

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1783.

[PAPER No. VIII. concluded.]

IS excellency having withdrawn, on motion by general Knox, seconded by general Putnam,

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the officers of the army be presented to his excellency the commander in chief, for his excellent address, and the communication he has been pleased to make to them; and that he be assured that the officers reciprocate his affectionate expressions, with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable.

The address from the army to congress—the report of the committee from the army—and the resolutions of congress of the 29th January, being read,

On a motion by general Putnam, seconded by general Hand,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed immediately to draw up some resolutions expressive of the business before us, and to report in half an hour; that this committee consist of one general officer, one field officer, and one captain; and that general Knox, colonel Brooks, and captain Howard, compose the said committee.

The report of the committee being brought in, and fully considered,

Resolved unanimously, That at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall influence a conduct that may tend to fully the reputation and glory which they have acquired, at the price of their blood and eight years faithful services.

Resolved unanimously, That the army continue to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army, until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment; and in this arrangement the officers expect, that the half pay, or a commutation of it, should be efficaciously comprehended.

Resolved unanimously, That his excellency the commander in chief be requested to write to his excellency the president of congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honourable body upon the subjects of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war, this event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquillity in the minds of the army, and prevent any further machinations of designing men, to sow discord between the civil and military powers of the United States.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That the officers of the American army view with abhorrence, and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and meet with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown persons to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented to congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that business; and that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the president to major-general M'Dougal; and that he be requested to continue his solicitations at congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished.

The meeting was then dissolved.

HORATIO GATES, maj. gen. President.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the foregoing address and recommendations.

In CONGRESS, September 6, 1780.

CONGRESS took into consideration the report of the committee to whom were referred the instructions of the general assembly of Maryland to their delegates in congress, respecting the articles of confederation, and the declaration therein referred to, the act of the legislature of New-York on the same subject, and the remonstrance of the general assembly of Virginia, which report was agreed to, and is in the words following:

That having duly considered the several matters to them submitted, they conceive it unnecessary to examine into the merits or policy of the instructions or declaration of the general assembly of Maryland, or of the remonstrance of the general assembly of Virginia, as they involve questions, a discussion of which was declined on mature consideration, when the articles of confederation were debated; nor, in the opinion of the committee, can such questions be now revived with any prospect of reconciliation: that it appears more advisable to press upon those states which can remove the embarrassments respecting the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims, since they cannot be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the general confederacy; to remind them how indispensably necessary it is to establish the federal union on a fixed and permanent basis, and on principles acceptable to all its respective members; how essential to public credit and confidence, to the support of our army, to the vigour of our councils and success of our measures, to our tranquillity at home, and our reputation abroad, to our present safety and our future prosperity, to our very existence as a free, sovereign and independent people; that they are fully persuaded the wisdom of the respect-

ive legislatures will lead them to a full and impartial consideration of a subject, so interesting to the United States, and so necessary to the happy establishment of the federal union; that they are confirmed in these expectations by a review of the before mentioned act of the legislature of New-York, submitted to their consideration; that this act is expressly calculated to accelerate the federal alliance, by removing, as far as depends on that state, the impediment arising from the western country, and for that purpose to yield up a portion of territorial claim for the general benefit; whereupon,

Resolved, That copies of the several papers referred to the committee be transmitted, with a copy of the report, to the legislatures of the several states, and that it be earnestly recommended to those states, who have claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in congress such powers, as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the articles of confederation; and that the legislature of Maryland be earnestly requested to authorize their delegates in congress to subscribe the said articles.

In CONGRESS, October 10, 1780.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, on the motion of the delegates of Virginia; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular states, pursuant to the recommendation of congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican states, which shall become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence, as the other states; that each state which shall be so formed, shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular state shall have incurred, since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons, within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed:

That the said lands shall be granted and settled at such times, and under such regulations as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States in congress assembled, or any nine or more of them.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 16, 1781.

Whereas it is essential to justice and to the preservation of public credit, that whenever a nation is obliged by the exigencies of public affairs to contract a debt, proper funds should be established, not only for paying the annual value or interest of the same, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period; by which a nation may avoid the evils of an excessive accumulation of debt: therefore,

Resolved, That whenever the neat produce of any funds recommended by congress and granted by the states, for funding the debt already contracted, or for procuring future loans for the support of the war, shall exceed the sum requisite for paying the interest of the whole amount of the national debt which these states may owe at the termination of the present war, the surplus of such grants shall form a sinking fund, to be inviolably appropriated to the payment of the principal of the said debt, and shall on no account be diverted to any other purpose.

And in order that the several states may have proper information of the state of their finances, it is further resolved, that as soon as the public debt can be liquidated, each state be annually furnished with the amount thereof, and the interest thereon, and also of the proceeds and disposition of the funds provided for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the faith of the United States be pledged for the observance of the foregoing resolution; and that if any state shall think it necessary to make it a condition of their grants, the same will be considered by congress as consistent with their resolution of the 3d of February, 1781.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, February 17, 1783.

Whereas by the 8th article of the confederation and perpetual union, it is agreed and declared, that all charges of war, and all other expenses for the common defence or general welfare, allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

Resolved, That the legislature of each state be, and they are hereby required to take such measures as shall appear to them most effectual for obtaining a just and accurate account of the quantity of land in such state, granted to, or surveyed for any person, the number of buildings thereon, distinguishing dwelling houses from other buildings and the number of its inhabitants, distinguishing white from black: that the legislature of each state be, and they are hereby also required, to

cause the said account to be transmitted and delivered to congress, on or before the 1st day of March, 1784; and that congress will on the 2d day of March, 1784, or at their next sitting, thereafter, appoint a grand committee, consisting of a member present from each state, to take into their consideration the said return, any nine of whom concurring shall make a just and true estimate of the value of all the lands in each of the United States, granted to or surveyed for any person, and of the buildings and improvements thereon, and shall report such estimate to congress, to be subject only to their approbation or rejection. That the said estimate when approved by congress shall be a rule for adjusting all accounts between the United States and the individual states, that is, each state shall be debited for its just quota or proportion on the principle aforesaid of the money theretofore advanced or paid, and of the amount in value of the supplies furnished by all the states for the service of the United States, and credited for the money advanced and the amount in value of the supplies furnished by such state for the service of the United States: that the said estimate shall operate for a term not exceeding five years, as a rule for apportioning on the several states the sums which congress shall from time to time deem necessary and require to be raised for supporting the public credit and contingent expenses; and that the money which shall be paid from time to time by any state into the continental treasury on account of such quota or apportionment, shall be duly passed to the credit of such state on the said account.

LONDON, May 1.

A bill [as amended in the committee to whom the same was re-committed] for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North America.

WHEREAS the following thirteen provinces of North America, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, now are free, independent, and sovereign states, by the name and description of the United States of America:

And, Whereas it is highly expedient that the intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States should be immediately opened, and that temporary regulations should be made for that purpose, until a treaty or convention for establishing and regulating the trade and commerce between Great Britain and the said United States shall be finally concluded: Be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act, passed in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons appointed and authorized by his majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases and for the purposes therein mentioned;" and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels, and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;" so far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorize any hostilities against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his majesty's proclamation for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, shall be, and the same are henceforth repealed.

And be it enacted, That all goods and merchandise, of the growth and produce of the territories of the United States of America only, which heretofore might have been lawfully imported into any port or place of Great-Britain, may and shall continue to be lawfully imported into Great-Britain, from any port or place within the territories of the said United States, and not from any other place, in British ships legally navigated, or in ships belonging to his majesty's plantations, or in ships or vessels belonging to any of the citizens of the said United States, and navigated by mariners of the said United States, or by his majesty's subjects, in the man-

have approved his conduct in this particular business, what right have you, Sir, now to complain? You were called upon by the Intendant to give instances wherein he had assumed powers over the executives, and wherein he had dispensed with positive laws. What have been the proofs you have adduced? Your own assertion, to wit: "To the letter books of the council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that he has asserted a right to controul the supreme executive power; and his instructions to the collectors of two counties with respect to the fund tax will shew, that he has dispensed with and changed a positive law." Are these such proofs as will satisfy an impartial public? Why did not you extract from the books you refer to such parts as you thought would have supported your charge? and why did not you mention the names of the two collectors, and also the contents of the letters wrote to them by the Intendant, that prove he had "dispensed with and changed a positive law."

The late agent, at the pressing instances of individuals, noted applications for land warrants, after the organizing of our present government; but did he ever tell a single person, that these applications would be effectual? Did he not constantly refer them to the register of the land office, after his appointment? But these applicants conceiving, that whilst the proprietary property remained unconfiscated, that an entry with the late agent might afford them a double chance, indeed they would not be put off. That the Intendant was against the several confiscation bills is certain, and happy for the state that the majority of the senate were for several years of the same sentiments; for had this act passed at an earlier period than it did, the property would have sold for money daily depreciating, and the state would have derived little or no benefit from such sales. If the Intendant was prevented selling the state's tobacco by the interposition of the governor and council, the Examiner surely ought not to have been so severe upon him for not selling, when he was advised against it. The saving of more than £.12,000 to the state, by keeping tobacco till it brought 35s per cent. is not so contemptible an object as the Examiner has insinuated it to be; nor ought the general assembly, or the majority of the citizens of the state, to be deemed curried with narrow hearts and contracted minds, for differing in opinion with the Examiner, whose mind to be sure is of the most exalted nature. Could the Intendant enforce the collection of the present year's taxes before they became due? or could he oblige the people to pay them after the time was lengthened by law? Why then harp again upon this string? The Intendant affirms that the citizens in general were unable to pay them in May, and of this opinion were the general assembly, whose judgment at least must be equal to the Examiner's, a man who receives considerable emolument from the state, and who pays little or nothing to its support, whilst the planters and farmers in general pay more than half their income. Had the Intendant's plan of taking bonds for arrearages preceding the 5s tax been adopted, he conceives the state would have been considerably benefited by the measure; for it is with reason apprehended, that several collectors and their securities will not be able to make good deficiencies without some such indulgence. Before the Examiner had arrogantly charged the general assembly with violating "their engagements," he ought to have been sure, "that there never was in this country a greater abundance of specie, and that the farmers and planters, to whom it has been paid, have deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure." Their coffers in general, my friend, are as empty as yours. Why then do you covet the riches they have not? or why expect to draw from hoards that which exists no where but in your own imagination? The Intendant has neither mingled your address, or changed the sense of the words of it; yet any disinterested man read the text and the quotation from it, and point out the substantial difference between the two if he can. The Examiner need not have been so much hurt as he pretends to have been, at the assembly suspending for a while from the financier the money brought into the treasury for the five shilling tax; for any money received on this account, will be replaced by the Intendant, before Mr. Morris's notes for the payment of three months pay to the army become due, to wit, the 1st of December next. The Intendant has not perceived the least disinclination in any officer or soldier towards receiving monies arising from this tax, notwithstanding the Examiner's expectation, that the measure would be repudiated by the men it was intended to gratify. Would he have 4 or 500 men, daily expected from the south (whose services of seven years required every exertion in their favour) turned away penniless. To prevent this being the case, the assembly passed the law above mentioned, and not to cover the Intendant, as the Examiner has falsely suggested. With what unparalleled effrontery has the Examiner asserted, that "the officers of the line will have penetration enough to perceive, that had the Intendant acted as he ought, the 5 months pay might have been already received, and the other might in a little time be prepared; they must now probably be satisfied with part of the first." How foreign is this to the truth. The lands directed to be sold for the army, would not have netted £.20,000, one third of which was to be paid in one month, the remainder in two and three years. But even had the sales been made, what reliance could be had on the punctual performance of the purchasers? Has not experience evinced from former sales, that when a month has been given a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed? Were not part of the lands allotted to be sold in diffidence, and would it have been right to have sold them before these disputes were settled? What were the reasons given by the general assembly for repealing the law? Read their words, and let your mouth be for ever stopped on this subject.

"An act, entitled, a supplement to an act to raise a sum of money for the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line. And it appearing to the general assembly, that the limits and title of the lands intended by the act aforesaid to be sold, are not ascertained, and that if they were sold to sale upon the terms in the act aforesaid specified, the state would not obtain nearly the value thereof, and being determined to discharge the pay due within the times aforesaid to the officers and soldiers as speedily as possible."

By the last law ample funds are provided for the five months pay, and it will be the fault of the Intendant if

they are not productive; and he has the strongest reason to believe, that the officers of the line are well satisfied with the general assembly's and his conduct in this business.

The Examiner has asserted, that "the governor and council in their address complain, that for many months not more than £.500 had been placed in the treasury." When you quote again any matter out of letters from the governor and council, be pleased to relate the whole truth; in this instance I conceive you have not, because the treasury books contradict the assertion; the money paid within the months referred to amount to the sum of £.4984 x 7; and upwards of £.2000 paid away by virtue of orders from the governor and council, not included in the above.

I believe the Examiner would never have earned by his profession one half of the sum allowed him per annum; but if the state has repeatedly violated its faith to him, why does he continue its servant, especially as he insinuates he could, without reproach, have earned as much as he is allowed in one fourth of the time: In times of war and calamity, systems different from those in times of peace are from necessity obliged to be adopted; but I cannot conceive the Examiner's losses can be very great by receiving paper money, for it is to be presumed he did not hoard it up, but that his butcher, baker, and merchant, soon received it from him.

The Intendant's private funds are not very ample, but he could have supplied a person in want with £.100. The Examiner was mentioned to the Intendant by a mutual friend or two, as being under such circumstances; the Intendant replied, that the civil list was to be paid from the monies arising from this year's collection, which could not come in till August, but if the Examiner would accept of this sum; he would draw upon a person in Baltimore for it, and take the money without interest, when it came in for the civil list. He informed the gentleman who made the communication, that it was a matter of delicacy, and that he could not make the offer himself, as it might perhaps give offence; but he left it to him to do as he pleased in the business. It seems offence has been taken at the offer, the Intendant asks pardon for the crime, and promises never to transgress in the like manner again, so as to raise the indignation or scorn of the Examiner, who is much mistaken in his assertion, that allowances to gentlemen on the civil list had been longer due than those to the members of the general assembly; the whole of the allowances to the last were due in January, whereas the first quarter's allowances to the civil officers of government were not due till February, and then optional, whether they would receive it or not.

THE INTENDANT OF THE REVENUE.

Annapolis, June 29, 1783.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramfey, of Virginia, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of Colchester. His master is desirous to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE subscriber, commander of the ship Plymouth, now lying at Emerson's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven pounds sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainly sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 hogheads of West-India rum, 8 airts of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and hyson tea. 2 W. M.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, for cash only, a fresh assortment of goods, now opening, consisting of the following articles, viz.

LUSTRINGS.

Ell wide India Persians.
Black modes.
Mullin, plain, strip'd and check'd.
Lawn, plain and check'd.
Clear lawn.
Cambric.
An assortment of chints and calicoes.
India dimetty.
Mock Marfelles quilting.
Jeans, white and coloured.
Yard wide and half ell black and white gauzes.
Gauze and thread ditto handkerchiefs.
Ladies chip hats with gauze covers.
Mens and womens straw ditto.
Mens and boys leather gloves.
Ladies plain kid and tambered ditto.
Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Bandanoes ditto.
Linen ditto.
Narrow and wide ribbands.
Tapes, bindings, & non-sopretties.
Nuns and ofnabrig threads, &c.
Irish linen, 3 & yard wide.
Sheeting, yard and ell do.
Brown holland.
Strip'd linen.

Check ditto.
Camblets.
Spotted stuffs.
Ofnabrigs.
Tickenburgs.
German Dowlas.
Black denim.
Mens hats assorted.
Mens white silk hose.
Coloured ditto.
Brown thread ditto.
Womens fine cotton and thread ditto.
Chints and calico bed covers.
Mens white & check shirts.
Mens leather shoes and slippers.
Ditto boots.
Carpets of all sizes.
Gentlemen's Turkey leather canes.
Bohea, congo, green and hyson teas.
Stoughton's bitters.
Queen's china coffee-pots.
Tea ditto.
Tea-cups and saucers.
Tea boxes.
Sugar boxes.
Bowls.
Dishes and plates.
Wash basins and bottles.
Glass ware.
China cups and saucers.
An assortment of iron ware.
Lemons and oranges.
Figs and raisins.

2 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.

LEWIS ROUSSEL

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

2 LEWIS ROUSSEL.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dresser,

WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober.

Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice. 2 J. S.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are earnestly requested to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due thereon; those who do not comply with this request, within six weeks from the date hereof, may expect to be sued without regard to persons.

2 JOSEPH EASTMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a likely young negro fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coarse country linen shirt and trousers; he formerly belonged to one Mr. Griffin, in St. Mary's county. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges; paid by

2 JAMES WEST.

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

To be SOLD,

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

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

MILL-STONES.

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

and tumblers, salt-sellers, carafons, cruetes for oil and vinegar.
Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mene, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins set with diamonds.
Gauses, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for drefs.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawns.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewise many other articles. 2

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk-Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been soundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

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

JOSEPH FENWICK.

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

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

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

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

J. H. STONE.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eastern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a small stray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came also with her a small yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall be well rewarded by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seized thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

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

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

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

FRANK LEEKE.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof. 5

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

AUCTION.

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

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

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

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

JAMES BRICE, executor.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send them in legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1783.

ARDES, March 12.

SUNDAY last, at nine in the morning, part of a very high mountain tumbled down, and stopped up the river Ardes till five o'clock the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop to pass through. On the part fallen unfortunately stood a mill composed of two buildings, which was swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of it remains. A servant belonging to the mill being happily out of doors at the time, and perceiving the danger which threatened him, made his escape before the ground separated. Another person less fortunate was buried under the ruins. The miller experienced the same fate, in attempting to bring off some cattle that were in the stables. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who, notwithstanding the danger, went in search of him, and brought him off by the neck. The height of the mountain fallen is 400 toises, the bank formed by it 150 long by 30 wide, and more than 400 toises long and about 100 feet deep. The water has at present scooped itself a passage over the bank about 20 feet wide.

HAOUS, April 9. The sieur Dumas was lately presented to the prince and princess of Orange, in the quality of charge des affaires of the United States of America.

Their high mightinesses have terminated to the satisfaction of the court of Denmark, the affair of the English ship the Lark, taken by captain Van Dennen, in the North Sea, the 9th of August last; and, to avoid a longer discussion on the part of the sieur de Saint-Saphorin, they have sent orders to the college of admiralty of the meuse, to restore that ship, with her whole cargo, to her owners, on their paying the charges of taking care of, and preserving the ship; the whole in full confidence that his Danish majesty will, on occasion, act with the same spirit of conciliation towards the republic.

FRANCFORT, April 22. Amongst all the various reports which have been circulated respecting the rencontres, which are said to have taken place between the Turks and some detachments of Austrian or Russian troops, it is at least certain that they are making every preparation for war. The transports from Vienna to Hungary are many in number, and of very considerable value; and the regiments intended to be stationed on the confines, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching. The Porte, nevertheless, perseveres in its pacific system, and if the conditions proposed by the two imperial courts should not be too hard, it seems willing to make many sacrifices for the preservation of peace; of this number is the re-establishment of prince Yprilanti, the late hospado of Walbachin, who has not only been recalled from exile, but also through the intercession of Russia, will be restored to the regency of his principality. They add, that one of his sons, a young man full of military ardour, will enter into the service of the court of Vienna.

UTRECHT, May 2. Mr. Van Berkel, appointed minister plenipotentiary from the States General to the Thirteen States of America, will set off in June for the place of his destination; he will sail in the Hercula of 64 guns, the command of which has been given to Mr. de Melvil; the Centaur, of 44 guns, la Ceres, of 40 guns, and two other frigates, will accompany l'Hercula.

LONDON, April 20.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the East India company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another constable, attending the public office, in Bow-street, in a private house at Stepney, in consequence of information given them at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, by a shoemaker, purporting, that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney, from the circumstance of a shoe with the stamped impression of Ryland having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room they saw Ryland sitting at a table, in a serious posture, with a book in his hand, and upon turning his head, and seeing them, he seized a razor which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up and the unhappy man put to bed; and in the mean time an express was sent to Bow-street. In consequence of which, Sir Sampson Wright, and Gilbert, Esq; immediately set off for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound he had given himself. Ryland remained at Stepney; his hands being confined, and being watched by six men, lest he should tear open the wound in his throat, or by some other means put an end to his life.

On Thursday evening another over-land express was sent off for the East-Indies, to travel through France and Italy to Constantinople, and from thence, by the most speedy means, to Bengal.

The last ships the French dispatched to the East-Indies were le Protector of 74 guns, le Fendant 74, and l'Argonne 64, and la Heron of 32. They failed in April, and have certainly reached the Asiatic seas before this time.

The Dutch force in the East-Indies to co-operate with the French, will consist of one ship of 68, three of 40, two of 36, one of 40, and two of 20 guns. This squadron failed from the Texel in August last, and have not been heard of since.

May 2. The time for a cessation of hostilities in every part of the globe, is now arrived, except in the East-Indies, where all captures will be good if made before the 10th of July.

The following is said to be the arrangement for satisfying the loyalists who have suffered so much by the American war: twelve pensions £500 a year; three of £1000; eighteen of £400; twenty-five of £300 and six reversions; thirty of £200 and ten reversions; forty-six of £100; sixty-two of £50.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that they ought to have been provided for in Canada; but the loyalists strenuously applied to lords North and Carlisle, to get that intention changed; and have succeeded. There will be no less than 170 who will go without any provision.

May 10. A letter from Madras, dated October 28, says, "After a passage of five weeks from Bombay, on board the company's ship the Talbot, we arrived here the 19th inst. all well; except the Norfolk, on board of which are two companies of the road regiment, with the generals and grenadiers; that ship parted from the fleet about ten days before we left Rio Janeiro, and has not been heard of since. It is much feared that she is lost; but we hope this will prove a mistake. Words can give but a feeble idea of the distress which the famine has caused in this place; the roads are strewn with bodies, some just dead, and others near expiring; but the fortitude and calmness with which these poor creatures submit to their fate, are astonishing. It is computed that 200 a day die, and that several thousands have already perished. The different cantonments, as well as the garrison, have but a small pittance of rice, and all other provisions are excessively dear and scarce; though it is the want of rice alone that causes the famine among the natives."

The fair sex are much obliged to the animal creation for their finery. The fowls give them plumes and muffs; the beasts give furs and gloves, and from horses tails, it is said, they get heads.

