(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1982.)

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1785.

25

TO THE PRINTERS.

The re-publication of a piece printed in your Gazette, No. 1658, under the signature of MEANWELL, *appears proper at this time, and will be acceptable to many of your readers.*

A CORRESPONDENT.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

"IT is our indispensable duty as *Christians*, to render such acts of worship and obedience to God, through Jesus Christ, as he hath instituted in his holy Gospel, as suitable to his excellency and our dependence upon him. Christianity is nothing more than the doctrine of the mediation of Jesus Christ, together with its appendant duties. As God is a spirit, to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and religion consists not in external rites and ceremonies, but an inward purity and integrity of heart; and the religion we profess, and the precepts of our blessed Lord and Saviour, tend to purify our hearts, to teach us to conquer our passions, and to make us better men, better neighbours, and better citizens, it is also our incumbent duty to cultivate, promote and encourage the knowledge and practice of our holy religion. To enforce men to the performance of their duty, the great Author of Nature has promised eternal happiness as the reward for the practice of virtue, and denounced everlasting torments on the impenitent sinner: the immortality of the soul, and the hope of happiness in a future state, must yield the most pleasing comfort to the mind of man, in this world of vanity and trouble: it adds to our pleasures, and is the only solid support under the unavoidable misfortunes of life. As little appearance of religion as there is in the world, yet its influence is felt in its affairs: no one can root out its principles, but, like nature, they will return again, and give checks to the commission of wicked actions; the thoughts of a just God, and the terror of an after-reckoning, will sometimes intrude themselves, and make the most hardened and determined villain tremble, and desist from his purpose. Even the worst of men are under some restraints from the principles of religion, and the wisest and best of men, in all ages of the world, have been those who lived up to the religion of their country, if not opposite to the rules of morality. What system of religion so effectually contributes to induce men to the practice of virtue and morality as the religion of Christ?—The wise and virtuous Cicero was of opinion, that Rome owed more of its grandeur to religion, than either to strength or stratagem. Sacred history concurs with prophane to prove the effect which religion has upon kingdoms and states; that without it they are but soapy bubbles, quickly dissolved, or ropes of sand, without any thing to cement or unite them. Religion is the strongest cement of society, and where there is no religion there is no confidence or trust. A wicked people can neither be grateful to their God, nor faithful to their country: they cannot be grateful to their God, because they live not under a sense of his mercies; they cannot be faithful to their country, because they disengage Providence from taking its part. If the observation be just, that every sin is a treason against the soul, then every wicked man is a traitor to his country. A good man will ever be found to be the best patriot, and the best subject; and it is indubitably true, that a bad man, whatever religion he may profess, can never be a good subject. I shall conclude these observations with a quotation from the celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. "The preservation of *Christianity*, as a *national religion*, is, abstracted from its own intrinsic truth, of the utmost consequence to the civil state: which a single instance will sufficiently demonstrate. The belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, the entertaining just ideas of the moral attributes of the Supreme Being, and a firm persuasion that he superintends and will finally compensate every action in human life (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts of our Saviour Christ) are the grand foundation of all judicial oaths, which call God to witness the truth of those facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party attesting: all moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, must be weakened by irreligion, and overthrown by infidelity [a]." For, as the great Mr. Addison expresses himself, "I do not know how to trust a man, who believes neither heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future state of rewards and punishments."

[a] *4 Black. 43.*

"As it is our interest and duty, then, to endeavour to learn a knowledge of our God and Saviour, in which standeth our eternal life, it remains to be considered in what manner this knowledge can be best acquired; whether by leaving the ministers of the Gospel to the precarious support of voluntary contribution, or by establishing, by law, a decent and liberal provision for their support and maintenance.

"Few Christians will deny the benefit, nay the necessity, of having spiritual guides and teachers, to lead us, as well by the example of their lives and conversation, as by their preaching and expounding the holy Scriptures, into the way of everlasting happiness. I will not suppose that any Christian will deny the order and hierarchy of the church of God, under the Old and New Testament, such as a regular succession in the Christian priesthood, and consequently the preaching of the Gospel, and the administering the holy sacraments.

"Common observation proves, that to obtain a competent knowledge in any trade, art, science, or profession, study and practice are required: no man will ask a question of law of a physician, or trust his health to the advice of a lawyer: the most ignorant would not ask a smith to build him a house, or a carpenter to make him an ax. If learning increases knowledge, and study and contemplation yields wisdom, then, in every business and profession, the skilful and learned are to be preferred to the ignorant and illiterate. If the great business of our lives is to learn our duty to our Maker, and our avocations in life, and our want of education will not permit many of us either the time or the means of knowing the holy Scriptures, to whom can we so properly apply for instruction, as to gentlemen who have dedicated themselves to the service of their God, who are enabled, from their knowledge of the original and learned languages, and their acquaintance with their idioms, properties, and phrases, to solve the difficulties which often occur in holy Writ? Can a teacher improve his hearers without learning? or can he convey unto them that knowledge of which he himself is not possessed? Can a man, ignorant and illiterate in every other kind of knowledge, be supposed to be wise and learned in the exposition of the Scriptures? Can a man preach sound doctrine without ever having studied divinity, or without any education or study at all? Can a man write or speak with any elegance or propriety, without the least knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, or logic? And shall we trust our precious and immortal souls to a man, whose ignorance renders him improper to be entrusted with any of our temporal concerns?

"I do not admit the claim of the methodists, and other enthusiasts to the *call of the spirit*; I believe not in their boasted impulse and intercourse with the Spirit of God, and am inclined to think the operations of the spirit, which they pretend to, are merely visionary and chimerical. I believe in the inspiration of the apostles, and can readily perceive from thence a strong evidence of their mission, and of the truth of the doctrine they preached; nay, without the immediate and divine assistance (several of them being very illiterate) they could never have taught and explained the precepts of their master. Those holy persons were, agreeable to the promise of our Saviour, not only endowed with the gift of all languages, but were enabled to work miracles in confirmation of the doctrine they preached. These modern visionarists pretend not to the power of working miracles, in that they might be detected and exposed; but in their claim to the spirit of truth, they escape all conviction, because, when called on for their proof, they can only allege that they *feel it in their souls*, which no one can deny, though few will believe.—Many of these wild enthusiastic, itinerant preachers, are certainly called and moved, and actuated, by some other spirit than that of God, because the doctrines they broach, and deliver as the only means of salvation, are directly contrary to the word of God, and not only supremely stupid, but approach to blasphemy.

"All Christians must agree, that we ought to serve and worship our God, and can only expect his mercy and protection through our blessed Saviour, though they differ as to the mode or manner, owing in great measure to the prejudice of education, the influence of their parents, tutors, or spiritual guides, or the different degrees of their intellectual faculties.

"From an opinion that the PUBLIC worship of God will tend to excite a spirit of religion and devotion among our people, and that the reading of the Bible, in our places of public worship, will greatly tend to inform the ignorant and unlearned in their duty to their Maker, their neighbours, and their country, and satisfied that able, learned, and virtuous ministers of the Gospel are necessary to exhort men to their duty, to explain the Scriptures, and to censure the adversaries of truth, I now venture to address you, to entreat you seriously to consider, whether it is not your duty to make an offering of part of your property for the maintenance of the Christian clergy of all denominations, and that your gift should be permanent, liberal and generous.

"If the salaries to the clergy be not permanent and liberal, we can never expect to have a succession of men in holy orders endued with a competent degree of learning and knowledge, and without such qualification they can be of no service to us, neither can they promote the cause of virtue and the religion of Christ. Few men will put themselves to the expence of giving a liberal and learned education to their children, and direct their studies for the pulpit, unless a provision be settled by law, adequate to their maintenance, their station in life, and the dignity of their office. It seems to me but reasonable, that those who embrace a profession the most honourable and sacred, and which prevents their pursuing any profitable art, science, or labour, should be maintained by those for whose good they thus abstract themselves from the world, and deprive themselves of the means of acquiring riches. Without fixed and stated salaries, we can never expect a learned and regular clergy, "Whose lips shall preserve knowledge, and at whose mouths we shall seek the law."

"From the above observations I shall presume to infer, that our duty to our religion, as Christians, and the soundest policy, as statesmen, demand that our legislature should protect, cherish and support the Christian religion, and that the best human means in our power will be to establish permanent and liberal salaries on its teachers and ministers. I cannot omit to mention, that the universal usage and custom over Christendom, proves the sentiments of the best and wisest men in all ages, to accord in the propriety and necessity of supporting the ministers of the Gospel.

"To what has been urged, permit me to offer an authority, which ought to be conclusive with all Christians, I mean the pure word of God, and the unerring oracles of truth. Search the holy Records and there you will find that, under the Mosaic institution, the priests, who were anointed and consecrated to the service of God, and appointed to teach his statutes, were by his *express command* entitled, for their subsistence and support, to a part of the five sacrifices or offerings, prescribed to the people of Israel [b]. The ambassadors of Christ perform the same offices to Christians, except the ceremonials of the law, as the Jewish priests to the people of that nation; by parity of reason, then, they are equally entitled to a maintenance from their hearers. In the holy Gospel you will find, that our blessed Lord and Saviour, when he sent his apostles to preach his doctrine, declared, that "The workman was worthy of his meat [c];" and you may read that the apostle Paul, having directed the Christians of Corinth and those parts to contribute to the relief of the churches of Jerusalem and Judea [d], who were in great want, by reason of a dearth and persecution, declared, that they were *debtors*, and that it was their *duty* also to minister unto them in *carnal* things, because they were made partakers of their *spiritual* things [e]; i. e. that they were in duty bound, by the great benefit received from the preaching of the Gospel, to recompence them in some sort, by supplying them with needful sustenance for the body [f]. And the same apostle thus expresses himself, "Let him that is taught in the word *communicate* unto him that teacheth, in all good things [g];" and is very explicit in his Epistle to the Corinthians on this head: after declaring that he was not obliged to bestow his labour in the Gospel, without a maintenance for himself and family, he enters into an argument to prove the justice of such claim by all the apostles. "Who, says he, goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?" And then enquires, whether he has only

[b] *Exod. c. 28 and 29. Numb. c. 8, v. 6. Exod. c. 2, v. 3 and 10. c. 6, v. 16, 17, 26, and 29. c. 7, v. 6 to 10. Numb. c. 18, v. 8 to 14, v. 18 to 31, and v. 24.*

[c] *Matthew, c. 10, v. 10. Luke, c. 10. v. 7 and 8.*

[d] *1 Cor. c. 16, v. 1.*

[e] *Rom. c. 15, v. 27.*

[f] *Gal. c. 6, v. 6.*

human authority and reason for this opinion, or whether he is not warranted in it by the law of God? "Say I these things *as a man?* Or, saith not the *law* the same also?"—He then urges that the priests and Levites were maintained by the offerings, tythes, &c. and asks, if it was reasonable that they and others, their ordinary pastors, should be thus entitled, are not the apostles entitled in preference to them? And concludes, that as God had taken care of the support of his ministers and servants, under the old law, by expressly assigning them part of the offerings to himself, "*So* hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should *live* of the Gospel;" that is, according to the equity of the old law, Christ in like manner hath ordained, that his apostles, who rendered greater benefits to mankind than the priests and Levites, should be rewarded for their service with a maintenance, by their hearers and disciples §.

"I shall not take upon me to point out the manner of providing for the clergy, but doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will easily prescribe the mode, if agreeable to the sense of their constituents. I shall only remark to you, that no people were ever in a more critical or dangerous situation: your civil and religious liberties depend on the event of war; ought you not then to remember, that the battle is not to the strong? Ought you not to consider, that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the Arbiter of Nations, without whose permission not a hair of your heads, or a sparrow, can fall to the ground, will not remain neuter, and an unconcerned spectator of one of the greatest revolutions which history can produce, and that, after exerting all human means in your defence, on him alone you must rely for success? Will you be more likely to obtain his favour and assistance by continuing in your present immoral and irreligious practices, or by cherishing, supporting, and practising his holy religion, and the precepts of his divine law?

MEANWELL."

§ 1 *Cor. c.* 9. *v.* 7, *to v.* 14.

GALLICIA, *(Germany) August* 8.

THE emperor, desirous to encourage the population of this province, has caused the following ordinance to be published here:—1st. All subjects, being arrived at the age of maturity, shall be at liberty to marry; and, far from preventing it by any obstacle, the lords of Paramount shall grant their leave immediately on its being demanded.—2dly. Persons under age, that is, men before 19 and under 15, shall not be at liberty to enter into wedlock without consent of their respective parents or guardians.—3dly. The difference of such religions as are tolerated within the province, shall not be deemed a sufficient obstacle to prevent parties of different persuasions from intermarrying, leave shall never be refused in such cases, and those rectors of parishes who may be guilty of denying the same shall be severely punished.—4thly. Foreigners and aliens who wish to marry in the province, shall apply to the respective judges, who are hereby ordered to grant them permission, without subjecting them to pay any fees for the same.—5thly. The masters and wardens of the handicraft trades, as also all manufacturers, shall employ under them indifferently married and unmarried journeymen, continuing, if possible, to pay the former daily, or so much per piece; and if any bachelor should refuse to work with married men, the former shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the judges.—6thly. In case the aforesaid masters and manufacturers should reject the services of any married journeyman, then the latter shall, by the judges, be empowered to set up for himself in the business in which he may thus be prevented from working journey work.—Lastly. It will be lawful for all soldiers, both natives and foreigners, to marry, provided the bride is able to earn a livelihood for herself, as she shall not be permitted to change the place of her abode, nor deem herself entitled to the advantages granted the wives and children of soldiers, until her turn comes of being reckoned among the married women, whose number is fixed in each company.

LONDON, *October* 16.

The following account of the extraordinary conduct of the bishop of Derry, may be depended on as authentic. It is an extract of a letter from an officer in the 49th regiment, quartered in Belfast, to his friend in London.

"Your countrymen hold us soldiers (particularly Englishmen) in great contempt. The colonel, and two or three other officers of our corps, made an excursion last week to Giant's Causeway, and on the road made a stop to see the bishop of Derry's house, as it is customary for most strangers to do.—His lordship, hearing who they were, sent a servant to request their company to dinner, which they declined. However, he would admit of no excuse, and again, in the politest terms, repeated his solicitations, which common civility at length obliged them to comply with. He then accompanied them round his grounds, and took the greatest pains to render himself agreeable, and them happy. As soon as dinner was over, and the ladies retired, he expressed his pleasure at seeing them in coloured coats, viz. out of their regimental uniform, and said, if they pleased, he would give them a toast; on which he proposed the Volunteers of Ireland. This was drank with much good humour. In a few minutes after, he gave the Coleraine battalion, and continued giving particular corps of volunteers for upwards of half an hour, during which the officers, not a little surprised to be thus treated by a nobleman in his own house, silently bowed, and drank their wine, which, by the bye, was uncommonly good. Upon the colonel's observing what a fine youth the hon. Mr. Hervey was, who dined with them, and was clad in a white jacket, faced with blue, the bishop said, "Yes," and that he made no doubt it would shortly be tried what stuff he was made of. During the course of the conversation, he was asked, whether he was really serious respecting the independence of Ireland? He answered in the affirmative; and said he hoped it would soon be decided in the field, and by the sword; that he himself would meet them there, and that he trusted he should have the happiness of seeing, ere he died, Ireland as independent of England, as of any other nation on earth."

Oct. 21. A letter from Toulon, by the last mail, says, that the Count Dillon sloop of war, bound from that port with dispatches from Cadiz, was taken in the Mediterranean, by two large Barbary corsairs, after a smart engagement of one hour, and carried into Tunis; the captain, the surgeon, and several of the crew, were killed in the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Brussels.

"The barges, &c. which are furnished with implements for removing the obstruction in the Scheld, will go to work in a short time, the several artificers having arrived at the city of Antwerp for commencing those operations, which the States General have given their consent not to obstruct.

"The emperor is shortly expected here on a visit to his brother prince Charles; he will stay only a short time, but we understand he will visit most of the principal towns in Flanders before he returns home to Germany, which will not be till towards Christmas."

Authentic letters from Paris, dated July 26, mention, that the learned missionary, M. Amiot, lately transmitted some very interesting memoirs from Pekin, where he has resided some years, concerning the arts and manners of the Chinese. From these we learn, that the present emperor Kien Long, who is in the 75th year of his age, has published an edict in favour of the Europeans, by which the former impolitic and illiberal restraints upon them are taken off, and they are ordered to be treated as friends and brothers.

The same accounts declare, that upon an estimate of the number of inhabitants in each province, made last year by order of the emperor (who appears in all respects to deserve the noble title of father of his people) it was found they amounted to upwards of two hundred millions of souls. Incredible as this calculation may seem, it is delivered upon good authority, and supported by the testimony of Mr. Allerstain, president of the mathematical department at Pekin.

TRENTON, *December* 27.

On the 10th inst. the marquis la Fayette arrived here from Philadelphia; and on the 11th the legislature of this state presented him with the following address:

To the honourable the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

SIR,

WE, the representatives of the citizens of New-Jersey, convened in council and assembly, cheerfully embrace the opportunity which your present visit to this state affords, of paying you that public mark of respect which is justly due to your distinguished merit.

With pleasure we recollect, that, actuated by a love of liberty, and a sacred regard for the rights of mankind, you left your native country, and all the endearments of domestic life, and voluntarily engaged in the hazardous cause of America, in her late contest with Great-Britain: And we acknowledge, with gratitude, that the signal services which you have rendered this state, and the other states in union, have greatly contributed to the complete establishment of that freedom and independence which they now enjoy.

Your unremitted endeavours to support our national credit and character, and your generous efforts to promote our trade and commerce, afford us the strongest evidences of your attachment to this country, and of your regard for the interests of our federal republic.

Permit us, Sir, to conclude with expressing our fervent wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with assuring you that the citizens of New-Jersey will ever retain an exalted sense of your disinterested friendship and important services.

Council-chamber.	House of assembly, December 11, 1784.
Dec. 11, 1784.	By order of the House
By order of the Council	BENJ. VAN-CLEVE, Speaker.
WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.	

To which the MARQUIS made the following Answer:

SIR,

IN the friendship and esteem of the state of New-Jersey, so kindly expressed by your excellency, the council, and assembly, I feel myself the more flattered, as I have had numerous occasions to admire the spirit and patriotism of her citizens, to which, in trying emergencies, our cause has been so signally indebted.

It was my fortunate lot, Sir, to have been admitted among you in support of the great contest—it shall ever be my happiness, in zealous endeavours for the good of these states, to indulge the sentiments of my love and gratitude; and while the blessings of this revolution, so nobly purchased, will be eternally secured in the united strength and wisdom of the federal republic, my heart feels deeply interested in the warmest wishes for the particular welfare of the state of New-Jersey.

Highly sensible of my obligations to your Excellency, the honourable Council, and Assembly of New-Jersey, I beg leave to present you and them with most grateful acknowledgments, and the affectionate assurances of my respect.

LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency the Governor, the honourable the Council and Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

IN CONGRESS, December 9, 1784.

"The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th from the marquis de la Fayette, report, That in the opinion of the committee the merit and services of the marquis render it proper that such an opportunity of taking leave of Congress be afforded him, as may strongly manifest their esteem and regard for him—whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of one member from each state, be appointed to receive the marquis, and, in the name of Congress, to take leave of him. That they be instructed to assure him, that Congress continue to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests have perfectly confirmed. That as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honour and prosperity; and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.

"*Resolved*, That a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his excellency the president, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services, of the marquis de la Fayette, and recommending him to the favour and patronage of his majesty."

December 13, 1784.

Mr. Jay, Chairman of the committee, consisting of a member from each state, appointed to receive and take leave of the marquis de la Fayette, reported, That on the 11th inst they received the marquis in the Congress chamber and took leave of him, agreeable to the instructions given them on that subject:—That they communicated to him the purport of the resolutions of the 9th, and that he thereupon made the following Answer:

"SIR,

"WHILE it pleases the United States in Congress so kindly to receive me, I want words to express the feelings of a heart which delights in their present situation, and the bestowed marks of their esteem.

"Since I joined the standard of liberty, to this wished-for hour of my personal congratulations, I have seen such glorious deeds performed, and virtues displayed, by the sons of America, that in the instant of my first concern for them, I had anticipated but a part of the love and regard which devote me to this rising empire.

"During our revolution, Sir, I obtained an unlimited, indulgent confidence, which I am equally proud and happy to acknowledge. It dates with the time when an inexperienced youth, I could only claim my respected friends paternal adoption—It has been most benevolently continued throughout every circumstance of the cabinet and the field; and in personal friendships I have often found a support against public difficulties. While on this solemn occasion I mention my obligations to Congress, the states, the people at large, permit me also to remember the dear military companions, to whose services their country is so much indebted.

"Having felt both for the timely aid of my country, and for the part she, with a beloved king, acted in the cause of mankind, I enjoy an alliance so well riveted by mutual affection, by interest, and even local situation:—Recollection ensures it—futurity does but enlarge the prospect, and the private intercourse will every day increase, which independent and advantageous trade cherishes in proportion as it is well understood.

"In unbounded wishes to America, Sir, I am happy to observe the prevailing disposition of the people to strengthen the confederation, preserve public faith, regulate trade, and in a proper guard over continental magazines and frontier posts: in a general system of militia, in foreseeing attention to the navy, to ensure every kind of safety. May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppression, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! and may these happy United States attain that complete splendour and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and, for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

"However unwilling to trespass on your time, I must yet present you with grateful thanks for the late

favours of Congress; and never can they oblige me so much as when they put it in my power, in every part of the world, to the latest day of my life, to gratify the attachment which will ever rank me among the most zealous and respectful servants of the United States."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 20, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient the Congress proceed to take measures for procuring suitable buildings to be erected for their accommodation.

Resolved, (by nine states) That a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be appropriated for the payment of the expence of erecting such buildings. Provided always, That hotels or dwelling houses, for the members of Congress representing the different states, shall not be understood as included in the above appropriation.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for Congress, at this time, to erect public buildings for their accommodation at more than one place.

December 21, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient Congress should determine on a place at which they will continue to sit until public buildings, for their proper accommodations, shall be erected.

December 23, 1784.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the resolutions of the 20th instant, respecting the erecting buildings for the use of Congress, be carried into effect without delay—that for this purpose three commissioners be appointed with full powers to lay out a district of not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a federal town—that they be authorised to purchase the soil, or such part of it as they may judge necessary, to be paid at proper instalments; to enter into contracts for erecting and completing, in an elegant manner, a federal house for the accommodation of Congress, and for the executive officers thereof; a house for the use of the president of Congress, and suitable buildings for the residence of the secretary of foreign affairs, secretary at war, secretary of Congress, secretary of the marine, and officers of the treasury; that the said commissioners be empowered to draw on the treasury of the United States for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid; that in choosing a situation for the buildings, due regard be had to the accommodation of the states with lots for houses for the use of their delegates respectively; that on the twenty-fourth day of December, instant, Congress stand adjourned to meet at the city of New-York on the eleventh day of January following, for the dispatch of public business; and that the sessions of Congress be held at the place last mentioned until the buildings aforesaid shall be ready for their reception.

