

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1783.

*An ACT to raise the supplies for the ensuing year.*

**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 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, practicing attorney or physician, sheriff, clerk of the general or any county court, 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: (The names of the commissioners are omitted in the original text.)

*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 if a quaker, menonist or dunker, 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, shall, during the time he shall act as commissioner, 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 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, with the advice of the council, 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 February next, or as soon thereafter as they may have notice of this act, and as often after as shall be necessary; and the said commissioners, at their said meeting shall appoint a clerk, who shall be, and if 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 authorized 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 such person or persons, when called upon, is hereby required to deliver up all such returns, also the list aforesaid, and all other papers thereto relating, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money; and the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby authorized and required, to take the said returns of property, and list made out by the commissioners, for their ground and foundation, and shall proceed to raise all the inhabitants of these several coun-

ties, for their real and personal property, on the same scale, and on the same principles, that were laid down and ascertained in the act for raising the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and where there is no change or alteration, by sale or purchase, or otherwise, of lands, negroes, goods and chattels, the several persons are to be rated in the same manner for the ensuing year, that they were rated the year preceding, and where they shall know, or have good reason to believe, that any change or alteration hath happened, by sale, purchase, death, or otherwise, then they, or the major part of them, shall proceed to charge the person or persons liable with the property they may respectively have acquired, or give them credit for the property they may have parted from, always regarding the scale or proportion on which others have been charged, so as to make all as nearly equal as may be.

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*And be it enacted,* That the several county clerks shall, and they are hereby authorized and required, to deliver the commissioners of their county a list of alienations for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three of real property in their respective counties with all convenient speed after desired 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, when 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 at 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 shall note the same in his return.

*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 if a quaker, menonist, or dunker) 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,* Whereas some of the people called quakers, menonists, or dunkers, are principled against bearing arms in any case, or contributing property for supporting any war, and therefore refuse to give in any account for their property, and this general assembly are willing to make allowance for the real weakness of men as far as the public good will permit, *It is hereby provided and enacted,* That where the refusal or neglect of any quaker, menonist, or dunker, to give in his property, shall be returned to the commissioners, and the commissioners believe that such person is a friend to the present government, and that his refusal or neglect proceeds from scruples of conscience only, they shall not double the assessment of such person, nor shall he be liable to any penalty for such refusal or neglect.

*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 may 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* as a rule for the commissioners to ascertain the value of ground rent in Annapolis, Frederick, Baltimore, and other towns, the lessors of ground rent to the amount of six pounds, shall be assessed as for one hundred pounds capital, and in the same proportion for any greater or less sum, and the lessors shall be assessed on the actual worth of the improvements made since the lease, and the present value of the land, after deducting therefrom the value thereof at the time of the lease, (which value shall be estimated at one hundred pounds for every six pounds of the ground rent referred, and so pro rata, for every greater or less sum) and the lessors shall be chargeable with and pay the sum rated to the lessors, and deduct the same out of the rent; and it is the intention of this act, that lessors of ground rent be chargeable in no case but only on the rent they receive. *And* as a rule for the commissioners to ascertain the va-



RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr John Wynn, of Prince George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour, except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. ROBERT DARNALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops, and when fretted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack-river, shall receive the above reward. DANIEL CARROLL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Watson, living near Annapolis, a black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, with a long switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783. To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash, WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped handkerchiefs, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783. THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court houses in the said districts.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783. THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to JAMES CLERK.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783. To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month, A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Virginia, ATRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis. JAMES NOURSE.

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, W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

Chaptico manor, December 3, 1783. WHEREAS sundry persons make a practice to carry their guns and dogs in order to hunt and shoot game within the plantations of the subscribers, lying on Wicomico river, in Chaptico manor, in St. Mary's county, to the prejudice of us the subscribers; This public notice is to forewarn all persons in future, from this date, to desist from such practice, as delinquents will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, by CORNELIUS BARBER, BAPTIST BARBER.

