The committee are informed that the states of Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, have acceded to the alteration proposed; but have no evidence that the other states have as yet decided thereon. As it is necessary that the one or the other measure should be immediately resorted to, they are of opinion it should be recommended to the legislatures which have not yet decided between them, to come to decision at their next meeting.

In order to present to the eye a general view of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them, the committee has subjoined them in the form of a table, wherein the 1st column enumerates the states; the 2d the apportionment of the 1,200,000 dollars; the 3d that of the 8 millions; the 4th that of the 2 millions; the 5th the sums paid by the several states in part of their respective quotas to the last day of the year 1783; and the 6th the sums now required to make up one half of their respective quotas of the 8 millions, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

A T A B L E of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them.	Apportionment of the 1,200,000 dol.		Apportionment of the 8 mil.		Paid of the 8 m. by the several states to the 31st Dec. 1783.		Sum now required to make 1/2 of the 8 m.	
	1,200,000 dol.	8 mil.	1,200,000 dol.	8 mil.	1,200,000 dol.	8 mil.	1,200,000 dol.	8 mil.
New-Hampshire	48,000	317,598	300,000	1,937,598	3,000	19,375.98	251,624.02	1,745,974.02
Massachusetts	120,000	793,996	800,000	5,157,596	12,000	79,399.60	1,037,596.40	4,120,000.00
Rhode-Island	28,800	189,584	190,000	1,237,584	5,760	37,199.52	479,384.48	1,758,200.00
Connecticut	33,000	214,196	220,000	1,427,196	6,600	42,719.60	559,476.40	1,877,716.00
New-York	55,000	357,598	370,000	2,387,598	11,000	71,598.00	915,998.00	3,501,598.00
New-Jersey	66,000	428,679	440,000	2,868,679	13,200	85,735.80	1,092,943.20	3,760,735.80
Pennsylvania	180,000	1,150,794	1,200,000	7,750,794	36,000	231,733.50	2,919,060.50	4,831,733.50
Delaware	16,800	109,985	110,000	719,985	3,360	21,597.40	278,387.60	1,091,572.60
Maryland	12,000	79,399	80,000	515,759	2,400	15,849.90	20,000.10	495,759.00
Virginia	74,000	480,000	500,000	3,180,000	14,800	95,200.00	1,204,800.00	1,975,200.00
North-Carolina	88,800	574,977	590,000	3,824,977	17,760	113,511.36	1,431,465.64	2,393,511.36
South-Carolina	72,000	463,598	480,000	3,107,598	14,400	92,719.60	1,174,878.40	1,934,719.60
Georgia	14,400	92,719	96,000	616,238	2,880	18,543.92	23,456.08	592,791.92
	1,200,000	7,800,000	8,000,000	51,600,000	148,651.12	1,000,000.00	12,500,000.00	41,399,999.88

Resolved, That congress agree to the said report.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter-master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,  
Com. acct. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

May 26, 1784.

THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up the said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to close finally with the most advantageous offer for executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary.

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

W A N T E D,

As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers. *1 Frank Luke*

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

MARY BOND.

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril. *10/7/6*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, ofsnabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, June 2, 1784.

MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public, that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of speech are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. Any person inclined to subscribe, may know the conditions, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio Clerici, at any time.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP WILLING TOM, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will sail about the beginning of July; for passage apply to the captain on board.

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised, that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, the likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old ofsnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old ofsnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.

June 7, 1784.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, it not sold before at private sale,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next,

SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, among which there is a very valuable blacksmith; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the sale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS, BENJAMIN WATKINS, } executors.



# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Georgetown on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.

**JOHN THO. BOUCHER.**  
 Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

## To be SOLD,

May 10, 1784.  
**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

**WILLIAM HAMMOND**, administrator,  
 living on the Head of Severn.  
 N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

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**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.  
**T**HE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster-general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.

**THOMAS GASSAWAY.**

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

**T**HE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

**RICHARD LEE.**

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.  
**M**ANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

**C. RICHMOND.**

## To be SOLD,

April 5, 1784.  
**T**HE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER.**

To be SOLD, on Ronoh river, Botetourt county, Virginia.