December 24, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a due sense of the attention of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, in providing accommodations for their reception; and also of the exertions of the inhabitants of Trenton, in accomplishing the intentions of their legislature.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 24.*

The Irish papers of the last of October acquaint us of a most extraordinary procedure against Mr. Hill, for printing that part of the celebrated Milton's works, called "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates."

As the affair is related, it seems that Mr. Hill was printer to the Dublin college; and willing to extend his usefulness in that line, as far as possible, printed the aforesaid tract, which he delivered to his friend, in perfect confidence, for his own perusal. But his friend, indifferent to the confidence thus reposed in him, presumed to disclose the piece to secretary Orde, who immediately treated the publication as seditious and treasonable, and issued orders for the punishment of Hill, in the most exemplary manner. In consequence of which, poor Hill, with his family and workmen, were laid by the heels, disbanded from the college printing-office, and charged with the highest offences that a member of civil society can possibly commit.

Never, at any period of the world, did the sacred Milton receive such gross abuse. His writings have been published in different parts, and in divers languages; but the printer, in diffusing his exalted publications, was never suspected of treason or any crime.

These outrageous measures which were taken, with respect to Mr. Hill, confirm an opinion experience has long since taught, that the liberty of the press is generally offensive at particular times of distracted party and faction. It is then the policy of tyrants and oppressors, to spread an universal sway, arbitrary and unresisted. Public complaint is dumb, or banished to a corner; and undistinguishable individuals find a sort of safety in the insignificance with which they are treated!

But it is only in the cool, dispassionate moments of social peace and tranquillity, in the bosom of philosophic contemplation and reflection, that we perceive and acknowledge the blessings of a free press, which is certainly of the greatest importance to every free people, in the preservation of their dearest birth-rights. Happy that people, thrice happy the place, where the freedom of the press is tolerated, and cannot be infringed without infringing both constitution and laws!

Even these unfeeling nabobs, and proud upstart rulers, who delight in shackling the press, whose elevated greatness seems to place them above the reach of public censure, are not those who least feel its effects! Like the lion in the fable, they must bear the blows of those enemies whom they affect with the greatest audaciousness the most to despise. Indeed their main security at last consists in the suffrages of those very characters, who, after all is over, are the true dispensers of that glory which is the real object of their ambitious cares. Although all have not the same pure and undisguised sincerity as Alexander, they have equal reason to exclaim, "O people! what toils do we not undergo, in order to gain your applause!"

In short, considering the necessity and benefits of a free press, it is then and only then we may safely say, *Vox populi est vox Dei*. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 1 *T. Stone.*

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

FOUND on the western side of Kent Island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about sixteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

3 RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 9, 1784.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment from Thomas Doffey, sergeant of the Maryland line, for the pay and land due to him from the state of Maryland, or the United States, as I purchased said pay and land in Pisca away-town, Prince-George's county, on the 24th day of February last. 3 X BEN. WARD.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis. 17 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by 6w GEORGE PLATER.

Prince-George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto 8 w

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Prize	4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
100		20	2000
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40 000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the *library*, and the *philosophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the middle of January next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethrbury, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;

Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Hon John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;

Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq; 5

Cæcil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

THE executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a presage of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof. 12 X

To be SOLD, for cash or specie certificates,

AN excellent blacksmith with his wife and three very likely children, the woman is a good cook, washes and irons well. Three years credit will be allowed on giving bond with security and paying interest. A striker who has been two years at the business, will be given gratis for three years. Apply to Dr. Jenifer at Port-Tobacco, or the subscriber in Annapolis.

3X DANIEL JENIFER.

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.

ALL persons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are desired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and also by power of attorney from William Worthington, Esq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the estate of Dr. Kennedy) I am sufficiently authorised and empowered to collect all sums of money and settle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such persons will please to be prepared for an immediate settlement of their respective accounts, as they will shortly be called upon by

3X THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.

BY virtue of resolutions passed the honourable the general assembly, the 11th instant, I am authorised and directed to pay the interest due agreeably to the act of May session 1781, "to adjust the debts due from this state;" also the interest due on certificates issued agreeably to the act of November session 1782, proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan-office certificates, to accept this state for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewise to pay the subscribers for the bills of credit issued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and interest due thereon, unless they will take certificates for the principal, at six per cent. interest, in which case certificates may be issued to them as to other creditors of the public. 3w

3X DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

3 HENRY HUMFREY.

December 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-six from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.

4X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,

ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased. The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of negroes of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, houshold furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.

4X THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse, about fourteen hands high, six or seven years old, is a natural trotter, and is branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

3 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

December 19, 1784.

I DO forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either gun or dog, or riding through and oystering, as I have suffered so much by their pulling down my fences; if they will persist in it they may depend that I will take such steps as the law doth allow in such cases. 3X ROBERT DAVIDG.

Baltimore, November 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Lewin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, in order to enable us the subscribers to liquidate and adjust all claims which may be against said estate; such persons are desired to bring in their accounts legally authorised for settlement.

3X SAMUEL SADLER, JOHN MACKALL, } executors.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an impostume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by 3X WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

10 P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

10 JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel Davidg, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

3X TOMSEY DAVIDG.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to houshold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 20

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Christian Layman, living on Zachia manor, in Charles county, a trunchy, short made bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, a small star in his forehead, appears to be eleven or twelve years old, has many saddle spots, seems to have drawn, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

TAKEN up as a stray, by Bennett Cusick, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, a small dark bay mare colt, about eleven hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

8 R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

8 A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same. 8X

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 14

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. 8w

4 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

tf 15 J. WHITE, assist. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

12 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

13 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

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

(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1983.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1785.

DANTZICK, *(Poland) September* 20.

THE differences between this city and the king of Pruſſia, are at laſt finally adjuſted, through the mediation of the imperial court of Ruſſia. Here follow the articles of the convention, concluded on the 7th inſtant at Warſaw, and by which the place and trade of this city will be reſtored to its former ſtability.

CONVENTION,

Between his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and the city of Dantzick.

WHEREAS, for ſome time paſt, diſagreeable miſunderſtandings have prevailed between his Pruſſian majeſty and the city of Dantzick, in conſequence whereof ſeveral amicable conferences have been held through the mediation of her imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, and the conciliatory following agreement has been entered into

Article I. The magiſtrate of Dantzick readily acknowledges, that on the part of the ſaid city, owing either to miſapprehenſion, ill humour, or prejudice, matters have been carried to ſuch unwarrantable lengths againſt his Pruſſian majeſty and his ſubjects, that ſeveral of the latter have been grievouſly inſulted by ſome of the inhabitants of Dantzick. For this offence the ſaid magiſtrate ſhall, in the name of the whole city, beg his majeſty's pardon, promiſing to behave ſo for the future towards his ſaid majeſty and his ſubjects, as never to give any cauſe of complaint.

II. As the principal cauſe of the differences alluded to, originated from this queſtion, whether the king's ſubjects may freely trade and navigate within the dominions of the city of Dantzick? It is hereby declared, that whereas the king of Pruſſia doth grant to the ſaid inhabitants a free paſſage, the latter in their turn agree to allow the ſame liberty, both by land and water, within their dominions, to the Pruſſian traders, ſubject to pay tolls at the ſame rate as is done by the ſaid inhabitants, and no more. It is alſo agreed on the part of the Pruſſian inhabitants, that all communications and paſſages ſhall be reſtored, eſpecially the Krug, they being at liberty, however, to prevent the ſaid Pruſſian traders from going too near the fortifications of the city, by extending the road in its environs, or erecting turnpikes, that ſhall remain ſhut up from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſing.

III. His Pruſſian majeſty, by this article, covenants to grant to the ſaid city the excluſive privilege of trading by ſea with Poland, ſtrictly forbidding his ſubjects to interfere in the ſaid trade. For this purpoſe the inhabitants of Dantzick are empowered to appoint an agent or conſul, to reſide at the new Fahr waſſar, to ſee that no Pruſſian ſhip is employed in that trade. However, his power will not go ſo far as arbitrarily to ſearch ſuch ſhips, but upon the leaſt ſurmiſe make his report, and, if well-founded, the magiſtrate of Dantzick ſhall be authoriſed to demand ſatisfaction, for any breach of the preſent article. In conſequence of the conceſſions herein contained, the city of Dantzick agrees to give every kind of liberty to the Pruſſian ſubjects, for a free egreſs and regreſs in and out of their dominions by land and water.

IV. Settles the payment of tolls, which at no time muſt exceed thoſe ſettled in Pruſſia, and that no ſhip trading under a paſſport ſhall be ſearched, unleſs that the magiſtrate ſhould have ſome very good cauſe to ſuſpect that ſuch paſſports are not declaratory of the real bill of lading, then ſuch ſhips, &c. ſhall be liable to a ſearch, but always in the preſence of the Pruſſian reſident, who ſhall be ſummoned to attend in ſuch caſe.

V. Recites that the magiſtrate of Dantzick ſhall grant a free paſſage to all effects and goods belonging to his majeſty in perſon, or for the uſe of his troops, without exacting any duties for the ſame.

VI. It is hereby provided, that a former connexion made between the parties in 1771, ſhall be obſerved in all its parts. This the magiſtrate ſhall engage, in the name of his conſtituents, to ſee performed, without obſtacle or equivocation.

VII. His Pruſſian majeſty, on the other hand, to ſhew his affection towards the inhabitants of Dantzick, hereby engages to deliver up all ſuch perſons now within his territories, as have withdrawn from the juriſdiction of Dantzick. And as a further mark of his royal protection, his majeſty will, from the date of the preſent convention, recal for ever the recruiting parties, caſually employed in the ſaid city.

VIII. The Pruſſian Jews ſhall be on the ſame footing with their German brethren; provided nevertheleſs they carefully avoid carrying on any trade prohibited by the police laws of Dantzick.

IX. Upon the magiſtrate having, in the name of the whole city, engaged to fulfil every one of the foregoing articles, bonâ fide, his Pruſſian majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to forget and forgive all that has paſſed, to honour the city and its trade with his royal protection, and ſtrictly forbids his ſubjects to embarraſs the ſame by any obſtacle, hindrance or moleſtation whatever.

X. It is agreed, that for the better cementing the good intelligence now reſtored between the king and the city of Dantzick, any ſtipulation or reſolve made by the reſpective plenipotentiaries to the preſent convention, ſhall be acceded to by both parties, as their own act and deed.

The preſent convention was ſigned and ſealed by the reſpective commiſſioners, inveſted with plenary powers, &c. Done at Warſaw on the 7th day of September, 1784.

The full ratification has been put off ad interim, until the powers of the deputies of Dantzick have been formally approved by his Pruſſian majeſty.

(Signed) L. V. BUCHHOLTZ.

CONINGSBURG, *(Germany) September* 20.

The ſieur Buſchin has made out an exact eſtimate of the preſent ſtate of Liepſick, of which our readers will be glad to ſee the following particulars: This city, which is peculiarly remarkable for two fairs, held annually in it, is one of the principal cities in Germany. Its population is eſtimated at 32,000 inhabitants; there are 22 libraries, 13 printing-houſes, 436 merchants houſes, and 192 manufactories of different articles, ſuch as brocades, taffeties, tobacco, paper, cards, &c. &c. The library of the chief magiſtrate is very conſiderable, conſiſting of 36,000 volumes, and near 2000 MSS. the moſt remarkable of which are in the Oriental languages. The library belonging to the univerſity contains 26,400 volumes, beſides manuſcripts. There are libraries belonging to the churches and ſchools. There is likewiſe an academy for deſigning, architecture, and painting; ſeveral rooms of paintings and natural hiſtory. Since the year 1701, the city has been lighted every night with 700 lamps.

HAGUE, *October* 18.

On Friday evening the States General were again aſſembled, and the prince ſtadt-holder attended the meeting; the debates laſted till twelve o'clock, and the ſubject of them is ſaid to have been the further ſtrengthening the frontier garriſons; colonel Pabſt having ſent a courier from Lillo, to their High Mightineſſes, requeſting them to ſend him a reinforcement of troops, as the Auſtrians are daily increaſing in the neighbourhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen op Zoom and Lillo.

The imperial veſſel called the Attempt, captain Pittenhoven, after being detained ſome time by contrary winds, ſailed from Oſtend to go up the Scheld to Antwerp, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction on board, and was ſtopt and taken by the Dutch ſquadron, and ſent into Vleſſingen in Zealand.

It is ſaid the republic mean to take a conſiderable corps of German troops into their pay, and that the ſtadtholder is going to take a journey to the Brabant and Flemiſh frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Bruges, dated October 15.

"The prince of Liege has given orders for all the regiments in Flanders to be ready to march at a ſhort notice; the regiments lying here are provided with twenty rounds of powder and ball each man, and hold themſelves in readineſs to move at a moment's warning; the prince is to ſet off this day for Antwerp.

"The garriſon of Sluys is augmented to 6000 men; the ferry which paſſed from thence to Flushing is ſtopt; as are thoſe on all the waters from Flanders to Zealand; and no perſons are permitted to paſs to or from any of the towns or villages without paſſports; all lodgers are examined with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, and the innkeepers have received inſtructions on the ſame head."

LONDON, *October* 6.

A daily paper ſays, it is a fact which deſerves the attention of the public, that the perſon delegated by the United States of the Netherlands, as ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, being perſonally diſagreeable, our ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, wrote to the States General, in the expectation of perſuading them to alter the appointment; he could obtain, however, no other anſwer than that he was the only perſon who would be ſent. If this were the only indignity lately put upon the country, perhaps it would be ſufficient to rouſe the ancient ſpirit of an inſulted nation; but what muſt be their feelings when they are told that this is only one feature of the general ſyſtem of the European courts with reſpect to Britain?

Oct. 18. There is an African black now in town, ſtudying divinity under ſome of the firſt preachers among the methodiſts. He is intended to go over and preach among the negroes in America, as a means of aſſiſting the quakers benevolent ſchemes, who have of late ſet up ſchools, and took much pains to educate the children of negroes.

Oct. 24. Nothing can be more flattering to the biſhop of Oſnaburg, than his reception at the imperial court. To be treated with diſtinguiſhed reſpect by the firſt prince in Europe, not only in dignity, but in abilities, and at ſo early an age, is a mark of uncommon merit, and it muſt not only give his royal parents the utmoſt ſatisfaction, but fill the nation with the moſt pleaſing hopes, that ſo bright a dawn will be followed by a blaze of glory, which will be equally an ornament to himſelf and an emolument to this country. To him we may apply the celebrated compliment of Virgil to the ſon of Pollio.

——*Magnæ ſpes altera Romæ.*

Government, among other weighty matters lying on the Cabinet, have the ſettlement and cultivation of the remaining parts of Jamaica. It is an exact ſurvey we report from, when we ſay, that an entire third part of that large and valuable iſland, yet continues uncleared.

When Mrs. Hayley ſet ſail for America, ſhe carried with her Dr. Moyes, of Scotland, who laſt winter gained the hearts of all the ladies, notwithſtanding his blindneſs, by his lectures on natural philoſophy.

Letters from Scotland, by the laſt poſt, adviſe, that the inhabitants of Kircudbright, Dumfries, and ſeveral other burghs, have joined the general aſſociation at Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and ſignified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and conſtitutional meaſure. The Scotch now look on a more equal repreſentation not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indiſputable claim, but as the touchſtone of the preſent miniſterial ſyſtem of government, and as one of the firſt conditions on which the miniſter will be entitled to their confidence and ſupport.

The oppoſition writers are bringing Mr. Pitt and Miſs Pultney together, preparing their marriage ſettlements, ſporting 170,000l. of the public money on the occaſion, and giving Mr. Pultney a peerage, and all this in half a dozen lines of a news-paper; and what is more extraordinary, without the parties having ſaid a ſingle word on the ſubject!

Lord Harrington's new born child drew its firſt breath in the barracks of Dublin, as Sterne did in the barracks of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary. If wit ſhould preſide at births in ſuch places, and Sterne is certainly no proof to the contrary, the young Stanhope may one day equal and ſurpaſs his witty kinſman the great earl of Cheſterfield.

A few days ago, a perſon at Stockwith, in Yorkſhire, formerly a ſervant to a lady at Lincoln, ſent her a written note, begging her acceptance of a ſmall preſent. The preſent which arrived a few days after, was a ſingle coal, upwards of 2500 weight.

Oct. 24. From the ſituation of the French finances, all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for ſome years at leaſt, are improbable; and both the French king and cabinet, are ſo pacifically inclined, that from the appearance of politics, there is more reaſon to expect a cloſer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

SHERBORNE, *October* 18.

Mr. Lunardi has publiſhed a very curious account of his aerial journey, in the courſe of which he takes an opportunity to make the following remarks on news-papers: "My fame has not been ſparingly diffuſed by the news papers, which in England are the barometers of public opinion; often erroneous, as other inſtruments are, in their particular informations, but yielding the beſt that can be obtained. You will imagine the importance of theſe vehicles of knowledge, when you learn, that in London alone, there are no leſs than 160,000 papers printed, weekly, which, by a ſtamp on each, and a duty on advertiſements, bring into the treaſury of the nation about 80,000l. a year. They are to the Engliſh conſtitution what the cenſors were to that of ancient Rome. Miniſters of ſtate are checked and kept in awe by them; and they freely, and often judiciouſly, expoſe the pretenſions of thoſe who would harraſs government, merely to be taken into

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.

ALL persons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are desired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and also by power of attorney from William Worthington, Esq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the estate of Dr. Kennedy) I am sufficiently authorised and empowered to collect all sums of money and settle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such persons will please to be prepared for an immediate settlement of their respective accounts, as they will shortly be called upon by

3X THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 23, 1784.

BY virtue of resolutions passed the honourable the general assembly, the 15th instant, I am authorised and directed to pay the interest due agreeably to the act of May session 1781, "to adjust the debts due from this state;" also the interest due on certificates issued agreeably to the act of November session 1782, proposing to the citizens of this state, creditors of congress on loan-office certificates, to accept this state for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewise to pay the subscribers for the bills of credit issued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and interest due thereon, unless they will take certificates for the principal, at six per cent. interest, in which case certificates may be issued to them as to other creditors of the public.

3w

3X DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

3 HENRY HUMFREY.

December 22, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colchester, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large stream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill seats. Also about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Washington county, and state of Maryland, lying near the river Potowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-six from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in soil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or sold otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers, who shall have a good and sufficient title. A very small part of the purchase money, not exceeding one sixth, will be expected in a short time after the sale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the sale.

4X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the last will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on the second Wednesday in January next,

ALL the real and personal estate of the deceased. The land is very good, and a mill seat on part of it. The personal estate consists of negroes of different ages and sexes, stock of various kinds, household furniture, &c. All persons who have claims are requested to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforesaid.

4X THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old rum spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour, with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse, about fourteen hands high, six or seven years old, is a natural trotter, and is branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro man named [illegible], formerly the property of Benjamin Tasker, Esq. of Prince George's county; he about [illegible] feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; he wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures the said negro so that his master may get him again, shall receive thirty dollars reward, and if out of the state the above reward, the charges what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

3 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

I DO forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either gun or dog, or riding through and injuring, as I have suffered so much by their pulling down my fences; if they will persist in it they may depend that I will take such dogs as the law doth allow in such cases.

3X ROBERT DOVE.

Baltimore, November 1, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Lane, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, in order to enable the subscribers to liquidate and adjust all claims which may be against said estate; such persons are desired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated for settlement.

3X SAMUEL SADLER, JOHN MACKALL, } executors.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 20, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named Bob M, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an impostume, but on which side I am not certain; fled on and took with him various articles of clothing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two oznabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 25th of July last it is probable he may have got other clothes. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to John, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

3X WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

10 P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1500 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

10 JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general assembly of this state, after eight weeks course, to make valid and good the last will and testament of my late husband Azel Dorsey, deceased, agreeable to his intention.

8X TOMSEY DAVIDG.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers.

10

TAKEN up as a stray, [illegible]

TAKEN up as a stray, by Bennett Gaddis, living near Chester, in Queen-Anne's county, a small dark bay mare colt, about [illegible] hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

8 R. S. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 19, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the afternoon room, in the State house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

8 A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same.

8X

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

8w SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1782 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their place of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

12 J. WHITE, asst. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about five miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly fine. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lodge Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, next to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

12 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of clothes of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, money, cows or oats at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

10 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

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

(XLth YEAR.) THE [No. 1983.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1785.

DANTZICK, *(Poland) September 20.*

THE differences between this city and the king of Prussia, are at last finally adjusted, through the mediation of the imperial court of Russia. Here follow the articles of the convention, concluded on the 7th instant at Warsaw, and by which the place and trade of this city will be restored to its former stability.

CONVENTION,

Between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the city of Dantzick.

WHEREAS, for some time past, disagreeable misunderstandings have prevailed between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzick, in consequence whereof several amicable conferences have been held through the mediation of her imperial majesty of all the Russias, and the conciliatory following agreement has been entered into

Article I. The magistrate of Dantzick readily acknowledges, that on the part of the said city, owing either to misapprehension, ill humour, or prejudice, matters have been carried to such unwarrantable lengths against his Prussian majesty and his subjects, that several of the latter have been grievously insulted by some of the inhabitants of Dantzick. For this offence the said magistrate shall, in the name of the whole city, beg his majesty's pardon, promising to behave so for the future towards his said majesty and his subjects, as never to give any cause of complaint.

II. As the principal cause of the differences alluded to, originated from this question, whether the king's subjects may freely trade and navigate within the dominions of the city of Dantzick? It is hereby declared, that whereas the king of Prussia doth grant to the said inhabitants a free passage, the latter in their turn agree to allow the same liberty, both by land and water, within their dominions, to the Prussian traders, subject to pay tolls at the same rate as is done by the said inhabitants, and no more. It is also agreed on the part of the Prussian inhabitants, that all communications and passages shall be restored, especially the Krug, they being at liberty, however, to prevent the said Prussian traders from going too near the fortifications of the city, by extending the road in its environs, or erecting turnpikes, that shall remain shut up from sun-set to sun-rising.