November 15, 1783. To be SOLD on three years credit, VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

November, 1783. I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester town. ABRAHAM FALCONER.

December 8, 1783. On Tuesday the 10th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county. THE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine feat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco-houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Anne-Arundel county, December 6, 1783. TO BE SOLD, A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within twelve miles of Frederick-town, forty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of George-town, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, is well adapted to produce Indian corn, wheat, or any kinds of small grain and tobacco of the first quality, abounds with hickory, has two new houses on it, and a great quantity of rich low ground that may be watered at pleasure, and easily be made into excellent timothy meadows; the neighbourhood affords a very good range for stock. Credit will be given for the purchase money; interest to be paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above condition, three years credit will be given. B. GALLOWAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783. LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr. Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, signed C. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, sum seventy-eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Any person delivering the same to the auditor-general, shall receive the above reward. It is of no use to any person but the owner, notice being given to all the officers to stop payment thereof. JOSEPH GALLOWAY.



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*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 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, clerk of the general or any county court, ordinary keeper, mariner or inspector, shall be appointed a commissioner.

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ties, for their real and personal property, on the same scale, and on the same principles, that were laid down and ascertained in the act for raising the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and where there is no change or alteration, by sale or purchase, or otherwise, of lands, negroes, goods and chattels, the several persons are to be rated in the same manner for the ensuing year, that they were rated the year preceding, and where they shall know, or have good reason to believe, that any change or alteration hath happened, by sale, purchase, death, or otherwise, then they, or the major part of them, shall proceed to charge the person or persons liable with the property they may respectively have acquired, or give them credit for the property they may have parted from; always regarding the scale or proportion on which others stand charged, so as to make all as nearly equal as may be.

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*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 adjudge 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 shall note the same in his return.

*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 if a quaker, menonist, or dunker) 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,* Whereas some of the people called quakers, menonists, or dunkers, are principled against bearing arms in any case, or contributing property for supporting any war, and therefore refuse to give in any account for their property, and this general assembly are willing to make allowance for the real weaknesses of men as far as the public good will permit, *It is hereby provided and enacted,* That where the refusal or neglect of any quaker, menonist, or dunker, to give in his property, shall be returned to the commissioners, and the commissioners believe that such person is a friend to the present government, and that his refusal or neglect proceeds from scruples of conscience only, they shall not double the assessment of such person, nor shall he be liable to any penalty for such refusal or neglect.

*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 may 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 as a rule for the commissioners to ascertain the value of ground rent in Annapolis, Frederick, Baltimore, and other towns, the lessors of ground rent to the amount of six pounds, shall be assessed as for one hundred pounds capital, and in the same proportion for any greater or less sum, and the lessors shall be assessed on the actual worth of the improvements made since the lease, and the present value of the land, after deducting therefrom the value thereof at the time of the lease, (which value shall be estimated at one hundred pounds for every six pounds of the ground rent reserved, and so pro rata, for every greater or less sum) and the lessors shall be chargeable with and pay the sum rated to the lessors, and deduct the same out of the rent; and it is the intention of this act, that lessors of ground rent be chargeable in no case but only on the rent they receive. And as a rule for the commissioners to ascertain the va-



lue of houses in Annapolis, Frederick, Baltimore, and other towns, yielding an annual rent, the lessors shall be assessed for every twelve pounds of the rent reserved, as for one hundred pounds capital, and in the same proportion for any greater or less sum of the rent reserved, and the lessors shall be assessed in the same manner as lessees of ground rent, and the lessors shall be chargeable with and pay the sum rated to their lessors, and deduct the same out of the rent, and the lessors are in no case to be chargeable but only on the rent by them received.

[To be continued.]