Mr. William Lee, formerly an alderman of this city, is expected to be commissioned by congress to the court of Vienna, as American consul.

On Thursday morning some letters were received from Brussels, which mentioned that the emperor of Germany has ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks, who have already committed several acts of hostilities on the frontiers.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 29.

"His excellency M. de Marcoff, late minister to the Hague, from the empress of Russia, arrived yesterday in this city; he is to sign the articles of peace between the late belligerent powers, on the part of his mistress; as prince de Barrantinair is to sign them on the part of the emperor of Germany; the two imperial courts having taken up the character of guaranties."

Government, since the ratification of the peace with America, have indicated their desire to the refugees from that country, that some mode should be struck out for producing a final adjustment of this complex business, to be first submitted to the inspection and controul of the house of commons, so as to relieve the nation from the enormous annual sum that is paid to this description of men, which at this time amounts to £80,000 per annum. In consequence of the above intimation, the principal gentlemen, from the different provinces in America, have summoned several meetings, and the result of their deliberations have been, for each province, to fix upon a specific sum, which is to include every claim whatever. The largest province, which is Virginia, have presented to the lords commissioners of the treasury an account of the losses they have sustained in supporting the royal cause, and the prayer of their petition ends with requesting a donation of £300,000, which they consent to take as a final compensation for all past and future demands. A part of the late secretary of state's office is appropriated for the receiving and examining their demands, previous to the inspection of them by the lords of the treasury.

May 17. The emperor has not yet acknowledged by any formal act, the independence of America; he has, however, resolved not to suffer, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his subjects with all the benefits of commerce with America; to this end his imperial majesty has raised the baron Van Bieelen to the place of one of the lords of trade in Brabant, whom he means to send out without delay to America, in order to negotiate the most advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemish subjects, and the United States of America.

Three French shipwrights, who had embarked in a vessel that was sailing from Brest to New-London, disguised as seamen, were discovered and ordered to go immediately on shore; so cautious is the police in all the sea ports, to prevent the emigration of useful hands to the new states.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, April 14.

The grand vizier has frequent conferences with the ambassadors of France and England; and it has been remarked that at the close of each, an express is dispatched from this capital. The Porte is making the greatest preparations for war; immense trains of artillery are daily sent off towards the Black Sea, and the frontiers near the Pruth and the Danube, so that it looks as if an attack both on the side of Russia and Hungary is apprehended by the divan. Some European officers who arrived in this capital, at the particular desire of his sublime highness, have received instructions to set

out for the different towns to which they are appointed, for the purpose of repairing the old fortifications, and adding new ones, where they think them necessary; these officers are chiefly engineers: Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and Nizza and Widin, which command the entrance into Hungary, are to be very strongly fortified and garrisoned. The best and ablest general or bashaw in the whole Turkish army has been lately appointed to command at Belgrade. The captain pasha, or high admiral, is preparing to set out early in May, on a cruise to the mouth of the Black Sea: in a word, every thing round us breathes war."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 14.

There are two letters in town from the honourable Mr. Laurens, of the dates of the 1st and 7th of April. In the 1st he expresses great uneasiness at the delay of the definitive treaty, and the evacuation of New-York; but by that of the seventh, he mentions having had conferences with the duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other ministers, who gave him the most positive assurances, that the utmost expedition should be used in the completion of both the above measures. The next day he set off for Paris to put the finishing hand to the treaty; after which he would immediately embark at Nantes for Philadelphia.

It is an absolute fact, though even in England more felt than precisely known, that the American war, in only three articles, the depreciation of the funds, the reduced price of land, and the actual expence of the war, has made a difference to that country of full three hundred and thirty millions, sterling.

June 17. Mr. Livingston, the commissioner appointed by this state to Augustine, for the purpose of claiming all public and private property carried thither from this state, or elsewhere, during the war, by the treaty of peace to be restored, arrived yesterday from thence without having effected any part of his commission—the attempt to execute which, has not been made the most pleasing by the reception he met with. The definitive treaty not being signed, is made the plea for holding the above described property. Governor Loyn is as strict in his grant of paroles, as if the war actually existed.

BOSTON, June 19.

A correspondent of veracity says, that by recent advices from Great-Britain, it had at last transpired, that the late governor Hutchinson did, agreeable to the predictions of many true friends to this country, cut his own throat. The probability was so great, that he never could have died a natural death (having contracted at least as much guilt as any traitor since the apostacy of Adam) that without any direct information, it might reasonably have been thought that this, or something equally shocking, was the manner of his exit. May it prove to the end of time, a solemn warning to all hypocrites and traitors.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that last week a large black brig (the true index of her cargo) bound to Port Roisaway, from that port, having on board thirty families (refugees) with their utensils, was seen a few hours after sailing, to founder, and all on board perished: it was supposed a butt started which occasioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughness of the sea prevented her giving them relief.

Friday last arrived here captain Love, in the ship Rosamond, in 31 days passage from London.

By captain Love we learn, that the definitive treaty of peace, between the United States of America, France, Spain, and Great-Britain, was signed, at Paris, on the 20th of April last.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this city, dated the 1st instant.

"The British islands that were taken by the French during the course of the war, are not yet restored, nor is it known when they will; the French it is said, are to retain them until the year's crop is shipped off, nor will they now admit of any British vessels to load amongst them."

June 21. Last night arrived at Sandy-Hook, the ship Castle Douglas, captain William Stewart, which left the Downs on the 18th of May, by whom we have received the following particulars: that on the 7th of May, a committee of some members of the privy council sat, of which the noble earl of Carlisle was president, that their deliberations respected the state of the American loyalists, and something was seriously agitating to compensate those sufferers for their losses sustained on behalf of the crown.

When the above ship sailed, the definitive treaty was not signed.

June 23. By letters from London we learn, that the French appear to be very tardy in laying up their men of war as usual after peace.

Three small vessels arrived here last Saturday noon, in ten days from New-Providence.

June 25. On Monday last arrived a store ship, which left Portsmouth about the 5th of May, but we are informed, without any English news-papers; it is said she departed thence with seven other vessels, six of which (declined with stores for Halifax) are to join the above mentioned, and a number of others, with all possible dispatch at this port.

By a letter dated London, May 23, we are informed, that a committee from the board of American loyalists, having waited upon his majesty's ministers on the sub-

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

MILL-STONES.

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

and tumblers, salt-sellers, carafons, cruets for oil and vinegar.
Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mens, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins set with diamonds.
Gauces, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for drefs.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawns.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewise many other articles. 2

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

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

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk-Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been foundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

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

JOSEPH FENWICK.

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

32

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

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

2

J. H. STONE.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eastern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a small gray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came also with her a small yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall be well rewarded by

2

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seized thereof.

2

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

5

THOMAS HYDE.

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

6

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

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

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

19

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

4

FRANK LEEKE.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof. 5

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

10

FREDERICK GREEN.

AUCTION.

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

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

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

5 ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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

5

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

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

3

JAMES BRICE, executor.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

10

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1783.

ARDES, March 12.

UNDAY last, at nine in the morning, part of a very high mountain tumbled down, and stopped up the river Ardes till five o'clock the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop to pass through. On the part fallen unfortunately stood a mill composed of two buildings, which was swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of it remains. A servant belonging to the mill being happily out of doors at the time, and perceiving the danger which threatened him, made his escape before the ground separated. Another person less fortunate was buried under the ruins. The miller experienced the same fate, in attempting to bring off some cattle that were in the stables. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who, notwithstanding the danger, went in search of him, and brought him off by the neck. The height of the mountain fallen is 400 toises, the bank formed by it 150 long by 40 wide, and more than 400 toises long and about 100 feet deep. The water has at present scooped itself a passage over the bank about 20 feet wide.

HAGUE, April 9. The sieur Dumas was lately presented to the prince and princess of Orange, in the quality of charge des affaires of the United States of America.

Their high mightinesses have terminated to the satisfaction of the court of Denmark, the affair of the English ship the Lark, taken by captain Van Dennepe, in the North Sea, the 9th of August last; and, to avoid a longer discussion on the part of the sieur de Saint Saphorin, they have sent orders to the college of admiralty of the meuse, to restore that ship, with her whole cargo, to her owners, on their paying the charges of taking care of, and preserving the ship; the whole in full confidence that his Danish majesty will, on occasion, act with the same spirit of conciliation towards the republic.

FRANCFORT, April 22. Amongst all the various reports which have been circulated respecting the rencoures, which are said to have taken place between the Turks and some detachments of Austrian or Russian troops, it is at least certain that they are making every preparation for war. The transports from Vienna to Hungary are many in number, and of very considerable value; and the regiments intended to be stationed on the confines, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching. The Porte, nevertheless, perseveres in its pacific system, and if the conditions proposed by the two imperial courts should not be too hard, it seems willing to make many sacrifices for the preservation of peace; of this number is the re-establishment of prince Ypirilanti, the late hospado of Wallachia, who has not only been recalled from exile, but also through the intercession of Russia, will be restored to the regency of his principality. They add, that one of his sons, a young man full of military ardour, will enter into the service of the court of Vienna.

UTRECHT, May 2. Mr. Van Berkel, appointed minister plenipotentiary from the States General to the Thirteen States of America, will set off in June for the place of his destination; he will sail in the Hercula of 64 guns, the command of which has been given to Mr. de Melvil; the Centaur, of 44 guns, la Ceres, of 40 guns, and two other frigates, will accompany l'Hercula.

LONDON, April 20.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the East India company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another constable, attending the public office, in Bow-street, in a private house at Stepney, in consequence of information given them at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, by a shoemaker, purporting, that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney, from the circumstance of a shoe with the stamped impression of Ryland having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room they saw Ryland sitting at a table, in a serious posture, with a book in his hand, and upon turning his head, and seeing them, he seized a razor which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up and the unhappy man put to bed; and in the mean time an express was sent to Bow-street. In consequence of which, Sir Sampson Wright, and Gilbert, Esq; immediately set off for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound he had given himself. Ryland remained at Stepney; his hands being confined, and being watched by six men, lest he should tear open the wound in his throat, or by some other means put an end to his life.

On Thursday evening another over-land express was sent off for the East-Indies, to travel through France and Italy to Constantinople, and from thence, by the most speedy means, to Bengal.

The last ships the French dispatched to the East-Indies were le Protecteur of 74 guns, le Fendant 74, and l'Argonaute 64, and la Heron of 32. They sailed in April, and have certainly reached the Asiatic seas before this time.

The Dutch force in the East-Indies to co-operate with the French, will consist of one ship of 68, three of 60, two of 56, one of 40, and two of 20 guns. This squadron sailed from the Texel in August last, and have not been heard of since.

May 2. The time for a cessation of hostilities in every part of the globe, is now arrived, except in the East-Indies, where all captures will be good if made before the 10th of July.

The following is said to be the arrangement for satisfying the loyalists who have suffered so much by the American war: twelve pensions £.500 a year; three of £.1000; eighteen of £.400; twenty-five of £.300 and six reversions; thirty of £.200 and ten reversions; forty-six of £.100; sixty-two of £.50.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that they ought to have been provided for in Canada; but the loyalists strenuously applied to lords North and Carlisle, to get that intention changed, and have succeeded. There will be no less than 170 who will go without any provision.

May 10. A letter from Madras, dated October 23, says, "After a passage of five weeks from Bombay, on board the company's ship the Talbot, we arrived here the 19th inst. all well; except the Norfolk, on board of which are two companies of the 10th regiment, with the generals and grenadiers; that ship parted from the fleet about ten days before we left Rio Janeiro, and has not been heard of since. It is much feared that she is lost; but we hope this will prove a mistake. Words can give but a feeble idea of the distress which the famine has caused in this place; the roads are strewn with bodies, some just dead, and others near expiring; but the fortitude and calmness with which these poor creatures submit to their fate, are astonishing. It is computed that 200 a day die, and that several thousands have already perished. The different cantonments, as well as the garrison, have but a small pittance of rice, and all other provisions are excessively dear and scarce; though it is the want of rice alone that causes the famine among the natives."

The fair sex are much obliged to the animal creation for their finery. The fowls give them plumes and muffs; the beasts give furs and gloves, and from horses tails, it is said, they get heads.

Mr. William Lee, formerly an alderman of this city, is expected to be commissioned by congress to the court of Vienna, as American consul.

On Thursday morning some letters were received from Brussels, which mentioned that the emperor of Germany has ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks, who have already committed several acts of hostilities on the frontiers.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 29.

"His excellency M. de Marceff, late minister to the Hague, from the empress of Russia, arrived yesterday in this city; he is to sign the articles of peace between the late belligerent powers, on the part of his mistress; as prince de Barratinshir is to sign them on the part of the emperor of Germany; the two imperial courts having taken up the character of guaranties."

Government, since the ratification of the peace with America, have indicated their desire to the refugees from that country, that some mode should be struck out for producing a final adjustment of this complex business, to be first submitted to the inspection and controul of the house of commons, so as to relieve the nation from the enormous annual sum that is paid to this description of men, which at this time amounts to £.80,000 per annum. In consequence of the above intimation, the principal gentlemen, from the different provinces in America, have summoned several meetings, and the result of their deliberations have been, for each province, to fix upon a specific sum, which is to include every claim whatever. The largest province, which is Virginia, have presented to the lords commissioners of the treasury an account of the losses they have sustained in supporting the royal cause, and the prayer of their petition ends with requesting a donation of £.300,000, which they consent to take as a final compensation for all past and future demands. A part of the late secretary of state's office is appropriated for the receiving and examining their demands, previous to the inspection of them by the lords of the treasury.

May 17. The emperor has not yet acknowledged by any formal act, the independence of America; he has, however, resolved not to suffer, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his subjects with all the benefits of commerce with America; to this end his imperial majesty has raised the baron Van Breen to the place of one of the lords of trade in Brabant, whom he means to send out without delay to America, in order to negotiate the most advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemish subjects, and the United States of America.

Three French shipwrights, who had embarked in a vessel that was sailing from Brest to New-England, disguised as seamen, were discovered and ordered to go immediately on shore; so cautious is the police in all the sea ports, to prevent the emigration of useful hands to the new states.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, April 14.

"The grand vizier has frequent conferences with the ambassadors of France and England; and it has been remarked that at the close of each, an express is dispatched from this capital. The Porte is making the greatest preparations for war; immense trains of artillery are daily sent off towards the Black Sea, and the frontiers near the Pruth and the Danube, so that it looks as if an attack both on the side of Russia and Hungary is apprehended by the divan. Some European officers who arrived in this capital, at the particular desire of his sublime highness, have received instructions to set

out for the different towns to which they are appointed, for the purpose of repairing the old fortifications, and adding new ones, where they think them necessary; these officers are chiefly engineers: Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and Nizza and Widin, which command the entrance into Hungary, are to be very strongly fortified and garrisoned. The best and ablest general or bashaw in the whole Turkish army has been lately appointed to command at Belgrade. The captain pacha, or high admiral, is preparing to set out early in May, on a cruise to the mouth of the Black Sea: in a word, every thing round us breathes war."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 14.

There are two letters in town from the honourable Mr. Laurens, of the dates of the 1st and 7th of April. In the 1st he expresses great uneasiness at the delay of the definitive treaty, and the evacuation of New-York; but by that of the seventh, he mentions having had conferences with the duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other ministers, who gave him the most positive assurances, that the utmost expedition should be used in the completion of both the above measures. The next day he set off for Paris to put the finishing hand to the treaty; after which he would immediately embark at Nantes for Philadelphia.

It is an absolute fact, though even in England more felt than precisely known, that the American war, in only three articles, the depreciation of the funds, the reduced price of land, and the actual expence of the war, has made a difference to that country of full three hundred and thirty millions, sterling.

June 17. Mr. Livingston, the commissioner appointed by this state to Augustine, for the purpose of claiming all public and private property carried thither from this state, or elsewhere, during the war, by the treaty of peace to be restored, arrived yesterday from thence without having effected any part of his commission—the attempt to execute which, has not been made the most pleasing by the reception he met with. The definitive treaty not being signed, is made the plea for holding the above described property. Governor Gonnyn is as strict in his grant of paroles, as if the war actually existed.

BOSTON, June 19.

A correspondent of veracity says, that by recent advices from Great-Britain, it had at last transpired, that the late governor Hutchinson did, agreeable to the predictions of many true friends to this country, cut his own throat. The probability was so great, that he never could have died a natural death (having contracted at least as much guilt as any traitor since the apostacy of Adam) that without any direct information, it might reasonably have been thought that this, or something equally shocking, was the manner of his exit. May it prove to the end of time, a solemn warning to all hypocrites and traitors.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that last week a large black brig (the true index of her cargo) bound to Port Rowley, from that port, having on board thirty families (refugees) with their utensils, was seen a few hours after sailing, to founder, and all on board perished: it was supposed a butt started which occasioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughness of the sea prevented her giving them relief.

Friday last arrived here captain Love, in the ship Rolamond, in 32 days passage from London.

By captain Love we learn, that the definitive treaty of peace, between the United States of America, France, Spain, and Great-Britain, was signed, at Paris, on the 20th of April last.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this city, dated the 1st instant.

"The British islands that were taken by the French during the course of the war, are not yet restored, nor is it known when they will; the French it is said, are to retain them until the year's crop is shipped off, nor will they now admit of any British vessels to load amongst them."

June 21. Last night arrived at Sandy-Hook, the ship Castle Douglas, captain William Stewart, which left the Downs on the 18th of May, by whom we have received the following particulars: that on the 7th of May, a committee of some members of the privy council sat, of which the noble earl of Carlisle was president, that their deliberations respected the state of the American loyalists, and something was seriously agitating to compensate those sufferers for their losses sustained on behalf of the crown.

When the above ship sailed, the definitive treaty was not signed.

June 23. By letters from London we learn, that the French appear to be very tardy in laying up their men of war as usual after peace.

Three small vessels arrived here last Saturday noon, in ten days from New-Providence.

June 25. On Monday last arrived a store ship, which left Portsmouth about the 25th of May, but we are informed, without any English newspapers: it is said she departed thence with seven other vessels, six of which (destined with stores for Halifax) are to join the above mentioned, and a number of others, with all possible dispatch at this port.

By a letter dated London, May 13, we are informed, that a committee from the board of American loyalists, having waited upon his majesty's ministers on the sub-

ject of the proscriptions, confiscations, and losses sustained by them, and their fellow sufferers under this description in America, were assured, that a bill should be brought into parliament, for their relief, upon due and just proof being made of the amount of each claim.

NOTICE TO LOYALISTS.

Those loyalists who have had a meeting at the house of Michael Grafs, in the out ward of this city, on the 20th inst. and have signed their names to form a settlement at fort Frontinac, at the mouth of lake Ontario, and head of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place left by the late treaty, for the king's subjects to carry on the Indian and fur trade, &c. are hereby notified, that their request has been communicated to his excellency the commander in chief, by the gentleman appointed for that purpose, and that his excellency was pleased to give them the encouragement they desired. A list of the names of those who may be inclined to settle in this new country, is opened at the house of said Mr. Grafs, in Chatham-street, near the tea-water pump, Peter Ruttan, at the upper end of Chamber-street, and Abraham Maybe, near Deane's wharf.

New-York, May 26, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

A correspondent, speaking of the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia to Princeton, says, that as the union is the great dignity of America, and without which we have no sovereign character abroad, but diminish into petty individual states, exposed to every foreign insult and subject to internal dissensions; we cannot pay too much attention to its support; it is our Magna Charta; our great and sacred charter; it has been our salvation, and it is the only foundation on which our salvation can stand.

But it is possible that its sacredness may, in some cases, feel rather too quickly, and the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia, may be interpreted into one of those nice and delicate sensations which is best understood by contemplating what the sacredness of the union is, or ought to be.

A number of soldiers, about three hundred of the Pennsylvania line, with their arms, and without their officers, assembled at the state house where congress and the executive council sit; but it was on a day (Saturday) which congress do not sit, and they were adjourned from the evening before until Monday. The intended application of the men was to the executive council, and not to congress; and perhaps their coming with their arms is to be attributed to their having never gone without them, or that they wore them only as ensigns of their services, and not with any hostile intention towards any body, much less towards congress, who had proceeded even to a degree of anxiety in recommending and earnestly pressing on the several states the adoption of measures for the reward of the army.

Congress conceived the dignity of the union somewhat touched upon by the appearance of an armed body not under command, as measures were not so immediately entered on by the state for preventing it, as congress conceived the dignity (not the danger) of the case required, they adjourned their next meeting to Princeton.

Our correspondent concludes with remarking, that if the king of England was to withdraw every time he conceived himself affronted, he would long before now have been in Hanover, but he is used to them; and it is very remarkable, that our American tumults (if they may be called tumults) are the most orderly, quiet, harmless, and peaceable, of any in the world: we are now as still again as ever.

July 1. A correspondent from Maryland informs us, that a most desperate battle was lately fought in the vicinity of Baltimore, between a rattle-snake and a black-snake, which engaged the attention of a large concourse of people. The conflict was long doubtful; no one could determine to which side victory would incline, when, at length, they both fell dead on the spot, and relieved the spectators of all their little anxious prepossessions in favour of each combatant. Those whose minds are crowded with notions of superstition, consider this circumstance as an omen that bodes some terrible evil.

Thursday last, a young man tolerably well dressed, went on board of a vessel at Arch-street wharf, and after standing about ten minutes on the gunwale, suddenly cried out "good night," jumped overboard and was drowned.

TO THE PRINTERS.

WHILE the Intendant and Examiner are disputing about certain matters of the greatest concern to the public, permit me to use the privilege of a free citizen of Maryland, by communicating my own opinion, and giving such information as hath come to my knowledge, well authenticated. The Intendant cannot be justly accused of courting popularity more than once. This was at an early period of his life, when he offered his services as a representative of the county wherein he was born. In this he succeeded: But his votes in general, while in the house of delegates under the old government, so disgusted his constituents, that they never would trust him again in that station. This, I suppose, led him to a different walk in life; his success in which is well known. I have had some opportunity, though not so much as I could wish, of observing his conduct, and must pronounce him a very GREAT MAN, and what the vulgar call a d--n'd clever fellow. He certainly must be so, otherwise it would have been impossible for him to pass through so many changes, and always keep high in favour with those in power. With what address did he attend on governor Sharpe, and at length became a favourite? And on that gentleman's quitting the helm, with what facility did he change his attentions to governor Eden's levee? Nay, so glaringly did he neglect his old friend Sharpe, that it is said, that gentleman could not help complaining thereof. The present revolution next began; and how soon did he get into places of very great trust under the present government, even in its earliest infancy? Ye happy servants of the public, who are entitled to salaries under the civil list act! It must give you infinite delight, in case you should happen to be men of small fortunes, to be under the direction and controul of any one man, but more particularly such a man as the Intendant!