III. His Prussian majesty, by this article, covenants to grant to the said city the exclusive privilege of trading by sea with Poland, strictly forbidding his subjects to interfere in the said trade. For this purpose the inhabitants of Dantzick are empowered to appoint an agent, or consul, to reside at the new Fahrwassar, to see that no Prussian ship is employed in that trade. However, his power will not go so far as arbitrarily to search such ships, but upon the last surmise make his report, and, if well-founded, the magistrate of Dantzick shall be authorised to demand satisfaction, for any breach of the present article. In consequence of the concessions herein contained, the city of Dantzick agrees to give every kind of liberty to the Prussian subjects, for a free egress and regress in and out of their dominions by land and water.

IV. Settles the payment of tolls, which at no time must exceed those settled in Prussia, and that no ship trading under a passport shall be searched, unless the magistrate should have some very good cause to suspect that such passports are not declaratory of the real bill of lading, then such ships, &c. shall be liable to a search, but always in the presence of the Prussian resident, who shall be summoned to attend in such case.

V. Recites that the magistrate of Dantzick shall grant a free passage to all effects and goods belonging to his majesty in person, or for the use of his troops, without exacting any duties for the same.

VI. It is hereby provided, that a former connexion made between the parties in 1771, shall be observed in all its parts. This the magistrate shall engage, in the name of his constituents, to see performed, without obstacle or equivocation.

VII. His Prussian majesty, on the other hand, to shew his affection towards the inhabitants of Dantzick, hereby engages to deliver up all such persons now within his territories, as have withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Dantzick. And as a further mark of his royal protection, his majesty will, from the date of the present convention, recal for ever the recruiting parties, casually employed in the said city.

VIII. The Prussian Jews shall be on the same footing with their German brethren; provided nevertheless they carefully avoid carrying on any trade prohibited by the police laws of Dantzick.

IX. Upon the magistrate having, in the name of the whole city, engaged to fulfil every one of the foregoing articles, bona fide, his Prussian majesty is graciously pleased to forget and forgive all that has passed, to honour the city and its trade with his royal protection, and strictly forbids his subjects to embarrass the same by any obstacle, hindrance or molestation whatever.

X. It is agreed, that for the better cementing the good intelligence now restored between the king and the city of Dantzick, any stipulation or resolve made by the respective plenipotentiaries to the present convention, shall be acceded to by both parties, as their own act and deed.

The present convention was signed and sealed by the respective commissioners, invested with plenary powers, &c. Done at Warsaw on the 7th day of September, 1784.

The full ratification has been put off ad interim, until the powers of the deputies of Dantzick have been formally approved by his Prussian majesty,

(Signed) L. V. BUCHHOLTZ.

CONINGSBURG, *(Germany) September 20.*

The sieur Buschin has made out an exact estimate of the present state of Liepsick, of which our readers will be glad to see the following particulars: This city, which is peculiarly remarkable for two fairs, held annually in it, is one of the principal cities in Germany. Its population is estimated at 32,000 inhabitants; there are 22 libraries, 23 printing-houses, 436 merchants houses, and 192 manufactories of different articles, such as brocades, taffeties, tobacco, paper, cards, &c. &c. The library of the chief magistrate is very considerable, consisting of 36,000 volumes, and near 2000 MSS. the most remarkable of which are in the Oriental languages. The library belonging to the university contains 26,400 volumes, besides manuscripts. There are libraries belonging to the churches and schools. There is likewise an academy for designing, architecture, and painting; several rooms of paintings and natural history. Since the year 1701, the city has been lighted every night with 700 lamps.

HAGUE, *October 18.*

On Friday evening the States General were again assembled, and the prince stadt-holder attended the meeting; the debates lasted till twelve o'clock, and the subject of them is said to have been the further strengthening the frontier garrisons; colonel Pabst having sent a courier from Lillo, to their High Mightinesses, requesting them to send him a reinforcement of troops, as the Austrians are daily increasing in the neighbourhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen op Zoom and Lillo.

The imperial vessel called the Attempt, captain Pittenhoven, after being detained some time by contrary winds, sailed from Ostend to go up the Scheld to Antwerp, with several persons of distinction on board, and was stopt and taken by the Dutch squadron, and sent into Vlessingen in Zealand.

It is said the republic mean to take a considerable corps of German troops into their pay, and that the stadtholder is going to take a journey to the Brabant and Flemish frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Bruges, dated October 15.

"The prince of Liege has given orders for all the regiments in Flanders to be ready to march at a short notice; the regiments lying here are provided with twenty rounds of powder and ball each man, and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning; the prince is to set off this day for Antwerp.

"The garrison of Sluys is augmented to 6000 men; the ferry which passed from thence to Flushing is stopt; as are those on all the waters from Flanders to Zealand; and no persons are permitted to pass to or from any of the towns or villages without passports; all lodgers are examined with the most scrupulous exactness, and the innkeepers have received instructions on the same head."

LONDON, *October 6.*

A daily paper says, it is a fact which deserves the attention of the public, that the person delegated by the United States of the Netherlands, as ambassador to the British court, being personally disagreeable, our secretary of state for the foreign department, wrote to the States General, in the expectation of persuading them to alter the appointment; he could obtain, however, no other answer than that he was the only person who would be sent. If this were the only indignity lately put upon the country, perhaps it would be sufficient to rouse the ancient spirit of an insulted nation; but what must be their feelings when they are told that this is only one feature of the general system of the European courts with respect to Britain?

Oct. 18. There is an African black now in town, studying divinity under some of the first preachers among the methodists. He is intended to go over and preach among the negroes in America, as a means of assisting the quakers benevolent schemes, who have of late set up schools, and took much pains to educate the children of negroes.

Oct. 14. Nothing can be more flattering to the bishop of Osnaburg, than his reception at the imperial court. To be treated with distinguished respect by the first prince in Europe, not only in dignity, but in abilities, and at so early an age, is a mark of uncommon merit; and it must not only give his royal parents the utmost satisfaction, but fill the nation with the most pleasing hopes, that so bright a dawn will be followed by a blaze of glory, which will be equally an ornament to himself and an emolument to this country. To him we may apply the celebrated compliment of Virgil to the son of Pollio.

——*Magnæ spes altera Romæ.*

Government, among other weighty matters lying on the Cabinet, have the settlement and cultivation of the remaining parts of Jamaica. It is an exact survey we report from, when we say, that an entire third part of that large and valuable island, yet continues uncleared.

When Mrs. Hayley set sail for America, she carried with her Dr. Moyes, of Scotland, who last winter gained the hearts of all the ladies, notwithstanding his blindness, by his lectures on natural philosophy.

Letters from Scotland, by the last post, advise, that the inhabitants of Kircudbright, Dumfries, and several other burghs, have joined the general association at Edinburgh, for the purpose of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and signified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and constitutional measure. The Scotch now look on a more equal representation not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indisputable claim, but as the touchstone of the present ministerial system of government, and as one of the first conditions on which the minister will be entitled to their confidence and support.

The opposition writers are bringing Mr. Pitt and Miss Pultney together, preparing their marriage settlements, sporting 170,000l. of the public money on the occasion, and giving Mr. Pultney a peerage, and all this in half a dozen lines of a news-paper; and what is more extraordinary, without the parties having said a single word on the subject!

Lord Harrington's new born child drew its first breath in the barracks of Dublin, as Sterne did in the barracks of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary. If wit should preside at births in such places, and Sterne is certainly no proof to the contrary, the young Stanhope may one day equal and surpass his witty kinsman the great earl of Chesterfield.

A few days ago, a person at Stockwith, in Yorkshire, formerly a servant to a lady at Lincoln, sent her a written note, begging her acceptance of a small present. The present which arrived a few days after, was a single coal, upwards of 2500 weight.

Oct. 24. From the situation of the French finances, all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for some years at least, are improbable; and both the French king and cabinet, are so pacifically inclined, that from the appearance of politics, there is more reason to expect a closer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has subsisted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

SHERBORNE, *October 18.*

Mr. Lunardi has published a very curious account of his aerial journey, in the course of which he takes an opportunity to make the following remarks on news-papers: "My fame has not been sparingly diffused by the news papers, which in England are the barometers of public opinion; often erroneous, as other instruments are, in their particular informations, but yielding the best that can be obtained. You will imagine the importance of these vehicles of knowledge, when you learn, that in London alone, there are no less than 160,000 papers printed, weekly, which, by a stamp on each, and a duty on advertisements, bring into the treasury of the nation about 80,000l. a year. They are to the English constitution what the censors were to that of ancient Rome. Ministers of state are checked and kept in awe by them; and they freely, and often judiciously, expose the pretensions of those who would barter government, merely to be taken into

its service. But the principal reason of their extensive circulation is, the information and entertainment they afford an opulent people, who have leisure and inclination to interest themselves in all public occurrences. On this account the conductors of news-papers seize every opportunity of conveying the earliest information of all events that take place in the kingdom, and though they must be often mistaken, yet the dexterity with which they trace all sources of intelligence is such, that they are generally right."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 17.

Saturday Morris Keaton, the third murderer and pirate, was apprehended at Mrs. Debois's lodging-house, in Rum-lane. The unerring hand of Divine Providence was so conspicuous in the detection of this monster, that we cannot resist the impulse of laying a short statement thereof before the public;

A gentleman, who was a lodger at Mrs. Debois's, having learnt that a sick stranger, who called himself captain Carney, had been brought to the house the evening before, determined, from motives of humanity, to enquire after his health; accordingly, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, he went into the sick man's room, seated himself by his bed-side, after the usual salutations, and entered into a conversation with him, during the course of which, Keaton, in great agitation, asked the other if some pirates had not been lately apprehended and committed to prison; upon which the visitor replied in the affirmative, and observed with great energy, that they were the most bloody and abandoned miscreants that ever were upon record—which made such an impression on Keaton, that he instantly exclaimed, after striking his forehead with great violence, and falling into an universal tremor—"My God! what a pain I have got in my head, and deadly sickness at my heart! For God's sake, Sir, send for a barber, that I may get my head shaved, as I am sure it will abate the fever in my distracted brain!" The other, whose suspicions were instantly awakened by this extraordinary behaviour, after measuring the man from head to foot with his eye, retired out of the room, and referred to a news-paper for Keaton's description, which having dispelled every doubt of his being the pirate in question, he gave notice to a magistrate, who issued a warrant against the villain, and gave it to a party of the town guard to execute.

They immediately proceeded to the house and taxed Keaton with his guilt, which at first he strenuously denied; but upon one of the party reading aloud the name of J. Wilkinson, at full length, on the tail of his shirt, which hung out of his breeches, he again fell into an universal tremor, sunk down upon the bed in superlative agony, confessed he was the identical person they were in search of, and was carried to the court-house, where he underwent an examination of three hours and a half, in which he made a full and ample confession of his guilt, and at the end thereof was committed a close prisoner to the common gaol of this town.

Animated as we ever have been to gratify the general wishes of the public, and knowing that no incident has more awakened its attention, than the late horrid piracy and murders, we give the substance of Morris Keaton's confession before the magistrates on Saturday last, which the public may rest assured is taken from the best authority.

Morris Keaton is a native of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland.—He arrived with general Arnold's army at New-York, where he procured a commission to raise a corps; which being nearly completed, the conclusion of the general peace put a period to his prospects, and the troops evacuated the American territories. He then travelled from place to place on the continent of America in great distress. About four months ago he went to Norfolk, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Benjamin Johnson, Joseph Twentyman, and one Hughes, with whom he had several meetings, at one of which, it was proposed by Hughes, to procure passages on board the schooner Friendship, or Friends, then lying off Johnson's house, commanded by William Lewis, and bound to St. Thomas's,—to seize upon said schooner, when an opportunity offered, and to murder all the persons belonging to her, without distinction; after some deliberation all the parties unanimously agreed to this heinous and damnable proposal. About 8 days afterwards, having previously agreed for their passages, they embarked on board the schooner and sailed the same day.

About ten o'clock in the evening of the ninth day after they took their departure, Keaton, Johnson, Twentyman, and Hughes, went up to Mr. Chadwick, the mate, who was then at the helm, and, presenting a loaded pistol to his breast, told him that the vessel was theirs, and that he must go forward; upon which Hughes bound and gagged the unhappy man and conducted him to the forecastle; whereupon Johnson directed Twentyman to take the helm, and steer the vessel, which office he readily accepted; the other three villains then secured William Price, Charles Brown, and a negro man named Jack, all foremast men, whom Hughes immediately proposed to throw overboard, but his associates being averse to this *pious* advice, it was abandoned; Keaton, Johnson, and Hughes, then went into the cabin, where they tied and gagged captain Lewis and Mr. Wilkinson, whom they left in that situation until morning. During the remainder of the night Twentyman steered, while his bloody associates guarded the prisoners. At the approach of daylight, Keaton, Johnson and Hughes, went into the cabin, and dragged captain Lewis and Mr. Wilkinson to the quarter deck, gagged and bound as aforesaid; whereupon Hughes seized upon captain Lewis, led him to the main chains, and instantly threw him overboard; after which this active and obdurate villain returned to the quarter deck, seized upon Mr. Wilkinson, who by some means or other, got the gag out of his mouth, and begged in the most moving terms for his life; but the stony hearted villains, deaf to every sensation of pity, heard his piercing entreaties without remorse, and, in attempting to plunge their victim into the ocean, entangled his legs in the shrouds; upon which Hughes stabbed him with a sword, in several places; but this not being sufficient to break his hold, the other villains came to the assistance of Hughes, and presently effected their purpose by precipitating the mangled carcase of poor Wilkinson into the ocean!

The villains then returned to the quarter deck, their hands streaming with the blood of the innocent, and threw Mr. Chadwick into the sea. They then untied the two foremast men and the negro, to work the vessel, first administering unto them, a solemn oath on the bible, to be faithful, and gave directions to Twentyman, who was considered and acted as navigator, to shape a course for Barbados or Antigua. About sixteen days afterwards, Hughes having rendered himself particularly obnoxious to his associates, and especially to the two foremast men, whom he had cruelly beaten upon several trivial occasions, the former gave directions to the latter, to throw Hughes overboard, which they accordingly put into execution after knocking him in the head with an ax. To complete the bloody tragedy, Twentyman, the next day, called the negro Jack to the quarter deck, and ordered him to draw a bucket of water to wash the same, which mandate the poor fellow immediately obeyed, and while he was in the execution of it, Twentyman threw him into the sea, with the concurrence of Keaton and Johnson.

It was thirty days after they got possession of the vessel, before they made Antigua, but in a consultation they thought it prudent not to go in, and it being the unanimous opinion that a French port was more safe and secure, they bore away for Port Louis, in the island of Guadaloupe, where Keaton went ashore, in the assumed character of a merchant, to dispose of the cargo, and would have so done, but, on his return to the vessel, being informed that Charles Brown, one of the foremast men, had jumped overboard, and got into a fishing canoe, which carried him ashore, Keaton and his companions thought it adviseable, for fear of a discovery, to steer for St. Martin's, where being arrived, they all three went ashore, staid about 24 hours, disposed of that part of the cargo on deck, and discharged William Price, the other foremast man, who previously received from Keaton forty dollars, as a compensation for his trouble, and partly to prevent his disclosing what he had seen on board. They now shaped their course for St. Domingo, on the south side of Hispaniola, where Keaton, for fear of being discovered by some or other of his companions, thought proper to leave the vessel, and after wishing them success, he debarked, taking with him a free mulatto boy, whom they had shipped at St. Martin's, his trunk, and whatever else he could find on board the vessel that might be of service to him, and landed at Niva, a Spanish port in Hispaniola. He afterwards crossed the county to Port-au-Prince, where, and at St. Mark's, he staid three weeks, going by the title of captain Carney. About eighteen days ago, he embarked at St Jeremie, on board a French brig for this island, and arrived at Kingston on Monday the 8th instant, when he took up his quarters in a lodging-house; but finding his situation noisy and expensive, he removed last Friday evening to Mrs. Debois's, and terminated his career next morning, as before related.

BENNINGTON, *November* 29.

The honourable Moses Robinson, Ira Allen, and Nathaniel Niles, Esquires, are elected agents and delegates to congress for this state the ensuing year.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 16.

Last Thursday a negro who had served in the continental army during the war, and had been discharged with badges of honour, being apprehended and committed to gaol by his late master, as a runaway servant, was, by writ of habeas corpus filed in his favour, brought before the hon. superior court, then sitting in this place, and was in court claimed by his former master as his property and his slave for life. In the examination of the cause it appeared, that some time in the year 1777, being the property and slave of the claimant, he enlisted into the continental army, for and during the war, with the consent, licence, and permission of his master, who received the bounty given for his enlistment. Whereupon it was resolved and decreed, That as, at the time of enlistment, no person but a freeman could, by the resolutions of congress, be enlisted into the continental army, the consent of his master to the enlistment amounted in law to a complete manumission—that he was no longer the slave or property of the master, and should therefore be set at liberty. It is pleasing to the benevolent mind to reflect, that in this state, no person, who hath through the course of the late war hazarded his life in the defence of liberty and independence, may by the laws of the land be doomed to perpetual servitude.

HARTFORD, *December* 21.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, now in Europe, to his friend in this city, dated London, October 15, 1784.

"Yesterday I arrived here; having made, since my first landing here, a tour of more than 800 miles. In this tour I have, as I proposed, visited all the principal manufacturing towns, which are truly numerous: and finding a ship that will sail in a few hours, I have only time to communicate some of my truly feeling sentiments for the future well being of our country. The longer I am here, the more sensible I am that the Americans are much happier than the people in England and Ireland; especially the middle and lower class of people, who are loaded and oppressed with taxes. Indeed the people here as well as in other provinces, are critically observing us, to see how we conduct as to government, and unanimity in our federal operations. My travelling, generally without being known as an American, has given me opportunity to hear the sentiments of many different classes. They all say, that, if we remain united, support our credit and pay our debts, we shall be the greatest and happiest people in the known world. Indeed most of the conversation in any company is concerning America. Many in England, think we are divided and shall be more so, as they say the people refuse to pay their taxes. Americans may think their taxes high, but they may be assured, that they are not half so high as in England and Ireland. I hope they will all cheerfully pay their taxes, for were the Americans who complain, to travel in England and Ireland, and see how the poor are oppressed with taxes to support bishops, placemen, pensioners, &c. in luxury and idleness, they would return home, cheerfully pay their quota of taxes, and think themselves the happiest people in the world."

On the evening of Monday the 13th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, a meteor was seen passing rapidly from S. E. to N. W. nearly in the zenith of this place. It left a luminous train after it, of several yards apparent length, and its disappearance was followed by a loud report.

NEW-YORK, *December* 24.

The right honourable major-general, marquis de la Fayette, on Tuesday morning last, embarked on board the Nymphe's barge, which was waiting for him at the White-hall stairs; he was accompanied thither by his excellency the governor of this state, the generals Greene, Lamb and Webb, the consul of France, colonel Fish, many other brother officers, and a considerable concourse of citizens; as he passed the battery he was saluted by thirteen guns; after he had got on board, his most christian majesty's frigate saluted the American flag with a continental salute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort with an equal number. The marquis was handed on board the barge by his excellency the governor on one side, and on the other by the consul of France. America owes much to the valour and great exertions of this nobleman; during the late war, he not only distinguished himself brave in the field and generous to our army, but a warm, steady, disinterested, and influential friend at the court of France.

At the same time, the packet l'Courier de Europe sailed with the November mail for Port l'Orient.

The ship Mesborough, which ran aground on the back of Long Island, as mentioned in a late paper, arrived here yesterday, having, it is said, received but little damage.

Governor Carleton is arrived at Halifax, from London, to take upon him the government of his Britannic majesty's province of New-Brunswick.

A brig lately arrived at Halifax, from London, with convicts, but they were prohibited by the governor from landing.

Dec. 25. The king of Spain has at last broke that sullen reserve which he has so rigidly observed towards the people of the United States, and has appointed James Gardoqui, Esq; as his minister to the United States of America: he is preparing for his journey, and will embark with all possible expedition, and may be soon expected to arrive in this country.

The state of Vermont has chosen delegates to sit in congress, and it is presumed that congress will recognize that state's claim to be a separate government, and admit them into the confederation.

It is proposed, by the post-master at Quebec, to dispatch a mail monthly, during the winter, from that city to this, if it is found that the postage will defray the expence.

Dec. 27. We learn from St. Kitt's, that a vessel had arrived at that island from Barbados, the master of which reported, that on Monday, the 18th ult. being then at anchor in Carlisle bay, a most dreadful earthquake happened at Barbados, preceded by a deluge of rain, which did great damage all over the island, and sunk two sugar plantations bordering on the sea, in the parish of St. Andrew, commonly called Scotland, no vestige of which remains at this day; the whole space which those estates occupied being covered with salt water. He further reported, that he did not sail until five days after this calamity, and that the convulsion of the earth was still felt when he took his departure, by which many lives were lost.

Dec. 29. Captain Kitts, in the brig Eagle, arrived at Cape Nicola Mole, the 23d of November, he sprung a leak at sea, and carried away his main-

top-mast and trussel-trees, in hauling on a wind, Cape François bearing S. by E. four leagues distant.

Dec. 29. We have the happiness to announce to the public, that congress on their adjourning for the holidays at Trenton, resolved that their next meeting should be held in this city on the 11th of January, then to sit for the dispatch of business. This pleasing event will undoubtedly be an advantage of the first magnitude to New-York; exclusive of the great name it will give us among nations, there cannot be a doubt entertained in the breast of the most fluctuating politician, but what this city will be the first on the continent: congress will every day increase in consequence, and it being certain that the necessity of augmenting the power of that august body, is acknowledged by every state in the union, it is expected that the different legislatures of the Thirteen States, will be unanimous in giving nerves to their superior council; and this necessary confidence there can be little hesitation to grant, since there is not one instance of that confidence having as yet been abused. An infant republic will necessarily have many arrangements to settle, that will not only employ much time, but also increase that throng which is ever attendant on public administrations. Our fellow citizens therefore will have the superlative satisfaction of beholding their port resorted to by strangers of every denomination, and such a stream of wealth disseminated, as will amply compensate for the ravages and misfortunes of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

A MESSAGE from the president and supreme executive council to the general assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

THE president having reported in council a conversation between general Washington and himself, respecting Mr. Thomas Paine, we have thereby been induced to take the services and situation of that gentleman, at this time, into our particular consideration.

Arriving in America just before the war broke out, he commenced his residence here, and became a citizen of this commonwealth, by taking the oath of allegiance at a very early period.

So important and disinterested were his services during the late contest, that those persons whose own merits in the course of it have been the most distinguished, concur with a highly honourable unanimity, in entertaining sentiments of esteem for him, and interesting themselves in his deserts.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on this subject. If the general assembly shall be pleased to appoint a committee, they will then receive information that, we doubt not, will prove satisfactory.