#### CARTHAGENA, August 30.

ACCORDING to Admiral Don Barcelo's report, Algiers is in part destroyed.—Its port, its arsenal, and shipping, are so damaged as to be unfit for service, at least for some time. If the intention of his majesty and his minister is put into execution, of visiting that nest of pirates every year, it will be employing money to far better purpose than in paying the annual tribute which they receive from other nations; and it will be doing good to those same nations for the evil they bring upon us by means of their influence with the states of Barbary, following in this the dictates of a sordid interest, as much mistaken in itself as it is contrary to that politeness and humanity of which they make their boast. They should reflect that to influence pirates and robbers, espouse their cause, and lend them assistance, is equally deserving of detestation, as the commission itself of such crimes.

MADRID, Aug. 5. We are informed the Sicur Snuza, a Portuguese merchant, settled at Algiers, under the protection of the Dutch consul, hath received orders to leave that city in three days, on pain of being enslaved, with his whole family. His crime is having endeavoured to bring the Algerines to terms of peace and humanity.

COLOGNE, Aug. 30. The first brigade of the Hessian troops which have been in the English service in America, is expected in Germany in the course of next month. We are assured that the whole number of those troops expected to return does not exceed 5000 men. Twelve thousand effective Hessian troops arrived in America in the year 1776, and have been every year augmented by the arrival of fresh recruits. The fertility of the country is a great inducement to numbers of them to remain there.

LISBON, Aug. 29. Letters from America advise, that our merchandises have been very eagerly received by the merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, &c. and are even preferred to all others, which gives great hopes to our speculators.

PARIS, Aug. 30. We are informed by letters from Comorand, which came by the way of England, that Hyder Ally on his death-bed bequeathed 100,000 rupees, to the commander de Suffrein, which have been paid him by an ambassador sent to him by Tipoo Saib.

HAAGUE, Sept. 25. The exchange of the treaty concluded between France, Spain and Portugal, was executed at St. Ildephonso; and at Lisbon, has been published the accession of the latter court to the family compact.

#### LONDON, September 30.

On Monday evening last the inhabitants of London were struck with the greatest astonishment from a spectacle the most beautifully tremendous of any ever recorded in this or perhaps in any other part of the world. The day had been remarkably hot, and the thermometer had risen several degrees. At half past nine in the evening, the air, which was before rather dark, became instantly illuminated equal to the brightest moon-light, and a fine Aurora Borealis appeared; and in a few seconds a column of fire, of amazing magnitude, passed with an apparent velocity, equal to that of a sky-rocket; and in a curvilinear direction from the north towards the east, and then proceeding southerly, passed over London, keeping its distance from the earth apparently about the height of St. Paul's cathedral. Its passage over London, as it appeared to an observer near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, commenced at Cold Bath Fields, passing over Holborn, the Temple, and so towards Surry hills. From this column of fire, which appeared to be a flame as vivid as is ever seen in the hottest furnace, other small parts of it, apparently of the diameter of six inches, fell towards the ground, and dissolved in the air; while the greater body still maintained its direction as above mentioned, displaying all the prismatic colours of the rainbow. The consternation and panic which this occasioned in the minds of the many thousands who observed it, was very great, and if its course had been very near the earth, it must inevitably have left proofs of its destructive nature, by communicating its flames to the inhabitants; but happily for us it kept that distance, as not to do any mischief (as we at present hear of.) Various are the conjectures as to the nature of this phenomenon! A correspondent offers the following: From its being of a vivid flame, and parts of it falling off its progress, it seems to be very different from those luminous small meteors which are often seen to fall in the air, (as well in hot as cold weather) called by the vulgar "falling stars," on the contrary this appeared to be a real and substantial burning flame, perhaps a kind of fiery bullet discharged from the first breach of some new volcano; and this fiery bullet issuing from a curvilinear chafin made in the earth at its first eruption, and proceeding therefrom with prodigious force, and being from its nature not much more condense than the circumambient air, maintained that direction until it became absorbed, and lost in the air its projectile force.

Sept. 23. The foreign mails continue to blow the trumpet, and bella! horrida bella! is respirationed from Petersburg to Constantinople, and call the world to arms. All Europe wait with anxious expectation for the event, which, if it should unhappily take place, threatens to involve the continental powers in its attendant calamities.