Who may now say unto you—Eat, and ye shall eat—Drink, and ye shall drink—Be clothed, and ye shall be clothed—Go naked, and ye shall go naked—Starve, and ye shall be starved!—Ye have, from this happy situation, become the envy of every bawling electioneering genius throughout each county within the state, and have nothing left for it, in order to gain the esteem of such narrow minded politicians, but to resign your places, and leave the Intendant to manage all our public affairs, who certainly hath the gift of foreseeing every event that can happen, and should it be necessary, might, as is said of the Indians, worship the infernal king, in order to keep him in good humour, and prevent his doing mischief. The Intendant has so smoothly passed from one government to another, that, should another change be necessary, I make no doubt but he could proceed in his usual smiling and graceful manner, and always be preferred. I am so much his admirer, that, intending to become a politician, I have but one favour to ask, which must come from those invisible powers who preside over true Machiavelian statesmen. O ye mighty powers! wherever ye reside! hear, and grant the request of an uninitiated votary to political knowledge and practice! Grant me but a shred of the Intendant's cloak! Its virtues, I am certain, will inspire me with every thing necessary, and I may, at some future day, resembling him, stand forth the second political luminary in this western world! I am not so avicious, as, like the prophet of old, to ask a double portion; therefore, I hope that my modest petition will be granted, and as in duty bound I shall certainly pray, &c.

A PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANTER.

July 6, 1783.

TO THE INTENDANT.

WHEN personal invective shall be taken for sound argument; when the Examiner shall be taught that humility, which the Intendant conceives suitable to his fortune; when his indigence shall instruct him to bow down before the golden image, and to reverence the Intendant, in whom the might, majesty, and wisdom, of the state resides; when common sense shall be banished from the world; then, and not before, will the impartial public pronounce your acquittal.

Had your endeavours to discover the person of your accuser proved ineffectual, he presumes you would have permitted him to "enjoy the victory he had gained." To gratify an unmanly spirit of revenge, and to injure the man, whose conduct will ever be a reproach to yours, you have again appeared in print; but the intelligent part of mankind will view your performance with contempt; whilst the brave, the generous, the candid, and humane, will contemplate your character with detestation and horror.

To the impartial public I submit, whether any part of my first address bears the least mark of party rage, or personal malice; even the second is so far from being tinged with gall, or from wearing a jaundiced aspect, that it has been censured for the gentleness of its title, and the author has been stigmatised as "milky and tame;" he might, however, with perfect confidence rely on what he has said, and upon your answers, to support every matter contained in the charge; but as he has ever observed intolerance to grow upon indulgence, he begs leave to solicit the public attention, whilst he offers some remarks on such parts of your last letter, as ought not to escape the severest animadversion.

The occasion, which you assert "laid the foundation" of the Examiner's rancour, I did not conceive you would think proper to mention. I have no room to state the account, nor is it at all necessary; as I did not mention the rejection of accounts among the charges against the Intendant. I only condemned a branch of his power which no longer exists. As you have thought proper to revive a transaction which prudence might have suffered to remain buried in oblivion, I will briefly relate some circumstances, which may enable the public to form a just estimate of your character. The Examiner's account was for little more than £.40. About eighteen months ago, it was presented to the auditor, who declared that to him it appeared equitable; but he wished to know the opinion of the Intendant. To the Intendant then it was presented, who kept it some days under consideration, appeared averse to its passage, and, at length, offered to go with the Examiner to the governor and council. After a short conference with them, he departed, declaring, as they and the Examiner understood him, that he would abide by their determination. After some little debate about the propriety of determining on an account, which had not passed the auditor and Intendant, it was taken up, and determined to be right. It was then carried back to the auditor with a history of the business, and, immediately, he passed it. Notwithstanding all this, the Intendant took it again, kept it several days, at last rejected it, and, at the succeeding session, boasted that, by so doing, he had saved 1 or 200,000 pounds, although he must have known that few claims of the same nature could have been produced. The Examiner is not that kind of man, that a mere difference in opinion, by which he had lost to inconsiderable a sum, could inspire him with an implacable resentment; but he freely acknowledges, that some part of the Intendant's behaviour on this occasion had inspired him with a sovereign contempt.

With respect to your repeated remarks on the arrogance of the individual, who presumes to oppose his single opinion to the sense of the legislature, they apply with equal force against every other person, who differs from the assembly, or even proposes the alteration of a law. The Examiner would with diffidence hazard an opinion contrary to the sense of a small number of the most enlightened, against which he has frequently known a majority to adopt measures, of the impropriety of which they have afterwards acknowledged a conviction, when it has been too late to remedy the evil. I am not surprised, that the Intendant should so often inculcate the doctrine of acquiescence. There were bills passed the last session, which certainly, in some measure, sanctify his proceedings, although it is possible the supporters of them might not have that object in their view. Let us hear what the legislature itself has advanced; read the following extract from the 5th section of the 28th chapter of the laws passed at May session 1781.

"Provided, that nothing herein before contained shall be taken or construed to preclude or prevent the

exercise of the right of any citizen of this state, to speak, or write, and publish his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, or the executive, or of the public conduct of any of the members thereof, or of any person in the judicial department, or holding any office in this state, it being the wish and desire of this assembly, to encourage a free enquiry into the public conduct of every person intrusted by the people, and the best means to secure the freedom of this republic, and the good and faithful conduct of its trustees and servants." This clause, I conceive, to have been dictated by the most enlightened policy, and the Intendant must not contradict it; because it might be arrogant even in him to put his opinion in the balance against the united wisdom of the general assembly. Let him blush for the folly and presumption, which prompted him the last session to declare, that, if it would not cost the public too much money and time, he would endeavour to have the printer brought to the bar, for publishing the first Examiner.

But the Intendant has very long ago divested himself of that awkward modesty, which is one of the most effectual bars to promotion; he would not otherwise again insist on the great merits of his conduct under the former government. On this head I shall only remark, that when men rise into power, through the practice of base and contemptible arts, they will pursue the same line, provided only it shall be necessary to maintain the acquisition. If that is not the case, the humble, fawning, cringing demeanour, is soon exchanged for the opposite extreme. No sooner had you, by means which I can only conjecture, established a firm interest beyond the Atlantic, than you began to oppose the men in power here; and this you did to evince your importance, and to make a merit with the people. That you can still, upon occasion, practise your old successful trade, appears fully from the incense you have offered to those gentlemen, whose "private concerns obliged them to decline serving as delegates in congress."

The most important articles of my accusation were these; that you had disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; that you had exercised the power of dispensing with laws; that you had prevented the collection of the tax, which it was your duty to hasten; that by postponing the sale of lands and specifics, contrary to the directions and spirit of the law, you had sullied the honour of the state, distressed many deserving citizens, and violated the plainest principles of justice. In short, you were accused of neglecting almost every material part of your duty, and of doing a variety of pernicious acts, without the least sanction or colour of law. If these points are fully and clearly made out, and the Intendant shall be permitted to retain the important powers delegated by law, and to usurp others still more important, let the Examiner at least lament, that honour, justice, and public spirit, are deserting the state.

That, when the Examiner first wrote, you had no right to dispose of any part of the public treasure, except the funds appropriated to discharge the journal of accounts, and the 5 months pay, you have not been hardy enough to deny. Your last address contains nothing respecting the manner of your seizing the 5 shilling tax, and of the immediate use you placed it to; you have not attempted to demonstrate, that the exercise of this power, during the sitting of the assembly, could by any possibility benefit the state. I have, therefore, I flatter myself, convicted you of an arbitrary disposition of public money, and of setting aside or dispensing with that positive act of assembly, which gave this money absolutely to congress.

To satisfy the assertion of the governor and council, with respect to the amount of the money placed in the treasury, you allege, that by the treasurer's books it will appear, the "money paid within the months referred to amounts to the sum of £.4984 2 7, and upwards of £.2000 paid by virtue of orders from the governor and council, not included in the above." In what sense are we to take this mysterious passage? Do you mean that money to the amount of £.4984 2 7 has been placed in the treasury subject to the orders of the governor and council? If that is not your meaning, what is? And wherefore do you make the assertion? With what a happy assurance have you taxed me with concealing part of the truth! It is the Intendant who veils the truth, and will never willingly disclose more than makes for his purpose. Let him explain by whom, to whom, and for what, these payments have been made. The office of Examiner is only assumed. Were he invested with ample authority, to inspect papers and books, and to call all public officers to account, he doubts not, he should soon bring to light those transactions, which are thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable mystery. Until the law confers this power, it is impossible for him to display that exactness and precision which the Intendant might do if it suited his purpose. However, he disavows every principle of deception; upon no occasion has he conveyed a falsehood in the words of truth, or surpressed in his relation any material circumstance with which he was acquainted. Upon the information of a gentleman, who has searched the treasury books, he can confidently assert, that the money brought in within the time referred to, does not amount to one eighth of the sum you mention to have been paid. As to any which the Intendant may have deposited subject to his own orders, this is no more a placing money in the treasury within the meaning of the executive, and the Examiner, than if a private person had deposited his own money, and the treasurer had paid it away agreeably to his directions. The precise sum was quite immaterial; the point is, that you either neglected your duty, by not raising a great deal more, or retained in your hands part of that which you ought to have lodged in the treasury, subject to the orders of the governor and council.

When you speak of money paid away by virtue of their orders, you have for once, I presume, been guilty of an unwary confession. What right had you to take up the orders, drawn upon the treasury by the governor and council? If you did it with the money arising from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts, or the 5 months pay, it was plainly a misapplication. By the first act for your creation, your power over public money was indeed almost unbounded, and (although the second gave you none at all, and you had none before the passage of the act for the payment of the journal of accounts, and the act for the 5 months pay) you determined, by no means, to relinquish the authority, from

which you had derived, which it appears to every officer in the government, and in your will and in your submitted to a that money in your might wait on you do homage to your in those, you prefer but, as the views of the measures you a your importance. ceive themselves un whilst others disson

Again you rely money to the state, and upon the appropriation your postponing to be precluded from of the assembly, wh of the preamble yo the Examiner's mo the assembly did no nels. If they will, necessity, justify a power with-held b, executive power, l the execution of tl lic engagements.

T and do pervert the sense o solutely prevented and council; but long credit, at a rising market. I improper sale; bu fell. To them it power at this day why do you ment you have sold the at and intermedii average? Speakin say that "when been taken, and Why then have and where was tl ther, when the many pressing de services of those pedded from the

turned away these brave inju conduct of the l charge the 5 m have been ready genius of financ notes, which a content. Will they entitle the then is the nak diate wants? H who will obtain signment of the full amount in his commodities price? Will no goods at any p that if these no the soldiers wil received £.300 by the violati been compelled value, to proo state of the m siderable sum, titude, and al bodies, or in amount of m clafs, for whi as much wro "curled wit who can app voutly thank more "exalt

As the Int which money line, the aff appropriate Examiner h which he c tendant, to doubtedly h the executi and bad ce this money nancier to which beco the tri it appear, tembly suffilling tax notes was his own fa larly the f mit to be

The Ex had instr emission dispensin ter, whic verner a fully to has before little tm trouble a cil, or t collector have an tendant acqui curious

The Intend tax bel the law sity of

which you had derived so much importance, and by which it appears to have been your aim, "to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on your will and pleasure." You disobeyed the law; you submitted to a great deal of trouble, and retained that money in your hands, that the creditors of the state might wait on you with their orders, that they might do homage to your power, and that a sense of gratitude in those you preferred might bind them to your will; but, as the views of wicked policy are ever imperfect, the measures you adopted to increase have diminished your importance. The persons you have favoured conceive themselves under no obligation to the Intendant, whilst others dishonour his name with the bitterest ex-
cations.

Again you rely wholly on the idea of having saved money to the state, to justify your keeping up specifics, and upon the approbation of the legislature, to justify your postponing from offering my opinion by the decision of the assembly, when I am fully persuaded the substance of the preamble you have quoted by way of stopping the Examiner's mouth, was suggested by yourself, and the assembly did not make a full enquiry into the business. If they will, in any case except that of evident necessity, justify a ministerial officer for usurping a power withheld by the constitution from the supreme executive power, I cannot perceive the least security for the execution of the laws, or the least reliance on public improvements.

What do you so often misquote my words, or pervert the sense of them; I did not say, you were absolutely prevented from selling tobacco by the governor and council; but that they did not approve a sale upon long credit, at a time when there was a prospect of a rising market. They prevented you from making an improper sale; but afterwards repeatedly urged you to sell. To them it is owing, that you have it in your power at this day to boast the sales you have made. But why do you mention 35 shillings as the price, for which you have sold the tobacco? Why not mention the lowest and intermediate prices, and inform us what is the average? Speaking of credit on another occasion, you say that "when a month has been given, a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed." Why then have you sold your tobacco upon credit? and where was the propriety of selling the whole together, when the object was to procure money to answer many pressing demands, and particularly to requite the services of those "four or five hundred men, daily expected from the south," who must not, will not, be "turned away penniless." Let us examine whether these brave injured fellows have reason to applaud the conduct of the Intendant. Not having money to discharge the 5 months pay, which I still contend might have been ready, had you performed your duty, the genius of finance has suggested the idea of issuing your notes, which are not to be transferred without your consent. Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? How then is the naked distressed soldier to supply his immediate wants? He may purchase goods from a merchant, who will obtain the Intendant's consent, to take an assignment of the note, provided he engages to give the full amount in goods. But will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit, at a ready money price? Will not the soldier procure money with these goods at any price? And is it not extremely probable, that if these notes are issued to the amount of £. 8000, the soldiers will be no more benefited than if they had received £. 3000 in specie? I have before remarked, that by the violation of public faith, other creditors have been compelled to part with their property at half its value, to procure the means of subsistence. The true state of the matter is this; the public has gained a considerable sum, by the violation of honour, justice, gratitude, and all those sacred ties, which can bind public bodies, or individuals; its creditors have suffered to the amount of more than the public has saved, and that class, for which alone you profess a regard, will sustain as much wrong as the rest. I must still deem those "curled with narrow hearts and contracted mind," who can applaud your "wretched policy;" and I devoutly thank Heaven, for giving me a mind of a far more "exalted nature."

As the Intendant had neglected every resource from which money was to be raised, for the payment of the line, the assembly might deem it absolutely necessary to appropriate to this purpose the 5 shilling tax. If the Examiner has no right to be offended at this measure, which he conceives to have been suggested by the Intendant, to cover his own conduct, Mr. Morris undoubtedly has a right to remonstrate; and his letter to the executive most clearly points out the impropriety and bad consequences of this measure. You speak of this money, as if it could have been applied by the financier to no other purpose but the redeeming his notes which become due on the 1st of December. By omitting the trifling circumstance of time, you would make it appear, that he had issued these notes before the assembly suspended from him the money raised by the 5 shilling tax; the fact, I believe, is, that the issuing these notes was a measure he was compelled to take, not by his own fault, but that of the states, and more particularly the state of Maryland, which I trust will not submit to be governed wholly by the Intendant.

The Examiner had been informed, that the Intendant had instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tax; this he conceived was "a dispensing with, and changing, a positive law." A letter, which he has seen, from the Intendant to the governor and council, contains a paragraph, amounting fully to the assertion of a right to controul them. He has before declared, that he thought these matters of little importance, and therefore he will not take the trouble to make an extract from the books of the council, or to hunt out the letter from the Intendant to the collectors; but the citizens of the state will probably have an opportunity of forming their opinion on the Intendant's letter to the senate, which a gentleman of my acquaintance has in contemplation to publish, with some curious political anecdotes.

The Examiner was not absurd enough to expect the Intendant to enforce the collection of the present year's tax before it was due, or after it had been suspended by the law; he contended, that by "inculcating the necessity of easing off the taxes," you had prevented the col-

lection. Enough has been said on this, and every matter contained in the charge. I beseech every man, before he pronounces judgment, to read over, with attention, every thing that has been said on each side. I will then cheerfully submit to his decision, whether the Intendant has not disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; whether he has not unwarrantably, and contrary to the true interests of the state, dispensed with the laws; whether he has not neglected the duties of his office; and whether he is not aiming "by means of the public money," to establish an influence which ought not to be permitted in a free government. The subject must be interesting to every one who regards the welfare and dignity of the state, or the happiness of its citizens; but it was matter of importance to none but the Intendant, to enquire after the person of the Examiner, and what were the motives of his writing.

Would any man, except the Intendant, consider poverty as a ground of exclusion from the right which every man has to deliver his opinions? If poverty be a crime, the Intendant himself has been one of the most offending souls alive; and one would imagine he would hardly impute it to the Examiner, if his own experience did not convince him, that it is too apt to fluster every noble, manly, virtuous, principle. The Examiner is happy, that a reflection on the narrowness of his fortune must operate to his advantage. He has ever preserved a spotless reputation; he has maintained a spirit of independence rarely to be found; and the candid impartial public will pardon him for thus doing himself no more than bare justice. I found the praise of himself is painful to an ingenuous mind; but when overweening insolence would depreciate his worth, to acquiesce in a modest silence, would be a base desertion of his rights.

Will the Intendant's complaisance for the general assembly mislead him so far, as to assert, that they have never violated their engagements to the Examiner? The reasons why I have, notwithstanding, continued its servant, are obvious. I have all along relied on the virtue and good sense of my country. Will the Intendant blame me for this? I depend on the faith of the constitution, and I still trust, in spite of the malice and intrigues of the Intendant, that justice will be done.

The Intendant might easily be convinced, that, for five years service, I have received no more than a very little industry, with moderate talents, might have earned in almost any trade, profession, or private employment. Would he adjust salaries, by estimating how much the person could earn by his profession? The Examiner would gladly submit to the principle. Your observation respecting his losses by receiving paper money, are almost too absurd to deserve notice. You know that at first allowances were made to the civil list in continental money, and that it frequently depreciated 1 or 200 per cent. before they received it. The Examiner might not indeed have suffered very materially by red money, could he have afforded to hoard it up, to let it out as specie, upon interest, or had he therewith discharged old specie debts.

How the Intendant should imagine his story of the £. 100 would operate in his own favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, I cannot conceive. If that friend, or these two friends, to the Intendant and Examiner, had been disposed to procure money for the latter from private funds, they would never have dreamt of an application to the Intendant, who not long since complained bitterly of the want of ready money. If these persons thought the Examiner might be supplied from public money, under colour of private funds, they were no friends to the public, or to the Examiner, because it could not be done without a misapplication of the public treasure, and laying the Examiner under an undue obligation. Let me ask the Intendant, whether a mere private man, disposed to supply an acquaintance in want, would apprehend the least risk of giving offence by the offer. If the Intendant was afraid of giving offence, he must have been conscious of some improper motives, which he apprehended the Examiner would have penetration enough to discover; and the Examiner conceives himself entitled to applause, for the indignation and scorn with which he treated the first hint of the Intendant's benevolence. He will conclude with this remark, that, if he could have been supplied with money from the Intendant without interest, it ought not to be believed, that the resentment arising from not receiving his salary, had any share in prompting him to assume the invidious and troublesome office of AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, July 7, 1783.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

A
CIRCULAR LETTER
From his EXCELLENCY
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
TO THE
SEVERAL STATES,
CALLED
HIS LEGACY,
BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

July 7, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.
NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON,
administrator.

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser by

F. GREEN, administrator,
and heir at law.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen; and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the 10th of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.

EDWARD JOHN CN.

June 27, 1783.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. G. D.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.

FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expense of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, junior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, July 2, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d of June, a likely young negro fellow named JACK, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away, a crocus shirt and a pair of overalls. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NED, who says he belongs to a certain Charles Morris, of the state of Virginia, appears to be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 or 45 years of age; had on a country linen shirt, a pair of kersey breeches, an old blue regimental coat, and an old flapped hat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff
of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dresser,
WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice. J. S.

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

MILL-STONES.

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

Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated, and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mens, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins set with diamonds.
Gauzes, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribbands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for dress.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawn.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewise many other articles.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

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

EDWARD LIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

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

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

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

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

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

JOSEPH FENWICK.

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

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

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

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

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

J. H. STONE.

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

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

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

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

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

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpor to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

WANTED,

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

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

AUCTION.

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

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

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

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

JAMES BRICE, executor.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1783.

LONDON, March 27.

On Friday last a sailor, who was passing along Holborn, meeting another seaman with the loss of a leg, begging alms, who telling the former "he had lost his leg," &c. "Well, d--n your e--s," replied Jack, "I see you have lost it;" and at the same time throwing a guinea into his hat, said, "there is something to buy you another." A girl, who was with him, reprimanded him for his benevolence, he stopped suddenly short, and demanding the restitution of a cloak and bonnet he had just purchased for her, d--n'd her for an unnatural w--ch, and dismissed her. He afterwards gave the cloak and bonnet to a poor aged woman.

March 31. On Saturday last one J. Wilson, a seaman, lately belonging to the Ville de Paris, was examined at Sir Thomas Pye's office at Portsmouth. He declared he was on board her at the time she foundered. His relation is, that he clung to a piece of the wreck, when the ship was going to pieces; and after being several hours upon it, during the greatest part of which time he was insensible, he was taken up by a Danish merchant ship bound from St. Thomas's to Offend, the master of which told him he saw the Ville de Paris go down, he himself being so much overcome by terror, as not to recollect the circumstance; but is certain he saw the Glorieux founder the day preceding the fate of the Ville de Paris. He reports he was so infirm, after he was taken up, as to be incapable of moving; and that on the Dane putting into Havre de Grace, he was sent on shore to the hospital, where he was very humanely treated, and examined by the commandant and major of police, who sent his relation to the French King. After his recovery he had a passage provided for him to England in a Russian ship, which is now at Spithead, the master of which confirms such part of his account as he could have been a witness to.