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thousand acres, with a large proportion of first-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the same size in this state, for hemp, tobacco, corn, small grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fish. Whoever purchases must pay one half when they take possession, part of which may be paid in likely negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any person who inclines to purchase, may know the price and see the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

**TOLIVER CRAIG.**

Annapolis, May 22, 1784.  
**S**TOLEN or STRAYED from Joseph Brewer, tavern keeper in this city, on the night of the 21st of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, one of his hind feet white to his ankle, branded on the near buttock S B, has a bush tail, his gait a flow foot pace and gallop. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Brewer, or takes care of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, or said Brewer.

**CHARLES MANKIN**, sheriff of Charles county.

Annapolis, May 25, 1784.  
 Just imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept,

**A** N assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbados cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havanna sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, soap, candles, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

**WILLIAM WILKINS.**

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

Mount Industry, May 15, 1784.  
 On Tuesday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be offered for sale, in Lower-Marlborough,

**T**HAT valuable seat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchase to be complied with the first day of November, when possession will be given, the residue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unquestionable security; the title indisputable.

**CHARLES WILLIAMSON.**

Virginia, May 17, 1784.  
**F**OR SALE,  
**T**HE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-house tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Botetourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houses tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any person could wish or desire; there is a good mill-seat, and a spring within 30 feet of the dwelling house, that is admired by all travellers. The situation of this tract is excellent, either for a public house, or for any person who would choose to live private. If the subscriber could receive such pay as suits him, he would sell on the lowest and most moderate terms.

**THOMAS MADISON.**

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

**A** TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

**ELEANOR LYON, HENRY LYON, WILLIAM CANTER**, jun.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.  
**W**HEREAS I, the subscriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own estate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuses to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

**ANTHONY ROBERTS.**

June 8, 1784.  
**S**TOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

**THOMAS WARFIELD.**

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## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 24, 1784.

P A R I S, April 4.

ACCORDING to letters from l'Orient, it appears, that the council of war is ended, and that M. de Grasse is completely justified, and is expected to make his appearance at Paris, whither his equipment is arrived.

April 5. The council of state have at last decided the great question relative to the commerce of the Americans with the coast of Brittany. The farmers general were for having only one port opened for trading with the United States, but the king has opened them all; in consequence of which, all the ports of Brittany will trade with America, and receive the returns, without any one having the preference.

L O N D O N, April 17.

There are now building in the river twenty-one new ships of the line, four of which are second rates of ninety guns and upwards, sixteen of seventy-four guns, and one of sixty-four guns. Ships are preparing in the king's yards at Woolwich and Deptford for laying down two more, which are to be likewise of seventy-four guns, to be called the Prince of Wales and the Augusta.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, April 6.

"Yesterday about five hundred manufacturers, highly incensed at the decision of Friday night against the protecting duties, assembled about the parliament house, and expressed, by hisses, groans, &c. their disapprobation of the members who voted against the question; some of the mob forced into the gallery, from whence they began to harrangue the members; but the magistrates and a party of the military arriving at the time, two were apprehended and committed to the new goal, and the rest were dispersed.

"In consequence of this disturbance, the guards were doubled at the castle, at the main and other city guards; the troops in garrison at the barracks were kept under arms, and at night, patrols of horse and foot paraded through the city to preserve the public peace."

Sunday a packet was received at the India house, over land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence: That the cessation of hostilities between the English and Tippo Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general, and council, who had deputed commissioners to Tippo Saib, for the final conclusion of the peace; that the peace between us and the Mahrattas was inviolably adhered to by them; and that Madajee Scindia had written to Tippo Saib, to inform him, that unless he strictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the treaty concluded between them and the English, they would invade his country, and never make peace with them in future. Tippo Saib consented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 16th of November.

General Fullarton was on the borders of Tippo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, seventeen battalions of seapoys, and sixty pieces of artillery, ready to act, if Tippo should not consent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart sailed from Madras in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The superbe man of war was lost in pellicery roads in October, all her people saved except two sailors.

Sir Thomas Mills, by the help of governor Hastings, the governor-general, has got an appointment at Bengal, said to be worth 10,000 pounds a year.

Letters from the Hague, dated April 5, report, that a memorial in very spirited terms has been written to the States General, from the duke of Wurtemberg, upon the late endeavours which have taken place to diminish the power of the stadtholder.

A few days since, on account of some dispute at an election, a duel was fought by Sir James Lowther and sergeant Bolton; three pistols were discharged by each party without effect; the seconds then interfered, and the matter ended. The first shot of Sir James Lowther went through sergeant Bolton's hat, and the third hit the cock of the pistol he had in his hand.