The French expedition, which is going to the South-Sea, is to look out for the island which was discovered by their celebrated circumnavigator, M. Bougainville, in the year 1767, which according to the French chart lays only about forty leagues to the S. W. of the Society Islands, discovered by captain Cook, our English navigator, but which never could be seen by the

Resolution and Endeavour, though they repeatedly sought for it. It has been described as a large island, second only to New-Zeland, and to add to its utility the natives are the most civilized of any on the ocean.

Sept. 24. The pope has indeed lost almost the whole of his pontifical consequence, and is now looked upon as a mere mortal, whose great toe is as liable to the gout, as any alderman within the walls of the city of London. His empty thunders no longer affright, and his bulls are as harmless as the Black Heath jack asses. Queen Elizabeth's reformation opened the eyes of a deluded world, and common sense has since that time been kicking superstitious folly out of the human mind.

#### S A L E M, December 2.

On Saturday night last, at about eleven o'clock, a small shock of an earthquake was felt in this, and several of the neighbouring towns.

#### B O S T O N, December 2.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Oct. 23.

"The English inhabitants of this province, (Canada) have petitioned the king and both houses of parliament, for a repeal of the Quebec act; and for a house of assembly:—But no person who receives pay from government has signed it."

Last Saturday night, about ten o'clock, Mr. James Carroll, of this town, was found murdered in his own house. His head and body appeared to have been most inhumanly beaten; and what is most extraordinary, his wife appears to be the horrid perpetrator. She was immediately committed to gaol. A jury of inquest sat on the body of the deceased yesterday, whose verdict was murder.

Dec. 12. 'Tis reported, that a large ship with about 300 souls on board, bound from New-York to Port Roseway, was cast away in a late storm and every one perished.

Last Thursday died in this town, Lady Dinah, aged 90 years, an African queen of the Ebo nation, was kidnapped and brought to this town 56 years ago, the king, her husband, being killed in an engagement with some other nation, and the brought off, leaving two children behind her to lament the loss of a father killed, and a mother sold to an American captain; she was afterwards purchased by captain Adino Butfinch, and in that family brought up all their children and grand children, with whom she lived as happy as her circumstances would admit, being impaired in her senses from the time of her being sold; in her always appeared a majestic delicacy, but she is now at rest.

—*Blush! Christians! who boast of liberty!*

Last Saturday afternoon, an unhappy dispute having arisen between one Curley and his wife, living in Wing's lane, they came to blows, when he received an unlucky stroke from her, with the helve of an axe, and expired in a few hours after. The jury brought in their verdict murder. The woman is committed to gaol for trial.

#### W O R C E S T E R, December 10.

The late shock of an earthquake, we learn, was felt along the sea-coast from New-Hampshire to New-York.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, December 6.

Saturday night last, about eleven o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here.—At New-York the shock was more violent, and it is said many people there rose from their beds, and ran into the streets.

Monday evening last, the wind being high, the beacon erected in this town at the commencement of the late war was blown down.—What renders this circumstance remarkable is, that it happened a few hours after the definitive treaty of peace had been published here.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 23.

The ship Venus, captain Thomas Lee, is arrived at Salem, from Gibraltar. On the 12th of October, which was the day before captain Lee sailed, the ship Tartar, captain Forrester, belonging to Philadelphia, arrived at Gibraltar from Amsterdam.

#### R I C H M O N D, December 20.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his correspondent in this city, a gentleman of the General Assembly, dated Annapolis, December 10th, 1783.

"Your taking up the subject of the Citizen Bill, was, in my judgment, premature, before the recommendations of Congress on that subject had come forth. I am, myself, principled against refugees and British debts. I think the former will make wretched republicans; and to the latter, in my opinion, all just title has been forfeited. But let us see what the faith of America as a nation, and her interest as a people, require, and leaving all prejudice against those people aside, act in conformity thereto.