We confide that you, gentlemen, will then feel that the attention of Pennsylvania is drawn towards Mr. Paine, by motives equally grateful to the human heart and reputable to the republic; and that you will join with us in opinion, that a suitable acknowlegment of his eminent services, and a proper provision towards a continuance of them in an independent manner, should be made on the part of this state.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council chamber,
Philadelphia, December 6, 1784.

Extract of a letter from Shelburn, dated November 18.

"This place exhibits a most striking view of the numerous and solid advantages which may be derived from the efforts of industry and perseverance. It is not nineteen months since impenetrable and dreary woods bounded the sides of this excellent harbour; anxious as those persons were to compleat their determination of building a town, yet the disadvantages preponderated so highly against the expected advantages, that they were some time undetermined whether to settle here, or endeavour to find out a more inviting and eligible situation. We have now a town, well laid out to the east, and fine improvements from Roseneth Island, on both sides to the town; but the most material and pleasing circumstance is the prospect of an extensive commerce, there being at this time upwards of sixty sail of vessels lying in this harbour, and some on considerable bulk."

Extract of a letter from Hadonfield, New Jersey, dated December 24, 1784.

"A most melancholy accident happened near this place early this morning by fire. A man of the name of Kinsey, alias Bennit, being married the preceding day, his wife, and children, (by another wife) and several wedding guests being there, and lying all night at said Kinsey's, the house unfortunately took fire by a cedar log in the chimney wall, and Kinsey, his son, a young woman, and a Mr. George Hudson's son, (a young man) were unfortunately burnt to ashes in the flames, and one hundred pounds worth of effects, besides several more persons badly burnt in making their escape. The fire was providentially discovered by said Mr. Hudson (father to the deceased) lying below in the house. Being awaked by the flames, happily time enough to save some of the people, and even Kinsey himself, had he not attempted to save the remaining children and people, and lost his own life. From the time the fire broke out it was not above five minutes before the house was consumed. The wind being high, drove the cinders of the ruins upwards of two yards from the place.

"The above unfortunate man, has left a wife and six children in ruined circumstances to lament their loss.

"We insert this by way of a caution to the world at large, to be particularly careful of that excellent servant, but turbulent and slaying master, fire.

"N. B. The coroner's inquest sat on the remains of the bodies, and brought in their verdict, accidental death."

By letters from Bilboa, of the 18th of October, to gentlemen in Beverly, we have authentic information, that James Gardoqui, Esq; has been honoured, by his Catholic Majesty, with the character of minister from the court of Madrid to the United States of America; and that he was then on the road to Cadiz, where the Caiman frigate, of the Spanish navy, was ready to convey him to this continent.

Jan. 3. Monday arrived the schooner Experiment, captain Tillinghurst, in 42 days from St. Eustatia; on the 12th ult. he spoke with the brig Mary, Watson, from Whitehaven, bound to the Rappahanock; and on the 23d fell in with a schooner, Rhodes, from Jamaica, which had lost her jib and main-topmast, and was otherwise materially injured in a gale of wind, the captain intended to make the first port he could; being then off the capes of Virginia.

On Wednesday last, the schooner Polly, Burke, from Jamaica, and Hispaniola, improved a favourable opportunity and came up to this city, without suffering any injury by the ice.

Jan. 4. About a week ago a woman was committed to Chester gaol, on suspicion of murdering her two sucking infant twins, whose bodies were found under some brush. A traveller passing by, observed his dog scratching among the brush, and presently after brought out the head of a child, in his mouth. This induced his master to light, and examine further, when he found the bodies of the two innocent babes, who had been put to death not long before. The woman was charged with the murder, which she denies, but acknowledged having placed the children by the road side, in order that any person passing that way, and who had humanity enough, might take them up. The head which the dog brought out, had been cut off; and the woman was seen suckling the children near the spot but a little time before the bodies were discovered.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated December 14.

"William Price, one of the murderers and pirates, who rose upon the crew of the schooner Friendship, bound from Portsmouth, in Virginia, to St. Thomas's, and murdered Mr. Lewis, the captain, Mr. Chadwick, the mate, Mr. Wilkinson, passenger, and a negro man, is apprehended and committed to the gaol of this city."

BALTIMORE, *January* 7.

The ship Eagle, George Carr, master, lately arrived here from Liverpool, on the 9th of December, in lat. 37. long 73. 30. at 11 A. M. spoke with the sloop Betsey, Joseph Rundle, master, from Halifax, 34 days out, bound to North-Carolina, much in want of water and provisions, part of the latter he supplied him with.

And on the 12th of said month, at 12 meridian, in lat. 37. 21. long. 74. 0. spoke with the brig Peggy, George Currey, master, from Bourdeaux, 14 weeks out, and had been four weeks on the coast, bound to Baltimore, in want of water and bread

Jan. 11. Last Saturday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, this town was alarmed with an explosion, which happened at the house of Mr. Isaac Abrahams, merchant, in Market street.—About two hundred weight of gunpowder was in the upper loft, which unfortunately blew up, and took with it the roof of the said house; but providentially no lives were lost, nor any personal injury sustained, though part of the family were below, and a number of people passing before the door.——Several houses on the opposite side of the street had their windows broke; but Mr. M'Farlin, who lives next door, was the greatest sufferer, as there was a considerable breakage in his glass and china store.——This should be a warning to those who deal in gunpowder, (in the language of Shakespear, a dreadful trade!) that they use the greatest care and caution to prevent similar accidents—however, it is said, a negro wench is committed to gaol, under suspicion of having been the cause of this disaster.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 13.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
January 8, 1785.

1. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the happiness of the people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, depend upon morality, religion, and piety; and that these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the *public* worship of Almighty God.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that it is highly necessary, and the indispensable duty of the legislature of this state, to discourage vice and immorality, to enact a law for the support and encouragement of the christian religion, as the best means of manifesting our gratitude to God for his past mercies and deliverances, and procuring his blessing and favour upon all our future endeavours, for the honour, prosperity, and happiness, of this country.

3. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, it is proper for the general assembly to lay a general and equal tax on all the citizens of this state, of all denominations of christians (as far as their present circumstances will permit), for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, without any preference or discrimination.

4. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the bill, entitled, An act to lay a general tax for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, have a second reading, and be considered and amended (if necessary), and afterwards referred to the next session of assembly, and taken into consideration on the fifth day of the session; and that the said bill be published for the information of our constituents.

ORDERED, That the aforegoing resolutions be published.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

The ship Anne, Coppleftone, arrived about the 20th of October at Bristol from Philadelphia.

The ship Astrea, Pinkham, of Philadelphia, arrived about the same time in London, from the Chesapeake.

It appears by a late Bahama paper, that an armed transport having arrived at Dominica with distressed loyalists from East-Florida, governor Ord had granted a supply of provisions for their present subsistence, and allotted lands for them to settle on, part of which had been cleared but abandoned for the want of funds to prosecute their cultivation; and that his excellency having recommended these refugees to the attention of the council and assembly, an exemption from taxes for fifteen years had been agreed to, likewise to furnish tools and materials for their building houses on the lands granted to them, to the amount of one thousand six hundred and fifty pounds currency. Governor Ord in his letter to governor Tonyn on this occasion mentions, that he cannot recommend to these new settlers the cultivation of the sugar cane, as requiring too large a capital; that indigo does not thrive there, and they have too much wet for cotton; but those who have begun on a moderate plan with coffee and provisions, have in general found their expectations fully answered.

"*Mors janua vitæ!*"

"This afternoon, between the hours of one and two o'clock, died at Chilberry, the seat of James Phillips, Esq; in Harford county, JOHN PACA, Esq; father to His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. This respectable gentleman ever supported an unblemished reputation, and was a singular instance of providential care in this world. In his offspring peculiarly blessed, and lived to see them also reach the summit of human felicity! Having passed the boundary beyond which all is "declared to be *labour* and *sorrow*," he was called to joys divine, and relinquished mortality in the seventy fourth year of his age. Stedfast in death, and elevated by futurity, he terminated his course with glory; looking up to his last moments, "to JESUS the author and finisher of his faith!"—

"His life was gentle, and the elements
"So mixt in him, that nature might stand up,
"And say to all the world, THIS WAS A MAN."

Jan. 2, 1785

Intendant's office, January 10, 1784.

IN consequence of a resolution of the general assembly, passed the 6th instant, I hereby notice to such persons, who are possessed of bills of credit of May session 1781, commonly called red money, or of certificates for the said money lent the state, that the treasurer of the western shore will redeem the same with gold and silver, provided such bills be carried into the treasury before the 25th day of June next, after which time the said bills will not be redeemed; and in order to save trouble and expence to the holders of such bills or certificates, that the collectors of the several counties within this state, have directions to receive the same as gold and silver for all taxes and arrears of taxes imposed by any law or laws of this state, provided the same be done by the first day of June next.

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the revenue.

[Mr. Goddard, and the printers at Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes for four weeks]

January 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, at the Head of South river, on Monday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day following,

THE stock, houshold and kitchen furniture, of Mr. Cornelius Barry, deceased. 1 & 7/6

CAME to the plantation of John Mercer, living on the Head of South river, some time last spring, a large red and white steer, with a crop in the right ear, an under and over bit in the left, and a nick in the left horn. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10 & 7/6

FOUND on the western side of Kent Island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about sixteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2 JOHN SLINEY.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to houshold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 21

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

DR. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Askwith, St. Mary's county; John M'Keel Anderson, Dorset county; Peregrine Asque, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miss Brice, James Brice, Sarah Ball, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikshank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chamber, Chester-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Esq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenreat Colesbery, Chaptico; John Craggs, London-town; Pearson Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidson (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis.

Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen Anne's county.

Margaret Finlason, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Washington; Philip Feddeman, Queen Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gasoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomies river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Hesselius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harrison, Charlotte Hesselius, Elisha Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Thomas B. Hands, Chester town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hodkirk, Prince-George's county.

Johnston and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Monf Laroche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county; Robert Leiper, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Leah Matter, Annapolis; William M'Gill, Joseph Messenger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James M'Clain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joseph Maynard, West river.

Charles Porter, Edmund Plowden, William Prew, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinson, eastern shore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great-Choptank.

James Ratchiff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood, John Stone, Thomas Sandyford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorchester county; Sheddon and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Slubey, Chester-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), West river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joseph Thompson, Charles county; David Tuite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), West river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jesse Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Wheteroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worsley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerset county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willson, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederstrandt.

1 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

4 HENRY HUMFREY.

L O T S

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 2 *T. Stone.*

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

4 RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

4 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 15

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Henry, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. 8 w

5 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

tf 16 J. WHITE, assist. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

13 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timber, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

11 JAMES STRUART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home; if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high; slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an impostume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

11 P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

2 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis. 18 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment unto 8 w

SINGLETON WOOTTON, } administrators.
RICHARD BURGESS, }

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

(XLth Year.) THE (No. 1984.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1785.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, JANUARY 8, 1785.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this house, that the happiness of the people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, depend upon morality, religion, and piety; and that these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the *public* worship of Almighty God.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that it is highly necessary, and the indispensable duty of the legislature of this state, to discourage vice and immorality, to enact a law for the support and encouragement of the christian religion, as the best means of manifesting our gratitude to God for his past mercies and deliverances, and procuring his blessing and favour upon all our future endeavours, for the honour, prosperity, and happiness of this country.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that agreeably to the constitution and form of government, it is proper for the general assembly to lay a general and equal tax on all the citizens of this state, of all denominations of christians (as far as their present circumstances will permit), for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, without any preference or discrimination.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

An ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of MARYLAND to their CONSTITUENTS.

THE Resolves hereunto prefixed are the foundation of a *bill* highly interesting both to your temporal and everlasting concerns, which we have ordered to be published, for your consideration; and we wish to draw your most serious attention, not only to its *form* and *substance*, but to its *principles* and probable operation.

The house of delegates, your immediate representatives in general assembly, have not entered hastily upon this great business. They have long beheld a growing indifference to religion and things sacred, very alarming to the interests of morality, peace and good order in society. They found themselves called upon, in their legislative capacity, not only by the mournful voice of *Religion* herself, but by the voice of the constitution, and numerous petitions from our constituents; all which was still further enforced, in the most powerful manner, by an *address* of the governor and council (in the month of May seventeen hundred and eighty-three) in the following pathetic words: "It is far from our intentions to embarrass your deliberations with a variety of objects; but we cannot pass over matters of so high concernment as *religion* and *learning*. The sufferings of the *ministers* of the gospel of *all denominations* during the war, have been very considerable; and the perseverance and firmness of those who discharged their sacred functions, under many discouraging circumstances, claim our acknowledgments and thanks. The Bill of Rights and Form of Government recognise the principle of *public support for the ministers* of the gospel, and ascertain the mode. Anxiously solicitous for the blessings of government, and the welfare and happiness of our citizens, and thoroughly convinced of the powerful influence of religion, when diffused by its respectable teachers, we beg leave most seriously and warmly to recommend, among the first objects of your attention, *on the return of peace*, the making such provision, as the constitution, in this case, authorises and approves."

Being called upon, in this solemn manner, to consider the high concernments of *religion* and *learning*, as one of the first objects of legislative attention, upon the happy *return of peace*; some suitable provision hath been accordingly made for the latter of these (namely *learning*) by the foundation of two *colleges* (viz. one upon each shore) connected together, as one *university*, upon such liberal principles as (it is hoped) will merit a continuance of the public approbation, and be productive of the most lasting advantages to our posterity.

The bill (herewith published) is intended to make the best provision in the power of the legislature, for the former of these great concernments, namely the support and advancement of *religion* among all denominations of *christians*, without preference or distinction, as is set forth in the *resolutions* prefixed, which contain principles so universally received, that it cannot be supposed they will meet with a dissenting voice among mankind, if considered by themselves, without any other view, than as conducive to the general happiness of society.

That *religion* hath the most powerful influence upon *manners*, and hath been more or less interwoven with the very frame and texture of every *civil* government upon earth, needs but little proof.

The *savages* of the wilderness around us can bear testimony to this truth; and the ancient *Romans*, the wisest and the greatest of the nations, unenlightened by immediate *revelation*, owed more of their grandeur to their *religious institutions*, than either to their strength or stratagem. *Religion* pervaded their whole system of laws; its precepts regulated their conduct in *peace* and *war*; and if at any time, in the dire extremity of affairs, the *safety of the commonwealth*, their *supreme law*, required the least deviation from the *laws* of religion, yet still they paid a strict regard to its external sanctions and appearances, and threw a veil over the *statues* of their gods, to persuade the people, that the gods did either not see, or (for that time) would connive or dispense with the great and necessary, although (otherwise) sacrilegious, action!

If we come to *revelation*, the government of the *Jews* under the Old Testament was wholly a *theocracy*, or *government of religion*, instituted by God himself as their *supreme lawgiver*; and their empire was great and flourishing, or miserable and depressed, as they obeyed or forsook his holy laws. And as to the *New Testament*, where shall we find a system of religion which conduces so effectually to the good order, peace and happiness of society, as the *religion* of *Christ*? Whatsoever things are honest, pure, lovely, and of *good report*, are enforced by it, under the sacred sanction of everlasting rewards and punishments.

If we come to our own situation in America, and recal to memory the many arduous contests of the late war, while we were laying the foundations of our present liberty and happiness; religion, both in belief and practice, was considered as our principal support and stay. How frequent were our appeals to Heaven for the justice of our cause? How many our days of fasting and prayer, to implore the Divine protection on the success of our arms? And how many our days of thanksgiving for mercies received? By all which, religion was, at least, acknowledged in our *national* councils, as having the most powerful influence on the minds of men, in order to lead them to a sense of duty, and the faithful discharge of it as good citizens.

The right and duty of the legislative or supreme power to interpose in matters of religion, so far as concerns the general peace and welfare of the community, and "to make suitable provision, at the public expence, for the institution of the public worship of God," are fully acknowledged and recognised under the American revolution.

By the constitution of this state, no man can hold any office of profit or trust, without professing and declaring "his belief in the christian religion." Government can have no confidence in that man who is under no religious tie, and who believes neither Heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future state of rewards and punishments. What the celebrated commentator on the law of England delivers on this subject, deserves the most serious attention.

"The preservation of *christianity*, as a *national religion*, is (abstracted from its own intrinsic truth) of the utmost consequence to the civil state, which a single instance will sufficiently demonstrate. The belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, the entertaining just ideas of the moral attributes of the supreme Being, and a firm persuasion that he superintends, and will finally compensate, every action of human life, (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts, of our Saviour Christ), are the grand foundation of all *judicial oaths*, which call God to witness the truth of those facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party attesting; all moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, must be weakened by *irreligion*, and overthrown by *infidelity*."

Upon the whole, since *religion* has such an intimate connexion with *government*, and is so conducive to the happiness of mankind in this world, as well as their best preparation for the happiness of the world to come, we cannot but consider it as the indispensable duty of every wise and virtuous legislature, to make the most early and permanent provision for the administration and support of both.

We have now stated the *principles* of the bill, and our motives for bringing it before you at this time. The subject is of the utmost magnitude, and it is your duty to weigh it with the greatest deliberation and temper. It requires no depth of learning, nor any other exertion than that of a common understanding, love to your country, and christian forbearance, one with another.

In considering it therefore you will remember, that in *religion*, as well as *government*, the *labourer* is *worthy of his hire*; that the ministers of the gospel among us, for the future, must chiefly be our own natives; that their profession will deprive them, for the most part, of any other means of getting a livelihood, or providing for their families; that they ought to be endued with considerable learning and knowledge to be respectable and useful in their sacred calling; and that without a competent support in prospect, few men will put themselves to the expence of a liberal education for the ministry; and the discharge of its sacred functions will be left chiefly to those, whose ignorance would render them improper even to be entrusted with any of our worldly affairs.

Objections will probably be made to the proposed mode of supporting the ministry. It may be called a "*poll tax*, and yielding *partial* favours, to raise one denomination of christians above others, contrary to the Declaration of Rights." But let such objections be well weighed before they lead you to any injurious suspicions of the integrity of your representatives. Let it be considered, whether they come from the friends or enemies to the general principles of the bill—those who wish for any legal support to the ministers of religion, or those who profess themselves opposed to it.

Consider the whole frame and spirit of the bill. It declares the most perfect *equality*; and if your representatives were so weak or wicked as to design any thing contrary to the constitution, they are at least wise enough to know that the act would be *null* and *void* in itself.

A *poll tax*, such as was levied under the old constitution (where the expence of *government* was *not* supported in proportion to property and the benefits to be derived, but by the head) is justly declared *grievous* and *oppressive* by the Bill of Rights.

The instruction to be given to all men, from the Word of God, is equally important, to the *rich* and *poor*; and the souls of both are alike precious in their *Maker's* sight. Yet still, the *rich* man will pay in proportion to the number of his family and the taxables dependent upon him, which is just and reasonable. Nevertheless the sum to be paid by every individual, when thus borne equally by *all*, will be small indeed compared to the burden which now falls upon a *few*; while many of the *rich* and *fordid*, as well as many of lower degree, whose profligate lives are a reproach to society, escape wholly *free*.

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

DR. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Askwith, St. Mary's county; John M'Keel Anderson, Dorset county; Peregrine Asque, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miss Brice, James Brice, Sarah Bail, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikshank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chamber, Chester-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Esq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenrent Colesbery, Chaptico; John Craggs, London town; Pearson Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidson (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis.

Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen Anne's county.

Margaret Finlason, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Washington; Philip Feddeman, Queen Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gasoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomies river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Hesselius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harrison, Charlotte Hesselius, Elisha Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Thomas B. Hands, Chester town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hodkirk, Prince-George's county.

Johnston and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Isbell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Monf Laroche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county; Robert Leiper, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Leah Matter, Annapolis; William M'Gill, Joseph Messenger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James M'Clain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joseph Maynard, West river.

Charles Porter Edmund Plowden, William Prew, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinson, eastern shore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great Choptank.

James Ratcliff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood. John Stone, Thomas Sandyford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorchester county; Shedden and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Slubey, Chester-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), West river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joseph Thompson, Charles county; David Taite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), West river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jesse Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Whetcroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worsley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerset county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willson, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederstrandt.

1 F. GREEN, D. P M.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

4 HENRY HUMFREY.

L O T S

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 2 *T. Stone.*

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

4 RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

4 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 15

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Henry, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. 8 w

5 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

tf 16 J. WHITE, assist. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

13 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timber, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

11 JAMES STEUART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high; slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an impostume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

11 P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons. 4

2 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been set out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis. 18 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment unto 8 w 6

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

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

(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1984.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1785.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, JANUARY 8, 1785.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this house, that the happiness of the people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, depend upon morality, religion, and piety; and that these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the *public* worship of Almighty God.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that it is highly necessary, and the indispensable duty of the legislature of this state, to discourage vice and immorality, to enact a law for the support and encouragement of the christian religion, as the best means of manifesting our gratitude to God for his past mercies and deliverances, and procuring his blessing and favour upon all our future endeavours, for the honour, prosperity, and happiness of this country.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that agreeably to the constitution and form of government, it is proper for the general assembly to lay a general and equal tax on all the citizens of this state, of all denominations of christians (as far as their present circumstances will permit), for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, without any preference or discrimination.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

An ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of MARYLAND to their CONSTITUENTS.

THE Resolves hereunto prefixed are the foundation of a *bill* highly interesting both to your temporal and everlasting concerns, which we have ordered to be published, for your consideration; and we wish to draw your most serious attention, not only to its *form* and *substance*, but to its *principles* and probable operation.

The house of delegates, your immediate representatives in general assembly, have not entered hastily upon this great business. They have long beheld a growing indifference to religion and things sacred, very alarming to the interests of morality, peace and good order in society. They found themselves called upon, in their legislative capacity, not only by the mournful voice of *Religion* herself, but by the voice of the constitution, and numerous petitions from our constituents; all which was still further enforced, in the most powerful manner, by an *address* of the governor and council (in the month of May seventeen hundred and eighty-three) in the following pathetic words: "It is far from our intentions to embarrass your deliberations with a variety of objects; but we cannot pass over matters of so high concernment as *religion* and *learning*. The sufferings of the *ministers* of the gospel of *all denominations* during the war, have been very considerable; and the perseverance and firmness of those who discharged their sacred functions, under many discouraging circumstances, claim our acknowledgments and thanks. The Bill of Rights and Form of Government recognise the principle of *public support for the ministers* of the gospel, and ascertain the mode. Anxiously solicitous for the blessings of government, and the welfare and happiness of our citizens, and thoroughly convinced of the powerful influence of religion, when diffused by its respectable teachers, we beg leave most seriously and warmly to recommend, among the first objects of your attention, *on the return of peace*, the making such provision, as the constitution, in this case, authorises and approves."