A letter from Antwerp by yesterday's mail says, that they have daily melancholy accounts of the damage done by the overflowing of the river Scheldt in different parts, of houses being washed away, and the inhabitants and their cattle drowned; so that several little villages bordering on that river are quite depopulated, and from many other parts they have the like accounts.

Advice is received, that the Terpichore, a French frigate, of 36 guns, with troops on board, bound to the island of Bourbon, was lately lost near the island of Corunna, and all the crew perished.

A letter from Flushing says, that a French frigate, of 36 guns, called the Duc d'Aumont, being in great distress, with six feet water in her hold, put in there, but sunk a few hours after she was got into the harbour; the crew had just time to get on shore; she had been three weeks out from Bourdeaux, and had been beating about several days before they could make that harbour.

Mr. Hartley is going back to Paris to conclude the commercial treaty with the states of America, and that under the appointment of the present ministry.

A negotiation is now going on between the courts of London, Berlin, Copenhagen and Petersburg, to support the prince Stadtholder of Holland in his dignity and privileges, in spite of all opposition.

According to accounts lately published in Holland, the Dutch navy consisted on the 15th of last month, of

129 men of war, which were rated in the following manner: two of 76 guns, four of 74, three of 70, five of 68, seven of 64, four of 60, four of 56, four of 54, six of 50. All these are called of the line. The remainder are frigates and sloops; the former from 38 to 24 guns; the latter from 20 to 14. At the rupture in 1780, the Dutch had only 73 vessels afloat, either in commission, on foreign and home service, or in ordinary, at their different sea ports.

A letter from Paris says, that orders are sent to Brest for such ships as are ready for sea to sail immediately for the Mediterranean, in consequence of some dispatches lately received from Cadiz, which advise that a large fleet of Barbary corsairs are hourly expected to put to sea, and that if there is not a considerable force soon in the Mediterranean, a total stop will be put to the Levant trade.

The emperor Joseph, upon peace being established with the Turks, turned to one of his ministers in a private circle at Vienna, and said, "Now, then, we have time and ability for the arts of peace." And the very next morning gave orders for an edict to be drawn up for the regulation of open fields commonable. The Austrian dominions are subj. & like part of England, to a very bad culture, because of common rights that extend over them. Some difficulties occurring in the mode of settling specific shares, a congress of enquiry was directly instituted for examining the mode of proceedings in Switzerland and France, but above all in England; and the report being made, an edict has issued, by which every land proprietor has a right to enclose his own property.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 15.

"Don-Bonaventura Moreno, commodore, who by his bravery and skill had acquired the most brilliant reputation at the sieges of Mahon and Gibraltar, was unfortunately killed yesterday, without having had time to defend himself. That officer was assisted by a madman, who drew his sword upon him, to dispute with him the wall, without laying by your leave. The murderer was taken up."

April 22. Accounts were last night received at the secretary of state's office from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of a very alarming nature; a dangerous insurrection has taken place in Dublin, and the duke of Rutland has been much insulted in his efforts to quell the tumult.

William Vandeput was yesterday committed to the new goal, Southwark, where he is now double ironed, on a charge of burglary in the house of the lord chancellor, and stealing thereout the great seal. A Jew in Petticoat-lane was yesterday afternoon apprehended, on an information against him, for having purchased and melted the great seal into an ingot; but while he was conducting to the rotation office in Southwark, for examination, he was rescued from the peace officers by eight ruffians. The Jew melted the seal, while the robbers remained in his house.

The Venetians have used such extraordinary expedition in their late equipments, that they will have ten sail of the line fit for sea by the middle of June next, in case they should be wanted.

The exercising of seamen, and practising them to point a gun with judgment, by firing at a butt, has been formerly the custom of the French in peaceable times, which accounts for their late orders to man some ships of war to be ready for a summer cruise.

The Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean has received so much damage, that all the ships must return, to be completely refitted, as fast as possible.

The Spaniards and Portuguese are as little in the favour of the new states as the people of this country, on account of the discouragement they give to the American trade in Europe.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, April 9.

"We are in great confusion at present in this metropolis. A blow is aiming at the liberty of the press by Mr. Foster's bill. The lower rank of the people are in continual tumult. A figure dressed up with a bag-wig, representing one of the enemies to freedom, was yesterday carried about the earl of Meath's liberty, and afterwards burnt, amidst the acclamations of the populace. Much mischief is apprehended from the mob on Easter Monday and Tuesday; but proper precautions have been taken by the police to obviate any bad effects from riotous proceedings."