"Our conduct, or rather the conduct of some very wild and unthinking people, scattered throughout the United States, has hurt us much in the eyes of all Europe, where that article in favour of refugees is considered as very humiliating to Great-Britain, and such as our honour and interest call on us to explain and adhere to liberally."

#### ANNAPOLIS, January 1.

Samuel Turbutt Wright, major John Davidson, and Charles Wallace, Esquires, are chosen members of the honourable Council, in the room of Jeremiah Townley Chase, James Price, and Benjamin Ogles, Esquires, resigned.

On Friday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the House of Delegates to the first Monday in April next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to revive and continue the acts of assembly for regulating the militia, and to empower the governor to call out the militia to suppress insurrections and quiet disturbances.

2. An act to constitute and appoint a select vestry in St. John's parish, in Prince-George's county.

3. An act for the relief of John Galloway, of Baltimore county.

4. An act for the benefit of William Russell, of Great-Britain.

5. An act to authorise and empower David Brown and Henry Wilson, of Baltimore county, executors of

the last will and testament of John Cornthwaite, late of the same county, deceased, to sell and dispose of the real estate therein mentioned.

6. An act to record and make valid a deed of bargain and sale executed by James Raley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore, of Queen-Anne's county.

7. An act to empower the justices of Baltimore county court to levy a sum of money on the taxable inhabitants for the purposes therein mentioned.

8. An act for the relief of Thomas Bailey, of Baltimore county.

9. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mrs. Rebecca Hanson and Miss Catherine Dulany.

10. An act to enable the governor to issue commissions ofoyer and terminer and gaol delivery in certain cases.

11. An act to lay out and establish a public road leading from William Matthews's mill, in Baltimore county, until it intersects the main road where the old road formerly did.

12. An act to lay out and establish a public road in Baltimore county.

13. An act to empower the vestry of Somerset parish, in Somerset county, to sell and dispose of a part of the negroes belonging to said parish, for the purposes therein mentioned.

14. An act to open and establish a public road in Dorchester county.

15. An act to empower Edward Downes to collect by distress and sale the arrears due for public and county assessments to the late collector of Queen-Anne's county.

16. 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 their decease, with the will of the said Jonathan Plowman, annexed.

17. An act to raise the supplies for the ensuing year.

18. An act for the relief of the Christian society of people called Nicollites or New Quakers.

19. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to unite the free schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's counties.

20. An act to prevent the raising of swine and geese in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county.

21. An act to empower Eleanor Lyon, Henry Lyon, and William Canter, jun. to sell the real estate therein mentioned of Joseph Lyon, deceased.

22. An act to enable the commissioners of Baltimore-town to open and widen Hanover lane, in said town.

23. An act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this state to tide water.

24. An act respecting theatrical entertainments.

25. An act respecting the tonnage of vessels.

26. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in gaols in this state.

27. An act for an addition to George-town, in Montgomery county.

28. An act for the relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the public taxes in Prince-George's county.

29. An act laying a duty on British vessels, and for other purposes.

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

31. An act to settle and pay the civil lists.

32. An act to empower Elizabeth Margaret Littig, Philip Littig, and George Littig, to demise the real estate therein mentioned.

33. An act to empower the justices of Somerset county to levy on the inhabitants of the said county, a sum of money sufficient to erect a bridge over the river Wicomico at the town of Salisbury.

34. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason.

35. An act to empower Isaac Marshall, of Somerset county, surviving executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell certain lands therein mentioned, devised by the said Aaron Tilghman, to be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies.

36. An act to regulate trade and commerce.

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

38. An act to appoint a trustee in the place of William Wilkinson, of Baltimore county, who is dead.

39. An act to enable Sarah Stokes, wife of Robert Young Stokes, to release her right of dower to certain lots of ground lying in Harford county.

40. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to appoint an intendant of the revenue.