Being called upon, in this solemn manner, to consider the high concernments of *religion* and *learning*, as one of the first objects of legislative attention, upon the happy *return of peace*; some suitable provision hath been accordingly made for the latter of these (namely *learning*) by the foundation of two *colleges* (viz. one upon each shore) connected together, as one *university*, upon such liberal principles as (it is hoped) will merit a continuance of the public approbation, and be productive of the most lasting advantages to our posterity.

The bill (herewith published) is intended to make the best provision in the power of the legislature, for the former of these great concernments, namely the support and advancement of *religion* among all denominations of *christians*, without preference or distinction, as is set forth in the *resolutions* prefixed, which contain principles so universally received, that it cannot be supposed they will meet with a dissenting voice among mankind, if considered by themselves, without any other view, than as conducive to the general happiness of society.

That *religion* hath the most powerful influence upon *manners*, and hath been more or less interwoven with the very frame and texture of every *civil* government upon earth, needs but little proof.

The *savages* of the wilderness around us can bear testimony to this truth; and the ancient *Romans*, the wisest and the greatest of the nations, unenlightened by immediate *revelation*, owed more of their grandeur to their *religious institutions*, than either to their strength or stratagem. *Religion* pervaded their whole system of laws; its precepts regulated their conduct in *peace* and *war*; and if at any time, in the dire extremity of affairs, the *safety of the commonwealth*, their *supreme law*, required the least deviation from the *laws* of religion, yet still they paid a strict regard to its external sanctions and appearances, and threw a veil over the *statues* of their gods, to persuade the people, that the gods did either not see, or (for that time) would connive or dispense with the great and necessary, although (otherwise) sacrilegious, action!

If we come to *revelation*, the government of the *Jews* under the Old Testament was wholly a *theocracy*, or *government* of *religion*, instituted by God himself as their *supreme lawgiver*; and their empire was great and flourishing, or miserable and depressed, as they obeyed or forsook his holy laws. And as to the *New Testament*, where shall we find a system of religion which conduces so effectually to the good order, peace and happiness of society, as the *religion* of *Christ*? Whatsoever things are honest, pure, lovely, and of *good report*, are enforced by it, under the sacred sanction of everlasting rewards and punishments.

If we come to our own situation in America, and recal to memory the many arduous contests of the late war, while we were laying the foundations of our present liberty and happiness; religion, both in belief and practice, was considered as our principal support and stay. How frequent were our appeals to Heaven for the justice of our cause? How many our days of fasting and prayer, to implore the Divine protection on the success of our arms? And how many our days of thanksgiving for mercies received? By all which, religion was, at least, acknowledged in our *national* councils, as having the most powerful influence on the minds of men, in order to lead them to a sense of duty, and the faithful discharge of it as good citizens.

The right and duty of the legislative or supreme power to interpose in matters of religion, so far as concerns the general peace and welfare of the community, and "to make suitable provision, at the public expence, for the institution of the public worship of God," are fully acknowledged and recognised under the American revolution.

By the constitution of this state, no man can hold any office of profit or trust, without professing and declaring "his belief in the christian religion." Government can have no confidence in that man who is under no religious tie, and who believes neither Heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future state of rewards and punishments. What the celebrated commentator on the law of England delivers on this subject, deserves the most serious attention.

"The preservation of *christianity*, as a *national religion*, is (abstracted from its own intrinsic truth) of the utmost consequence to the civil state, which a single instance will sufficiently demonstrate. The belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, the entertaining just ideas of the moral attributes of the supreme Being, and a firm persuasion that he superintends, and will finally compensate, every action of human life, (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts, of our Saviour Christ), are the grand foundation of all *judicial oaths*, which call God to witness the truth of those facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party attesting; all moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, must be weakened by irreligion, and overthrown by infidelity."

Upon the whole, since *religion* has such an intimate connexion with *government*, and is so conducive to the happiness of mankind in this world, as well as their best preparation for the happiness of the world to come, we cannot but consider it as the indispensable duty of every wise and virtuous legislature, to make the most early and permanent provision for the administration and support of both.

We have now stated the *principles* of the bill, and our motives for bringing it before you at this time. The subject is of the utmost magnitude, and it is your duty to weigh it with the greatest deliberation and temper. It requires no depth of learning, nor any other exertion than that of a common understanding, love to your country, and christian forbearance, one with another.

In considering it therefore you will remember, that in *religion*, as well as *government*, the *labourer* is *worthy of his hire*; that the ministers of the gospel among us, for the future, must chiefly be our own natives; that their profession will deprive them, for the most part, of any other means of getting a livelihood, or providing for their families; that they ought to be endued with considerable learning and knowledge to be respectable and useful in their sacred calling; and that without a competent support in prospect, few men will put themselves to the expence of a liberal education for the ministry; and the discharge of its sacred functions will be left chiefly to those, whose ignorance would render them improper even to be entrusted with any of our worldly affairs.

Objections will probably be made to the proposed mode of supporting the ministry. It may be called a "*poll tax*, and yielding *partial* favours, to raise one denomination of christians above others, contrary to the Declaration of Rights." But let such objections be well weighed before they lead you to any injurious suspicions of the integrity of your representatives. Let it be considered, whether they come from the friends or enemies to the general principles of the bill—those who wish for any legal support to the ministers of religion, or those who profess themselves opposed to it.

Consider the whole frame and spirit of the bill. It declares the most perfect *equality*; and if your representatives were so weak or wicked as to design any thing contrary to the constitution, they are at least wise enough to know that the act would be *null* and *void* in itself.

A *poll tax*, such as was levied under the old constitution (where the expence of *government* was *not* supported in proportion to property and the benefits to be derived, but by the head) is justly declared *grievous* and *oppressive* by the Bill of Rights.

The instruction to be given to all men, from the Word of God, is equally important, to the *rich* and *poor*; and the souls of both are alike precious in their *Maker's* sight. Yet still, the *rich* man will pay in proportion to the number of his family and the taxables dependent upon him, which is just and reasonable. Nevertheless the sum to be paid by every individual, when thus borne equally by *all*, will be small indeed compared to the burden which now falls upon a *few*; while many of the *rich* and *sordid*, as well as many of lower degree, whose profligate lives are a reproach to society, escape wholly *free*.

Whether the tax shall be raised upon property in general, or in any other mode, will be maturely considered by your representatives, when they shall have further opportunity of consulting you thereon. Let what is best upon the whole be done. Your representatives *will* not, they *cannot*, do any thing injurious to your interest, which is inseparable from their own.

The great and almost only point is—" Whether or not it be necessary, and the desire of a majority of the good people of this state, that some suitable provision should be made by *law*, for the support of the christian religion according to the Bill of Rights, and the *resolutions* of your representatives hereunto prefixed?

Upon this great question, your INSTRUCTIONS are desired; and while you give them, we beseech you to exercise all possible temper and discretion; considering yourselves as in the presence of your *Almighty Creator*; and that the judgment which you are to pronounce may be finally decisive upon the future *religion, glory, honour* and *happiness* of your country and posterity, to the latest generations!

THO. COCKEY DEYE,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
January 12, 1785.

RESOLVED, *That the Bill to lay a general tax for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, be referred and taken into consideration on the fifth day of the next session of assembly; and that the said bill be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore news-papers, and one thousand copies thereof in hand-bills, and sent to the several counties for the information of our constituents.*

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

An ACT to lay a general tax for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state.

WHEREAS the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon morality, religion, and piety, and these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the public worship of Almighty God; and whereas our ancestors, the early settlers and respectable founders of this state, declaring "that matters concerning religion ought in the first place to be taken into consideration, countenanced, and encouraged, as being acceptable to God, and the best way and means of obtaining his mercy and blessing upon a people and country," did frame and establish sundry laws for the support of religion, some of which, at the great æra of our independence, were, by the Bill of Rights, declared inconsistent with that religious liberty which was intended as the basis of our future government, but, at the same time, with an express provision, that future legislators should pay a due regard to the essential concerns of religion and piety, and, "at their discretion, lay a general and equal tax for the support of the christian religion,"

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every taxable inhabitant within this state shall annually, on or before the first day of August, pay unto the sheriff of his county the sum of —— shillings current money; and if any taxable shall neglect or refuse to pay the same on or before the time aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the sheriffs of the several counties, and they are hereby authorised and required, at any time after the first day of August annually, and within three months thereafter, to collect from every such taxable inhabitant the said sum of —— shillings current money, by execution of the person, or by distress and sale (at auction after five days notice) of the goods or chattels of the person chargeable by this law with payment thereof; and the said sheriffs are hereby required, before the first day of November annually, to pay the money by them received or collected, or which by law they ought to have received and collected, to the person or persons entitled by this law to receive the same (after retaining five per cent. on such money for the receipt or collection thereof); and if any sheriff shall not make payment according to the directions of this act, he shall forfeit, if suit be brought against him only, double the money which such sheriff ought to have received and collected, to be recovered by those who are entitled by this act to receive the same, with costs, by action on the case founded on this act, in which it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to allege, that the defendant has received to the plaintiff's use the sum of money claimed by him, whereby the plaintiff's action accrued according to the form of this act, without setting forth the special matter; or the person entitled to receive from such sheriff may sue and recover on the sheriff's bond against him and his securities the money which such sheriff ought to have received and collected, with interest thereon from the time the money became payable; and every sheriff, on information that any inhabitant of his county is about to abscond or remove his effects from the place of his residence, may and shall, at any time between the first day of March and the twentieth day of October yearly, apply himself to some justice of his county, and, on oath or affirmation thereof made by the sheriff, or some other credible person (which oath or affirmation the said justice shall administer, and return to the next county court) such justice shall issue his warrant, and thereby authorise and direct such sheriff to execute such inhabitant or his goods or effects, and such sheriff shall make execution therefor without any fee; and if such inhabitant will give the sheriff sufficient security for payment, he shall take the same, and not proceed to execute the said person or his effects.

And, to ascertain what inhabitants of this state shall be deemed taxables within this act, *Be it enacted*, That all male persons of the age of sixteen years, and all female slaves of the same age (except only the poor of the county, and paupers, that is, persons not having property rated to the public charge above ten pounds current money, and such slaves as have been or shall hereafter be adjudged by any county court to be past labour) shall be accounted and taken to be taxables within the meaning of this act.

And be it enacted, That every constable shall (under the penalty of twenty pounds current money) between the first day of April and the first day of June in every year, repair in person to every house or habitation within his hundred, and there require of the master, mistress, or chief person or head of the family, a true list of the names and sex of all the taxable persons in his or her family; and the constable shall (under the penalty of twenty pounds current money) deliver to the sheriff of his county, on or before the tenth day of July annually, a fair copy of such list, under his hand, and shall, under the like penalty, set up another fair copy of such list in the court-house of his county, on the second day of the sitting of the August court next thereafter; and if any master, mistress, or chief person or head of a family, shall refuse, neglect, or delay, to give such list or account of the taxable persons of his or her family, or shall conceal any taxable, or not give a true list or account as required by this act, such person shall forfeit and pay five pounds current money for every taxable not given in or concealed; and the sheriffs of the respective counties are hereby required, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, to return under their hands annually before the first day of November a fair abstract from the lists of taxables in his county, to the clerk of the house of delegates, distinguishing in columns the number of taxables of each description, to wit, white and black males, and female slaves.

And, That single free persons, having no fixed place of residence, may not escape the payment of their tax, *Be it enacted*, That any constable, upon information, or his own knowledge of such person, may call on him to give security for payment, and on refusal or neglect to find security, may carry such person before any justice of the peace, who is hereby authorised and required to commit such person to the gaol of the county, there to remain until payment or security therefor; and if any such person shall remove out of the county, it is hereby declared to be the duty of the constable acquainted therewith, to give information thereof to the sheriff of the county where such person shall be, and such sheriff, on such notice, shall enquire after and may arrest such person, and carry him before some justice, who shall commit him to the gaol of his county, there to remain until payment of —— shillings current money, and the costs of imprisonment; and if such person shall have removed to avoid payment of his tax, he shall be commited until he shall pay —— shillings current money, and costs of imprisonment.

And be it enacted, That every society of christians, consisting of thirty or more male persons not under twenty-one years of age, desirous to receive the benefit of this act, as a society for the purpose of religious worship, shall give themselves a name or denomination, by which they shall be known in law; and every free taxable inhabitant within this state, chargeable by this act as aforesaid, may, at any time between the first day of April and the first day of October in every year, declare the name or denomination of the religious socity, and the place of worship, to which he belongs, and shall elect and appoint to what minister of the gospel, officiating in such place of worship, and residing within a reasonable distance of the same, or to what poor of his own denomination, or of any county in general, the money to be collected from him in virtue of this act shall be paid; and the sheriff, or his deputy, shall take notice of, and make an entry opposite the account of such person, of such his desire, and thereupon the minister of the gospel, or the poor, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive the same, and the sheriff shall be accordingly chargeable therewith; and the several sheriffs, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, shall, between the first day of June and the twentieth day of October annually, make out and deliver to the minister of the gospel, or to the *trustees, managers, or overseers of the poor*, appointed to receive the money, an alphabetical list of the taxables from whom the sheriff is to receive for their use; and if there shall be no appointment to what minister of the gospel, or to what poor, the said sum to be collected in virtue of this act shall be paid as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the minister of the parish in which the person chargeable with the same shall reside, or in which he shall be taken as a taxable, unless there be any minister of any other denomination, having a church or place of worship in which he officiates within such parish, who may require and be entitled to a proportion of any sum collected as aforesaid, for the payment of which no appointment shall be made; in which case, the money so collected shall be accounted for by the sheriff to the justices of the county court, at their first session after the twentieth day of October in every year, and shall be paid by their order to the minister of the parish, and such other ministers aforesaid, as nearly as can be estimated, in proportion to the duty severally done by them, and the number of taxables to whom they are engaged to officiate: Provided, that no minister of the gospel shall receive any payment or benefit in virtue of this act, without first taking the oaths, or affirmation, of fidelity to this state, and unless he is engaged for some reasonable term, not less than a year, to officiate in some certain place or places of worship, to some society of christians, who have given themselves a name or denomination as aforesaid, and, being not less than thirty or more male persons, have caused their said name and place or places of worship, to be entered or registered by the sheriff or sheriffs, in the records of their county.

And be it enacted, That, for keeping the churches, chapels, and houses of religious worship, in decent and orderly repair, and for assisting in the support of the ministers, where it may be necessary, as well as for other public purposes respecting the due administration of the ordinances of religion, it shall and may be lawful for the different congregations or religious societies in this state, by their vestries, or other church officers or representatives, in their discretion, to lay and levy a reasonable rent, rate, or annual payment, on the pews or seats in their several churches, chapels, and places of worship, and for neglect or refusal of payment, to dispose of, sell, and give possession of such pews and seats, to such persons as shall be willing to purchase the same, subject to such rents, rates, or yearly payments, as may from time to time be reasonbly assessed upon them, with the consent of the majority of the congregation by their representatives aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That in case of the death of any minister of the gospel, or his removal from the charge of any parish, church, or place of worship to which he may have been appointed, the money which should be paid to such minister of the gospel in virtue of this act, shall be paid to the vestries or other representatives of the respective parishes or churches and places of worship, to be applied by them during the vacancy or want of a minister, to such purposes, within their respective religious societies, communities, and congregations, as they may think most conducive to the interest of religon and piety; provided such vacancy be not continued longer than one year together; but if continued longer, then the money which by this act should be paid to such minister, shall be applied by the justices of the county court for the general purposes of religion, learning, and morality, within the parish in which the money may be collected, until such vacant church or place of worship shall be duly supplied according to the tenor of this act.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any free taxable inhabitant of this state, chargeable and required in virtue of this act to contribute to the support of the ministers of the gospel of Christ, will make and subscribe a declaration before any one of the judges of the general court, or any two justices of any county court (which declaration shall on request be taken by the judge or justices), that he is a Jew or Mahometan, or that he does not believe in the christian religion, such person, thereupon and thereafter, shall not be liable to pay any tax for himself in virtue of this act, and the judge or justices before whom such declaration shall be made, shall certify and return the same to the clerk of the general or county court, there to be recorded at the expence of the person making such declaration.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE and BALTIMORE NEWS-PAPERS.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the *house of delegates* of this state have directed their ADDRESS to their *constituents*, on the subject of the *religious bill*, to be published in your papers, you are requested to add (in the same papers, if you can), the following remarks on the address.

A BYE-STANDER.

IN the *address* it is mentioned that the *house of* delegates "found themselves called upon, not only by the mournful voice of *religion* herself, but by the voice of the constitution, and numerous *petitions* from their constituents," &c.

The *petitions* above referred to, were not sent, from two or three counties, as was asserted by some on the debate, but by a great number of the counties; and they set forth in general "That the worship of the Almighty Creator of the Universe was the indispensable duty of his dependent creatures; that without *religion, government* could not be duly administered; that a legal support was necessary for both; and that by a neglect of the ordinances of religion, vice and immorality would gain ground, corruption would win its way from the lowest to the highest places, distress would pervade our public measures; our churches, grave-yards, and public institutions, the monuments of the piety of our ancestors, falling into ruin, would become the reproach of our posterity; and even the great and glorious fabric of *public liberty and happiness*, built up by the late REVOLUTION, and cemented with so much blood and treasure, might be in danger of tumbling into the dust, as wanting the stronger cement of *virtue* and *religion*."

It needs scarcely be mentioned that the part of the constitution, by which the delegates consider themselves as called upon, is the 33d section of the bill of rights, which hath been so often published, "and which recognises the principle of public support for the ministers of the Gospel, and ascertains the mode." It appears from the proceedings of the *convention* that this section was inserted in the bill of rights, by a great majority

of those worthy patriot
there being *forty-one* n
eighteen against it, and
oppose the present *bill*
gislative aid is not ne
servances."—

When it is considere
tend for this principle,
difficult to reconcile th
for their motives, upo
can believe to be of a
same denominations o
majority, and can obt
mote their own religio
to make it one of th
ment, and to enforce it

In the four New-En
nominations are, the *pr*
sociated churches, and t
Island).

In the Massachusett
aid to *religion*," is laid
vernment, and the le
left them; but it is co
tion of the declaratio
from time to time, a
towns, * parishes, preci
religious societies, to m
own expence, for the
of God, and for the su
lic *protestant* † teachers
in all cases where such
luntarily."

Laws have been made
and *Connecticut*; and
aggrieved by too *scanty*
vision be voluntarily
general assembly, and
ordered to be given hi
or society; and if any
ners, without a minis
such town or society sh
such sum as the *genera*
is to be disposed of
of that county, for the
where it is collected, a
had for it, according t

The whole of the
above extract is taken,
penalties upon every
town or society, by th
annually grant a TAX
Some assistant or justice
or *warrant* for levyin
when levied, shall be
months after his salary
shall go out against the
or constable of the to
to the minister, out o
out of the estate of the
it be through their
for every such neglec
ttorney, and no *appe*

Moreover by the a
cieties," no *new society*
the general assembly,
or denominations of
and have the preachin
count of their *dissenti*
ministry of the *presbyt*
churches aforesaid, wh
established—And every
tion to join any socie
such society during b
of such society, unle
sembly, or the vote of
society is not require
by a legal vote in the
the act concludes with
STABLISMENT of th
societies aforesaid, an
from them—the word
nothing in this act sh
law to any person or p
the *worship and minis*
this state."

In Rhode-Island, w
body, they have take
tive *interference* to sec
tionably large in the
college. I have not
enable me to enter fu
gulations.

In South-Carolina
religious matters as t
to be tolerated and t
establishment, to giv
they shall be known i
male persons, not unc
fessing the *christian* p
scribe a certain CREE
is "that it is lawfu
ing thereunto called
ness to truth"—

Without examinin
other states at prese
which is so vehemen
tions of men, be only
gulations and establis
tions have judged n
whenever they had
find themselves so far
For by the bill in qu
crimination or exclu
ther *protestant* or *ca*
who will not make
have none whom the
to those who call th
themselves as the *e*
to be proportionabl
bill is yet under co
and a request made,
tion of [illegible]

* *Here the word* p
gious great offence to
† *They exclude* Ro

of those worthy patriots who framed our constitution, there being *forty-one* members for the clause, and only *eighteen* against it, and these chiefly the same men, who oppose the present *bill*, upon the principle "that *legislative* aid is not necessary to promote *religious* observances."—

When it is considered who are the persons who contend for this principle, at present, it seems extremely difficult to reconcile them to themselves, or to account for their motives, upon any principles which charity can believe to be of a *religious* kind; because the very same denominations of persons, wherever they are the majority, and can obtain any "legislative aid to promote their own religious observances," are not slack to make it one of the first concerns of civil government, and to enforce it with a strict hand.

In the four New-England states, the prevailing denominations are, the *presbyterian*, *congregational*, or *consociated* churches, and the *anabaptists* (chiefly in Rhode-Island).

In the Massachusetts, the necessity of "legislative aid to *religion*," is laid down as the basis of their government, and the legislature have not even a choice left them; but it is commanded them, in the third section of the declaration of rights—that they "SHALL, from time to time, authorise and require, the several towns, * parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expence, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public *protestant* † teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily."

Laws have been made accordingly in the *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut*; and "if any minister finds himself aggrieved by too *scanty* an allowance (whether the provision be voluntarily or by law) he may apply to the general assembly, and have a sufficient maintenance ordered to be given him by the inhabitants of the town or society; and if any town or society be any *year* or *years*, without a minister preaching the Gospel to them, such town or society shall in the said year or years, pay such sum as the *general court* shall appoint, which sum is to be disposed of and improved by the *county court* of that county, for the ministry in such town or society where it is collected, as soon as an opportunity may be had for it, according to the discretion of the court."

The whole of the *Connecticut* law, from which the above extract is taken, is enforced under the strongest penalties upon every person whatsoever. "Each town or society, by their proper votes or acts, SHALL *annually* grant a TAX for *the support of the ministry*—Some assistant or justice of the peace shall give his *writ* or *warrant* for levying or collecting the same—which, when levied, shall be paid to the *minister* within two months after his salary becomes due—otherwise *distress* shall go out against the negligent collector to the sheriff or constable of the town to levy what remains unpaid to the minister, out of the estate of the collector; or out of the estate of the *select men* or *town committees*, if it be through their neglect, with a *fine of three pounds* for every such neglect—to be recovered by the state's attorney, and no *appeal* shall be granted."