April 2. Mr. Hughes, of the Royal Circus, having received a draught drawn on Messrs. Drummond and Co. for payment of a certain sum, Mr. Larchin, one of his performers, was ordered to ride to the banking house at Charing-Cross to get the cash. The draught was accordingly presented; but as it sometimes happens, the bearer was questioned as to the means by which he came by it, &c. He replied that he had it of Mr. Hughes, who had sent him to receive the amount; but if they doubted his word, begged any gentleman in the office to take the money and throw it on the pavement before his horse, and they should be convinced that what he had told them was true. As the request was rather singular, it was complied with; the animal obeyed his instructions, took up the bag and delivered it to his master, who rode off in triumph, leaving the clerks and spectators in astonishment, declaring it was the first time they had ever seen money paid to, or received by a horse.

April 30. An evening paper says, a stop is put to paying off any more of the king's ships; an order has also been issued from government that no more of the troops shall be discharged till further orders; subsistence money is to be allowed to every ship, that the sailors may not be destitute of necessities, and the soldiers are to have every proper allowance on the same occasion.

April 30. The American rattlesnake ceases to hiss, and exults basking in the sunshine of success—the Gallic cock struts and crows aloud—what a pity that the British lion alone should sit sullenly devouring his own sorrows!

May 5. No less than two thousand petitions from American sufferers have been presented to Messrs. Cook and Wilnot, since the conclusion of the peace; among whom are some of the first characters.

The clergy and gentlemen who held offices under the British government in America, are entirely destitute of support, the above commissioners having thought proper to strike them off the list, without recommending any compensation for the loss of their employments.

The most recent advices from the continent seem to confirm the rumour of another war between Russia and the Porte. The conquest of the Turks has been long the favourite project of the court of Petersburg.

They write from Dublin, that it was resolved to agitate in parliament measures for preventing the emigrations so frequent from Ireland to North America and other countries.

The Dutch now flatter themselves with the hopes that the next news from the East-Indies will bring accounts of the almost total extinction of the prevalence of British power in that quarter of the globe.

A plausible pretext is all the justification princes require for commencing a war. The court of Petersburg, however, has more solid grounds to justify a Turkish war. The extirpation of infidels and the re-establishment of the Greek church at Constantinople, the ancient seat, are at least motives which carry the appearance of religion, however they may veil the lust of empire and the pride of dominion.

Yesterday evening about six o'clock, a female adventurer, in man's apparel, appeared at Bagnigge Wells, where, in the course of her route, she joined company with a lady of easy virtue, from whom the female gallant received no great resistance to some freedoms which answered her purpose; however, in a little time the undisguised fair one charged her gallant with picking her pockets, which caused some alarm, and an assembling of the company, when the gallant's sex was announced, in hopes of obtaining liberty; however, it

was determined by the company to duck the culprit, and they accordingly repaired to the wooden bridge adjoining the gardens, for the purpose, where a laughable circumstance concluded the affair, by the bridge giving way; when the lady had the honour to be dipt in common with the whole company, consisting of near one hundred people, assembled on the occasion; however no other accident happened than an alteration in the ladies and gentlemen's dresses, the mud, &c. &c.

Saturday a lady in a fit of insanity, shot herself through the head, at her house in Upper Brook-street, and expired immediately.

According to a list laid before the house of commons last week from the admiralty board by one of the lords commissioners, it appears, there have been built in the king's or merchant yards since the peace of Paris in 1763, no less than two hundred and six new ships of war of different rates, &c. of which there are one of 100 guns, seven of 90, thirty-seven of 74, thirty-two of 64, fourteen of 50, fourteen of 44, seven large frigates of 38, twenty-one of 32, sixteen of 28, thirteen sloops, eleven cutters, seven fire ships, and four bombs; now in the service.

May 6. By letters from Paris, it appears, that the complaint made by admiral Hughes concerning the Severe, has occasioned a very strict enquiry into the merits of the case, which M. Suffren explains thus: the second captain of the Severe being terribly wounded, and obliged to quit his post, M. de Villeneuve Cillar ordered the colours to be struck. The fire from the batteries continued, notwithstanding the orders given to the contrary. The fleur de Tien, an auxiliary officer, who directed part of the fire, could not, without indignation, see the vessel strike to one more damaged than herself, and perceiving that the command had devolved upon M. de Cillar, he said to him "Monsieur, you are certainly wounded, and more dangerous than you think; you had better retire to be taken care of." M. Cillar followed this advice, and quitted his post; upon which M. de Tien, now become commander, harangues the crew, who, as well as himself, had observed the conduct of M. Cillar with pain. The colours were hoisted, and the ship de ended herself in such a manner as to embarrass the enemy, and be enabled to join the fleet, with which she entered Trianonale.

The Americans cannot supply the French with furs at so cheap a rate as our merchants procure them from Quebec, on account of the expence of land carriage from the lakes to the sea shore.

The slaves which were carried from Charles-town to Jamaica, were sold at an extraordinary rate, on account of the scarcity which the planters have experienced during the war.

The American commissioners have made some particular agreement with the French court for furnishing naval stores from the northern colonies, and to take clarets in return.

Extract of a letter from Minden, April 14.

"The king, according to recent letters from Berlin, shakes his head at the menaces of Austria and Russia to dismember the Turkish empire; that monarch has declared to his ministers, religion being totally out of the question, and mankind now-a-days only united by commerce and its reciprocal advantages, he can see no ground why the Turks should be driven out of Europe, who are as honest and fair dealing a people as any upon earth. It is thought his majesty, in conjunction with the courts of France and Stockholm, is going to take some immediate steps to counteract the ambitious views of Austria and Russia, and that Great-Britain will be invited to join the opposition."

May 9. A letter from Petersburg says, that the empress has sent to her agent in London to purchase any of the old East-Indiamen, or any ships that can carry 30 guns, which are to be sold, that they be converted into armed ships, to be employed against the Turks; and she has declared that she will give great encouragement to English officers that will enter into her service either by sea or land.

May 12. The lots of the Caton, now unexceptionably despaired of, is supposed to thin the human species of near 1500 individuals; the crew would amount to 600 men—the military, and other persons on their passage home, would make up the remaining part of the number before regretted.

The operation of peace begins already to be felt very beneficially—of each foreign commodity the price is already fallen very considerably—port wine, for instance, is become six pounds per pipe cheaper than it was, and before the end of the year, the price will be as low as forty pounds!

It is surprising that the island of Sicily should be so populous as it was before the late earthquake, as on an average they experience the same catastrophe, though in a much less degree than the last, twice in every century. The fertility of the soil is the temptation, very little agriculture yielding their prodigious crops, and the climate being supposed the finest in the world.

DUBLIN, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Cloonane, near Castlebar, dated March 21.

"As I always wished to inform you of what passes in this part of the country, I now send you an account of a riot which happened in Castlebar on Monday last, occasioned by a number of the dragoons quartered here, who dressed two of their companions in a ridiculous manner, in ridicule of St. Patrick, and his wife sheela,

as they called her, with caddows and potatoes, in imitation of heads, about their necks, &c. between whom the most indecent actions were performed opposite the doors of the Roman catholic inhabitants. The mayor requested they would disperse or go home, but they spurned at his advice, and set him and the volunteers of the kingdom at defiance, for they not only paraded in the same licentious manner, but cut and abused every person they met with: the mayor at last, irritated by their wantonness and cruelty, sent for a party of volunteers, who drove them to their barracks, where they broke open a military chest, provided themselves with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and sallied out declaring they would annihilate all the volunteers they could find; the latter, however, under the command of captain McDonnell, attacked this furious banditti, killed four of them on the spot, wounded seven, took fourteen prisoners, and pursued the rest to their quarters, where they remained when this letter was sent off."

SPRINGFIELD, June 24.

A gentleman, who came through the town of Adams on the last week, informs us, that the inhabitants of that, and the neighbouring towns, have been for some time in the greatest consternation on account of mad dogs; several persons have been bitten by them within these few weeks, and a great number of cattle, swine, dogs, &c. Mr. Mason, son of deac. Nathaniel Mason, of that town, died last week of a bite which he received about six weeks since, after a violent madness which lasted a number of days; a daughter of deac. Mason, who was bitten by the same dog, and nearly at the same time, (our informant says) is in a most strange and distressing situation, and that her life is despaired of. We hope in our next to be able to give a more particular account of this melancholy affair.

In the severe thunder storm on Friday last, Mr. Ithamar Williston, son of captain John Williston, of West-Springfield, (aged 15) as he was looking out at the window, was struck dead with lightning. The house was much shattered by the shock, but no other person in it hurt.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

The ship stat Kortryck, Peter Harmoz, from Dominico for Ostend, with 550 hogheads of rum and sugar, and a quantity of coffee, cocoa, and cotton, was cast away on the island of Bermuda on the 28th of May: she sprung a leak some time before and could not be kept free with both pumps. The vessel and cargo were lost; and three of the crew drowned.

Friday the Ketch Geneva, captain Day, arrived here from Dublin, after a tedious passage of near three months. Fourteen days ago he spoke captain Bell, in a brig from Newry, bound for Philadelphia.

Sunday morning the brig Diana, captain Graham, came up from London, but left from Plymouth, in six weeks. As they came out, three ships of sir Samuel Hood's squadron from the West-Indies, were going into port; and twenty days ago, they fell in with 24 sail of Jamaica men, bound for England.

By letters from several military agents we learn that the reduction of the army is to reach to the 50th regiment of infantry, which is to be the youngest standing corps; and that there are to be only eight companies to a battalion. This large reform of the land forces is to be made up by continuing in the service a much larger naval establishment than ever was hitherto known, as the British and French courts, equally jealous of each other, do not expect the peace between the two countries will be of long duration; the great number of French engineers, of late secretly sent to the East-Indies, with some other enterprises, not of a pacific tendency, amply justify the suspicions of the British ministry.

CHATHAM, July 2.

Monday morning three men were found dead in the streets of New-York. Scarce a night elapsed without the morning exhibiting scenes of this nature.

We hear from New-York that the first division of the British army, consisting mostly of the German troops, is expected to sail this week.

The legislature of this state, at their last sitting, made a donation to congress of £. 30,000 and twenty square miles of land in any part of the state they may choose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

It is very extraordinary, says an old correspondent, that so much pains have been taken to form and organize the constitutions of the several individual governments, and so little has been taken, in that which respects the whole nation of America, and which is so superiorly important, that all our greatness, and our greatest concerns rest upon it.

Some bond of confederation was absolutely necessary at the time the present one was formed, and in the then situation of affairs it was a well judged and striking, because it went no farther than into the first steps of the business. But if the confederation is equal to all the purposes of America, which have arisen since, as well as before that period, why is it that our national honour, character, and abilities, have declined and are declining under it. Either the defect lies in the confederation itself, or it lies in the several legislatures, or it lies in the bulk of the people.

It is in vain to say that the defect lies in congress, personally; for the difficulties took place, while those who formed the confederation sat as members, and

though they have been changed over and over again, and those who found fault, have succeeded to those they found fault with; still those difficulties remain, and the honour of America is daily suffering under them. Bring all the men in congress now, who were concerned in forming the confederation, and they will not be able to support the character and dignity of the country under it, nor stem the difficulties which it throws in their way.

Without ever enquiring into the personal character and abilities of the members who, at any time, may compose the congress of the United States, it must ever shock a sensible mind to hear the sovereign authority of all the citizens of America, which is there represented, irreverently spoken of. The individual members may have their various degrees of abilities and accomplishments; but the power and authority which they represent is a sacred thing, and in supporting or debasing that, we support or debase ourselves.

If the defect lies with the federal legislatures, that from a desire to aggrandize their personal power, they are undermining the great cause and national dignity of America, let it be known; or if it arises from want of information in the bulk of the people, let it be removed by proper explanations; or if it springs from defect in the confederation let it be revised, not by congress, but by a continental convention, elected and authorized for the purpose. One fact however is certain, which is, that there is a defect somewhere and that it is our duty, interest, and happiness to remove it.

I carry my eye totally away from the persons who now, or at any future time, may, as I before said, compose congress. It is the powers necessary to be lodged and concentrated there, for the purpose of combining the strength and dignity of the empire, and enabling it to support itself with honour and safety, in the elevated rank it has aspired to, that those remarks apply.

And instead of shewing our ignorance, or our illiberality, by reflections we know not why, we shall much better shew our wisdom by learning the true cause of our difficulties, and our patriotism by removing them.

July 8. At a meeting of the committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, at the state house, June 30th, 1783. The following motion was agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

The committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia; desirous that the resolutions of the town meeting held at the state house, the 14th instant, should be carried into full effect, do hereby give notice to all persons falling within the description of the 1st and 2d resolves of said town meeting, that unless they depart this state, within ten days hereof, such as may be found within this district after that time, will be dealt with in a proper manner.

The federal printers are desired to give the foregoing a place in their papers, and to republish the 1st and 2d resolves of the town meeting above mentioned, that no one may plead ignorance.

1st. That we consider it as inconsistent with the interest and dignity of the good people of this state, that any person who hath voluntarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America, since the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the king of Great-Britain, against this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, should be suffered to return to, or reside within the state of Pennsylvania.

2d. That we consider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any such persons returning into this state; and we do solemnly determine and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all the means in our power, to expel with infamy, such persons who now have or shall hereafter presume to come among us, and the names of such persons be published in the news papers of this city, by the committee appointed to carry these resolves into execution.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 25.

"No more attention will be paid to the late orders than to the former—I am pretty confident the British will not leave this city till late in the fall, for it is certain no orders have as yet been received for that purpose. I have been told that all the foreign troops were to embark—but it now proves to be only three or four particular regiments."

It is reported that the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Louisiana, and East and West-Florida will be formed into a viceroyship, and that his excellency general Galves will be appointed viceroy of the same. The regard this gallant and able commander has shewn for America, and the many services he has rendered to individuals of the United States, give us reason to hope for a confirmation of the appointment.

Among the many honours conferred on general Galves for his well-digested plans and enterprises during the late war, he is dignified by his prince with an addition to his coat of arms, a brig painted—motto YO SOLO (I alone)—in grateful memento of his having forced the port of Pensacola in a small brig of his own, after his admiral had refused the arduous and glorious undertaking.

Friday last about 1500 continental troops with a detachment of artillery, under the command of general Robert Howe, arrived at Frankfort, on their way to this city. They are chiefly three years men, from Massachusetts, whose terms of enlistment have not yet expired.

The ship Canada, Orrock, and brig Industry, Chadwick, arrived at Boston from London.

During the heavy gulf of rain, which fell on Tuesday afternoon, a man was killed by lightning at a house about eight miles from this city, on the Frankfort road. He was ascending the stairs, and had got near half way up, when the fatal flash reached him, and he fell instantly. It is supposed he received some hurt in his fall, as he bled much from a wound in his side, and died immediately after.

About a week before a negro boy was killed by lightning near the place where the above happened.

TO THE EXAMINER.

WHATEVER encomiums the Examiner may pass on his own performances, or however he may flatter himself with the approbation of an impartial public, until he brings other proofs than those of his own words, to support his charges against the Intendant, of his dis-

pening with the most positive laws, of assuming a controul of the executive, and disposing in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, or, indeed, until he proves that the Intendant has paid public monies to persons not entitled to receive them, then, and not till then, he presumes will his conduct be censured.

The Intendant would not have mentioned the account, which he still presumes laid the foundation of the Examiner's rancour, had he not charged him with having unanswered some parts of the Examiner's first address; this part seemed to him the most weighty, and therefore he mentioned it in his second reply, and expected the Examiner would have stated the transaction as it happened. The Intendant cannot conceive that any words dropt from him before the governor and council, could bear the construction, "that he would abide by the determination;" but admitting he had, surely, upon examining the law, if he found that he could not be justified in passing this account, he was obliged to reject it. The words of the law all being of depreciation are, "that all debts due from this state since the first day of December 1777, and which remain unsettled or unpaid, shall be liquidated and adjusted agreeable to the table of depreciation established by congress." Was the Examiner's account either unsettled or unpaid? On the contrary, had he not settled it, passed it with the auditor, and given a receipt in full for his salary to the first of November 1780 or 1781? How then could he have expected that the Intendant could have possibly passed it, without introducing re-settlements upon every account that had been paid off preceding the date aforesaid? The Intendant was impeached with having insulted the governor and council, by rejecting an account which they thought ought to have passed. The Intendant mentioned (or boasted, if the Examiner likes the term better) that if this account had been re-settled, it would have occasioned probably a loss of 100, 150, or £200,000, to the state, and he believes that he was within bounds in his calculation. Notwithstanding the Examiner's assertion, that "few claims of the same nature could have been produced," the Intendant, with all due deference to the exalted abilities of the Examiner, begs leave to differ with him in opinion; for if A, call him Judge, Justice, Examiner, or by what other appellation you please, be allowed for depreciation on an account settled, signed, and passed the several offices, entered on the treasurer's and auditor's books, balanced by the money received, and a receipt in full given (which was the case in the present instance) would not B, a merchant, who sold goods to the state, or C, a mechanic, who laboured for it, with equal justice be entitled to a revision and settlement of their accounts? Common sense would point out, that they would be equally entitled. Has the Examiner proved, that the Intendant "has disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, exercised the power of dispensing with the most positive laws, prevented the collection of the tax, &c. &c. in any other manner than by his own assertion?" he Intendant conceives, that he has already fully refuted these charges, and that it is not necessary to travel that ground over again; but will only remark, that the business of the five shilling tax originated with a committee of ways and means for raising an immediate supply of money for the benefit of the Maryland line, their hourly expectation at Annapolis. Whether the assembly did right or not in adopting the plan of the committee in this respect, the public will determine; I am sure it was done from the purest principles of humanity and gratitude; it was done to alleviate, in some measure, the seven years sufferings of a brave soldiery, to whose valour the United States of America are indebted for their liberty.

It was to satisfy your assertions, and not the governor and council's, that I stated the sums of money paid into the treasury; you, Sir, had wilfully suppressed a part of the governor and council's address to the general assembly, by which you made it much broader than the address will bear, or that they intended it should, as will appear by the following extract from it relating to this business: "By a resolution passed at the close of the last session, specific orders were ordered to be paid to pay off the arrearages of the barge equipment, amounting nearly to £1200, and by an act of the same session, the civil list was directed to be paid off in quarterly payments. Great and pressing as these demands are, the whole amount of monies lodged in the treasury for upwards of six months past (that is from the 6th of November to the 6th of May, the date of the address) to be applied in discharging them, do not exceed £500. And we humbly submit to the consideration of the general assembly, whether it would not more become the justice, honour, and dignity of government, to direct an immediate sale of specifics on hand, and with the money pay the public demands, than to retain, merely in houses of a rising market, a large quantity of wheat, and upwards of one thousand hogshheads of tobacco." By the above extract it appears, that the governor and council confined the £500, as lodged in the treasury for the purpose of paying the arrears on the barge equipment and civil list only. How different is the sense of the address in their language from what you have asserted! and yet you have the modesty to disavow every principle of deception, and on no occasion conveyed a falsehood in the words of truth, or suppressed in his relation any material circumstance with which he is acquainted. I must beg leave to remark, that it was not at that time in the Intendant's power to lodge a shilling of money in the treasury, for the payment of the civil list; the only funds then appropriated for this purpose, were the present year's taxes. It was not my meaning, that the sum of £4984 2 7, put into the treasury, was subject to the orders of the governor and council; great part was otherwise appropriated by law, and therefore could not; but my meaning was to convict you of misrepresentation, which I have, I trust, now satisfactorily done. Had you given yourself one moment's time for reflection, you might have conceived, there were other modes of paying creditors in virtue of the governor and council's orders, than that of receiving money and paying it; or had you adverted to the circumstance, that the powers of the Intendant under the first law existed till the first of February, you would not, I presume, have taken up the room of near a column of the gazette, in pouring forth the illiberal abuse you have done in your last Examiner against him, on this subject. The truth is that very little money, comparatively speaking, has passed through his hands; nor is it his wish to have a copper in his possession for the payment of state creditors. I cannot pass by unnoticed the following extract

from your 1st Examiner, to wit: "When you speak of money paid away by virtue of the governor and council's orders, you have for once, I presume, been guilty of an unwary confession. What right had you to take up the orders drawn upon the treasury by the governor and council?" The expression was not unwary, but your inference has not been properly drawn; however, to satisfy you and the public I had a right, and that I was obliged to make use of it, I must remind you, that during the war, and even since, so great were and are the demands of government, and the funds so inadequate to its exigencies, that it was next to an impossibility to wait till money could be received and brought into the treasury. For instance, the governor and council order or request (which is the same thing) that the Intendant advance to Mr. Steward, for the purpose of carrying on the galley, the sum of £3000; they further order him to buy cloathing for soldiers, &c. they request him to pay such and such necessitous creditors, or to pay persons who lent money in the year 1780, and were to have been repaid in three weeks, &c. &c. The Intendant, to comply with these and other requisitions, sells specifics on credit (ready money not being to be had but on the most disadvantageous terms) and draws upon these debtors; when these orders are taken up, they are carried to the treasurer, and entered as if payments had been made immediately from the treasury. But more fully to satisfy you as to the two thousand pounds and upwards (I might I believe have said ten instead of two) be it known unto you, and to all the other worthy Examiners in the state, that in consequence of the orders above referred to, the Intendant paid to Mr. Stephen Steward (within the times mentioned in the governor and council's letter) his order on Blair McLenichan, Esq; £330; on William McLaughlin, £75; on Mr. Brooks, for iron, to the amount of £174 3 3; cash £484 2; besides specifics, amounting to a much larger sum than all these put together. Orders on Samuel Smith, to persons who lent money to the state, £560 15 4, and paid him part of two orders drawn by the governor and council in his favour, £723 6 8; paid for cloathing, furnished in consequence of the governor and council's advice, and by direction of the general assembly, £205 6 3; besides large sums paid to other creditors, and to members of congress, as well as other sums for the support of government; and all of them between the 6th of November and 6th of May above referred to, indeed between the 6th of November and 1st of February, when, by the Examiner's own acknowledgment, the Intendant had most competent powers. These and other advances not enumerated, will amount to more than ten thousand pounds, and will justify the Intendant's assertion, that he had paid away, in consequence of the governor and council's orders, upwards of £3000, not included in the £4984 2 7, paid into the treasury. However unwary the confession of the Intendant may have been in the eyes of the Examiner, it was nevertheless founded in truth, and the Intendant acted within the strict lines of his duty, in paying these monies in the manner he did. As to monies in general paid away by him in consequence of the governor and council's orders, and not carried to the treasury, since the first of February, they have been trifling, and such as from the nature of the transactions could not be brought in to it; for instance, monies advanced to the delegates of congress, and many other incidental charges. But, Sir, supposing the Intendant's powers less competent than they were, and supposing he had deposited all monies in the treasury as he received them, without directing the appropriations, could the war have been carried on, or could the immediate demands of the state have been supplied? they could not. Why? Because by an incautious mode of business adopted by the late governor and council, of giving orders on the treasury, when there was not any money in it, and these having soon swelled to a considerable sum, and many of such orders having been left near at hand to be gratified, as monies came in to the treasury, they would have swallowed it up as fast as it was deposited, and left nothing for contingent expenses. After the first of February, if the Examiner will be pleased to consult the laws, he will find that, comparatively speaking, very little has or can come in soon to the treasury, but what the Intendant has the absolute disposition of. When the present taxes are gathered, and some tobacco paid for that is sold, then indeed the civil list will be paid. But I believe there is scarce a man on it (even the Examiner himself) but what will say, that the Maryland line ought to be paid five months pay, out of what is due them for a seven years painful service, before the six months salary due to the gentlemen on the civil list is paid.