41. An act to establish a warehouse for the reception and inspection of tobacco at Hamburg, on Wicomico river, in St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD, at the POST-

OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,  
Blank books of various sizes,  
Wafers, black and red wax,  
Ink stands and chests,  
Black lead pencils,  
Gilt letter paper,  
Pocket books, and  
Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank  
bonds, bills of exchange, bills of  
lading, &c. &c.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Hasler, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, near Spurrier's tavern, a bay horse, about 13 hands high, has a switch tail, hanging mane, no perceivable brand, appears to be old, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Joseph Kelly



Charles county, December 22, 1783.  
To be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 26th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be most acceptable; but to those to whom it may be inconvenient to pay on the day of sale, a short credit will be given, or tobacco bonds with security on interest will be taken, and a credit of two years given; one half the principal with interest to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, and the balance at the end of the other. Among the above negroes are two good cooks, the one an elderly though very hearty woman, the other a very likely healthy young wench about 18 years of age, with a fine child about a year old, she has been brought up from her infancy in the kitchen; they are both plain cooks, and the elder is a good washer and ironer; these two will be sold for ready money only, or very short credit. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

10/7/6 GEORGE LEE.

### The Annapolis and Baltimore regular stage,

WILL leave Mr. Mann's on Wednesday the 31st instant, performing her tour of duty to Baltimore on that day, and return the next, continuing to accomplish seven trips in each week with regularity and dispatch.

TWINING and VANHORN.

REGULATIONS respecting the regular stage stationed between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.  
1st. THE freight of each passenger, with the allowance of seven pounds of baggage, to be three dollars, and two-pence per pound for baggage, deducting the above weight of seven pounds, where passengers travel with their baggage.

2d. The stage to take in her passengers at Mr. Mann's door precisely at eight o'clock in the morning, take refreshment at Mrs. Urquhart's, and arrive in Baltimore that evening.

3d. Nine passengers will be considered as a full freight, and not more admitted without the consent of every passenger.

4th. All baggage regularly entered with the clerk at Mr. Mann's bar the proprietors to be accountable for, unavoidable accidents excepted; and all passengers neglecting to attend the stages starting at the hour appointed, to forfeit their passage, cases of sickness only excepted.

10/7/6

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.  
I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

10/15/10 JAMES GALLESPY.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

10/16/10 CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

10/16/10 HOPKINS, executor.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.  
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

JOHN CRISALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Rutland, on South river, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a small white spot on his withers, occasioned by the saddle, and a small spot behind his left ear, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

1 EDMUND WAYMAN.

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

10/16/83 ZADOCK SELBY, executor, MARY HALL, executrix.

TAKEN up as strays, by Charles Griffith, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of Severn, near Bryan's tavern, two horses, one a gray, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and gallops, ten years old, no perceivable brand, his ears cropped; the other a bay, with a blaze face, three white feet, trots and gallops, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a speck in his near eye, and is about seven years old. These horses owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

2 EDWARD LLOYD.

Montgomery county, November 25, 1783.

WENT away from his lodgings, on the night of the 23d instant, a certain WILLIAM SMITH, who took with him sundry bed cloaths, viz. two rugs, one green, the other white set with other colours; three blankets, one white country cloth, one a Dutch double one, the other a Dutch single one; two sheets, one coarse, the other fine; two bolsters, one drilling, the other osnabrig. Likewise a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, paces well, and trots when loose; his marks are, some mixed hairs in his face, a white spot on his under lip, and a bump behind his left ear, as if he were going to have the poll-eval, white hind feet as high as the footlocks, and some saddle spots on his back. Also two snaffle bridles. Said Smith's apparel is, a drab coloured great coat with white metal buttons; an old coat and jacket of country fustian, the jacket had a splash of tar on the breast; a pair of old overalls worn out at the knees; white stockings; a pair of shoes, and large silver buckles, which he said he bought at Bladensburg, and that they cost him five dollars and a half. Whoever apprehends him and secures him in any goal, so that he be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive five dollars; and for securing the horse, so that I get him again, and the bed-cloaths, five dollars more, paid by

3X JAMES TOPPING, living on the Fall-branch, near George-town.