Moreover by the act for "regulating religious societies," no *new society* can be set up without leave of the general assembly, who are to judge what societies or denominations of men shall have liberty to *procure and have the preaching of the Gospel among them*, on account of their *dissenting* from the way of worship and ministry of the *presbyterian, congregational and associated* churches aforesaid, which are considered as the bodies established—And every person who has made his election to join any society, must continue a member of such society during his continuance within the limits of such society, unless released by act of general assembly, or the vote of such society—which release such society is not required, but only authorised to grant by a legal vote in their meeting, if *they think fit*—And the act concludes with this proviso, still holding up an ESTABLISMENT of the *presbyterian* and *congregational* societies aforesaid, and calling all others DISSENTERS from them—the words are as follow, viz. "Provided nothing in this act shall affect the privileges allowed by law to any person or persons, who *soberly* DISSENT from the *worship and ministry* ESTABLISHED by the laws of this state."

In Rhode-Island, where the *anabaptists* are a large body, they have taken very great care to obtain *legislative interference* to secure to themselves a share proportionably large in the religion and government of their college. I have not their body of laws at present, to enable me to enter further into their other religious regulations.

In South-Carolina the constitution *interferes* so far in *religious matters* as to require every society, which is to be tolerated and to have the benefit of the religious establishment, to give themselves a name by which they shall be known in law, to consist of fifteen or more male persons, not under twenty-one years of age, professing the *christian* PROTESTANT *religion*, and to subscribe a certain CREED of *five* articles, the last of which is "that it is lawful and the duty of every man, being thereunto called by those that *govern*, to *bear witness to truth*"—

Without examining the constitutions and laws of the other states at present, let the *bill* under consideration, which is so vehemently opposed by certain denominations of men, be only compared with the foregoing regulations and establishments which the same denominations have judged necessary to be made for themselves, whenever they had the power, and let them blush to find themselves so far exceeded in point of liberality. For by the bill in question, there is no distinction, discrimination or exclusion of any christian society, whether *protestant* or *catholic*; and the assessment of those who will not make their election of any ministry, or have none whom they chuse to join, is not to be given to those who call themselves the majority, or consider themselves as the *established* and *favoured* society, but to be proportionably shared by *all*. Moreover, as the *bill* is yet under consideration, *instructions* are desired and a request made, that if any society or denomination of christians, shall think themselves particularly aggrieved by any part of the bill, and will represent the same to their delegates, it will be altered and amended in such manner as to place every society upon the most *perfect equality* possible, according to the constitution and bill of rights, without any "preference or discrimination."—

* *Here the word* parish *is used, although the same word gives great offence to certain of their brethren here.*

† *They exclude* Roman catholics.

LONDON, *October* 19.

THE king sent a message last week to his grace the duke of Portland, commanding his attendance at Windsor. What was the object of this conference, has not yet transpired, but it is supposed to have related to the present situation of affairs in Ireland.

The ruin of Amsterdam is inevitable, if the emperor succeeds in his pretensions, as the revival of affairs at Antwerp will change the current of trade, and direct it into a new channel.

Oct. 21. Dr. Priestly has communicated an experiment, by which he has discovered an inflammable air that can be prepared for one twentieth of the expence attending the preparation at present in use.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 1.

On Christmas day there were two hundred and nine vessels lying along the docks and wharfs of this city, viz. ninety-four square rigged, several of which are loaded and prepared for sea, and one hundred and fifteen coasters and river craft, among the latter twenty-four were loaded with fuel.

Upwards of nine hundred vessels have entered at the custom-house in this city, from the first of May last to this day.

The navigation of the Delaware has been impeded for some days past, by the ice, which renders it unsafe for vessels either to come in or go out. Several inward as well as outward bound vessels are now lying at Fort Mifflin, Chester, and Marcus Hook; among which are the ship Enterprise, Derushe, from Hispaniola, the ship Hendrick, Clark, from Bristol; the brig Charleston Packet, Allibone, from Charleston, the brig Devonshire, Burrows, from Savanna, in Georgia; the brig Betsey, Irvine, from Jamaica, and a schooner from Beverly, in New-England.

BALTIMORE, *January* 14.

We were misinformed of the quantity of gunpowder said to have been in the loft of Mr. Isaac Abraham's house, at the time of the explosion, as we now find it was about 45 pounds (and not the quantity mentioned in our last) which was the cause of that misfortune.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 20.

A late English news-paper mentions, that no advices had been received by which it might be judged whether the differences between the emperor and the Dutch would, at length, end in war; but that it rather appeared, something like a compromise was intended, and would be effected by the mediation of other powers.

The United States in Congress assembled, having recognised Charles Helistedt, Esq; as consul from his Swedish majesty, to reside at Philadelphia, the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania have publicly declared, that the privileges, pre-eminence, and authority, belonging to such character and quality, are due to him.

*** *No post from the northward since Sunday week last.*

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince-George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and september. 1

Anne-Arundel county, January 10, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the plantation of the late Mr. Thomas Watkins, sen. for cash, or credit till the first day of August next,

SUNDRY articles of houshold furniture. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it are desired to bring them in on that day legally attested for settlement. Thomas Beard

JOHN ADDISON, executor,
LUCY ADDISON, executrix.

1 X

BUILDING.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

EDWARD VIDLER,

HAVING imported a number of able workmen in the building branch, will undertake to erect or repair either public or private buildings; he will survey, measure, or estimate, for those who please to favour him with their orders. He has several marble and Portland stone chimney pieces ready for fixing up on the shortest notice. 1

N. B. A store will be opened on Monday next at his house (late Mr. Joseph Middleton's) near the dock.

LOST,

On Wednesday, January 12, 1785,
By GERARD CROWN,
Near Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county,

A CERTIFICATE, dated September 19, 1782, in favour of Francis Clements, of Montgomery county, for £.69 10 3 specie. The person who has found the same shall receive a reward of twelve dollars on delivering it to the subscriber.

10s 7/6 FRANCIS CLEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 8th of February next will be sold, at public vendue, one moiety of the schooner JOLLY TAR, and her tackle, now laying in Annapolis harbour, late the property of James Robinson, jun. deceased, the sale to be held on board the said schooner, at Logan's wharf, at ten o'clock. She will carry thirty two hogsheads of tobacco under her deck. All persons having any claims against the estate of the said James Robinson, jun deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted are requested to make payment to 10s 7/6

JAMES ROBINSON, sen. administrator.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

THIS is to inform my debtors, that I am in great want of money, and necessity will oblige me to put the law in force against those who do not make payment before the 10th *day of February next.* 1

JOSEPH BREWER.

South river, January 18, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting or shooting on my plantation with dog or gun; as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. 1

MORDECAI STEWART.

THERE is at the plantation of Baldwin Lusby, near the Head of South river, a blue Hog, marked with a crop and a slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 10s 7/6

TAKEN up at the plantation of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; near Annapolis, a dark brown HEIFER, about three years old, marked with an under cut on each ear, and has a little white on the rump The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
9 X A. GOLDER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
9 X R. B. LATIMER, clk.

January 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, at the Head of South river, on Monday the 24th *instant, if fair, if not the next fair day following,*

THE stock, houshold and kitchen furniture, of Mr. Cornelius Barry, deceased. 2 X

Intendant's office, January 10, 1785.

IN consequence of a resolution of the general assembly, passed the 6th instant, I hereby give notice to such persons, who are possessed of bills of credit of May session 1781, commonly called red money, or of certificates for the said money lent the state, that the treasurer of the western shore will redeem the same with gold and silver, provided such bills be carried into the treasury before the 25th day of June next, after which time the said bills will not be redeemed; and in order to save trouble and expence to the holders of such bills or certificates, that the collectors of the several counties within this state, have directions to receive the same as gold and silver for all taxes and arrears of taxes, imposed by any law or laws of this state, provided the same be done by the first day of June next.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
intendant of the revenue.

[Mr. Goddard, and the printers at Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes for four weeks.] 2

CAME to the plantation of John Mercer, living on the Head of South river, some time last spring, a large red and white steer, with a crop in the right ear, an under and over bit in the left, and a nick in the left horn. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

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

DR. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Askwith, St. Mary's county; John M'Keel Anderson, Dorset county; Peregrine Asque, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miss Brice, James Brice, Sarah Ball, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikshank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chambers, Chester-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Esq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenreat Colesbery, Chaptico; John Craggs, London-town; Pearson Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidson (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis.

Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen-Anne's county.

Margaret Finlason, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Washington; Philip Feddeman, Queen-Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gasoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomies river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Hesselius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harrison, Charlotte Hesselius, Elisha Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harrison. Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Thomas B. Hands, Chester-town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hoskirk. Prince-George's county.

Johnston and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Mons. Larcche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county; Robert Leiper, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Legh Master, Annapolis; William M'Gill, Joseph Messenger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James M'Clain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joseph Maynard, West river.

Charles Porter. Edmund Plowden, William Prow, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinson, eastern shore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great Choptank.

James Ratcliff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood, John Stone, Thomas Sandyford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorchester county; Sheddon and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Slubey, Chester-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), West river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joseph Thompson, Charles county; David Taite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), West river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jesse Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Whetcroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worsley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerset county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willson, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederstrandt.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

5 HENRY HUMFREY.

L O T S

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 3 X T. Stone.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse-cart, for cash, &c. as above.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 16

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. 8 w

6 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers, in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

tf 17 J. WHITE, assist. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

14 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

12 JAMES STEUART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by 5

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

12 P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

3 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis. 19 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Prince-George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto 8 w

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

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

(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1985.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1785.

An ACT to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

FOR raising the necessary supplies for the ensuing year, *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the rate or assessment of fifteen shillings current money shall be and is hereby laid and imposed for every hundred pounds worth of property within this state, and in the same proportion for every greater or less sum; and the said rate or assessment shall be paid, collected and levied, in the manner herein after directed.

Provided, That all property belonging to this state, the United States, or either of them, or to any church, county, or parish, or to any public or county school, all provisions (except live stock) necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong and his family for the year, plantation utensils, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, actually and constantly employed in their respective occupations, ready money, and wearing apparel, shall be and are hereby excepted from any rate or assessment.

And be it enacted, That five sensible, discreet and experienced persons, shall be appointed in each county of this state, who shall be called commissioners of the tax, and they, or any three or more of them, shall be the commissioners for each county; provided that no member of the general assembly or the council, clergyman, practising attorney or physician, sheriff, clerks of the general or any county court, or ordinary keeper, mariner, or inspector, shall be appointed a commissioner.

And be it enacted, That the following persons shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the several and respective counties of this state, to wit: For Saint Mary's county, Messieurs Jeremiah Jordan, Thomas Bond, Robert Chesley, William Killgour, and William Somervill; for Kent county, Messieurs Richard Miller, William Maxwell, junior, George Hanson, Nathaniel Comegys, and Simon Wickes, of Chester town; for Anne-Arundel county, Messieurs John Weems, John Brice, William Hall, Edward Gaither, and James Tootell; for Calvert county, Messieurs Daniel Rawlings, Joseph Blake, Joseph Wilkinson, Thomas Mackall, and Frederick Skinner; for Charles county, Messieurs Richard Barnes, Thomas Harris, Henry Barnes, Gerard Blackiston Causin, and Hoskin Hanson; for Baltimore county, Messieurs William Spear, Benjamin Rogers, Darby Lux, Samuel Owings, and Daniel Bowley; for Talbot county, Messieurs Thomas Sherwood, Howes Goldsborough, Samuel Chamberlaine, Peregrine Tilghman, and Henry Banning; for Somerset county, Messieurs William Gillis, David Wilson, John Winder, John Williams, and Ezekiel Gillis; for Dorchester county, Messieurs Robert Harrison, Henry Hooper, Q. S. Joseph Ennalls, John Goldsborough, and James Sulivane; for Cæcil county, Messieurs Samuel Gilpin, John Ward, inspector, Jeremiah Baker, Samuel Veazey, and James Evans, senior; for Prince-George's county, Messieurs Nathaniel Magruder, John Contee, Robert Darnall, David Crauford, and Clement Hill; for Queen-Anne's county, Messieurs Aquila Brown, Richard Tilghman Earle, John Brown, Arthur Emory junior, and Edward Downes; for Worcester county, Messieurs Thomas Martin, John Selby, Thomas Purnell, of Thomas, Samuel Handy, and William Handy, Indian town; for Frederick county, Messieurs William Murdock Bell, Thomas Hawkins, Peter Mantz, Joshua Gill, and James Ogle; for Harford county, Messieurs Thomas Johnson, William Wilson, Robert Morgan, William Smith, (Bay side) and Jacob Norris; for Caroline county, Messieurs Robert Postlewaite, Philemon Downes, Matthew Driver, Philip Walker, and Thomas Mason; for Washington county, Messieurs Charles Swearingen, Alexander Clagett, Denton Jacques, William Good, and Martin Karshner; for Montgomery county, Messieurs Richard Brooke, Samuel Thomas the third, Richard Wootton, William Holmes, and Allen Bowie.

And be it enacted, That every commissioner appointed (or to be appointed) in virtue of this act, shall, before he acts as such, take the following oath (or affirmation) to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or solemnly, sincerely, and truly, declare and affirm, that as commissioner for ——— county, I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the duties of the said office, diligently and faithfully, according to the directions of this act, without favour, affection, or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice, according to the best of my knowledge, in every case in which I shall act as commissioner. So help me God."

And be it enacted, That every commissioner, who shall take upon himself the execution of this act, during the time he shall act as such, shall be exempt from all military duty.

And be it enacted, That if any person appointed commissioner of the tax shall refuse to serve, not having a reasonable excuse in the judgment of the county court of his county, he shall, for such refusal, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That if any person appointed a commissioner, or to any office in virtue of this act, hath not heretofore taken the oaths (or affirmations) of fidelity and support to this state, such person shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths directed by this act, subscribe a declaration of his belief in the christian religion, and take the oath or affirmation (as the case may be) of fidelity to this state, directed by the constitution, and the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism; which oaths or affirmations any one of the said commissioners, or any justice of the peace, may administer.

And be it enacted, That if any of the days appointed by this act for the performance of any of the duties hereby required shall happen to be a Sunday, then such duties shall be performed on the day following.

And be it enacted, That if any one or two of the commissioners for any of the counties aforesaid shall die, refuse, or be rendered incapable to act, a majority of the remaining commissioners may appoint some other in the place of the person or persons who shall die, refuse, or be incapable to act; and if any three or more of the said commissioners shall die, refuse, or be incapable to act, the governor may appoint some person or persons in his or their place, so as to make up the number of three commissioners, and they shall fill up the remaining vacancies in manner aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners of the tax shall meet at the place where the county courts are usually held in their respective counties, on the first Monday in March next, or as soon thereafter as they may have notice of this act, and as often afterwards as shall be necessary; and the said commissioners, at their said meeting, shall appoint a clerk, who shall be and is hereby required, in case he has no reasonable excuse, to act as such for the ensuing year, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money. And the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby authorised and required, to call before them the clerks of the several counties respectively, or any other person or persons who may have possession of the assessors returns, and list made out by the commissioners of the tax for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and the valuation of land in the several counties, according to the returns of the commissioners of the tax agreeably to the act to raise the supplies for the ensuing year, passed at November session seventeen hundred and eighty-three, shall be considered and are hereby declared to be the value of land on which to lay the tax for the next year; and that the commissioners of the tax appointed in virtue of this act are hereby authorised and directed to add any land since granted, with such value affixed to the same as they shall determine, and to add any land since leased on ground-rent, with the value affixed as to other land leased on ground-rent; and the commissioners are hereby invested with full authority to abate or increase the valuation of any tract of land, and they are particularly directed to make diligent inquiry and invariably to observe, that all land in their county of the same quality be estimated at the same value, that on comparison equity and justice may take place in the valuation of land in their county.

And be it enacted, That the several county clerks shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to deliver the commissioners of their county a list of alienations for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-four of real property in their respective counties, with all convenient speed after required so to do, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money for every neglect or refusal.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners of the tax shall have full power and authority to meet at any other place in their respective counties that the major part of them may agree upon, and which may be by them thought more convenient to the inhabitants of the several hundreds or districts in their respective counties.

And, for the discovery of all personal property liable to assessment by this act, where the commissioners may have good reason to believe there hath been any change, *Be it enacted*, That every person, if particularly required by the commissioners of the county, or by any one or more of them, in which his personal property lies, shall give in to such commissioner or commissioners a full and particular account of all his personal property in the same county, and of all property in his possession liable to assessment, and to whom the same belongs; and if any person shall refuse, or after reasonable and convenient notice shall neglect, to render such account, he shall forfeit not exceeding twenty pounds current money for such refusal or neglect; and the commissioners, or the major part of them, shall, on their own knowledge, or the best information they can obtain, value the personal property of such person to the utmost sum they believe in their conscience the same may be worth; and the said commissioners shall double the assessment of such person, and the same shall be collected as the rate by this act imposed; and if any person shall give a partial account of his personal property, or of the property in his possession, with intent that the payment of the rate on any property omitted may be avoided, such person shall forfeit the value of the property so omitted.

And be it enacted, That the following species of personal property shall be valued at the respective sums following, to wit: Every male and female slave from eight to fourteen years of age, twenty-five pounds current money; and every male slave from fourteen to forty-five years of age, seventy pounds like money; and every female slave from fourteen to thirty-six years of age, sixty pounds like money; and silver plate eight shillings and four pence like money per ounce; and the other articles of personal property shall be left to the discretion and judgment of the several commissioners, who shall estimate the same at its present actual worth in ready money, in coin, at the value ascertained and made current by law. Provided, That the said commissioners shall be at liberty, and are hereby directed, to estimate male slaves who are tradesmen, at such value as they may judge them to be worth, regarding their respective trades and their proficiency therein, and the annual value arising therefrom; and also male and female slaves under eight years of age, and male slaves above the age of forty-five years, and female above the age of thirty-six years, to a true proportioned value to male and female slaves above or under those ages; and if any slave shall not be perfect in his limbs or sight, or from the want of health, or any visible infirmity, shall be rendered incapable to perform his usual and proper labour, the commissioners shall make a reasonable abatement for such cause.

And, Whereas it may be just and reasonable in some cases to vary from the quantity of acres contained in the patent or deed by which the present possessor holds the same, *Be it enacted*, That where the commissioners shall know, or be informed and have good reason to believe, that there is surplus land held under the patent or deed, it shall and may be lawful, and they are hereby required to call on the person to whom the land is assessed, to ascertain the quantity of such land; and the said commissioners may, in their discretion, for the better ascertaining the quantity thereof, administer an oath (or affirmation) to such person, to discover his knowledge or belief, touching the quantity of such land; and the party so to be assessed shall, and he is hereby obliged to take such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, and answer thereon as to the quantity of such land to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money for every neglect or refusal; and where any person assessed holds less than the quantity specified in the patent or deed, it shall and may be lawful for the party assessed to ascertain the quantity, by oath or affirmation as aforesaid, or otherwise to prove the same to the satisfaction of the commissioners, who shall allow for such deficiency.

And be it enacted, That if any person, who ought to be assessed by virtue of this act for any personal property, shall, by removing his or her effects from the county where they ought to have been valued, or by any other fraud or device, escape being taxed, and the same be proved before any one of the commissioners, or any justice of the peace for the county where such person resides, at any time within one year next after his property ought to have been valued, every such person shall be charged in the county where he is found, upon proof thereof, double the value of the sum he ought to have been rated by this act, and the same shall be collected from such person by the collector of the county where he shall be found.

And be it enacted, That all lands held or enjoyed immediately by tenants in fee simple, conditional or executory, or fee tail, or by tenant for life without any contingency and impeachment of waste, and who pays no rent, or by tenant by the courtesy,

shall be wholly valued to such tenants; and land assigned to and held by tenant in dower, shall be assessed to such tenant; and where divers persons have particular estates or interests carved out of the same inheritance (as for years, with a reversion or remainder for life or in fee), a just computation thereof shall be made in proportion to the value of their particular interests therein, so that added together they shall amount to the full value of such lands, estimated agreeable to the directions of this act; in which computation, the length of the term for years, the age and health of the tenant for life, and the chance of the reversion, shall be considered.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners of the tax shall, at their first meeting, or within ten days thereafter, appoint the sheriff, or such person as they may judge most proper, to be collector of the tax in their county; and the person so appointed shall appear before the commissioners (within five days after notice of his appointment) and in their presence enter into bond, with good and sufficient securities, such as they shall approve, in double the sum to be collected, with condition, "That if the above bound ——— shall well and faithfully execute and perform the several duties required of him as collector of the tax for ——— county, according to law, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force;" and the commissioners shall witness the execution of such bond, and immediately thereafter transmit the same to the clerk of the county court, who shall record the same and transmit the original to the clerk of the general court, who shall also forthwith record the same, and immediately thereafter deliver the original to the register of the chancery court, to be by him safely kept in the chancery office; and an attested copy of either of the said records shall be as good evidence in law, as if the said bond was actually produced and proved in court; and any person appointed a collector, who shall, after notice of his appointment, neglect to appear, not having a reasonable excuse in the judgment of the commissioners, or appearing shall refuse to take upon him the office of collector, or shall refuse or neglect to give bond as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay fifty pounds current money; and the commissioners of the tax may also, in their discretion, remove any collector from his office, and shall, immediately on any vacancy, by death or removal, or by refusal to act, neglect to appear, or to give bond as aforesaid, appoint some other collector, who shall be subject to the same penalty, in case of neglect or refusal, until a proper collector can be procured for such county.

And be it enacted, That the collector or his deputy shall, on the request of any person charged, or on the request of any person offering to pay for any person charged, shew to the person so applying the certificate given by the commissioners of such charge, and if required give him a copy thereof; and if it shall appear to any collector, that any person shall reside in any other district of his county than that in which his property shall be valued, it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector, to enter such assessment under the district where such person shall reside; and if it shall appear to any collector, that any person whose property shall be valued in his county shall not reside therein, it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector to make diligent inquiry where such person shall live, and he shall, if known, transmit to the collector of the county where such person shall reside, a copy of the valuation made on the property of such person in his county, and such collector, on receipt thereof, shall enter the same under the district where such person shall reside, and collect the same.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall and may divide their respective counties into convenient districts, containing not less than one or more than three entire hundreds; and the said collector, with the approbation of the said commissioners, shall appoint a deputy in each district, for whom he shall be answerable.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in June next, make out and deliver to the collectors an alphabetical list of the persons in each district chargeable for the property therein, the amount of the valuation of each person's property respectively, as made or corrected by them, expressing the sum to be paid thereon by this act.

And be it enacted, That every person shall, on or before the first day of October next, pay to the collector of the county, or his deputy in the district where his property was valued, the assessment imposed by this act, in current money or continental bank notes.