You say, "You cannot submit to be precluded from offering any opinion by the decision of the assembly, when I am fully persuaded the substance of the preamble you have quoted," by way of stopping the Examiner's mouth, "was suggested by yourself, and they did not make a full enquiry into the business. If they will in any case justify a ministerial officer, for usurping a power withheld by the constitution from the supreme executive power, I cannot perceive the least security for the execution of the laws, or the least reliance on public engagements." I aver, that you have not the least foundation to support the above opinion; the information the assembly received was given by the commissioners, and not by the Intendant; but, Sir, you form in your mind suppositions, and then draw from them the most unwarrantable conclusions. You charge the Intendant with often misquoting your words, and perverting the sense of them. I have reviewed the Examiners and the replies to them, and I must confess myself to be so stupidly ignorant, as not to perceive any material misquotation, or perversion of his words. You are pleased to say, "I did not say you were absolutely prevented from selling tobacco by the governor and council; but that they did not approve a sale upon long credit, at a time when there was a prospect of a rising market. They prevented you from making an improper sale, but afterwards urged you to sell." That is to say, they prevented a sale, and urged the selling. But, Sir, if the Intendant consulted them upon a sale he was about to make, and you were so well acquainted with the circumstances attending it, how can you to assert in the most positive terms, "that the Intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion?" Now, Sir, either your first or last assertion is false; if he consulted them on the ca-

where the sale was prevented; and if he did prevent the sale, if he was this sale that was prevented? Before I do not intend to answer (although I must answer your last Examiner, I shall leave unnoticed, by the prevention of the offer made by Lenichan and Crockett a letter to the following:

SIR,

THE Intendant is for all the state's ven shillings and six pence and Crockett within a month, or third within four months may be shortened a fore 1781 to be re-tendant has also his seigns Forrest and Patuxent, if the should there not be up on Patowmack, bacco on the same nichan and Crockett are proposed to be the 10th of January the governor and whether the offer

apted. Now, Sir, does Intendant had mentioned? The of them ought to of payment and all my heart than they were, January, and cor 1781, at as distat by Messieurs M'fiderable quantity, peace has been able sum of mon

I sold the state at 35 shillings, a warranted me in co at prices vs in. The prices merchants, to w are of opinion, the new; but t prices that the 1780 16/ 1781 the purchasers contracts, and year has been t prayed; yet c existence as lu credit.

Your observ

be sold for the

refuted, that i

the subject.

them, will inf

terms of the fo

one third of w

month. It is

five months a

your estimate

of the Intend

for these note

at a distant d

soldier to sup

chant part v

ready money

whose bottom

fight of those

are indebted

to supply the

cheap as the

for ready m

the utmost

&c. come in

in Septemb

been inform

that no m

vanced dow

cloth then

money to

the soldiers

I suppose

and are w

are likin

to throw a

but do yo

naked. T

of every c

haps you

dant, if I

from a gr

pay, for

receipts

£.9 10;

more th

minds o

chants v

notes fo

on their

a word

nous s

You

of this

but reg

assembl

own bi

that w

months

And

cloathi

where the sale was prevented, then your first assertion is false; and if he did not consult them, how could they prevent the sale, if he inclined to make it? But to whom was this sale that was about to be made, and when was it prevented? Before the preliminary articles were signed, or since we had notice of the signing? Now, Sir, as I do not intend to appear in print again as a public officer (although I may, in my private capacity, say a word or two in answer to some of your insinuations in your last Examiner, as to my private character, which I shall leave unnoticed in my present reply) and as I wish to clear up and explain what I presume you allude to, by the prevention of the sale, which was, I suppose, the offer made the 14th of November by Messieurs M^r Lenichan and Crocket; upon which the Intendant wrote a letter to the governor and council in the words following:

S I R, November 14, 1782.
THE Intendant has been offered fifteen shillings specie for all the state's crop tobacco now on hand, and seven shillings and six-pence for casks, by Messieurs M^r Lenichan and Crocket; one third of the money to be paid within a month, one third in two months, and the other third within four months; he thinks the last payment may be shortened a month; all tobaccos inspected before 1781 to be re-weighed and re-inspected. The Intendant has also had an offer since the above, from Messieurs Forrest and Key, for 100 hogheads of tobacco on Patuxent, if the state has that quantity on that river; should there not be as much, the deficiency to be made up on Patowmack. They have offered to take the tobacco on the same terms proposed by Messieurs M^r Lenichan and Crocket, except as to the payments, which are proposed to be one third in a month, and two thirds the 10th of January. The Intendant will be obliged to the governor and council for their advice and opinion, whether the offer or offers are such as ought to be accepted.

Now, Sir, does it appear from this letter, that the Intendant had made up his mind as to the sale above mentioned? The council were of opinion, that neither of them ought to be accepted, on account of the length of payment and prospects of peace. And I wish with all my heart that their wants of money had been less than they were, which obliged them to press a sale in January, and content to one made to Colonel Forrest, at 16/8, at as distant days of payment as those mentioned by Messieurs M^r Lenichan and Crocket, for a very considerable quantity of the state's tobacco, by which (as peace has been concluded) the state has lost a considerable sum of money.

I sold the state's tobacco inspected in 1781 and 1782, at 15 shillings, and 4 per cent. for the cask, which well warranted me in quoting that price; and the old tobacco at prices superior, considering the state it must be in. The prices have never been kept a secret, and the merchants, to whom the sale has been communicated, are of opinion, that the old tobacco was better sold than the new; but to gratify you, I will now mention the prices that the old sold for, to wit: 1778 20s, 1779 25s, 1780 26s, 1781 30s, and 4 per cent. for casks. Although the purchasers of lands have not complied with their contracts, and that "when a month has been given a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed;" yet could this apply to merchants, whose very existence as such depends upon the support of their credit.

Your observations in regard to the lands advertised to be sold for the benefit of the soldiery, has been so fully refuted, that it is not necessary to say a word further on the subject. The commissioners, if you will apply to them, will inform you, that they would not, under the terms of the former proposed sale, have sold for £20,000, one third of which sum only was to have been paid in a month. It is probable you never calculated, that their five months pay will amount to £25,000; perhaps your estimate never exceeded ten thousand. Speaking of the Intendant's notes, you ask, "Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? and how then is the naked distressed soldier to supply his immediate wants? Will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit at a ready money price?" There are merchants in this town, whose bosoms have always glowed with gratitude at the sight of those brave fellows, to whom they and all of us are indebted for our liberties, and have and will continue to supply them with goods on the Intendant's credit, as cheap as they would sell to you, or to any other person, for ready money. But pray how long is the credit? the utmost time is November, but if taxes, and debts, &c. come in in September, the notes will be paid off in September; and this the merchant and soldier has been informed of. It would seem from your relation, that no money had been paid. The Intendant advanced down a month's pay, which was sufficient to clothe them; and the merchants frequently advanced money to pay for making their cloaths. In general, the soldiers have gone to their homes loaded with goods; I suppose 19 out of 20 of the natives have gone so, and are well satisfied; some drunken idle foreigners are lurking about the town, and have and will continue to throw away great part of what has been paid them; but do you see one to whom notes have passed that are naked. These notes were issued with the approbation of every officer I conversed with on the subject. Perhaps you would have found less fault with the Intendant, if he had not obliged persons who had purchased from a great number of the soldiers their five months pay, for less than a fourth of the value, to give up their receipts for the small compensation of 15 out of every £9 10; by which means each soldier has had £2 15 more than he expected. Measuring, I suppose, the minds of others by your own, you suppose the merchants who have advanced goods for the Intendant's notes so forlorn, as to have an advance of three for one on their cash prices for goods; perhaps you may hear a word or two from some of them for this your ungenerous reflection.

You have very little reason to reflect on the conduct of this state, as to advances of money to the financier; but regardless of common decency, you censure state, assembly, and Intendant, as you would one of your own blacks. What will this mighty sum amount to, that will be withheld from Mr. Morris for four or five months? not four thousand pounds.

And has not the state advanced, in rations and cloathing, to the continental soldiers within this state,

and within 12 months past, upwards of ten thousand pounds, besides immense sums on continental accounts, for other purposes? And may not the money now advanced to the Maryland line be said to be on his account? It is true it is not immediately paid to him, but yet this state expects credit for this as well as every other advance. I wish with all my heart that our state had never advanced one shilling on account of congress, but through the authority of congress; I have ever reprobated and exclaimed against such advances; and in the present instance, nothing but necessity, in my opinion, could have justified the measure.

It seems the proof now adduced by the Examiner, to convict the Intendant of the crime of dispensing with the most positive laws, is, that he the Examiner had been informed, that the Intendant had "instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tax, and this he conceived was dispensing with and changing a positive law." But admitting this to be the case, there is a wide difference between law and laws. The Intendant will readily admit, that he advised the receiving red money in lieu of the state continental, and that he and the treasurer had the opinions of the most eminent counsel in the state; that red money and black also might be taken for state continental, the funds of which had been fully competent to the sinking this money before the time alluded to, to wit, September 1782, a time when, by the Examiner's own confession, the Intendant had great powers; the state continental was directed by law to be received at three for one, and the black state at two for one; but notwithstanding this, in parts of Somerset and Worcester counties, where there was little or no state continental, and where the people made neither tobacco or wheat, the collectors had refused to receive red money, and insisted upon being paid for the fund tax, either in state continental or specie. If then the funds received no injury, the state benefited, and the people relieved, what cause for complaint? If a man pays what is of greater value than he is obliged to pay, surely it ought to be accepted. So much for your hearsay. Now let us examine a little into what you have seen, "amounting fully to the assertion of right to controul the governor and council." You say that you have seen a paragraph in a letter wrote by the Intendant to the governor and council that proves it, that is, amounting to it. Now what you may think may amount to a proof, others may think would fall far short of it. However, you say that you had before declared, that you thought these matters of little importance. I readily agree with you that they are so; and how you took it into your head, upon such slight grounds, to arraign the Intendant at the bar of the public, I cannot conceive. Some small credit is due to you for this confession; and since I am now in a manner by yourself cleared from two out of three of the capital charges you brought against me, to wit, dispensing with the most positive laws, and assuming a controul of the governor and council, permit me to take up the third and heaviest charge, to wit: "The Intendant during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his power of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, oblige them to deliver it to him, (meaning money collected from the five shilling tax) and he appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts." You were before informed, that Mr. M^r Laughlin and Mr. Osburn had left with the Intendant two trifling sums of money, which he paid to the treasurer for them, took receipts in their names, and every shilling of this money is in the treasury at this moment. And yet you positively asserted it was applied to the discharge of the journal of accounts, and insisted that it was delivered to members of the assembly, to conciliate their favour so far, as to prevent an enquiry into the conduct of the Intendant; fltering at the same time, that there were several bills under consideration of the assembly, which were evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration. Now, Sir, I appeal to the public, and even to yourself, whether you have in the least degree supported this charge, or indeed any one of your capital charges. Why then such liberal abuse bestowed on the general assembly, as well as upon the Intendant? As to the money transaction with Mr. Dickenson, it is nothing to the purpose towards proving your first charges, nor in itself of the least consequence. There was an exchange of bank bills received from Colonel Kawiings, for some money brought over by Mr. Dickenson; but are not bank notes and money the same to the financier? The Intendant mentioned this circumstance of Mr. Dickenson, to correct your mistake; and you, like a true gudgeon, snapt at the bait, and ran away with it, losing sight altogether of your collectors, and quitting your first charges, laid hold of this to fix guilt upon the Intendant; but soon forgetting yourself (as you have frequently done) you almost acquitted him of criminality in this business also. Your words are, "He delivered either money or bank notes to the treasurer on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, as appears by a receipt of the 27th of May. On the same day was written and dated my first address, and little versed as I am in the mystery of intrigue, I had no conception the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange some bank notes he had received from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts." What transaction? With the collectors, where you alleged the criminality of it originated? No, but the Intendant having furnished you with this new matter you immediately changed your language, and instead of making use of the words obliged or prevailed upon, you assert that the Intendant seized the money. How ridiculous are your arguments! You might, Sir, from the 27th of May to the 29th, the time between your writing your first Examiner and its publication, have informed yourself at the treasury of this transaction, and thereby saved much trouble to yourself as well as to the Intendant.

I cannot but admire how much you have been worked up by your passion during this dispute. When you began it, you offered incense to the integrity of the Intendant, and observed, "that all his errors proceeded from a love of popularity;" but how great has been the transition! Now he is execrated, as if he was neither fit for heaven above, or the earth below; a mere devil incarnate, who wraps up every thing in mystery, and the assembly, devoted to his will, (and not much better than himself) passes laws to cover him.

The Examiner having repeatedly mentioned private funds in *Italicks*, occasioned the Intendant to relate the story of the £100. He neither expected the relation

of it would operate in his favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, who is welcome to draw as many inferences or conclusions from it as he pleases. The Intendant might not long since complain bitterly of the want of money, and nevertheless might have been able to have supplied a person in distress at the time the £100 was offered. He had just at that time sold some wheat. He does not recollect these bitter complaints on his private account, but, as you assert it, he will not contradict it. You are much mistaken in your construction of that part of the Intendant's reply, where, in you make him say, that poverty excluded the right of opinion; whatever was said on that subject was in consequence of your complaints, of the "wants of individuals" reduced almost to the most abject indigence by a fond reliance on the justice and faith of their country; and from your asserting that "there never was in this country a greater abundance of specie, and that the farmers and planters, to whom it had been paid, had deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure." To which the Intendant replied, "that their coffers in general were as empty as yours;" and from these, or such like reflections, you have tortured them to mean, that poverty excluded opinion. God forbid that such a thought should ever enter into my head. But how can a man be said to be poor that has an income of £400 specie per annum clear of taxes. There is no doubt that the law, as well as our government, authorises any person to "speak, write, and publish, his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, &c." But, Sir, will you say that this law or government allows an individual to abuse the assembly and libel an officer, without just grounds for so doing. In the republic of Rome, where accusers were indulged, and accusations carried to the greatest height, the person who made them did not support his charges when made against the supreme power, he was severely punished for his false allegations; (such attempts being considered as steps taken to overturn the government) which you must remember in the case of Manlius; for notwithstanding his former eminent services to the republic, he was sentenced, condemned, and executed.

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.
Annapolis, July 13, 1783.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Esq; Prince-George's county.

Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John Beale Boreley, Fielder Bowie, Annapolis; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict Brice, Choptank-ridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah L. Chaie, capt. William Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Richard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry, St. Mary's county; Mr. Crankells, Port-Tobacco; John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crookshanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Richard Cheney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Herring bay.

Mrs. Nancy Dudley, near Herring-creck church; John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, John Dowdon, Mr. Lackson, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dickenon, Labor county.

Eastman & Neth (2), Annapolis.
John Ford, jun. Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (3), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollburg; Robert Ferguson, Piscataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Galloway, Annapolis; Robert G. ver (3), Lyon's creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Ver on Hebb, St. Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammind, Dorchester county; Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerton, Josias Hawkins (2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack; John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes, Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duvall, & N. Ramfay, Annapolis; William Hemmily, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnson, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jerminham, Charles county; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Landale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Liburn, St. Mary's county; Charles Leacomp (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain Walker Muse, Annapolis; Benjamin M. kail (2), Holland point; Hugh M^r B. ide, Vienna; Anne Molten, Port-Tobacco; col. James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county. Alexander Ogg, Hunting-creck.

Allen Quinn, Annapolis.

Perey Kose, James Kinggold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Ridge, Elk Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (2), Steward & Richardson (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Fred; William Stevenson (2), Chester-town; Dr. John Stevenson, Maryland; Abraham Schlegel, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Tilghman, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James Tilghman, Chester-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinton, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Willton (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev. George H. Worley, Port-Tobacco; Jesse Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (2), Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willic Weems, Herring bay.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.
THE subscriber, commander of the ship *Plymouth*, now lying at Emmerlon's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven pounds sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainly sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 hogheads of West-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and byson tea.

W. M.

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

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
 Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of — Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and indentant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to Colonel Ramsey, of Virginia, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of Colchester. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.
LEWIS ROUSSEL

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

LEWIS ROUSSEL.

To be SOLD,

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

ROEBUCK,

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

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

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are earnestly requested to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due thereon; those who do not comply with this request, within six weeks from the date hereof, may expect to be sued without regard to persons.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

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

J. H. STONE.

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

B. SYLVESTER, administrator
 of John Malcolm.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

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

To be SOLD by the subscriber, for cash only, a fresh assortment of goods, now opening, consisting of the following articles, viz.

UTESTRINGS.

Ell wide India Per-
 fians.
 Black modes.
 Muslin, plain, strip'd and
 check'd.

Lawns, plain and check'd.
 Clear lawn.

Cambric.
 An assortment of chintz
 and calicoes.

India dimetty.
 Mock Marcellis quilting.
 Jeans, white and coloured.

Yard wide and half ell
 black and white gauzes.
 Gauze and thread ditto
 handkerchiefs.

Ladies chip hats with gauze
 covers.

Mens and womens straw
 ditto.

Mens and boys leather
 gloves.

Ladies plain kid and tam-
 bured ditto.

Barcelona handkerchiefs.
 Bandanoes ditto.

Linen ditto.
 Narrow and wide ribands.

Tapes, bindings, & none-
 sopretties.

Nuns and ofnabrig threads,
 &c.

Irish linen, 3/4 & yard wide.
 Sheeting, yard and ell do.

Brown holland.
 Strip'd linen.

Check ditto.
 Camblets.
 Spotted stuffs.
 Ofnabrigs.
 Ticklenburgs.
 German Downis.
 Black denim.
 Mens hats assorted.
 Mens white silk hose.
 Coloured ditto.
 Brown thread ditto.
 Womens fine cotton and
 thread ditto.
 Chintz and callico bed co-
 vers.
 Mens white & check shirts.
 Mens leather shoes and
 slippers.
 Ditto boots.
 Carpets of all sizes.
 Gentlemen's Turkey lea-
 ther canes.
 Bohes, congo, green and
 byson tea.
 Stoughton's bitters.
 Queen's china coffee-pots.
 Tea ditto.
 Tea-cups and saucers.
 Tea boxes.
 Sugar boxes.
 Bowls.
 Dishes and plates.
 Wash basons and bottles.
 Glass ware.
 China cups and saucers.
 An assortment of ironware.
 Lemons and oranges.
 Figs and raisins.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called *Wells Invention*, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called *Wells Invention*, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

AUCTION.

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

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

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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

JAMES BRICE, executor.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1783.

LONDON, May 3.

ADVICES from Petersburg mention, that the empress had already put in execution that part of her intention relative to the Jesuits, concerning which she had written to his holiness, though the pontiff had not returned any direct answer to her imperial majesty's requisition. These letters add, that fresh forces were in readiness to march towards the Crimea, to strengthen the Russian garrison there, whose presence and prevalence alone secure tranquillity in that territory.

A plan of a charter proper to be granted to the natives of Geneva settling in Ireland, has been transmitted to government, and is now under the consideration of his majesty's ministers.

The cordial protection afforded the Genevans, does infinite credit to the Irish nation.

The duke of Leinster has acquired great popularity in Ireland by the generous donation he offered the Genevans; not only the grant of land, but the manner of granting it was princely.

Lord Albemarle offered the Genevan emigrants a very large tract of land, and his lordship was at the expense of having the plan of a city engraved, on the scale of which it was proposed to build New-Genève.

May 6. A letter from Madrid, by the way of Lisbon, says, that two American gentlemen are arrived there, in order to settle with the court of Spain a treaty of commerce and amity, their independency being acknowledged; but when the letter came away they had not been admitted into the presence of the king, as the grandees were deliberating in what manner they should be received.

The most authentic advices from Paris, state the marine plan of France to be this; always to have 18 ships of the line in commission; six to be stationed at Breit, six at Rochfort, and six at Toulon. These ships to be annually relieved by an equal number; those recalled to be kept in commission, and the seamen to be registered; by which measure there will be a fleet of 36 sail of the line besides frigates, ready to put to sea at one month or six weeks notice.

A camp of 30,000 men is forming in France. The plan of an annual encampment has been adopted by the French ministry for some years.

A letter from Berlin has the following article: "Notwithstanding the great age of our sovereign, he is still very attentive to state affairs; part of his time he spends in seeing his troops exercised, and has given orders for augmenting his army, so that it is imagined he has some grand scheme in agitation, and intends to strike some important blow; the English and Russian ambassadors are often in private conference with his majesty, and expresses are frequently sending off to Petersburg and Vienna."

May 8. A letter from Corke says, that the William and Mary is arrived there from New-York, by which they have advice, that trade is in a flourishing state; that Swedish, Dutch, and Danish ships are arrived there with various sorts of goods, which have given fresh life to the inhabitants; that provisions are much cheaper, being brought in from all parts of the province; that there is no more talk of the loyalists quitting that city, they having received assurances from the congress that their persons and property shall remain safe, provided they do for the future conform themselves to the laws of the United States.

May 9. The expected reduction in the corps of artillery is suspended by order of government, pro tempore.

A great number of young American adventurers in trade, have lately taken houses in France and Holland, for the purpose of managing the assignments that may be sent them from their own country.

Dr. Franklin in a late letter to a friend in England, gives an opinion, that Great-Britain will still enjoy a great part of the American trade, though he expects the Dutch will be very formidable rivals, much more so than either France or Spain, or all the other northern powers put together.

No part of the unfunded debt will be paid off, which will make an addition of thirty millions, to the present enormous amount of the fund.

It is a circumstance well known to the British ministry, that Hyder Ally has been constantly in the pay of France ever since he first invaded the Carnatic.