If the Paris accounts may be credited, the state of the French finances is more flourishing than those of either England or Holland.

D U B L I N, April 14.

This morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. justice Graham executed a warrant, signed Nathaniel Warren, on Mr. Carey, the supposed printer of the Volunteers Journal, in Abbey-street. Mr. Carey was first carried to the secretary's office in the castle; from thence, under a strong military guard, to the Tholsel, when bail was offered, and refused; he was then ordered back to the castle, and delivered over to the sergeant at arms, and conveyed, under the same guard, to the sergeant's house, in Abbey-street, where he is to remain till Monday, when the house of commons will sit.

The above article needs no comment. The feelings of the truly virtuous friends to the bulwark of public liberty, the freedom of the press, will supply all, and more than words can possibly convey on this interesting occasion. Let us no longer censure the Spaniards or the Portuguese for their inquisition; that infamous

badge of slavery is now become our own; not, indeed, a religious inquisition; but, what is still worse, a political one!

Last Monday, during the conversation in the house of commons on the printers bill, some disorderly persons forced their way through the outward door; a noise and bustle ensued; the conversation was suspended, and fear sat perched on the faces of most of the members; the alarm, however, was groundless, for the noise instantly subsided.

Yesterday all the members on one side of the house came armed with swords.

We are very apprehensive, unless every caution is used by government, that a number of unhappy beings may fall a sacrifice to the great rewards offered for discovering the instigators of the late disturbances in this city. Monday no less than five informers were said to be conducted to the castle, instigated perhaps by interest rather than justice, who, as we are informed, gave in a very numerous list.

The attorney-general declared, on Monday night, in the house of commons, that a number of the members of that house were proscribed. There was now, he said, a person in prison on an information, for having, with others, conspired and employed assassins to murder no less than seven members of that house. The conditions were, that the murderers should, upon performance of the business, receive an hundred pounds, and in the mean time were actually furnished with money, pistols, ammunition, and bayonets. They were also instructed to use the latter weapon, because it would neither miss fire nor make a noise. It was also conditioned, that if any of the seven gentlemen, amongst whom he had, he said, the honour to be one, should escape, that then the assassins should murder any one of the majority who voted against the protecting duties, and that that should be counted as if such member was one of the seven proscribed by name.

April 15. Printing has ever been considered as a refiner and polisher of manners, authors have therefore been honoured by the proudest princes, and no ita can ever flourish where literature is discouraged; how extraordinary then the proceedings of an Irish house of commons, in an enlightened age, attempting to curb what the Turks are at this moment endeavouring to establish. Is this the effect of liberty?

So completely odious have the present chief governor and his secretary already rendered themselves to the citizens of Dublin, by opposing the sense of the people in every instance, that we hear the corporation is determined, on Friday se'nnight, at the quarter assembly, to refuse them the freedom of this city, a compliment never denied to any of their predecessors.

Besides the inhabitants of Corke, who have entered into a non-importation agreement, we find by letters received in town from Kilkenny, that upwards of four hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that city have bound themselves in the most solemn manner not to purchase, for themselves or families, any goods whatever, of the manufacture of any other country but Ireland; in which exemption they include malt liquors of every kind. As there is no doubt but Dublin, and all the provinces of this kingdom, will not only follow the example of these places, but strictly adhere to so patriotic a resolution, the end of the protecting duties will in a great measure be answered, and Ireland flourish through the virtues of its people!

April 17. It has been often remarked, that there is a fickleness in the people of this country, that generally counteracts the best designs, before they can be executed. Of this class we may rank the project of a Genevese colony, and the building of a city, for the emigrants who are to form it, near Warrterford. Fifty families are already arrived, but the foundations of the New Geneva are scarcely laid; the building is protracted on various pretences, and difficulties arise faster than houses; in the mean time, the Genevese already arrived, who are of the better and most decent kinds of artisans, are lounging through our streets, without either settlement or encouragement. An opposition to protecting duties, and the persecution of printers, are objects of more importance to government!

April 20. Mr. Binns, yesterday, in Guildhall, urging the absolute necessity of a non-importation agreement, or protecting duties, if any adequate relief was meant to our starving brethren, said, that no greater proof could be adduced of the misery of our poor manufacturers, than that 6000 of them applied each day to the house of industry for the wretched pittance of a herring and a moriel of bread.