November 29, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro man named PHIL, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thin faced, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has had a hurt in his right ancle which makes him limp a little as he walks; had on a lightish coloured keisey jacket with sleeves of a different colour, breeches of the same as the body of the jacket, tow linen shirt, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said negro so that his master may get him again, shall receive fifteen shillings, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county thirty shillings, and if out of the state three pounds reward, paid by

3X JOHN WORTHINGTON, jun.

December 11, 1783.

LOST from Herring-bay on the 6th instant, a remarkable well built BOAT, mulberry frame, almost new, calculated for seven oars, her bottom is formed out of three two inch oak planks, no keel, her timbers run from her gunwale across her floor; has no floor timbers, she has two or three rising timbers forward and aft, she has two hooks in her bow well secured, a ring bolt in the upper one with a long iron chain to it, her harpens of mulberry, and the fore pieces of her gunwale, instead of st: n sheets there is a platform for a scine, had in her two or three ash oars. Whoever takes up the said boat and will lodge information with Messieurs Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, so that she may be had again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, or to the subscriber on Herring-bay, and reasonable charges if delivered to

2X DAVID WEEMS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from London, and to be sold by

SHAW & CHISHOLM,

at the house of John Shaw, near the Stadt-house, A NEAT assortment of mahogany framed looking-glasses, backgammon-tables, draught-boards, tea-chests, tea-boxes, cribbage-boards and boxes, decanter stands, knife-boxes, spave sets of backgammon-boxes and men, prints framed and glazed, and a variety of walking-sticks, &c.

4X

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops, and when trotted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack-river, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Anne-Arundel county, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD;

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within twelve miles of Frederick-town, forty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of George-town, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, is well adapted to produce Indian corn, wheat, or any kinds of small grain and tobacco of the first quality; abounds with hickory, has two new houses on it; and a great quantity of rich low ground that may be watered at pleasure, and easily be made into excellent timothy meadows; the neighbourhood affords a very good range for stock. Credit will be given for the purchase money; interest to be paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above condition, three years credit will be given.

B. GALLOWAY.

Annapolis, December 17, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from LONDON, and to be SOLD at reasonable prices, for CASH, By STEVENS & NIELSON, At their Store, in South-east street, near the Church Circle.

WHITE, Pink, Pea green, Green-grass, Blue and black, English Persians, Fashionable, Wind-for-green, Fontainebleau, White shot pink, White & black, Lutestrings, Square yard wide, Double black, White, Sky and pink farfenet, Five quarters wide striped mulin, Yard wide fine jaconet ditto, Five quarters wide ditto, Six quarters do. humhums, Five quarters do. book muslin, Eleven eighths do. do, Lawn handkerchiefs, with striped borders, Yard wide plain ditto, Striped ditto, Figured ditto, Eleven eighths do. do, Yard wide minionet, Flowered and plain lawn, Striped and flowered dress and undress gauze.

Double and single blond, Thread ditto, Double and single edg'd black lace, Ditto edging, Plain, Figured, Striped, Scarlet, Gauze and velvet ribbon, Ladies sliding, Plain, Flowered and spangled fans, Steel hat-pins, Gilt ball-head ditto, Hat-pins set in silver, Mocca ditto, Needles, Silk covered and skeleton wire, Covering chip hats, Fine white and black ditto, Elegant white and black ostrich feathers, Flowers in wreaths, bunches, and sprigs, Mens and ladies best kid gloves, Sewing silk, Cane, Ladies dress and undress caps, Full suits of gauze, Cloaks, hats and bonnets ready made.