Additional works are making to strengthen the works on the garrison of Portsmouth, which will not be completed under four years.

None of the clergy and gentry of America, sufferers by the war, and who hold offices on that continent, under government, have been struck off the pension list at the treasury, as reported, except those who have been preferred or otherwise provided for in Great-Britain.

May 10. Notwithstanding the loss of Mr. Pitt's motion, the necessity of it still continues, for the qualifications of voters at different elections are so truly ridiculous, that the very mention of them is sufficient to excite risibility. What must a foreigner conclude, informed, that to boil a pot, to occupy a partition, to marry the daughter of a burgess, or, is the case at Midhurst, to be the tenant of a square stone in lord Montague's park, constitutes a qualification of an English elector? At the last election, a temporary tax was paid for a dog and the person who paid it, was entitled to the suffrage at Shaftsbury, and some other bo-

roughs; sleeping a single night in a pig-stye, under the appellation of a dwelling house, is the decent qualification of an elector. Such whimsical requisites could never have been founded on reason; and law, which is deemed the perfection of reason, must disdain the adoption of such chimerical attributes.

The business of a parliamentary reform, perfectly simple in itself, has been rendered complex by the injudicious mode of treating it. The object petitioned for by the people was, an "equal representation." Only one of Mr. Pitt's propositions bore any relation to the subject. His first idea was absolutely no more than a transcript of lord Malton's economical plans for preventing expence at elections. What had this to do with the case in point? The intention was not to watch the sluices of corruption, but to stop the current from whence they flowed. The petitions from the unrepresented part of the people were before the house; their prayers required an answer, their grievances demanded relief. By Mr. Pitt's plan they neither received one, nor obtained the other. "We have not a voice in the senate by any representatives," said they. An hundred knights shall be added to the counties, replied Mr. Pitt. "We are bound by laws to which we gave no assent," rejoined the petitioners. Corruption shall be punished, it I can find it out, answered the orator. Is this boyish trifling, or manly wisdom? From this memorable event we may learn, the futility of raising our expectations too high; few men answer them.

The loss of Mr. Pitt's motion may perhaps be attributed to his previous reserve. The reform aimed at was an object of infinite magnitude; and to shape a motion which should include the whole of the case, required the maturer age, and the hand of experience. Men of the first abilities in this country have employed their thoughts on the subject. The ideas of these men, like rays of light collected in a focus, would have illumined the design; nor could it have obscured the brilliancy of Mr. Pitt's talents to have consulted others as well versed in the subject as himself. This to the last he declined. Enveloped in a cloud of mystery, he did indeed the commerce of discourse on the measure, and when entreated by friends of the reform to disclose his intended motions, although privately decided, he had not made up his mind. Thus venturing *propria Marte* on the Herculean task, it is surprising that not having the strength of Hercules he should fail in his labours! Mr. Pitt must know that nature has her boundaries: to transgress them is to err; and if he be yet to learn, he should be told, that the warmth of youth may attempt great things, but the vigour of age only can accomplish them.

Mr. Beaufoy, a very young member, spoke on Mr. Pitt's motion to much to the satisfaction of the house, that he gained an attention which more experienced members can seldom boast. Mr. Beaufoy is member for Minehead.

RICHMOND, June 23.

To JOHN THORNTON and JOHN HEATH, Esquires, delegates from the county of Northumberland.

Gentlemen,
THE present peace places us in one of those hazardous and critical situations, that makes it our duty to address you. National dignity, security, and happiness, on the one hand, or decay and misery on the other, are consequences that will be greatly determined by our public conduct, at emerging from obscurity and dependence to independent sovereignty. Our anxiety corresponds with the greatness of these concerns, when we reflect that no favourable prospect of them can be entertained, until we shall see many defects both of our government and manners, permanently and wisely reformed or abolished. The constitution itself having been hastily formed in times of turbulence and confusion, may be presumed to require amendments; we are moreover informed, that some very respectable persons are of opinion, that the assent and concurrence of the people in its formation, were not obtained with due solemnity and extent; as well, therefore, to put the very basis of our political structure on unexceptionable grounds, as to prevent factious or wicked men from covering their designs to disturb the good order of government, under plausible objections to its institution, we wish that a convention of representatives might be called, who shall be expressly delegated by the people to review and establish the constitution. We reflect with shame, upon the repeated violations of public faith, in the management of our money affairs; even the necessities and distractions of war do not justify this conduct; but to persevere in it during a state of peace, would leave us at a loss, whether to impute most to the folly, the criminality, or the insanity of its abettors. The existence of paper money to useful purposes, presupposes an establishment of public credit; we think therefore, that the issuing it at this time, would serve no purpose, but to overwhelm the remains of public credit, and revive that shocking countenance to private fraud, which has too evidently followed many of our public measures. When you consider how invaluable public credit is, both in its foreign and domestic relations, we rest assured, that you will use every exertion to repair the injuries it has hitherto sustained, and to secure and cherish it in future. The want of energy and decision in the various orders of magistracy, will necessarily occasion negligence, and where there is a disposition to it, iniquity in the several officers of state that are respectively under their controul; amongst many

ill effects deducible from this source, we particularly lament the fruitless issue of the numerous taxes we have paid; to the legislature they appeared adequate to the objects they were intended to accomplish, and yet we see public credit prostrate, our defenceless shores marked by the former ravages of a most despicable enemy, and our supplies to the continental army and treasury, as defective, as if our revenues had been peculiarly appropriated to our own protection. The multiplicity of laws which seem to have been designed to correct these abuses, tend, we think, to aggravate them. A remedy is rather to be sought in a correction of certain habits and manners, than in immediate acts of legislature. Laws have a limited effect in forming the manners of a people. The example of those, whose stations in life give them an influence over the opinions of others, is the principal instrument that can finish this great object. Those, therefore, who are in the public administration, are peculiarly bound, both by their duty and interest, to promote its accomplishment; for when manners are formed, the business of government is made easy; the whole state is in harmony with its ordinances, and co-operates in their execution; but when they are wanting, we must either be content to see a general inefficiency of the laws, a prevalence of abuses, and confusion in the management of public affairs, or look for redress to such an overstrained exertion of power by some one member of the government, as will be unconstitutional and oppressive. We think it must be apparent, on the slightest reflection, that a system of manners, so inveterate by habit, and so precisely calculated as ours have been, for our former state of dependence and debasement, must be, in many respects, repugnant to the frugal, vigilant, and enlightened character of free republicans.

We feel the most liberal and conciliatory dispositions towards real British subjects; we have especially a very generous concern for the redress of many who have suffered by acts of confiscation; but with the utmost scope we can give to these sentiments, we cannot extend them to such persons of these states, as, not satisfied with the unnatural election of party they made in the late contest, have superadded the guilt of treachery or parricide. Nor can we exculpate those mercantile persons, who, having connections and obligations to the country, that ought to have insured their neutrality, have, nevertheless, retired to British posts in America, and engaged immediately in the war. We think common justice and policy requires, that the treaty of peace, as it respects these classes of men, should be interpreted with the utmost rigour that is consistent with integrity and good faith. We are entirely persuaded that the nations of Europe will endeavour, in their intercourse with us, to acquire an ascendancy in American councils; and their superiority in wealth, intrigue, and negotiation, may afford them very flattering prospects of success in the attempt; we therefore join you, in the most earnest manner, to watch with vigilance, and oppose with firmness, any tendency to so dishonourable and injurious a situation, from whatever quarter it may proceed. The British nation certainly have partisans amongst us; and however they may be induced either through direct deceit or self-delusion to show a temporary conformity to a government they can neither abandon nor overturn, yet we do believe that on all points, when the interest of Great-Britain may be exclusively concerned, they will find their old bias irresistible; on this ground, though we wish their situation in the community to be as quiet and secure as possible, yet we think them very improper persons to have a share in the government; and should be well pleased if a very strict and comprehensive oath of abjuration, was made indispensable to the exercise of any civil or military office in the state.

We earnestly hope that the deliberations of the assembly, uninterrupted by local or personal debates, will be directed to the great national objects, which so peculiarly demand their unanimity and attention. We feel the most ardent wishes for the dignity and prosperity of our country, and shall contribute our share of the considerable expences that are requisite to establish them, with the greater cheerfulness, in proportion as we observe, what we with our past experience had made more familiar, that the objects of revenue are imposed with wisdom, and collected and applied with probity and diligence.

Signed by 69 of the most respectable inhabitants, Northumberland, June 10, 1783.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Yesterday arrived the Tyger brig, captain Smith, from Quebec, but last from Newfoundland, by which we are informed, that trade was very dull at the former place, owing to a vast influx of goods from most parts of the world; but as yet there had not arrived many new settlers from the continent of America.

On Thursday last, arrived the Clinton store-ship, from Portsmouth, after a six weeks passage.

Last Sunday, about sun-set, a horrid murder and suicide were perpetrated on board the Charming Polly transport, lying at the commissary's wharf. Mr. Norris, the second mate, in the exercise of his command, having had some words of difference with one of the seamen on board (said to be a Portuguese) the latter followed the former as he was descending the steerage, and stabbed him to the heart with a knife. The assassin immediately retired below, and was found with his throat cut in the most effectual manner.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, dated May 22, 1783.

"His majesty's ship Mercury, H. E. Stanhope, Esq; commander, is waiting to bring out the definitive treaty, and under orders to depart at a moment's warning."

July 7. Town lots at Port Kofaway, of 60 by 120 feet, fell from 10 to 250 guineas.

Saturday morning the ship Friendship, captain Stephenson, arrived here from London, in eight weeks; he sailed from thence in company with the ship Liberty, captain Nice, for this port, who may be hourly expected, as captain Stephenson saw him a few days before he came in.

The same day the schooner Emery, captain Bowers, arrived here in 32 days from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica; he came out in company with a schooner bound for Rhode-Island. On the 18th of June, captain Bowers spoke with a brig called the Hancock, from Philadelphia, bound for the Mississippi.

The ship Aurora, Constable Saunders, master, arrived here Saturday afternoon, in 9 days from Charleston, South Carolina; the day before he sailed, a brigantine arrived thence from Philadelphia; and the same day sailed for London the ship Washington, with a valuable cargo of rice and indigo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

On the 4th instant, being the anniversary of American independence, a commencement was held at the university in this city, before a very crowded assembly; a number of the principal officers of the state; part of his excellency the French minister's family; and a great concourse of most respectable citizens, politely countenancing, and giving elegance to the literary entertainment.

About 10 o'clock, the honourable trustees, attended by the faculty of graduates in their robes, went in procession from the apparatus chamber, into the public hall, and took their seats.

The reverend doctor Ewing, provost, opened the business of the day with prayer. The exercises were then conducted in the order following:

A Latin salutatory oration, touching on a variety of interesting topics; particularly, the baneful influence of luxury, with regard to national principles and manners. By Mr. — Snodgrass.

An oration, sketching the plan of literature, classic and philosophical, observed in this institution, and noticing the special provision made for attaining a masterly correctness and address in our vernacular tongue; by Mr. Stephen Sykes.

An oration, shewing the essential connexion between the exterior figure of man, and his susceptibility of improvement in arts and sciences, by Mr. — Morris.

A forensic disputation on dueling. Messrs. Ephraim Ramsay, and Joseph Thomas, maintained the usefulness and expediency of the practice: Messrs. G. Barram and N. Greer, maintained the negative. The arguments were acute, and judiciously arranged on each side. The provost's decision was direct and full against this Gothic phrensy.

An oration on the nature of government; illustrating the distinguishing excellencies of the democratic form; with observations immediately respecting the United States; by Mr. Isaac Briggs.

An oration upon American affairs, embellished with remarks; immediately respecting the spirit of patriotism, and the generosity of France in the ever memorable alliance; by Mr. Richard Footman.

An oration containing humorous playful strictures upon some apprehended barbarisms of grammatical and metaphysical erudition; by Mr. John Chew Thomas.

Degrees were then conferred: that of bachelor in the arts, on the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. George Barram, Isaac Briggs, Richard Footman, Nathaniel Greer, Anthony Morris, Ephraim Ramsay, James Snodgrass, Stephen Sykes, Joseph Thomas, and John Chew Thomas. The degree of bachelor in medicine, was conferred upon Messrs. Solomon Berkhead, John Morris, John Watton, Thomas Waring, of Charleston, South-Carolina. The degree of master of arts, was conferred on Messrs. Erasmus Kelly, John Caldwell, John Bleakley, Samuel Sitgreaves, James Gray, Joseph Rush, Peter Chevalier, and Benjamin Morris.

The degree of doctor of physic was conferred on Dr. Hugh Shields, he having received the same degree before at Edinburgh.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the rev. Samuel Magaw, vice-provost, and on the rev. John Christopher Kunzie, professor of Hebrew and philology in the university.

The faculty and trustees, desirous of shewing every mark of distinction, to the illustrious man, to whom America is exceedingly indebted, conferred upon his excellency general George Washington, Esq; commander in chief of the American army, the degree of doctor of laws.

The valedictory oration was then delivered by Mr. W. Stewart; it had been handsomely prepared; various, sentimental, delicate, pathetic; and the speaker did it justice.

A solemn charge, suited to bring home with a collected force, philosophy and virtue, to the bosoms and business of the young gentlemen, was given by the provost.

The vice-provost concluded with prayer.

A band of music playing at proper intervals, improved the general entertainment.

A spectator of the late confusion in the city of Philadelphia, who wishes to blame neither congress nor the council of the state, begs leave to congratulate every friend to humanity upon the peaceable mode of settling the late dispute between the council and the soldiers. It has been remarked, that during the republican ages of Rome, which lasted several hundred years, there never was a single life lost in all the riots, mobs, revolts, and mutinies, that were so frequent in that country. Too much tenderness cannot be shewn to the life of man. Count Saxe used to say, he had rather be ten days longer in taking a city by a siege, than lose the life of a single grenadier by taking it by storm. Mr. Payne, in the Common Sense, tells us, that republics, "by negotiating mistakes," prevent wars with each other. Why should not the rulers of republics, by negotiating revolts, prevent unnecessary bloodshed among their citizens? They are the fathers of the people, and should be as tender of their lives, as of the lives of their children.

We find by a late New-York paper, that the Bahama islands are recommended to the royal refugees as fit places for forming new settlements. The island of Albago, to which a number of those people are repairing, is mentioned as being particularly fruitful, and only wanting inhabitants and cultivation to become equal to any of the West-India islands.

Sunday last the brig Diana, captain Hayes, arrived here in 32 days from Jamaica. On his passage the 24th of June, lat. 28, 30, long. 79, 20, he spoke with a small ship, captain Stelle, from Philadelphia, bound to the Havana; and on the 29th, in lat. 31, 39, long. 75, 44, he spoke with the snow Friendship, six weeks out, from London, bound to Charles-town.

A ship from Piscataway, and a ship from Philadelphia, were arrived at Kingston.

We are informed that admiral Pigot had sailed from Jamaica for England, leaving only one ship of the line on that station.

Wednesday arrived the ship Nesbit, captain Hodgkinson, in 40 days from l'Orient, and the polacre le Rotel de la Mare, captain Fournay, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. In the former came passenger a gentleman who acquaints us, that before he left l'Orient, letters had been received there from Paris, mentioning that the definitive treaty was actually signed, and that a frigate was prepared to bring out official dispatches on the happy occasion.

Thursday came up the ship George and James, captain Linton, in seven weeks from England. He left London the 3d of May, and brings no accounts later than the 6th of May.

Captain Linton, on his passage, spoke with the following vessels, viz. June 10. lat. 36, 19, N. long. 50, W. the brig Badger, captain Evans, from Porto Rico, bound to Liverpool; June 14. lat. 35, 57, N. long. 55, W. the ship de la Verd, captain John Skelton, from St. Kitt's, bound to London; and on the first instant, a ship from Nevis bound to Halifax.

July 15. Advice from New-York, as late as Friday last, mention, that 26 sail of vessels, with refugees on board, were to sail that day for Nova-Scotia. That the Hessian and other foreign troops taken with general Burgoyne were sailed for Canada. That another embarkation consisting of British troops, was preparing; among the vessels fitting up for transports was the South-Carolina frigate; it was said she would accommodate near 1000 men. These advices add, that from the above and many other causes, it was probable the city would be clear of the British army in the course of the months of August and September.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for January 1783.

CUPID IN INDIA. A FACT.

ABOUT two years since, a gentleman of property in Bengal, wrote to a friend in London, deploring the state of beauty in that scorching climate, and requesting him to prevail on some young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable share of personal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving his honour to make her immediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commission was induced to send his daughter, who to a disengaged heart, added beauty, music, and every accomplishment. The fair one bade adieu to the bleak shores of England; and, glowing with triumphant hopes, found herself in a few months on those of the Ganges. But, alas! the expected lover did not appear to greet her arrival; business had carried him some hundred leagues up the country; but foreseeing the arrival of the English fleet during his absence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the house of a factor. Two months elapsed before his return; then, panting with expectation, he flew to his friend, to throw himself before the future arbitress of his fate. Whether his impassioned fancy had drawn the lady in colours beyond those of nature, or whether the style of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed, it is certain he beheld her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion. The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herself as little captivated as the youth, and several succeeding interviews served but to confirm their mutual dislike. The gentleman, finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his perfidy, offered her a compensation of sixteen thousand pounds, to be released from his engagement, which was gladly accepted. The friend, who had been laying by for the event, now boldly stood forward as her lover, professing the most ardent passion; the lady was pleased, and the nuptials were celebrated. No sooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her first lover, than his eyes were opened—he was astonished, that he had before been blind to her perfections, was seized with despair, took to his bed, and for some time was pronounced to be in a state incapable of recovery. If a vertical sun sublimates the body and mind to such extravagancies as these, let us be thankful that we may have his beams aistance, and be content with humbler feelings.

A circumstance of extraordinary GOOD FORTUNE.

THE critical occurrence of extraordinary events hath so very frequently the appearance of supernatural interposition, that it may serve to account for that superstitious faith, which hath from time to time exalted such occurrences into miracles, and stamped casual and accidental circumstances with sacred marks of divine intervention and providential interference.

The following fact deserves to be recorded as a remarkable instance of this kind; because, on due consideration, the occasion will appear so little worthy the extraordinary interpositions of Providence, that such a supposition would be pious and irreligious.

When the father of the present Sir E. — L. — came of age, his seat, P. — H. —, was considerably out of repair; however, as the income of the estate, during his minority, had been exhausted in paying off some incumbrances, and was not so great as to admit of fresh burdens, he was advised to delay the repairs and improvements of his house, one part of which wanted to be rebuilt, till by marriage, or otherwise, he should be possessed of a sum of ready money. But with this salutary advice he did not find himself inclined to comply; on the contrary, he engaged workmen, and in a year or two completed his plan, and incurred a debt of £. 5000.

He now began to feel the impropriety of his conduct; and as he was one day waiting in a parlour hung with

tapestry, in the remaining ancient part of his house, servant informed him that one of the artificers he had employed had called for payment of his bill, and was extremely troublesome and importunate.

Stung with mortification at this fresh proof of his folly, he ordered the servant to withdraw; and, rising from his chair, traversed the room in such anxiety and disorder of mind, that he ran his head against the tapestry at the farther end of it, with such violence, as to shake some wood work within it, and produce a jingling like the rattling of falling coin. He immediately rushed open the tapestry with his penknife, and in a cupboard board in the wall, the door of which had been burst by his head, he found a bag which had contained good broad pieces of gold; but, being rotten with age, and the door was burst open; part of its contents had dropped on the floor: they were, however, all recovered, and the fortunate owner thus enabled immediately to discharge the debt which had given him so much uneasiness.

From a late Dublin paper.

The whig club of the city of Dublin, congratulate his excellency general Washington, and the officers and soldiers who bravely fought under his command, on the approach of peace, and the blessings of freedom and liberty, obtained by them throughout the thirteen colonies, of which they obtain part of the blessing.

We hope the virtuous citizens of the United States, will take every step in their power to make the brave soldiers, sailors, widows, orphans, and parents happy, and not suffer their feelings to be hurt by the sight of those miscreants, who encouraged this bloody and unnatural war, either by their services, or by quitting their country at an hour of distress: we, or part of us, hope to partake of the blessing in the colonies, and wish for the peace of the United States. It would make our blood boil in us, to see traitors be partakers of the blessings of that free country, and much more the injured, as it must open the wounds of the soldier, hurt the feelings of the widow and orphan, and make the hoary head of the tender parent, who lost the child of his bosom in this glorious contest, daily weep, and go with sorrow to the grave; which the great God forbid.

At a general meeting of the TRUST-BLUE LIGION, holden at the county court-house, Cork, the 25th day of November, 1782.

Captain SHAW in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the raising of sensible regiments as done with an intent to break that unanimity, subsisting in the volunteer army, and as tending to create undue influence; and that we will neither aid or assist, but discountenance to the utmost of our power, the raising of men to serve in said regiments.

Resolved unanimously, That what has been done by the parliaments of Great-Britain and Ireland, towards the emancipation of this country, does not appear to us to be sufficient to establish the rights of Ireland, upon a permanent foundation, nor adequate to the declarations of both parliaments; and that we are firmly of opinion, that nothing less than a renunciation on the part of England, of all claim to legislate for Ireland, and an Irish bill of rights, can ever unite the two nations in those bands of union and reciprocal friendship, which we most ardently wish may take place between them.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) July 4.

This day, being the anniversary of our glorious independence, a number of respectable gentlemen assembled on the occasion, when the following toasts were drank, accompanied with 23 discharges from a brass field piece, viz.

1. May the new constellation shed its benign influence all over the world.
2. General Washington, and the American army, who have fought, and bled, in defence of their country.
3. The congress.
4. The king of France.
5. The states of Holland.
6. May the internal enemies of America be banished to the cold regions of the north.
7. The armed neutrality.
8. May wisdom guide the legislative bodies of the United States of America.
9. The friends of America throughout the universe.
10. The borough and magistracy of Wilmington.
11. The whig ladies of America.
12. Our ambassadors at foreign courts.
13. May the present confederation of the United States be handed down inviolate to the latest posterity.

The whole was conducted with the greatest decency and decorum; and it is worthy of observation, that a number of the inhabitants of this borough (the generality of whom are of the people called quakers) so far waved their religious principles, as to join heartily with the professed whigs of America, on this occasion, which is a plain indication that true patriotism is not inconsistent with the principles of the gospel.