And whereas, Whereas congress have agreed to discount one fourth part of their requisitions in continental loan-office certificates for interest due on their domestic debt, *Be it enacted*, That every person rated and taxed as herein before directed, upon paying three fourths of one half of the tax imposed by this act in specie or bank notes aforesaid, may discount one eighth part of his rate or tax in such continental loan-office certificates for interest, as congress, by their resolution of the twenty-eighth of April seventeen hundred and eighty-four, have directed and agreed to take in part of their requisitions aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That where any person, whose property is chargeable with the rate by this act imposed, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, if the parent or guardian of such infant shall make payment, the same shall be allowed him in his account with such infant.

And be it enacted, That if an executor or administrator shall have any personal estate of the deceased in his hands, chargeable with the assessment imposed by this act, he may inform the assessor, and on payment of the rate, the receipt of the collector shall be sufficient evidence to discharge such executor or administrator for the sum by him paid.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A Supplement to the ACT to authorise the United States in Congress assembled to impose and levy a duty of five per cent. on imported foreign goods, and all prizes and prize goods, for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress during the war.

BE it enacted, by the general Assembly of Maryland, That the said act shall be in force, and the powers thereby vested in the United States in Congress assembled shall take place, and may be exercised, as soon as twelve states, including this state, shall vest the United States in Congress assembled with power and authority to lay and collect the duty in the said act mentioned, for such time and upon such terms as the United States in Congress assembled shall accept as a substantial compliance with their resolve of the third of February seventeen hundred and eighty one; and the delegates of this state in congress are hereby authorised and instructed to consent to the most proper and effectual measures, consistent with the Confederation, for obtaining complete power to be vested in the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

PARIS, *October* 3.

THE exchange of the signatures of the treaty, entered into between France and Holland, has actually taken place. Several couriers have passed for the Hague and Vienna during these few days.

They write from Toulouse, that an arret has been published by the council of state, which prohibits the exportation of French grain into the kingdom of Spain. It is not known what to attribute this prohibition to. It is said that the parliament of Toulouse oppose the execution of this arret, which will be very prejudicial to the trade of the inhabitants of Adge, Cette and Vendres.

LONDON, *October* 17.

They write from Petersburg, that the empress has signified a design of establishing an order of Russian ladies of quality, who are to be distinguished by wearing a gold cross enamelled, bearing the following inscription: "Prerogative of illustrious birth."

Oct. 20. A very curious marriage was lately celebrated in Drury-lane, which strongly marks the progress of folly and dissipation.—A man of some considerable fortune was kept for a week in a bagnio in a state of intoxication, and became so infatuated, as to promise immediate marriage to one of the most common prostitutes of the place. Care was taken that he should be kept as devoid of reason as possible, until the business was finished, which was done with all the splendour of Old Drury. He gave a grand dinner to the mother abbess, and as many nuns as she pleased to invite—and thus a gentleman, who perhaps deserved a better fate, was hurried by intoxication and proportioned infatuation, into a life of shame and misery. Let the youth of spirit and intrigue read this, and learn to avoid those haunts, and that company, where the ambition is, to level all to the same standard of unhappiness, and debase human nature by the corrupt influence of its dregs!

BOSTON, *December* 27.

The rapid strides that have been, and are now making, to rid this country of cash, is certainly a matter, says a correspondent, of a very serious nature. Near 20 barrels of dollars are said to have been exported in one vessel that lately sailed from this port. And were it not for the circulation of bank notes, &c. we should experience, in a great degree, the want of a necessary circulating medium.

Friday last a countryman stole a turkey from another countryman in the market, and after the thief was detected, and the owner got possession of his turkey, the culprit was made to set on a horse in the square for about ten minutes, in the midst of hundreds of spectators, in order that he might be known, preferable to his being carried before a magistrate.

NEW-YORK, *January* 5.

By letters brought by the French packet we learn, that the empress of Russia has turned her thoughts towards establishing a trade to the East-Indies from her dominions, which are more conveniently situated for that purpose than any other of the European states, and the passage much shorter; there are now two vessels building at Archangel, of 1000 tons burthen each, to be employed in that traffic, which if they meet with success, of which there is not the least doubt, that place will soon be resorted to by merchants from all parts of her imperial majesty's extensive territories. The empress is also about fitting out an expedition to go upon discoveries in the northern seas; that undertaken by captain Cook has roused them from their lethargy, and stimulated them to attempt something of the same nature, seeing that their extensive empire lies very convenient for penetrating towards the north, and surveying the western coast of America to its utmost extent, likewise the eastern coast of Asia. The expedition is to set off from Kamschatka, and particular orders given the commanders to avoid as much as possible the track of captain Cook or other circumnavigators, but to endeavour to explore new regions. Another expedition for the same purpose, is to go by land through the dreary wastes of Siberia, crossing the north of Europe, and bending their course towards the Southern Ocean. This extraordinary attempt is actually fixed upon for next July.

Jan. 22. Last Saturday afternoon arrived at his apartments in this city, his excellency Richard Henry Lee, Esq; member for the state of Virginia, and president of congress; a number of other gentlemen of that body, with Charles Thomson, Esq; secretary to the congress from its first institution. On landing every mark of deference and satisfaction on their safe arrival, was expressed by his excellency governor Clinton, his worship James Duane, Esq; our mayor, and the principal citizens present; a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the battery on that cheerful occasion, which diffused a general joy through our city, consequent to the gracious decision of congress to hold their temporary sessions on the Hudson, in preference of every other sister state. And yesterday congress met at their apartments in the city hall, for the dispatch of public business.

Last Saturday was committed to the gaol of this city, for piracy, a certain Burke, alias De Burke, a native of Dunkirk, of Irish extraction. He appears to be a thorough paced villain, capable of every enormity. He was apprehended on the information of a person of this city, to whom he had, in an unguarded hour, developed the arcana of his heart. He has made an ample confession, and we hope ere this, his accomplice, who was in Philadelphia, is properly secured. It appears by his confession, that he, (who acted as mate) and the captain, were the sole perpetrators of this iniquitous (not to say satanic) fraud; that while the merchant was ashore, at one of the West-India islands, they hoisted in their boat, and fell to leeward, where they put the hands on shore, as he says, (though it is conjectured they murdered the whole crew) and shaped their course for Baltimore, where they arrived safe, and disposed of vessel and cargo. Burke had come here with a view of taking his passage in the packet for France.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated Hofstein, November 22.

"Since my last, another letter has come to hand from Dr. Brooks, which makes it credible that there is something of importance in the discovery of the perpetual motion. I am told you are one of the philosophical society—Will it be worth their notice to attend to the subject, and offer a premium for the discovery? If found to be really useful, I, for my own part, would not be backward to subscribe handsomely, as I know it would be a means to raise the value of all real estates in the interior country, as soon as the machine becomes of general use."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in Holstein, dated November, 1784.

"I can now assure you, that I have seen the machine which performs the perpetual motion. The whole manufacture will not weigh more than five or six pounds. I have not indeed seen it moving; because the author, having satisfied his own eyes with the certainty of it, displaced some parts of the machine, in order to make an amendment: but as sure as we live, the discovery is real. I have received such a view of the machine, and such an account of its connexion, that I can make it myself, and would stake my life upon the performance. I speak thus positively, lest you may be like some persons of my acquaintance, who look upon it as a matter incredible. It may be produced within a circle, four inches in diameter; and it may be extended to the diameter of one hundred feet or more; so that it must really perform wonders for the benefit of mankind. It will now make very little odds, in what part of the earth a man fixes his habitation. The conveniences, and even luxuries of life, will be equally diffused over every country.—I must now repeat my request to be favoured with such papers as you can procure in future respecting the balloon. The author of the perpetual motion, is going to join with me in attempting a new discovery, or a machine of peculiar construction, which will fly without some of the balloon's incumbrances, and upon a principle entirely new."

Tuesday the 4th instant, two boys were in a mill dam near Frankford.—A man having occasion to go to the mill, took with him his son, a young lad, who, with the miller's son, went to slide on the ice, which must have broke, as their bodies were taken up soon after, having been carried down under the ice by the stream.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 2, 1785.

"We have been most rationally entertained for these few weeks, by the edifying, as well as pleasing lectures, delivered by the famous Dr. Moyes, the blind philosopher, who may be esteemed, with justice, a wonderful prodigy of the age: he unites with the profound and enlightened philosopher, an elegant person, and a most entertaining companion in a private circle, descending gracefully from the sublimity of a philosopher to indifferent subjects.

"You will be honoured with his presence in your city in a week or two. I would advise you to caution your belles to fortify their hearts against the irresistible impressions of his magic charms. Indeed he possesses, beyond any man I have met, the power of insinuating himself into every heart.

"Our ladies are all turned philosophers—the moment ice begins to form in a tumbler, they are examining into the manner of its chrittalization—or if the room happens to smoke, the cause is directly investigated."

The Yacht Diligent, lately carried into Charleston, S. C. by the pilots of that port, mentioned in a former paper, proves to be the property of captain Francis Schlegel, and the following information relating to her, is given by the negroes found on board, viz. a negro man named Jack, a boy by the name of Tom, and a wench called Sally, who say, that their master (captain Francis Schlegel) was owner of the said yacht, and proceeded from Surinam to Demarara—that their master had sold some of his property in that island, and received the money—that in his voyage to Surinam, he went on shore on a desolate island, where he found two Frenchmen in distress, and upon the principle of humanity took them on board—that before they reached Surinam, the two Frenchmen took an opportunity to murder their master, and they in attempting to save him, were stabbed and cut in a most cruel manner—that after they had killed their master, and taken his money, which divided, they proceeded for Charleston, run into Bull's, and came to an anchor—that one of the Frenchmen went on shore at Sewee, and the other took the boat, and with one of the negroes came to that city.

Information of the above horrid murder being given to the judge of the admiralty, a warrant was issued by him to apprehend the perpetrators; and it is supposed that the Frenchman who came to town was apprized of his danger, and made his escape on board a Spanish brig that sailed immediately after he embarked.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 27.*

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the house of delegates to the 28th day of March, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to appoint a trustee to take care of the person and property of George Shipley, senior, who is insane.
2. An act to establish a market at the market house in Chester-town, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the said market.
3. An act to direct the recording a deed from John Kirkhead and Anne his wife, to Richard Chew, of Anne-Arundel county.
4. An act to establish a road in Worcester county, from the Sinepuxent road to Walton Purnell and Annanias Hodson's grist mill, and from thence to Freeman's branch.
5. An act to confirm a deed of bargain and sale made by John Cannon and Anne Cannon his wife, to Sarah Vigor, of and in the lands and premises therein mentioned.
6. An act respecting the marriage of Henry Dickinson, of Caroline county.
7. An act to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of Washington college.
8. An act to confirm in Amos Garrett a title to a tract of land called Hazard Enlarged.
9. An act for the relief of Mary Crudgington and Elizabeth Topping.
10. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for an election to determine at what place the court-house and prison of Harford county should be built.
11. An act for the benefit of Isabella Alexander and her children.
12. An act to naturalize major-general the marquis de la Fayette, and his heirs male for ever.
13. An act for the relief of Joseph Cresap, of Washington county.
14. An act to confirm the title of Edward Lloyd in and to a tract of land in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.
15. An act to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the eastern and north-west branches of the river Patowmack.
16. An act to ascertain, establish, and perpetuate the bounds of the public grounds of Queen's-town.
17. An act to empower the justices of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money on the inhabitants of said county, and for the purposes therein mentioned.
18. An act for underpinning and arching the court-house of Baltimore county, in Baltimore-town, and the extension of Calvert-street.
19. An act for the sale of the glebe land in Saint Mary Anne's parish, in Cæcil county.
20. An act to invest James Rumsey with an exclusive privilege and benefit of making and selling new invented boats, on a model by him invented.
21. An act for recording a deed executed by Samuel Ewin, Mary Ewin, and William Ewin, to William Rogers, of Cæcil county.
22. An act to enable Edward Lloyd, Esq; to record a deed from James and Blaney Edmondson, to Edward Lloyd, Esq; deceased, for a tract of land called Addition.
23. An act to authorise the delegates of this state in congress to consent to an alteration in the eighth of the articles of the confederation, and in its place to subscribe and ratify another.
24. An act for recording a deed from James Rumsey to John Carnan, of Cæcil county.
25. An act for making valid a deed from George Lux, William Lyon, and James Dick, to Thomas J. Burling and James Shaw.
26. An act directing and empowering the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen Anne's county, to sell and dispose of part of a tract of land therein mentioned, and to apply the money arising therefrom.
27. An act for the relief of Duncan Campbell and James Burney, languishing prisoners in Talbot county gaol.
28. An act to empower Henrietta Maria Walker and Isaac Walker, to sell a lot of ground and apply the money as therein mentioned.
29. An act concerning fugitive criminals.
30. An act to empower the justices of Washington county, to assess and levy a sum of money from the inhabitants of said county, for the purpose of finishing the building of their court house and prison.
31. An act to empower Elijah Merryman to demise the real estate therein mentioned.
32. An act to declare Joshua Johnson, merchant, his wife and children, citizens of this state.
33. An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.
34. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise and empower Robert Ballard, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Jonathan Plowman, late of Baltimore county, deceased, unadministered by Rebecca Plowman and David Arnold, his executors at the time of his decease, with the will of the said Jonathan Plowman annexed.
35. An act for the relief of Micajah Mitchell.
36. An act for the sale of a lot of ground in Baltimore-town, the property of Thomas Walley.
37. An act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland.
38. An act for the relief of Robert Long, of Baltimore county.
39. An act to empower the commissioners of Baltimore-town, to make a correct survey of the said town, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
40. An act to authorise the vestry and churchwardens of Coventry parish, to receive the money therein mentioned.
41. An act for the benefit of Eleanor and Charlotte Frazer.
42. An act to enable the justices of Frederick county court, for the time being, to assess on the inhabitants of the said county, a sum of money for the uses therein mentioned.
43. An act to authorise and empower the securities of Thomas Williams, deceased, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, to complete the same.
44. An act to enable James Hunt to convey to William Deakins, junior, a lot of ground called Church of Scotland Lot, in exchange for other land.
45. An act for an addition to George-town, in Montgomery county.
46. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to enable the commissioners of Baltimore-town, to open and widen Hanover-lane, in said town.
47. An act for the benefit of Anne Stevenson.
48. An act for the relief of Benjamin Garnett.
49. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax on property within the said city and the precincts, to regulate and license ordinaries and retailers of spirituous liquors within the said city and the precincts thereof.
50. An act for the relief of Peregrine Fitzhugh and Elizabeth his wife.
51. An act to enable Sarah Parran to dispose of certain lands, for the purposes therein mentioned.
52. An act for the relief of the securities of Simon Nichols, late collector of the public tax for Montgomery county.
53. An act for laying out a road to and from the mill-seat of Nicholas Randall, on the main falls of Patapsco, Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.
54. An act for altering the time of holding the courts in the counties therein mentioned.
55. An act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon.
56. An act to raise the supplies for the year 1785.
57. An act for the relief of James Armstrong, of Baltimore county, and Robert Wood, of Frederick county, insolvent debtors.
58. An act to secure the payment and to give a recovery of money lent by foreigners, to citizens of this state, on mortgage of lands.
59. An act to vest certain powers in the intendant of the revenue respecting Nanticoke manor.
60. An act for the benefit of Mary Fitzhugh, the wife of George Fitzhugh, of Baltimore county.
61. An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore town, in Baltimore county.
62. An act for establishing new markets, and building market houses in Baltimore-town, and for the regulation of said markets.
63. An act to authorise and empower the proprietors of Cranberry Swamp, in Harford county, to reclaim and drain the same.
64. A supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the managers of Rack creek school.
65. An act to limit the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state.
66. A supplement to the act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this state to tide water.
67. An act to invest congress with certain powers respecting the commerce of the United States.
68. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.
69. An act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.
70. An act to appoint an intendant of the revenue.
71. An act to empower James Wignell to sell the real estate of John Ashburner, deceased, for the payment of his debts.
72. An act enabling the governor to exercise certain powers therein mentioned.
73. An act for the benefit of Thomas Bacon and James Bacon.
74. An act to repeal such part of the acts of assembly therein mentioned, as authorised Thomas Contee to collect the debts of William Mollesson, and of William and Robert Mollesson.
75. An act to authorise the issuing of grants for the lands therein mentioned.
76. A supplement to the act concerning the stock of the bank of England belonging to this state.
77. A supplement to the act to authorise the United States in Congress assembled, to impose and levy a duty of five per cent. on imported foreign goods, and all prizes and prize goods, for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress, during the war.
78. An act to provide a fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy of the protestant episcopal church in this state.
79. An act respecting the commerce of this state, to prevent frauds in the customs, and to direct the duty of naval officers, and to regulate the conduct of the masters and mariners of merchant vessels.
80. An act respecting the appointment of delegates to congress.
81. An act for the discovery of confiscated British property.
82. An act to empower Charles Steuart, administrator of John Bennett, to dispose of the real estate of said John Bennett, for the payment of his debts.
83. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
84. An act to impose duties on certain enumerated articles imported into and exported out of this state, and all other goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into this state.
85. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to impose duties on certain enumerated articles imported into and exported out of this state, and all other goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into this state.
86. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

The legislature of the state of New-Jersey have passed an act, to empower Congress to levy the five per cent. impost, as soon as eleven states shall enact laws to the same purpose.

The late London papers make mention of one of their copper-works in South-Wales, which turns out 2000 tons of sheet-copper every year, consumes 190 chaldrons of sea-coal each day, employs 2500 workmen, and upwards of 90 sail of coasting vessels, constantly.

*** *TICKETS in the Washington college LOTTERY to be sold at the Post-Office.*

Annapolis, January 26, 1785.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of good level wood land, on Rhode river, in Anne-Arundel county. For terms apply to THOMAS HARWOOD, *in Annapolis.* 1

To be SOLD,

For want of Employ,

A VERY valuable NEGRO MAN, *about twenty years of age. The terms will be made known, by applying to the subscriber in Annapolis.*

1 JAMES MACKUBIN.

Maryland, January 20, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SKILFUL architect who can be well recommended, with a sufficient number of hands, to build a genteel country villa the ensuing summer; some money will be advanced, also bricks and lime, &c. will be furnished. A letter directed to the subscriber, in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, will be duly attended to.

ROBERT DARNALL.

1

LOST out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago, a depreciation certificate, No. 2117, granted to John Burk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon producing it to the subscriber, living at George town, or William Campbell, at Annapolis, shall receive one guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned receiving the same, as it is my property. It is hoped that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered to him in payment.

1 WILLIAM BURY.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cæcil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November. 2

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

14 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

6 X 6w GEORGE PLATER.

FOUND on the western side of Kent Island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about sixteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3 JOHN SLINEY.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to houshold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 22

L O S T,

On Wednesday, January 12, 1785,

By GERARD CROWN,

Near Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county,

A CERTIFICATE, dated September 19, 1782, in favour of Francis Clements, of Montgomery county, for £.69 10 3 specie. The person who has found the same shall receive a reward of twelve dollars on delivering it to the subscriber.

2 FRANCIS CLEMENTS.

shall be wholly valued to such tenants; and land assigned to and held by tenant in dower, shall be assessed to such tenant; and where divers persons have particular estates or interests carved out of the same inheritance (as for years, with a reversion or remainder for life or in fee), a just computation thereof shall be made in proportion to the value of their particular interests therein, so that added together they shall amount to the full value of such lands, estimated agreeable to the directions of this act; in which computation, the length of the term for years, the age and health of the tenant for life, and the chance of the reversion, shall be considered.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners of the tax shall, at their first meeting, or within ten days thereafter, appoint the sheriff, or such person as they may judge most proper, to be collector of the tax in their county; and the person so appointed shall appear before the commissioners (within five days after notice of his appointment) and in their presence enter into bond, with good and sufficient securities, such as they shall approve, in double the sum to be collected, with condition, "That if the above bound ——— shall well and faithfully execute and perform the several duties required of him as collector of the tax for ——— county, according to law, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force;" and the commissioners shall witness the execution of such bond, and immediately thereafter transmit the same to the clerk of the county court, who shall record the same and transmit the original to the clerk of the general court, who shall also forthwith record the same, and immediately thereafter deliver the original to the register of the chancery court, to be by him safely kept in the chancery office; and an attested copy of either of the said records shall be as good evidence in law, as if the said bond was actually produced and proved in court; and any person appointed a collector, who shall, after notice of his appointment, neglect to appear, not having a reasonable excuse in the judgment of the commissioners, or appearing shall refuse to take upon him the office of collector, or shall refuse or neglect to give bond as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay fifty pounds current money; and the commissioners of the tax may also, in their discretion, remove any collector from his office, and shall, immediately on any vacancy, by death or removal, or by refusal to act, neglect to appear, or to give bond as aforesaid, appoint some other collector, who shall be subject to the same penalty, in case of neglect or refusal, until a proper collector can be procured for such county.

And be it enacted, That the collector or his deputy shall, on the request of any person charged, or on the request of any person offering to pay for any person charged, shew to the person so applying the certificate given by the commissioners of such charge, and if required give him a copy thereof; and if it shall appear to any collector, that any person shall reside in any other district of his county than that in which his property shall be valued, it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector, to enter such assessment under the district where such person shall reside; and if it shall appear to any collector, that any person whose property shall be valued in his county shall not reside therein, it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector to make diligent inquiry where such person shall live, and he shall, if known, transmit to the collector of the county where such person shall reside, a copy of the valuation made on the property of such person in his county, and such collector, on receipt thereof, shall enter the same under the district where such person shall reside, and collect the same.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall and may divide their respective counties into convenient districts, containing not less than one or more than three entire hundreds; and the said collector, with the approbation of the said commissioners, shall appoint a deputy in each district, for whom he shall be answerable.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in June next, make out and deliver to the collectors an alphabetical list of the persons in each district chargeable for the property therein, the amount of the valuation of each person's property respectively, as made or corrected by them, expressing the sum to be paid thereon by this act.

And be it enacted, That every person shall, on or before the first day of October next, pay to the collector of the county, or his deputy in the district where his property was valued, the assessment imposed by this act, in current money or continental bank notes.

And, Whereas congress have agreed to discount one fourth part of their requisitions in continental loan-office certificates for interest due on their domestic debt, *Be it enacted*, That every person rated and taxed as herein before directed, upon paying three fourths of one half of the tax imposed by this act in specie or bank notes aforesaid, may discount one eighth part of his rate or tax in such continental loan-office certificates for interest, as congress, by their resolution of the twenty-eighth of April seventeen hundred and eighty-four, have directed and agreed to take in part of their requisitions aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That where any person, whose property is chargeable with the rate by this act imposed, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, if the parent or guardian of such infant shall make payment, the same shall be allowed him in his account with such infant.