April 24. Friday, the Hankey, captain Cheap, sailed with a valuable assorted cargo for Philadelphia, having likewise on board 300 fine fellows, redemptioners, and other passengers, who are thus for ever separated from, and lost to, this country. America, awake to that good policy which regulates and directs all nations desirous of the improvement and aggrandizement of their people, will undoubtedly hold forth every encouragement to the present spirit of emigration, which universally pervades the kingdom, and which there is but too much reason to fear will continue; while we exhibit a supineness, a narrow, imbecile, distrustful conduct, as favourable to those views and with s. as the want of humanity, wisdom, or common sense, can possibly make them.

Extra of a letter from Corke, April 19.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that our city grand jury, with an amiable consideration for the dis-



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same subject to those states, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge, on the prospect of vacant territory, in aid of other resources, they, for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendations, a renewal of those of September the 6th, and of October the 10th, 1780; which several recommendations have not yet been fully complied with;

*Resolved*, That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the said states; that they be urged to consider, that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens, and loans of money from them as well as from foreigners; these several creditors have a right to expect, that funds shall be provided, on which they may rely for indemnification; that congress still consider vacant territory as an important resource; and that therefore the said states be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions, to forward these necessary ends, and to promote the harmony of the union.

June 21, 1784.  
**JUST IMPORTED,**  
In the NANTES, from LONDON,  
And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.  
I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.  
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hoghead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the best quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 16, 1784.  
To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's, on the fifteenth of July next,

ONE HALF of the sloop Caroline, with all necessary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be disposed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved security. She is a well built new boat, and advantageously calculated for the freighting business, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred bushels of grain.

J. Harwood & RICHARD EDELEN, executors.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, named Priss, the property of the subscriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to house-work, is a very good cook, wash and iron, and sew well. She will be sold for cash; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved security.

SAMUEL WOOD.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.  
ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

JANE HANSON, executrix.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD,**  
For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitfuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutchefon at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Ease, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, she likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

## WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlborough,  
Has just received from London, by the ship Nantes,

A VERY large and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.

Second and coarse ditto, all colours.

Tammies, durants, shal-loons.

Camlets, camletees, ratinets.

Calimancoes of various colours.

Satinets, silk serge, black and white silk, for breeches.

Plain, rib'd, corded and spotted velvets and velvets.

Plain, spotted, corded and died, jeans, jean-ets, and fustians.

Plain & corded dimetties.

Muslin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merceilles quilting.

Linen and cotton checks.

Cotton counterpanes.

Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.

Furniture checks.

A very handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes.

Table-clothes and napkins.

Three-fourths, seven-eighths, and yard wide Irish linens of all prices.

Irish, Flanders, and Russia sheeting.

Russia drillings and ravens duck.

German and British osnabrigs.

Womens cotton and silk hose.

Mens thread, cotton, and silk ditto, plain and rib'd.

Boys ditto, ditto.

Mens and womens silk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.

Thread and silk edging.

Thread and silk lace.

Blond ditto.

A large assortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribands.

Double and single satin ditto.

Silk ferretting, fringe, and cord.

Taffytes of several colours.

Ell wide perians.

Half ell ditto, and sarfets.

Black and white modes.

Lutestring, ducapes, satins, and pelongs.

Ladies fine satin petticoats.

Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.

Linen ditto, ditto.

Book muslins.

Plain, striped and flowered muslins.

Muslin handkerchiefs.

Humhums, cambricks, and lawas.

Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.

Plain gauzes and catguts.

Suffee gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Sewing silk of all colours.

Mohair and silk twill.

Buttons of all sorts and sizes.

Strait and skeleton wire.

Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.

Pins and needles.

Threads of all sorts and sizes.

Ladies common and very fine fans.

Mens and boys felt, cat-tor, & fine beaver hats.

As he expects a large assortment before the fall, he is determined to supply his customers on the best terms.

Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.

Womens and girls silk hats & bonnets, shades and cloaks.

Womens fine white, blue and black satin cloaks and bonnets.

Ostrich feathers & plumes of several colours.

Fine and superfine writing paper.

Quarto and folio post ditto.

Wafers and sealing-wax.

Black & red ink powder.

Playing cards.

Mens, womens and boys, coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps.

Neat boots, red morocco slippers.

Womens fine silk and calimanco shoes of various sizes.