ANNAPOLIS, July 17.

THE Intendant's compliments to the writer under the signature of A Prince-George's county Planter, and being desirous of giving every necessary assistance to a person who wishes to become a politician, he recommends honesty, candour, veracity, and an industrious attention to whatever he undertakes to perform. If the Planter's constitution will wear these qualities easily, he need not want a shred of any man's cloak to become respected and honoured in any free government in which he may incline to take his station. As simples are generally the most effectual in medicine for prevention, or cure, so following the plain dictates of common sense and justice, ensures the most certain and permanent success in politics; but if the Planter finds this simple garb to let awkwardly upon him, and that his genius is constantly leading him into the dark ways of deception and mystery, he had better decline the pursuit, for he will run the risk of being damned, without even the consolation of being thought a clever fellow.

This writer has made several assertions, not one of which is true; if he has hazarded them from report, he may have been deceived, and there are yet hopes of him; but if he undertakes to give them to the public as facts which he knows, he is perfectly under the cloak of the devil. Though the Intendant is not very fond of

honesty and candour, neglect from the I but reproach, we under an authority of oppression and founded in liber every reason to the citizens of this tion of his cond who appear to who has virtue en nours of the old Near this light and therefore it it as can be scay cannot extinguish fluenced by his vernment, as to to British usua Planter's reason doct did not c duty to the co he did not pur the present rev soliciting, an i cuted with fidel To infer the into the servie of our present in the revoluti a supposition i will be guilty o tuous one; bu convenient for the converse pe a virtuous acti and then, and tion in favour

The Annapolis,

P C

A NEW at the known by t south west fr of this situa harbour, ne but to those form them, of Baltimore (which forr taneous of but were re fixed the t is commod any in the feet water; the sit waters, be Baltimore- forests, as river and eastern sho not be de but it will when the town, fil proaching of course, claim to. to Baltin may con Nearly the ban afford m shipping the war goes; t London war, p nience. where centers the pr napolis situat will b lease b moder by a trans of the

poverty and change, and had personally no reason of neglect from the former government, yet he could, with-
out reproach, very smoothly pass from a government;
under an authority which was perverted to the purposes
of oppression and tyranny, to take part in an opposition
of liberty and justice. The Intendant has
founded in liberty and justice. The Intendant has
every reason to be convinced, that the good sense of
the citizens of this state has given a more just construc-
tion of his conduct than this writer and his associates;
who appear to be grieved, that a man may be found,
who has virtue enough to quit the emoluments and hon-
ours of the old government, to take part in the new.
Near this light they know their taper will not shine,
and therefore it is necessary to throw as much dirt at
it as can be scraped up, that they may cover what they
cannot extinguish. Had the Intendant been so far in-
fluenced by his connexion with the proprietary gov-
ernment, as to have taken no part in the opposition
to British usurpation, he would, according to the
Planter's reasoning, have acted rightly; but this con-
duct did not correspond with the Intendant's ideas of
duty to the country in which he lived, and therefore
he did not pursue it, but early took a decided part in
the present revolution, by undertaking, though not
soliciting, an important office of trust, which he exe-
cuted with fidelity and attention.

To infer that the Intendant would smilingly enter
into the service of a government founded on the ruin
of our present constitution, because he has taken part
in the revolution, is rather new logic, grounded upon
a supposition contrary to all experience, that a man
will be guilty of a base action, because he has done a vir-
tuous one; but perhaps this kind of logic may be very
convenient for the Planter, as he may hope to establish
the converse position, that it is probable a man may do
a virtuous action, because he has done many base ones,
and then, and not till then, he will have the preump-
tion in favour of his future rectitude.

The IN TENDANT of the REVENUE.
Annapolis, July 21, 1783.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots,
at the Ferry Branch of Patapco, otherwise
known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile
south west from Baltimore. The natural advantages
of this situation for a town, navigation, and a safe
harbour, need no description to those that know it;
but to those who are strangers, it is necessary to in-
form them, that this situation invited the first settlers
of Baltimore to fix on this and the opposite point,
(which formed the harbour) as the most advan-
tageous of any near the head of Chesapeake bay;
but were refused the ground by the owners, which
fixed the town where it now stands. The harbour
is commodious, the depth of water is superior to
any in the river, there being from twenty to forty
feet water; the worm was never known to bite there;
the situation for ship-building surpasses any on these
waters, being contiguous to the improved streets of
Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the
forests, as well as by water from the creeks of the
river and bay, and the extensive peninsula of the
eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia; and it can-
not be doubted, by those who know this situation,
but it will be the grand resort of trade and shipping,
when the present navigation leading to this increasing
town, fills up with mud; an event which is ap-
proaching fast. The next convenient situation will
of course, be referred to, which none but this lays
claim to. One third of the market truck that comes
to Baltimore-town, crosses this ferry, and settlers
may conveniently be supplied on the spot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots:
the banks of the river are mostly very high, which
afford materials, on the spot, to make wharfs where
shipping of any draught of water may lay along side
the warehouses, and deliver and receive their car-
goes; the channel runs near the shore, and the large
London ships that frequented the river before the
war, preferred this harbour for safety and conve-
nience. Its distance from the west end of Baltimore,
where the chief part of the produce for shipping
centers, is nearly the same as to Fell's-point, where
the produce is now shipped. The main road to An-
napolis, and the southern states, leads through this
situation, where there is a public ferry. The streets
will be commodious, and the lots disposed of on
lease for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on
a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now seen
by applying to me in Baltimore. It will also be
transmitted to the post-offices in the principal towns
of the United States.

JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas El-
liott, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, are requested to make immediate
payment, and all those that have claims
against the said deceased, are requested to
bring them in properly attested, as they
may be discharged.

CATH. ELLIOT, administratrix.
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

TAKEN up by James Moss, living on Hack-
point, near the city of Annapolis, a row
BOAT, twelve feet keel, and four feet four inches
wide, has two ring-bolts, one a-head and the other
a stern. The owner may have it again on proving
property and paying charges.

July 11, 1783.
COMMITTED to my custody as runaways
the three following negroes, viz. negro TOM,
who says he belongs to William Hundley, of Essex
county, Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, a-
bout 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high;
has on a middling good country linen shirt, and an
old pair of breeches. Negro HARRY, who says
he belongs to John Macklesh, in Frederick county,
a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8
or 9 inches high, has on an old pair of breeches,
and a pretty good shirt. Negro JOE, who says he
belongs to Justice Daukins, of Calvert county,
appears to be something odd of 20 years old; is a-
bout 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has an impediment
in one of his knees, and a remarkable sharp head,
has on a tolerable good country linen shirt, and no
other cloaths of any account. The owners of the
above negroes are desired to take them away and pay
charges, otherwise they will be dealt with according
to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, the iff
of St. Mary's county.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anna-
polis, a mulatto fellow who calls himself WIL-
LIAM GOOD, (or TOOGOOD) about 25 years of age,
5 feet 10 inches high; he is a very good mower and
reaper, and has a written permit to hire himself,
which he will probably make use of as a pass; had
on and took with him when he went away, a blue
cloth coat, nankeen breeches and jacket, of nabrig
shirt, and thread stockings. Whoever takes up and
secures said fellow shall have a reward of one guinea;
and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

CORNELIUS MILLS.
N. B. He formerly lived with captain of
Frederick county.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Near south-river ferry, July 22, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant,
a likely slim young negro fellow named WILL,
about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, flutters very
much; had on a coarse country linen shirt and no-
thing else. Whoever takes up and secures the said fel-
low, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive,
if six miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four
dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if farther and in the
state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward,
and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MORDECAI STEWART.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Bateman,
living near Snowdens forge, Anne-Arundel
county, a dark bay mare, about thirteen hands high,
branded on the left shoulder I, has a kind of switch
tail, her off hind foot white, paces, and gal-
lops. The owner may have her again on proving
property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on
a very moderate ground-rent,

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

J. H. STONE.

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer
himself to the public as a private auc-
tioneer, and will dispose of, in that ca-
pacity, for any person or persons, houses,
negroes, horses, cattle, household goods,
and every other species of property,
upon as reasonable terms and with as
much diligence and care as any person in
the state.

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

Persons who want property sold, and
wish the same to be secret, may rely on
its being profoundly kept so; and every
attention shall be given to the disposal of
their goods, and the most speedy settle-
ment of their accounts, by the public's
most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

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

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post office
Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth
day of October next, will be sent to the general post-
office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Esq; Prince-George's
county.

Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John
Beale, Bordley, Fielder, Bowie, Annapolis; John Brif-
coe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles
county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict
Brice, Choptank-bridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas
Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah T. Chafe, capt. Wil-
liam Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Ri-
chard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry,
St. Mary's county; Mr. Crackell, Port-Tobacco;
John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crook-
shanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Ri-
chard Cheney, Head of Magohy; Samuel Chew, Her-
ring bay.

Mrs. Nancy Dudley, near Herring-creek church;
John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, Joseph
Dowson, Mr. Dackson, Samuel Davidson (2), Anna-
polis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dickenon,
Talbot county.

Eastman & Neth (2), Annapolis.
John Ford, jun. Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county;
John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis;
Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollsburg; Robert Ferguson, Pis-
cataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fen-
wick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Galloway, Annapolis;
Robert Gaver (3), Lyon's-creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Vernon Hebb, St.
Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county;
Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerton, Josias Hawkins
(2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack;
John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes,
Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duvall, & N.
Ramsey, Annapolis; William Hemley, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnson,
Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jennings, Charles coun-
ty; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnson,
Aqualco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's
county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Landale, jun.
John Samuel Lambert, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice
Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn, St. Mary's
county; Charles Leacompe (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain
Walker Muse, Annapolis; Benjamin Mackall (2),
Holland-point; Hugh M'Brade, Vienna; Anne Moflyn,
Port-Tobacco; col. James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county; Alexander Ogg,
Hunting-creek.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Perey Kote, James Ringgold, major Alexander Rox-
burgh (2), Annapolis; Charles & dgey, son of John,
Elk ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (3), Steward
& Richardson (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-
Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Fresh; William
Stevenson (2), Chester-town; Dr. Jo n Stevenson,
Maryland; Abraham Schlegel, Frederick-town; John
Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles
county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas,
jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Tilgh-
man, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James
Tilghman, Chester-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilgh-
man, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wil-
kinson, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Willson (2),
Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev.
George H. Worleley, Port-Tobacco; Jesse Wharton,
Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (3) Patuxent; David
Weems (4), Willic Weems, Herring bay.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands, very
strong made and active.

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

12 X

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser by

2 F. GREEN, administrator, and heir at law.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.
On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlbrough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen, and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.

2 EDWARD JOHNSON.

June 27, 1783.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

2 GEORGE DIGGES, executor.
N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. G. D.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.
FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expense of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, junior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of.

2 COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of N. E. D., who says he belongs to a certain Charles Morris, of the state of Virginia, appears to be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 or 45 years of age; had on a country linen shirt, a pair of kersey breeches, an old blue regimental coat, and an old flapped hat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

2 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

A CIRCULAR LETTER

From his EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

TO THE SEVERAL STATES,

2 CALLED HIS LEGACY,

BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

2 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

July 7, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, administrator.

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

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

12 FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

W A N T E D,

A journeyman hair-dresser, WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

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

4 J. S.

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

7 FRANK LEEKE.

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

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 hogheads of West-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and hyson tea.

4 W. M.

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

6 JAMES BRICE, executor.

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

13

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

EDWARD DIXON,

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE; Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

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

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

20

WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.
To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses; in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

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

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

3

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramsey, of Virginia, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of Colchester. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1783.

To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

THE absence of the Examiner, at the time of your last publication, and his not having had an opportunity of considering it before his return, has occasioned him to delay his reply a week longer than he wished.

I will now briefly recapitulate the various articles of the charge, and adduce what further testimony may be requisite to supply the defects of your own confession. I shall then dismiss the subject, with a request to the public, or to any candid, impartial individual to determine, how far the accusation has been supported.

1. That you were so far elated with the ideas of your importance as to assume a controul of the supreme executive power, was the first article of the charge. As I conceived your *assertion* of this right to be well known, at least to the members of the assembly, who have had an opportunity of perusing your letters to the council, as there was little danger of a submission from the executive, and, as this fact was of little consequence compared with the rest, I declined troubling the public with proofs to establish it. Being repeatedly called upon by the Intendant, I have, at length obtained the following extract of his letter to the governor and council, dated August 19, 1782.

"He (the Intendant) must observe, that neither the consideration of office nor station shall ever induce him in the least to swerve from the duties enjoined him by law, and he shall with the same freedom request the governor and council to lay open their proceedings for his inspection, as he has done or may do to any other officer of the government."

I will freely allow that this paragraph is not quite so strong as it appeared to me when I read it about ten months ago. However it sufficiently demonstrates that you were too far elated with the ideas of your own importance, and I conceive, most men will join me in opinion that this passage amounts very nearly to the *assertion* of a right to controul the supreme executive power; but it appears by your own confession, that you have gone much farther; that you have actually exercised the power; and this I shall presently endeavour to shew.

2. The next article is, that you have disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure. The fact first alleged, in support of it, was that the Intendant, by virtue of his power of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliged them to deliver to him the money collected for the 5^s tax (which was directed by the law to be paid to the treasurer, who was to pay it over to the continental receiver, for the use of congress), and that the Intendant appropriated this money to discharge the journal of accounts. The treasurer of the eastern shore was also directed to deliver the money paid to him, for the 5^s tax, by the collectors of that shore, to the treasurer of the western shore. I therefore viewed Mr. Dickinson as a collector. You obliged, or you prevailed upon him to deliver the money to you; and it is a notorious fact, which you have not denied, that you therewith discharged part of the journal of accounts. It was this transaction principally that provoked me to assume the office of an Examiner, and my first piece was written, before I knew of your depositing bank notes in the treasury, on behalf of Mr. Dickinson. This you did many days, after you received the money, but I have fully stated that matter in my second address, and you have not contradicted me. Had I been earlier informed of what you are pleased to call an exchange, I should not have thought proper to withdraw my address; because the taking of this money for even a single day was an illegal arbitrary disposition of the public treasure, and the obvious motives of your conduct were such as did not fail to excite indignation in the breasts of many intelligent virtuous citizens. You have affected to treat this affair as a matter of little moment; you would make it appear, that the Examiner received the first intelligence of it from yourself, and that gudgeon-like he caught at the bait. Let any man of the quickest discernment peruse that part of your first address, which relates to Mr. Dickinson, let him declare whether he perfectly understands it, whether he is not obliged to guess at the meaning, and whether it could possibly convey that information, which I appear to have been possessed of, by my second address, I flatter myself, that the Examiner will never suffer himself, like the simple gudgeon, to be deceived by the baits of the Intendant, and after being played "up the stream, and down the stream, to be tickled into the Intendant's basket." I must indeed confess, that you have given me more trouble, and made a much more artful defence than I expected; and you have done this by the most ingenious and subtle evasions. Whoever has seen, or heard, or read, of the scuttle fish, will be struck with the near resemblance between him and the Intendant. That crafty animal, when closely pursued, dives to the bottom, stirs up the mud to a considerable extent around him, conceals himself from view, and by this method seldom fails, at least for a while, to elude his pursuer.

In your first address, published on the 13th of June and promised on the 5th, you have the following words. "It happened in the same manner with Mr. M'Laughlin, who had orders on the Intendant for £.331 13 0, which he could not immediately answer, and therefore Mr. M'Laughlin left £.291 8 6, which sums the Intendant passed his receipt to lodge the whole in the

treasury, if not otherwise appropriated by the general assembly; but not one farthing was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for bills above mentioned." Why did you not permit Mr. M'Laughlin to carry in the £.291 8 6 agreeably to the directions of the law? Why did you retain it until the 18th of June? How came he to have orders on you for £.331 13 0? If these orders were drawn by any persons, except those having claims on the journal of accounts, or entitled to the 5 months pay, you had no right to pay them. But it was right to pay them, there was no necessity for Mr. M'Laughlin to wait till you could procure the £.331 13 0, before he carried in the £.291 8 6, which by your own account he had ready for the treasury. In your last address, are these words. "You were before informed, that Mr. M'Laughlin and Mr. Osborn had left with the Intendant two trifling sums of money, which he paid to the treasurer for them, took receipts in their name, and every shilling of this money is in the treasury at this moment." This affair of Mr. Osborn is new matter. However I presume the Intendant would not give himself the trouble of receiving money from these gentlemen and carrying it to the treasury for them; indeed, I do not conceive that, having the direction of them, he would have permitted them to disobey the law, if he had not some powerful motive for his conduct; and this I conjecture to be the fond desire he entertained, of gratifying the members of the assembly, by discharging the journal of accounts. I must now give an extract from the treasurer's journal.

"June 18, 1783. Account of specie Dr. to William M'Laughlin, received on account of the 5^s tax,

£.625 1 6

State of Maryland Dr. to account of specie paid the Intendant of the 5^s tax,

£.625 1 6

It is observable that the £.625 1 6 was paid for Mr. M'Laughlin by the Intendant, and instantly paid back to the Intendant by virtue of an act passed at the end of the last session, which he recommended for reasons, I have before explained. It was put into the Intendant's box, which is lodged for convenience and safety at the treasury, and the treasurer has nothing at all to do with it. It is perfectly immaterial, whether "the money is in the treasury at this moment," but it is very material, that it appears, from your own confession, and the treasurer's books, that you received and retained, for some time, a sum of money which the collector was directed by the law to carry immediately to the treasury, and which had been given absolutely to congress. This fact I conceive would alone be sufficient to prove that you disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure.

If I understand you aright, your last letter contains an acknowledgment, that, in consequence of orders from the governor and council, you have paid money, which ought in strictness of law to have been carried into the treasury. It was in vain to deny what admitted of such easy proof. As I have no access to your books, it is fair to presume there are many transactions of this kind which have not come to my knowledge, but these things, in your estimation, are mere trifles. Besides, you seem to arrogate a merit in withholding money from the treasury, because "the incautious mode of business adopted by the late governor and council, of giving orders on the treasury, when there was not any money in it," "would have swallowed it up as fast as it was deposited, and left nothing for contingent expenses;" and you insinuate that had you acted otherwise "the war could not been carried on, or the immediate demands of the state supplied." Here then it seems you assumed to determine solely what were those immediate demands, which ought to be gratified in preference to long standing orders. Does not this clearly amount to an exercise of the power of controuling the executive? Is it not a most daring, illegal, arbitrary disposal of the public treasure? Is it not the exercise of a power which ought never to be committed to a single man? And is it not most clearly the dispensing with a positive law?

3. But you contend, that as I made use of the plural number in speaking of your dispensing power, it was incumbent on me to prove more than a single instance. The affair of your instructions to the collectors of two counties (Somerset and Worcester) you neither fully acknowledge nor wholly deny. Is it necessary for me to repeat again, that I consider this as a matter of little consequence? Had you done nothing worse, I should never have thought of arraigning you at the bar of the public. I mentioned it slightly among other things of much greater importance. Admitting my information to be totally false, which you do not assert is the case, your withholding money which you were positively directed to deposit in the treasury, your preventing the 5^s tax from being carried in, and your postponing the sale of specifics, contrary to the manifest spirit of the law; all these are sufficient to warrant my assertion, that you had dispensed with the most positive laws.

4. You were likewise accused of preventing the collection of the tax, which you were appointed to superintend, and which, not being invested with a legal dispensing power, you were bound as an officer to have endeavoured to hasten, however adverse it might be to your private opinion as a citizen. The fact, upon which I grounded this part of the charge, was your inculcating the necessity of "easing off the taxes" and thereby encouraging a remissness in the collectors, and

the people. And this you not only frankly acknowledge, but seem to exult in.

5. The last though not the least article of the charge is that of your aiming to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on your will and pleasure. This is connected with and depends on the rest. Whoever has the principal management of the public revenue, if he exercises his authority in an arbitrary manner, if he enjoys the full confidence of the sovereign power, if he sets up his own opinion against law, and if no class of creditors can be paid without his consent, he may reasonably expect the grateful tribute of adulation; and if his actions directly tend to procure it, there is the strongest reason to believe, that it is his wish and aim to reduce every servant of the state to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure.

There is no quality so essential in a statesman, as a pure, native, genuine assurance. I admire the cool and confident manner in which you tax me with bringing no proof but my own words, when at the same time, you acknowledge almost every material fact, upon which all these charges are grounded. Had you acted like a common genius, you would have declined all personal reflection against your accuser, whom even his enemies must acknowledge to have written with temper and moderation; you would have contented yourself with attempting to prove, that his inferences from these facts were unjust; or that the public good absolutely required you to assume powers which the framers of the constitution did not think proper to confer on the supreme executive body; or that the offences charged upon you were in themselves frivolous, and could not possibly be productive of any pernicious consequences.

It would be a task, equally disgusting and unnecessary to comment on every paragraph of your multifarious address. As the merits of the Examiner's account are quite foreign to the subject, and as your rejecting that, or any other account, was not an article of your impeachment, it would be idle in the Examiner, at this time, to submit it to the public. If you are disposed to impeach him for producing an unjust account, and the executive and the auditor for passing it, he will undertake to convince any intelligent, candid, impartial man, not only that it was founded in justice and law, but that few claims could be instituted, under the same circumstances.

You have exulted, like a school-boy, in a fancied detection of a few trifling inconsistencies of the Examiner. An attentive perusal of the passages and context will discover, that the Examiner is perfectly consistent, and that the Intendant has wrested his sense.

Without any allusion to the money you have been graciously pleased to deposit for the civil list, I flatter myself that, as a servant of the state, you have been improved by my strictures, and will be hereafter more cautious and obedient to the law.

Your private character, so far as it is unconnected with your public conduct, or the present contest, remained altogether untouched. I must anticipate your intended justification, by declaring, that I did not mean to question your honesty, with respect to any red money transaction; my aim was, to expose the absurdity of your remarks on my losses by depreciation, and to shew that your circumstances afforded you an advantage, which my narrow fortune denied to me.

AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, July 28, 1783.

To the EXAMINER.