And be it enacted, That if an executor or administrator shall have any personal estate of the deceased in his hands, chargeable with the assessment imposed by this act, he may inform the assessor, and on payment of the rate, the receipt of the collector shall be sufficient evidence to discharge such executor or administrator for the sum by him paid.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A Supplement to the ACT to authorise the United States in Congress assembled to impose and levy a duty of five per cent. on imported foreign goods, and all prizes and prize goods, for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress during the war.

BE it enacted, by the general Assembly of Maryland, That the said act shall be in force, and the powers thereby vested in the United States in Congress assembled shall take place, and may be exercised, as soon as twelve states, including this state, shall vest the United States in Congress assembled with power and authority to lay and collect the duty in the said act mentioned, for such time and upon such terms as the United States in Congress assembled shall accept as a substantial compliance with their resolve of the third of February seventeen hundred and eighty one; and the delegates of this state in congress are hereby authorised and instructed to consent to the most proper and effectual measures, consistent with the Confederation, for obtaining complete power to be vested in the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

PARIS, *October* 3.

THE exchange of the signatures of the treaty, entered into between France and Holland, has actually taken place. Several couriers have passed for the Hague and Vienna during these few days.

They write from Toulouse, that an arret has been published by the council of state, which prohibits the exportation of French grain into the kingdom of Spain. It is not known what to attribute this prohibition to. It is said that the parliament of Toulouse oppose the execution of this arret, which will be very prejudicial to the trade of the inhabitants of Adge, Cette and Vendres.

LONDON, *October* 17.

They write from Petersburg, that the empress has signified a design of establishing an order of Russian ladies of quality, who are to be distinguished by wearing a gold cross enamelled, bearing the following inscription: "Prerogative of illustrious birth."

Oct. 20. A very curious marriage was lately celebrated in Drury-lane, which strongly marks the progress of folly and dissipation.—A man of some considerable fortune was kept for a week in a bagnio in a state of intoxication, and became so infatuated, as to promise immediate marriage to one of the most common prostitutes of the place. Care was taken that he should be kept as devoid of reason as possible, until the business was finished, which was done with all the splendour of Old Drury. He gave a grand dinner to the mother abbess, and as many nuns as she pleased to invite—and thus a gentleman, who perhaps deserved a better fate, was hurried by intoxication and proportioned infatuation, into a life of shame and misery. Let the youth of spirit and intrigue read this, and learn to avoid those haunts, and that company, where the ambition is, to level all to the same standard of unhappiness, and debase human nature by the corrupt influence of its dregs!

BOSTON, *December* 27.

The rapid strides that have been, and are now making, to rid this country of cash, is certainly a matter, says a correspondent, of a very serious nature. Near 20 barrels of dollars are said to have been exported in one vessel that lately sailed from this port. And were it not for the circulation of bank notes, &c. we should experience, in a great degree, the want of a necessary circulating medium.

Friday last a countryman stole a turkey from another countryman in the market, and after the thief was detected, and the owner got possession of his turkey, the culprit was made to set on a horse in the square for about ten minutes, in the midst of hundreds of spectators, in order that he might be known, preferable to his being carried before a magistrate.

NEW-YORK, *January* 5.

By letters brought by the French packet we learn, that the empress of Russia has turned her thoughts towards establishing a trade to the East-Indies from her dominions, which are more conveniently situated for that purpose than any other of the European states, and the passage much shorter; there are now two vessels building at Archangel, of 1000 tons burthen each, to be employed in that traffic, which if they meet with success, of which there is not the least doubt, that place will soon be resorted to by merchants from all parts of her imperial majesty's extensive territories. The empress is also about fitting out an expedition to go upon discoveries in the northern seas; that undertaken by captain Cook has roused them from their lethargy, and stimulated them to attempt something of the same nature, seeing that their extensive empire lies very convenient for penetrating towards the north, and surveying the western coast of America to its utmost extent, likewise the eastern coast of Asia. The expedition is to set off from Kamschatka, and particular orders given the commanders to avoid as much as possible the track of captain Cook or other circumnavigators, but to endeavour to explore new regions. Another expedition for the same purpose, is to go by land through the dreary wastes of Siberia, crossing the north of Europe, and bending their course towards the Southern Ocean. This extraordinary attempt is actually fixed upon for next July.

Jan. 22. Last Saturday afternoon arrived at his apartments in this city, his excellency Richard Henry Lee, Esq; member for the state of Virginia, and president of congress; a number of other gentlemen of that body, with Charles Thomson, Esq; secretary to the congress from its first institution. On landing every mark of deference and satisfaction on their safe arrival, was expressed by his excellency governor Clinton, his worship James Duane, Esq; our mayor, and the principal citizens present; a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the battery on that cheerful occasion, which diffused a general joy through our city, consequent to the gracious decision of congress to hold their temporary sessions on the Hudson, in preference of every other fixed state. And yesterday congress met at their apartments in the city-hall, for the dispatch of public business.

Last Saturday was committed to the gaol of this city, for piracy, a certain Burke, alias De Burke, a native of Dunkirk, of Irish extraction. He appears to be a thorough paced villain, capable of every enormity. He was apprehended on the information of a person of this city, to whom he had, in an unguarded hour, developed the arcana of his heart. He has made an ample confession, and we hope ere this, his accomplice, who was in Philadelphia, is properly secured. It appears by his confession, that he, (who acted as mate) and the captain, were the sole perpetrators of this iniquitous (not to say satanic) fraud; that while the merchant was ashore, at one of the West-India islands, they hoisted in their boat, and fell to leeward, where they put the hands on shore, as he says, (though it is conjectured they murdered the whole crew) and shaped their course for Baltimore, where they arrived safe, and disposed of vessel and cargo. Burke had come here with a view of taking his passage in the packet for France.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated Hoflein, November 22.

"Since my last, another letter has come to hand from Dr. Brooks, which makes it credible that there is something of importance in the discovery of the perpetual motion. I am told you are one of the philosophical society—Will it be worth their notice to attend to the subject, and offer a premium for the discovery? If found to be really useful, I, for my own part, would not be backward to subscribe handsomely, as I know it would be a means to raise the value of all real estates in the interior country, as soon as the machine becomes of general use."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in Holstein, dated November, 1784.

"I can now assure you, that I have seen the machine which performs the perpetual motion. The whole manufacture will not weigh more than five or six pounds. I have not indeed seen it moving; because the author, having satisfied his own eyes with the certainty of it, displaced some parts of the machine, in order to make an amendment: but as sure as we live, the discovery is real. I have received such a view of the machine, and such an account of its connexion, that I can make it myself, and would stake my life upon the performance. I speak thus positively, lest you may be like some persons of my acquaintance, who look upon it as a matter incredible. It may be produced within a circle, four inches in diameter; and it may be extended to the diameter of one hundred feet or more; so that it must really perform wonders for the benefit of mankind. It will now make very little odds, in what part of the earth a man fixes his habitation. The conveniences, and even luxuries of life, will be equally diffused over every country.—I must now repeat my request to be favoured with such papers as you can procure in future respecting the balloon. The author of the perpetual motion, is going to join with me in attempting a new discovery, or a machine of peculiar construction, which will fly without some of the balloon's incumbrances, and upon a principle entirely new."

Tuesday the 4th instant, two boys were in a mill dam near Frankford.—A man having occasion to go to the mill, took with him his son, a young lad, who, with the miller's son, went to slide on the ice, which must have broke, as their bodies were taken up soon after, having been carried down under the ice by the stream.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 2, 1785.

"We have been most rationally entertained for these few weeks, by the edifying, as well as pleasing lectures, delivered by the famous Dr. Moyes, the blind philosopher, who may be esteemed, with justice, a wonderful prodigy of the age: he unites with the profound and enlightened philosopher, an elegant person, and a most entertaining companion in a private circle, descending gracefully from the sublimity of a philosopher to indifferent subjects.

"You will be honoured with his presence in your city in a week or two. I would advise you to caution your belles to fortify their hearts against the irresistible impressions of his magic charms. Indeed he possesses, beyond any man I have met, the power of insinuating himself into every heart.

"Our ladies are all turned philosophers—the moment ice begins to form in a tumbler, they are examining into the manner of its christalization—or if the room happens to smoke, the cause is directly investigated."

The Yacht Diligent, lately carried into Charleston, S. C. by the pilots of that port, mentioned in a former paper, proves to be the property of captain Francis Schlegel, and the following information relating to her, is given by the negroes found on board, viz. a negro man named Jack, a boy by the name of Tom, and a wench called Sally, who say, that their master (captain Francis Schlegel) was owner of the said yacht, and proceeded from Surinam to Demarara—that their master had sold some of his property in that island, and received the money—that in his voyage to Surinam, he went on shore on a desolate island, where he found two Frenchmen in distress, and upon the principle of humanity took them on board—that before they reached Surinam, the two Frenchmen took an opportunity to murder their master, and they in attempting to save him, were stabbed and cut in a most cruel manner—that after they had killed their master, and taken his money, which divided, they proceeded for Charleston, run into Bull's, and came to an anchor—that one of the Frenchmen went on shore at Sewee, and the other took the boat, and with one of the negroes came to that city.

Information of the above horrid murder being given to the judge of the admiralty, a warrant was issued by him to apprehend the perpetrators; and it is supposed that the Frenchman who came to town was apprized of his danger, and made his escape on board a Spanish brig that sailed immediately after he embarked.

ANNAPOLIS,

On Saturday last the Ge
djourned, the house of del
arch, and the senate to the
ext, after having passed the
1. An act to appoint a trus
nd property of George Ship
2. An act to establish a
n Chester-town, in Kent
ion of the said market.
3. An act to direct the
Birkhead and Anne his w
Anne-Arundel county.
4. An act to establish a
from the Sinepuxent road
nias Hodson's grist mill,
man's branch.
5. An act to confirm a de
by John Cannon and Anne
Piper, of and in the land
tioned.
6. An act respecting the
son, of Caroline county.
7. An act to provide a
ther encouragement and
college.
8. An act to confirm
tract of land called Hazard
9. An act for the relief
Elizabeth Topping.
10. A supplement to an
election to determine at
and prison of Harford cou
11. An act for the bene
her children.
12. An act to naturali
de la Fayette, and his hei
13. An act for the relie
ington county.
14. An act to confirm
and to a tract of land in
Delight.
15. An act to prevent
tion of the eastern and
Patowmack.
16. An act to ascertain
bounds of the public gro
17. An act to empow
county to assess and le
habitants of said county,
mentioned.
18. An act for under
house of Baltimore cou
the extension of Calvert-
19. An act for the
Mary Anne's parish, in
20. An act to invest
five privilege and bene
invented boats, on a mo
21. An act for record
Ewin, Mary Ewin, an
Rogers, of Cæcil county
22. An act to enable
a deed from James and
Lloyd, Esq; deceased,
dition.
23. An act to authori
congress to consent to a
articles of the confede
scribe and ratify another
24. An act for reco
fry to John Carnan, of
25. An act for maki
Lux, William Lyon,
Burling and James Shaw
26. An act directing
trators of Frederick
county, to sell and di
therein mentioned, an
therefrom.
27. An act for the
James Burney, languis
pol.
28. An act to empow
lisk Walker, to sell
money as therein menti
29. An act concernin
30. An act to emp
county, to assess and le
habitants of said coun
the building of their co
31. An act to empo
the real estate therein
32. An act to decl
his wife and children,
33. An act for esta
and extending the navi
34. A supplement
thorise and empower
the goods and chattels,
Plowman, late of Ba
ministered by Rebecc
his executors at the
of the said Jonathan P
35. An act for the
36. An act for the
more-town, the prope
37. An act for fou
shore of this state, an
with Washington colle
university, by the n
land.
38. An act for the
more county.
39. An act to emp
more-town, to make
and for other purpose
40. An act to aut
dens of Coventry pa
mentioned.
41. An act for the
Frazer.
42. An act to enab
court, for the time
of the said county, a
mentioned.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 27.*

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the house of delegates to the 28th day of March, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to appoint a trustee to take care of the person and property of George Shipley, senior, who is insane.
2. An act to establish a market at the market house in Chester-town, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the said market.
3. An act to direct the recording a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, to Richard Chew, of Anne-Arundel county.
4. An act to establish a road in Worcester county, from the Sinepuxent road to Walton Purnell and Annanias Hodson's grist mill, and from thence to Freeman's branch.
5. An act to confirm a deed of bargain and sale made by John Cannon and Anne Cannon his wife, to Sarah Piper, of and in the lands and premises therein mentioned.
6. An act respecting the marriage of Henry Dickinson, of Caroline county.
7. An act to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of Washington college.
8. An act to confirm in Amos Garrett a title to a tract of land called Hazard Enlarged.
9. An act for the relief of Mary Crudgington and Elizabeth Topping.
10. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for an election to determine at what place the court-house and prison of Harford county should be built.
11. An act for the benefit of Isabella Alexander and her children.
12. An act to naturalize major-general the marquis de la Fayette, and his heirs male for ever.
13. An act for the relief of Joseph Cresap, of Washington county.
14. An act to confirm the title of Edward Lloyd in and to a tract of land in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.
15. An act to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the eastern and north-west branches of the river Patowmack.
16. An act to ascertain, establish, and perpetuate the bounds of the public grounds of Queen's-town.
17. An act to empower the justices of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money on the inhabitants of said county, and for the purposes therein mentioned.
18. An act for underpinning and arching the court-house of Baltimore county, in Baltimore-town, and the extension of Calvert-street.
19. An act for the sale of the glebe land in Saint Mary Anne's parish, in Cæcil county.
20. An act to invest James Rumsey with an exclusive privilege and benefit of making and selling new invented boats, on a model by him invented.
21. An act for recording a deed executed by Samuel Ewin, Mary Ewin, and William Ewin, to William Rogers, of Cæcil county.
22. An act to enable Edward Lloyd, Esq; to record a deed from James and Blancy Edmondson, to Edward Lloyd, Esq; deceased, for a tract of land called Addition.
23. An act to authorise the delegates of this state in congress to consent to an alteration in the eighth of the articles of the confederation, and in its place to subscribe and ratify another.
24. An act for recording a deed from James Rumsey to John Carnan, of Cæcil county.
25. An act for making valid a deed from George Lux, William Lyon, and James Dick, to Thomas J. Burling and James Shaw.
26. An act directing and empowering the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen Anne's county, to sell and dispose of part of a tract of land therein mentioned, and to apply the money arising therefrom.
27. An act for the relief of Duncan Campbell and James Burney, languishing prisoners in Talbot county gaol.
28. An act to empower Henrietta Maria Walker and Isaac Walker, to sell a lot of ground and apply the money as therein mentioned.
29. An act concerning fugitive criminals.
30. An act to empower the justices of Washington county, to assess and levy a sum of money from the inhabitants of said county, for the purpose of finishing the building of their court house and prison.
31. An act to empower Elijah Merryman to demise the real estate therein mentioned.
32. An act to declare Joshua Johnson, merchant, his wife and children, citizens of this state.
33. An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.
34. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise and empower Robert Ballard, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Jonathan Plowman, late of Baltimore county, deceased, unadministered by Rebecca Plowman and David Arnold, his executors at the time of his decease, with the will of the said Jonathan Plowman annexed.
35. An act for the relief of Micajah Mitchell.
36. An act for the sale of a lot of ground in Baltimore-town, the property of Thomas Walley.
37. An act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland.
38. An act for the relief of Robert Long, of Baltimore county.
39. An act to empower the commissioners of Baltimore-town, to make a correct survey of the said town, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
40. An act to authorise the vestry and churchwardens of Coventry parish, to receive the money therein mentioned.
41. An act for the benefit of Eleanor and Charlotte Frazer.
42. An act to enable the justices of Frederick county court, for the time being, to assess on the inhabitants of the said county, a sum of money for the uses therein mentioned.
43. An act to authorise and empower the securities of Thomas Williams, deceased, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, to complete the same.
44. An act to enable James Hunt to convey to William Deakins, junior, a lot of ground called Church of Scotland Lot, in exchange for other land.
45. An act for an addition to George-town, in Montgomery county.
46. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to enable the commissioners of Baltimore-town, to open and widen Hanover-lane, in said town.
47. An act for the benefit of Anne Stevenson.
48. An act for the relief of Benjamin Garnett.
49. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax on property within the said city and the precincts, to regulate and license ordinaries and retailers of spirituous liquors within the said city and the precincts thereof.
50. An act for the relief of Peregrine Fitzhugh and Elizabeth his wife.
51. An act to enable Sarah Parran to dispose of certain lands, for the purposes therein mentioned.
52. An act for the relief of the securities of Simon Nichols, late collector of the public tax for Montgomery county.
53. An act for laying out a road to and from the mill-seat of Nicholas Randall, on the main falls of Patapsco, Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.
54. An act for altering the time of holding the courts in the counties therein mentioned.
55. An act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon.
56. An act to raise the supplies for the year 1785.
57. An act for the relief of James Armstrong, of Baltimore county, and Robert Wood, of Frederick county, insolvent debtors.
58. An act to secure the payment and to give a recovery of money lent by foreigners, to citizens of this state, on mortgage of lands.
59. An act to vest certain powers in the intendant of the revenue respecting Nanticoke manor.
60. An act for the benefit of Mary Fitzhugh, the wife of George Fitzhugh, of Baltimore county.
61. An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore town, in Baltimore county.
62. An act for establishing new markets, and building market houses in Baltimore-town, and for the regulation of said markets.
63. An act to authorise and empower the proprietors of Cranberry Swamp, in Harford county, to reclaim and drain the same.
64. A supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the managers of Rack creek school.
65. An act to limit the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state.
66. A supplement to the act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this state to tide water.
67. An act to invest congress with certain powers respecting the commerce of the United States.
68. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.
69. An act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.
70. An act to appoint an intendant of the revenue.
71. An act to empower James Wignell to sell the real estate of John Ashburner, deceased, for the payment of his debts.
72. An act enabling the governor to exercise certain powers therein mentioned.
73. An act for the benefit of Thomas Bacon and James Bacon.
74. An act to repeal such part of the acts of assembly therein mentioned, as authorised Thomas Contee to collect the debts of William Molleson, and of William and Robert Molleson.
75. An act to authorise the issuing of grants for the lands therein mentioned.
76. A supplement to the act concerning the stock of the bank of England belonging to this state.
77. A supplement to the act to authorise the United States in Congress assembled, to impose and levy a duty of five per cent. on imported foreign goods, and all prizes and prize goods, for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress, during the war.
78. An act to provide a fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy of the protestant episcopal church in this state.
79. An act respecting the commerce of this state, to prevent frauds in the customs, and to direct the duty of naval officers, and to regulate the conduct of the masters and mariners of merchant vessels.
80. An act respecting the appointment of delegates to congress.
81. An act for the discovery of confiscated British property.
82. An act to empower Charles Steuart, administrator of John Bennett, to dispose of the real estate of said John Bennett, for the payment of his debts.
83. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
84. An act to impose duties on certain enumerated articles imported into and exported out of this state, and all other goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into this state.
85. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to impose duties on certain enumerated articles imported into and exported out of this state, and all other goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into this state.
86. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

The legislature of the state of New-Jersey have passed an act, to empower Congress to levy the five per cent. impost, as soon as eleven states shall enact laws to the same purpose.

The late London papers make mention of one of their copper-works in South-Wales, which turns out 2000 tons of sheet-copper every year, consumes 190 chaldrons of sea-coal each day, employs 2500 workmen, and upwards of 90 sail of coasting vessels, constantly.

*** *TICKETS in the Washington college LOTTERY to be sold at the Post-Office.*

Annapolis, January 26, 1785.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of good level wood land, on Rhode river, in Anne-Arundel county. For terms apply to THOMAS HARWOOD, *in Annapolis.* 1

To be SOLD,

For want of Employ,

A VERY valuable NEGRO MAN, *about twenty years of age. The terms will be made known, by applying to the subscriber in Annapolis.*

1 JAMES MACKUBIN.

Maryland, January 20, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SKILFUL architect, who can be well recommended, with a sufficient number of hands, to build a genteel country villa the ensuing summer; some money will be advanced, also bricks and lime, &c. will be furnished. A letter directed to the subscriber, in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, will be duly attended to.

ROBERT DARNALL.

LOST out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago, a depreciation certificate, No. 2117, granted to John Burk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon producing it to the subscriber, living at George town, or William Campbell, at Annapolis, shall receive one guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned receiving the same, as it is my property. It is hoped that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered to him in payment.

1 WILLIAM BAYLY.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cæcil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November. 2

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

14 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

6 X 6w GEORGE PLATER.

FOUND on the western side of Kent Island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about sixteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3 JOHN SLINEY.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to houshold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 22

LOST,

On Wednesday, January 12, 1785,

By GERARD CROWN,

Near Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county,

A CERTIFICATE, dated September 19, 1782, in favour of Francis Clements, of Montgomery county, for £.69 10 3 specie. The person who has found the same shall receive a reward of twelve dollars on delivering it to the subscriber.

2 FRANCIS CLEMENTS.

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

DR. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Askwith, St. Mary's county; John M'Keel Anderson, Dorset county; Peregrine Asque, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miss Brice, James Brice, Sarah Ball, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikshank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chamber, Chester-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Esq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenreat Colesbery, Chaptico; John Craggs, London-town; Pearson Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidson (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis.

Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen-Anne's county.

Margaret Finlason, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Washington; Philip Feddeman, Queen-Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gasoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomies river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Hesselius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harrison, Charlotte Hesselius, Elisha Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harrison. Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Thomas B. Hands, Chester-town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hoskirk. Prince-George's county.

Johnston and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Monf. Laroche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county; Robert Leiper, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Legh Master, Annapolis; William M'Gill, Joseph Messenger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James M'Clain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joseph Maynard, West river.

Charles Porter, Edmund Plowden, William Prew, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinson, eastern shore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great Choptank.

James Ratcliff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood, John Stone, Thomas Sandyford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorchester county; Sheddon and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Slubey, Chester-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), West river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joseph Thompson, Charles county; David Taite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), West river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jesse Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Wheteroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worsley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerset county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willson, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederstrandt.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

6 HENRY HUMFREY.

L O T S

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 4X *T. Stone.*

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber in Calvert-street Baltimore.

6 RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Willing Tom, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muscovado, and Havanna sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

6X JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 17

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check troosers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. 8 w

7 SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

tf 18 J. WHITE, assist. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

15 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

13 JAMES STEUART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq. of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

6 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 22, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an impostume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

6 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

13 W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

4X JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been set out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the hithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis. 20 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto 8 w 4X

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

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