Childrens morocco shoes.

Fine and superfine penknives.

Cork-screws, scissars, razors.

Shoe and knee buckles of the newest fashion.

Silver thimbles, brads & brads with steel tops.

Knives and forks of different quality.

Deert ditto of the newest fashion.

Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.

Sleeve-buttons.

Nails of all sorts & sizes.

Hoes and axes.

H and HL hinges.

Saws and files.

Sithes and ficklees.

Spades and shovels.

Hammers and chissels.

Pad-locks, stock locks, & best brads door locks.

Shovels and tongs, and irons.

Box-irons and heaters.

Candlesticks and snuffers.

Pewter dishes, basons, & candle moulds.

Tin ware of all sorts.

Copper tea-kettles and coffee pots.

Bell-metal skillets and flew-pans.

Brads chafing-dishes.

Cotton and wool cards.

Hair-brooms, scrubbing-brushes, cloaths-brushes, horse-brushes, and currycombs.

Wire sieves, hair and lawn ditto.

Shaving boxes.

Mens neat saddles and bridles, half-hunter coach & switch whips.

Powder, F and double F.

Shot of several sizes.

China bowls, coffee and tea cups and saucers in sets.

Glass ware of various sorts.

Window-glass 8 by 10.

Dressing-glasses.

Hyson, congo, and bohea teas.

Single refined loaf sugar.

Raisins, pickles, mustard, fig-blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, saltpetre.

Paints of various colours.

Linseed oil.

Candles and soap.

Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.

Common & velvet corks.

Porter in hampers.

Chehire and Gloucestershire cheese.

Best white ship biscuit in barrels.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

## JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Itabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-seed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE assortment of European goods suitable to the season; among which are, best hyson, green, and bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old cane spirits, West-India rum, and common wine, by the hoghead, pipe, or barrel; best Holland gin in cases; white and brown Spanish sugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.  
WHEREAS I, the subscriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own estate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuses to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.  
THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's-town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,

Com. acts. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

June 7, 1784.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, is not sold before at private sale,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

## W A N T E D,

As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

MARY BOND.



# **FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

May 21, 1784.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a furfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.  
**JOHN THO. BOUCHER.**

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

## **To be SOLD,**

May 10, 1784.  
**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasture equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

**JOSEPH SPRIGG.**

## **TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from  
**WILLIAM HAMMOND,** administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately.

**T**HE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

**12 RICHARD LEE.**

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

**M**ANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

**12 C. RICHMOND.**

April 5, 1784.

## **To be SOLD,**

**T**HE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling-houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to  
**10 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.**

To be SOLD, on Ronoah river, Botetourt county, Virginia.

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thousand acres, with a large proportion of first-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the same size in this state, for hemp, tobacco, corn, small grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fish. Whoever purchases must pay one half when they take possession, part of which may be paid in likely negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any person who inclines to purchase, may know the price and see the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

**3 X TOLIVER CRAIG.**

May 5, 1784.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have just claims against said estate are hereby requested to send them in legally proved, in order to have them settled by  
**2 JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.**

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

**S** H I P P L Y M O U T H,  
**WILLIAM MAYNARD,** commander,  
**T**AKES in TOBACCO at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to any merchant in London.  
**2 WILLIAM MAYNARD.**

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.  
**4**

Mount Industry, May 15, 1784.

On Tuesday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be offered for sale, in Lower Marlborough.

**T**HAT valuable seat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchase to be complied with the first day of November, when possession will be given, the residue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unquestionable security; the title indisputable.  
**3 X CHARLES WILLIAMSON.**

Virginia, May 17, 1784.

## **FOR SALE,**

**T**HE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-house tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Botetourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houses tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any person could wish or desire; there is a good mill-seat, and a spring within 30 feet of the dwelling house, that is admired by all travellers. The situation of this tract is excellent, either for a public house, or for any person who would choose to live private. If the subscriber could receive such pay as suits him, he would sell on the lowest and most moderate terms.

**3 X THOMAS MADISON.**

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

**A** TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.  
**3 ELEANOR LYON, HENRY LYON, WILLIAM CANTER, jun.**

**S**TOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.  
**3 X THOMAS WARFIELD.**

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

**R**AN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow named NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.  
**2 HENRY NEALE.**

**T**AKEN up as strays, by Joshua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.  
**2**

## **FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, osnabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by  
**3 X BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.**