THE paying an old debt with red money was, by no means my choice; I reluctantly did it, after repeated solicitations. This red money was gold and silver to me (and indeed, if I may be allowed to make use of the expression, it was more); for I had received continental money as specie for old debts, and lent it to the state; this money was reduced to specie at 3 and 4 for one, and very justly I conceive, as more was allowed than the real value of it at the times of the loans, the scale by which depreciation was graduated being in favour of the lenders. £.324 of the money paid was drawn from the treasury in red money, and for this sum I might have retained specie in my own hands, it being part of my allowance for the last year I attended as a delegate in congress. But to inform the public of this transaction, I beg leave to state this business, from the purchase made until the money was paid. I bought a house of A before the war, and gave my bond for the payment of £.800 sterling, to be paid in four years, by instalments. Within a month after the purchase, I made a tender of the full sum to A, who did not care to receive it, at the same time requested me to keep the money for the times stipulated for payments; but upon being pressed to receive this money, he consented that it B, a gentleman in Annapolis, had not received £.4 or 500, that he had given him orders to receive, that in that case I might pay him from £.4 to 500 sterling. I applied to B, who had received the money in consequence of A's orders. I soon after lent out the money tendered, and was paid between £.3 and 400 sterling of it in continental money. But notwithstanding the loss I sustained, in consequence of A's refusal, yet I put up with it, but ever considered the money lent the state, after it was liquidated, to be gold and silver to all intents and purposes whatever. Thus circumstanced, I was pressed by a young gentleman under 20 years of age, to draw this

money out of the treasury, and pay it to him, and that he would deliver up my bond when he came of age. But to elucidate this matter the more clearly, I must beg this young gentleman's permission to insert part of his letter to me on the subject, dated the 27th of February, 1783, to wit: "Nothing would be more disagreeable to me, than to give out building my ship, after being at the most trouble, and advancing her to the present flourishing state; was you to consider but a moment, you would conclude with me, that nothing could happen more prejudicial to any person's character, in the state of life that I am now in, than an affair of this kind; it is not only for my own, but the public good, for which I would wish to complete the vessel; and shall always esteem it as a particular act of friendship, your advancing me money when in want, and more especially when I consider it has been in your power to pay it off at not one fifth part of its value, but you chose not to take that advantage. I am now without money, and beg you to advance to the amount of your bond, as a favour almost too much to ask; but was you a gentleman of low circumstances, or one with a large family of children, for fear of accidents, I would not request it, and as neither of these are the case, I hope you will befriend me; and if it should please God to spare my life but thirteen months longer, if I have any honour, you may depend your bond shall be delivered up to you with pleasure, and I shall always consider myself under endless obligations."

Can the Examiner after this state, insinuate that any advantage has been taken of this young gentleman, who I must do the justice to acknowledge thus publicly, that he has behaved with the strictest honour in complying with his promise. It is well known, that at the time I advanced this red money, any sum of it might have been lent out as specie on the best security. Every person knew, from the state of the funds, that it must appreciate faster than it had depreciated; for notwithstanding all the arts made use of by the speculators, it had never got lower than two for one; and I would cheerfully take the money back, and pass my bond for specie, payable when the law admits of process being issued for the recovery of old debts.

Perhaps the Examiner would have thought it more advisable to have paid off the widow and orphan with continental money, or lodged it in the treasury in its depreciated state, to pay foreign debts, than to have paid red money, with the risk of the payment's not exonerating the debtor from his obligation.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

July 27, 1783.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

WE are informed a gentleman lately arrived from England mentions, that he saw a letter in London from his grace the duke of Manchester, ambassador from Great-Britain at the court of Versailles, intimating that the definitive treaty was not signed on the 16th of May.

Accounts (said to be of a later date) from France, brought yesterday from Philadelphia, declare, the treaty was actually signed.

We are told that the Mercury frigate (which, it is said waited purposely to bring over the definitive treaty to New-York) failed for this port seven weeks ago.

CHATHAM, July 16.

At Morris-town, on the Sabbath of the 13th instant, between five and six o'clock, P. M. a heavy gulf that came out of the southwest, in a seemingly direct course to the town, was providentially met, within a quarter of a mile from the town, with another from the east, with thunder and rain, which turned its course to the northward, and which occasioned surprizing agitations in the atmosphere and clouds, and dismal in its effects, scattering fencibles, twisting off sturdy oaks, tearing up trees by the roots, and almost some whole orchards, and carrying the trees to a considerable distance, blowing down some houses and barns, unroofing others, to the amount of fifteen: unhorsing some, taking up others, and carrying them to a considerable distance, whereby they were very much bruised, but through a kind providence no bones were broke, nor lives lost.

Surely our times are in God's hands, and all our comforts at his disposal, and out of the whirlwind he teaches us to know his name and reverence his power and providence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 3, 1783.

"I observe in a Philadelphia paper of the 1st instant, and under the Providence head, an extract of a letter, giving a succinct account of our offer of Annapolis to congress, with local jurisdiction, for their permanent residence, which concludes with, 'what do you think of this kind of auctioneering?'"

"It is a fact, that Maryland had it not even in idea to bid against New-York for the residence of congress, and was solely prevented from making her offers last December, by continual disagreements among her legislators, respecting the properest mode of raising the necessary supplies; therefore, as they did not expect congress would think of removing from Philadelphia until the end of the war, the consideration of the measure was postponed to the subsequent session, when it was unanimously agreed to by both branches of the legislature. It was not then known here, that New-York or any other state in the union, had in contemplation to recommend to congress a place for their future residence."

"The late confusion in your city evinces the absolute and indispensable necessity of congress's possessing ample and supreme local jurisdiction in the spot where they sit; the grand council of the continent ought not in any degree to lie at the mercy, or be subject to the controul of any one state, as they are only amenable to the continent at large. This state was actuated by very liberal principles in making the offer of Annapolis, it being healthy, pleasant, and nearly central to the continent at large, and containing more elegant buildings than any other place in America of thrice its magnitude, so that congress might be comfortably accommodated there much sooner than at Etopus, which contains but few private houses, no public edifices, and is nearly 200 miles distant from the center of the United States."

No foreign vessels can yet be entered at New-York, neither is the American flag suffered to fly in that harbour. The few French and others that arrived hitherto, have either returned and entered some other port, or sailed up the North-river, where it is said they find sure vent for their cargoes.

Late advices from Britain mention, that Arnold has certainly had the government of Bermuda (worth about £. 500 a year) offered to him; but it is thought he will decline it, as he has more than once intimated that he is well convinced of the cursed spite of the New-Englanders against him, and that they would go all lengths to get him off the island to gratify their nefarious designs against his life.

Copy of a letter from the vice-president of the council of New-Jersey, to the president of congress.

SIR, Trenton, June 20, 1783.

THE moment I received your excellency's favour on the 23d instant, I summoned a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, who, being justly alarmed at the daring insult offered to the supreme government of the American union, and being desirous of testifying their zeal in support of the dignity and privileges of congress, immediately entered into the enclosed resolves, which I have the honour to transmit your excellency; and am with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN COX.

His excellency the president of congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, at the French Arms, on Tuesday the 24th of June, 1783.

HAVING been informed from undoubted authority that a most gross and daring insult has been offered to congress, the supreme government of the American union, by a number of lawless people in arms, assembled at the state-house, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last:

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our immediate duty to express our resentment and indignation at so flagitious a proceeding.

Resolved unanimously, That we look upon tyranny and anarchy with equal abhorrence, and as we have, at the risk of every thing, opposed the former, we are determined, at the same risk, not to be wanting in our efforts to suppress the latter, on whatever occasion, or under whatever form it may present itself.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the support of civil government, and the majesty of the laws, as one of the first of social duties, and riotous citizens, who disturb the public order and violate the dignity of the union, as the worst of enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we feel the utmost cheerfulness in pledging our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, in whatever way they may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasion or quelling intestine tumults.

Resolved unanimously, That we deem ourselves highly honoured by the presence of congress, and by an opportunity of testifying our zeal in support of their dignity and privilege, should they in their wisdom think proper to adjourn to, or fix their residence in this state.

Signed by order and in behalf of the inhabitants,

JOHN COX,

DAVID BREARLY,

PHILEMON DICKINSON,

SAM. TUCKER,

WM. HOUSTON,

SAM. W. STOCKTON,

} committee.

THE inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity being informed that gross indignities have been offered to congress by a number of people in arms, at Philadelphia, do

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our duty to express the warmest indignation and resentment at such insolent proceedings.

That we equally abhor tyranny and anarchy, and as we have always done, so we will continue, at every risk, to oppose both the one and the other, under whatever form they may appear.

That we esteem the support of a good government as the first duty of virtuous citizens, and consider the violators of it as the most pernicious enemies.

That we do, with the utmost cheerfulness, pledge our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, for the protection of congress, in whatever way our services may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasions, or in quelling intestine tumults.

That we esteem ourselves highly honoured by the confidence of congress, in the choice of this town as the place of their residence, and we take the earliest opportunity to testify our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, and that we will use our utmost exertions for their comfortable accommodation.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of Princeton, and its neighbourhood, by

James Deare, James M'Comb, Rob. Stockton, John Beerein, Geo. Morgan, Chr. Beckman, Tho. Wiggins, Tho. Stockton, En. Kelsey, Rob. J. Livingston, Dan. Van Voorhis, Tho. Moody, Sam. S. Smith, John Little, Isaac Anderson, Anth. Joline, And. M. Macker, Joseph Stout, Ben. Hunt, Jacob Schenck, Jno. Harrison, Jr. Hamilton, Steph. Morford, Jac. Hyer, Noah Morford, Elias Woodruff, Geo. Bergen, Robert Davidson.

Copy of a letter from governor Livingston to the president of congress,

SIR, Trenton, June 24, 1783.

I JUST this moment received your excellency's letter of yesterday, on my journey to Elizabeth-town. I am greatly mortified at the insult offered to congress by part of the soldiery. If that august body shall think proper to honour this state with their presence, I make not the least doubt that the citizens of New-Jersey will cheerfully turn out to repel any violence that may be attempted against them; and as soon as I shall be informed of the movement of congress to this state, and that there is the least reason to apprehend, that the mutinners intend to prosecute their riotous measures, I shall with the greatest alacrity give the necessary orders, and think myself not a little honoured by being personally engaged in defending the representatives of the United States against every insult and indignity. I have the honour to be your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

WILL. LIVINGSTON.

His excellency the president of congress.

Address of the governors and masters of the college of Princeton, to his excellency the president of congress.

SIR, Nassau-Hall, June 26, 1783.

THE governors and masters of the college, happy in an opportunity of paying the congress of the United States, their profoundest and sincerest honours, beg leave to offer them, through your excellency, to that august body.

Convinced how few accommodations this small village possesses, in comparison with those which for several years congress have enjoyed in a large and flourishing city, we wish to offer them every convenience that the college in its present state, can afford. If the hall, or library room, can be made of any service to congress, as places in which to hold their sessions or for any other purpose, we pray that they would accept of them during their continuance in this place. And if in the common flock of our country this institution hath suffered more than other places, both by friends and foes, from its readiness to assist the one, while the public was yet poor and unprovided with conveniences for their troops; and from the peculiar and marked resentment of the other, as supposing it to be a nursery of rebellion, we doubt not but the candour of that honourable body will readily excuse the marks of military fury which it still retains.

Signed in behalf of the governors and masters of the college.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, professor of divinity and moral philosophy. JAMES RIDDLE, prof. math.

James Riddle, the president of congress.

To his excellency the president of congress. Extra of a letter dated Newburgh, June 24, 1783, from his excellency general Washington to the president of congress.

SIR,

IT was not until 3 o'clock this afternoon, that I had the first information of the infamous and outrageous mutiny of part of the Pennsylvania troops; it was then I received your excellency's letter of the 21st by express, and agreeable to the request contained in it, I instantly ordered three complete regiments of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to be put in motion as soon as possible; this corps will consist of upwards of 1500 effectives. As all the troops who composed this gallant army, as well those who were furloughed, as those who remain in service, are men of tried fidelity, I could not have occasion to make any choice of corps; and I have only a regret, that there exists a necessity, that they should be employed on so disagreeable a service. I dare say, however, they will on this and all other occasions, perform their duty as brave and faithful soldiers.

While I suffer the poignant distress in observing that a handful of men, contemptible in numbers and equally so in point of service, (if the veteran troops from the southward have not been seduced by their example) and who are not worthy to be called soldiers, should disgrace themselves as the Pennsylvania mutineers have done by insulting the sovereign authority of the United States and that of their own; I feel an irrepressible satisfaction, that this behaviour cannot stain the name of the American soldiery, it cannot be imputable to, or reflect dishonour on the army at large; but on the contrary, it will by the striking contrast it exhibits, hold up to public view the other troops in the most advantageous point of light. Upon taking all the circumstances into consideration, I cannot sufficiently express my surprise and indignation, at the arrogance, the folly and the wickedness of the mutineers; nor can I sufficiently admire the fidelity, the bravery, and the patriotism, which must for ever signalize the unfallible character of the other troops of our army; for when we consider that these Pennsylvania levies who had now mutinied, are recruits and soldiers of a day, who have not borne the heat and burthen of the war, and who can have in reality but few hardships to complain of; and when we at the same time recollect, that those soldiers who have lately been furloughed from this army, are the veterans, who have patiently endured hunger, nakedness, and cold, who have suffered and bled without a murmur, and who with perfect good order have retired to their homes, without the settlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets; we shall be as much astonished at the virtues of the latter, as we are struck with horror and detestation at the proceedings of the former; and every candid mind, without indulging ill-grounded prejudices, will undoubtedly make the proper discrimination.

The general assembly of Rhode-Island, at their last session, passed an act, laying an impost of two per cent, ad valorem, upon certain articles therein mentioned, for the purpose of paying the annual interest arising upon the public securities of that state.

Extra of a letter from the Banks of the Hudson, dated July 9.

"By the articles of the treaty, the British were to return our slaves, and harbour or conceal no more of them. Agents on our part, from this state in particular, were sent to examine, and see that no slave belonging to us should be detained at New-York, or carried off in the vessels that sailed from thence. Those agents saw several slaves there which they knew ought by the treaty to have been restored to their owners. They acquainted the commander in chief of it—they remonstrated, and protested against their detention or removal, but all in vain, they were not restored, they were carried off or detained. The agents quitted the place."

"A few days ago, Mr. Jacob Duryee, of Dutchess county, went down to New-York in a sloop, and carried with him a negro man, who was to assist in navigating the vessel. When he had done his business, and was coming away, the negro refused to return. On this, with the help of the master of the sloop, he tied the negro, carried him in a cart to the water side, put him on board, and set sail. They had not sailed far before they were boarded by a barge, with a negro colonel and a company of Hessian soldiers, who treated Duryee and the master with great insolence, obliged the sloop to go back to New-York, seized her, released the negro, put the master and Duryee in the provost, where they are to remain, it is said, till tried by a court martial. Large bail was offered for them, but refused. The sloop was permitted to come up the river to discharge her cargo, on giving 300l. security

to return her in 20 days to New-York. Such is the account we have here of this affair, which occasions great speculation and emotion."

The above account is corroborated by several others who were in the city at the time. Since which we have heard that Mr. Duryee and the master of the sloop have been tried by a court-martial, but the result has not yet transpired.

There seems to be no more probability of the speedy removal of the British intruders from New-York, than there has been for many months past—vast quantities of flour, and all sorts of grain are continually transported thither from various parts of the continent, which has not only brought on a scarcity of those articles, but greatly enhanced the price of them, and has given too much reason for people to complain of the enormity.

The unnecessary delay on the part of the British to quit the city of New-York, has only served to encrease the spirit and resentment of the people against the loyalists, which, instead of subsiding, seems every day to rise and be more determined against their re-admission among us; inasmuch that most of those who had concluded to stay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have resolved to go off, which indeed is the most prudent step they can take.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1783.
To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 27th day of August next;

A LOT of land at Indian-landing, containing one fifth part of an acre, whereon is a good dwelling house; 37 feet by 16, with two rooms on a floor, very convenient for a store, with a good cellar under one room, and a small kitchen on the same lot of ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same any time before the day of sale, and the terms of sale may be known by applying to
THOMAS SPURRIER.

Anne Arundel county, July 29, 1783.
To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 24th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE subscriber's plantation in Prince-George's county, laying on the main stream of that noted branch Collington; and between three and four miles from Queen-Anne, containing 549 acres of rich level land, well supplied with a number of other streams, and remarkable for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. This land is loaded with the best building timber, rail stuff, and pine wood; the improvements, a dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, three tobacco houses, a large new shed, corn house, three apple orchards, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, and a good title given to the purchaser, by
THOMAS HENRY HALL.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.
THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain an act to lay out part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, as an addition to George-town.

THOMAS BATALE, of George-town.
I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a repeal of an act of assembly passed in April session, 1782, entitled, An act to empower Catherine Woolsey, to sell the real estate of George Woolsey, her late husband, for the purpose therein mentioned.

WILLIAM WOOLSEY.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, *executors.*

July 25, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Pig-point, in Anne-Arundel county, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, he is left handed, and had on and took with him when he went away, two coarse linen shirts, and a pair of striped cotton trousers; it is supposed he has or will make for Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that he may be had again, shall receive six dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
JOHN GRIFFIN.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.
SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

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

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 bogsheads of West-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and byson tea. **W. M.**

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Esq; Prince-George's county,
Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John Beale Bordley, Fielder Bowie, Annapolis; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict Brice, Choptank-bridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah T. Chafe, capt. William Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Richard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry, St. Mary's county; Mr. Crackell, Port-Tobacco; John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crookshanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Richard Cneney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Herring bay.

Miss Nan y Dudley, near Herring-creek church; John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, Joseph Dowson, Mr. Dacklon, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dicken oh, Taibot county.

Easton & Neth (2), Annapolis.
John Ford, jun. Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollburg; Robert Ferguson, Piscataway; Hugh Ferry; Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Gaffaway, Annapolis; Robert Gover (3), Lyon's-creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Vernon Hebb, St. Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerton, Josias Hawkins (2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack; John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes, Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duval, & N. Ramfay, Annapolis; William Hemley, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnson, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jerminingham, Charles county; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Landale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn, St. Mary's county; Charles Leacompt (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain Walker Mufe, Annapolis; Benjamin Mackall (2), Holland-point; Hugh M'Bride, Vienna; Anne Mollyn, Port-Tobacco; James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county. Alexander Ogg, Hunting-creek.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.
Perey Rose, James Ringgold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Ridgely, son of John, Elk Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (3), Steward & Richardson (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Freth; William Stevenson (2), Chester-town; Dr. John Stevenson, Maryland; Abraham Schlegel, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Tilghman, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James Tilghman, Chester-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinfon, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Willson (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev. George H. Worfeley, Port-Tobacco; Jesse Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (3), Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willie Weems, Herring-bay.
F. GREEN, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Bateman, living near Snowdens forge, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay mare, about thirteen hands high, branded on the left shoulder I, has a kind of switch tail, her off hind foot white, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. **2** w3

July 11, 1783.
COMMITTED to my custody as runaways the three following negroes, viz. negro TOM, who says he belongs to William Hundley, of Essex county, Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a middling good country linen shirt, and an old pair of breeches. Negro HARRY, who says he belongs to John Macklesish, in Frederick county, a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has on an old pair of breeches, and a pretty good shirt. Negro JOE, who says he belongs to Justinian Daukins, of Calvert county, appears to be something odd of 20 years old, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has an impediment in one of his knees, and a remarkable sharp head, has on a tolerable good country linen shirt, and no other cloaths of any account. The owners of the above negroes are desired to take them away and pay charges, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law. **2**

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff
of St. Mary's county.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a mulatto fellow who calls himself WILLIAM GOOD, (or TOOGOOD) about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, he is a very good mower and reaper, and has a written permit to hire himself, which he will probably make use of as a pass; had on and took with him when he went away, a blue cloth coat, nankeen breeches and jacket, osnabrig shirt, and thread stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow shall have a reward of one guinea, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
CORNELIUS MILLS.
N. B. He formerly lived with captain Scott, of Frederick county. **2**

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Near South-river ferry, July 22, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a likely slim young negro fellow named WILL, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stutters very much; had on a coarse country linen shirt and nothing else. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if six miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if farther and in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
MORDECAI STEWART.

July 7, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.
NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON,
administrator. **3 X**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Fredericktown. **2 X**

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock; a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by
CHARLES RIDGELY.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,
A
CIRCULAR LETTER
From his EXCELLENCY
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
TO THE
SEVERAL STATES,
CALLED
HIS LEGACY,
BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

TAKEN up by James Moss, living on Hackett's-point, near the city of Annapolis, a new BOAT, twelve feet keel, and four feet four inches wide, has two ring-bolts, one a-head and the other a-stern. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. **2** w3

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

EDWARD DIXON.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.
To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, **A** VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

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

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Libby Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser by

F. GREEN, administrator,
and heir at law.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

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

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

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dresser, **W**HO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

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

J. S.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen, and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots, at the Ferry Branch of Patapiscus, otherwise known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile south west from Baltimore. The natural advantages of this situation for a town, navigation, and a safe harbour, need no description to those that know it; but to those who are strangers, it is necessary to inform them, that this situation invited the first settlers of Baltimore to fix on this and the opposite point, (which formed the harbour) as the most advantageous of any near the head of Chesapeake bay; but were refused the ground by the owners, which fixed the town where it now stands. The harbour is commodious, the depth of water is superior to any in the river, there being from twenty to forty feet water; the worm was never known to bite there; the situation for ship-building surpasses any on these waters, being contiguous to the improved streets of Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the forests, as well as by water from the creeks of the river and bay, and the extensive peninsula of the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia; and it cannot be doubted, by those who know this situation, but it will be the grand resort of trade and shipping, when the present navigation leading to this increasing town, fills up with mud; an event which is approaching fast. The next convenient situation will of course, be resorted to, which none but this lays claim to. One third of the market truck that comes to Baltimore-town, crosses this ferry, and settlers may conveniently be supplied on the spot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots: the banks of the river are mostly very high, which afford materials, on the spot, to make wharfs where shipping of any draught of water may lay along side the warehouses, and deliver and receive their cargoes; the channel runs near the shore, and the large London ships that frequented the river before the war, preferred this harbour for safety and convenience. Its distance from the west end of Baltimore, where the chief part of the produce for shipping centers, is nearly the same as to Fell's-point, where the produce is now shipped. The main road to Annapolis, and the southern states, leads through this situation, where there is a public ferry. The streets will be commodious, and the lots disposed of on lease for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now seen by applying to me in Baltimore. It will also be transmitted to the post-offices in the principal towns of the United States.

JONATHAN HUDSON.
Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, as they may be discharged.

CATH. ELLIOT, administratrix.
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

June 27, 1783.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. G. D.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. FREDERICK GREEN.