3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends opening a school on the twelfth of January eighty-four, at the residence of Mr. Isaac Campbell's, in Charles county, near Newport, where, with the assistance of and in conjunction with Mr. James Campbell, a young gentleman well versed in literature, and under the care and inspection of that well known and able teacher his father, will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics and algebra, at the rate of five hundred pounds of net tobacco per annum. Due attention will be given to the improvement of such youths as may be entrusted to our care both in a moral and literary capacity; and good board may be had in the neighbourhood convenient to the school.

2 HATCH DENT, of Hatch.

WHEREAS Nicholas Maccubbin son of Joseph, of Annapolis, lately sold and conveyed to me a certain tract of land, for five hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Piney Grove, and has obtained my bonds for part of the purchase money, the greatest part of which land, I am informed, lies in a dispute with the Baltimore company, and that the said Maccubbin has not a right to near the land conveyed me; I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of my bonds, having determined not to pay them till I am fully convinced of his right.

JOHN NELSON GRAY.

December 18, 1783.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near All Saints church, in Calvert county, on Friday the 11th of this instant, in the night, a bright bay gelding, five years old last spring, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, three white feet, and has a white speck in the ball of one of his eyes, trots and gallops, docked but not branded. Likewise an iron gray mare, thirteen hands and an inch high, about eight years old last spring, paces, trots, and gallops, docked but not branded. Whoever brings home the said creatures, or secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall receive six dollars reward, or three dollars for each, paid by

JOSEPH SUNDERLAND.



December 18, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

**A**TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the fish, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscriber, on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

**ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,  
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.**  
All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**R**AN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLY, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsiey petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Magianis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

**IGNATIUS HARDY.**  
N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.  
**ROBERT DARNALL.**

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, for up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Cheltenham. w 8.  
**ABRAHAM FALCONER.**

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.  
To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

**ALIKELY** stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to  
**W. H. M'PHERSON.**

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

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.  
To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,

**WINDOW GLASS,** 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown disto, ladies whips, bobee tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by  
**ABRAHAM CLAUDE.**

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by  
**12 X CLAUDE and FRENCH.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.  
**T**HE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.

To be SOLD in Berkeley county, Virginia,

**A**TRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.  
**7 JAMES NOURSE.**

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.  
**T**AKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from  
**12 RICHARD SPRIGG.**

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

December 1, 1783.  
On Tuesday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower-Marlborough, Calvert county,

**T**HE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough above said, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment; except for a small part which must be paid in cash, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by  
**4 PATRICK SIM SMITH.**

December 29, 1783.  
To be LET for the term of three years,

**T**HAT valuable farm where the subscriber now dwells, commonly known by the name of Green-berry's point, containing 300 acres, near 400 of which are arable and enclosed; there are ninety bushels of wheat sowed, and in a flourishing situation; ten acres ready to lay down in grass; with eight working hands, stock of all kinds, and farming utensils. There are on the premises a large and convenient brick dwelling house, with five rooms below and four above, with kitchens and dairy adjoining, with tobacco houses, corn houses, barn, and every other convenient house. This farm, in point of situation and soil, is superior to most and inferior to none on the continent. Immediate possession will be given of every thing except a part of the dwelling house, which I must retain till the first of April. Any person inclinable to lease may know the terms by applying to  
**2 DAVID KERR.**

**T**O BE SOLD

**T**WO full proprietries, or two equal undivided twenty-fourth parts of East-Jersey, to which there is appertaining an undivided right to an elegant house in Amboy, where governor Franklin formerly resided, a share of the bank stock, as also a large quantity of lands unlocated, as well as rents due on these already located; it abounds in a good proportion of cedar, swamp, and meadow ground, the fertility of the soil is so well known that little need be said in regard to the quality; should congress fix on that part of the country, according to relative for their permanent residence, it will undoubtedly render landed estates there still more valuable. The title is indisputable, which will be made clearly to appear, as well as the terms of payment made easy, by  
**2 JOHN CHURCHMAN.**

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following.

**A** VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water, the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, over-seer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.  
**2**

**ALMANACKS**  
For the Year 1784, may be had at the  
**4 Printing-Office.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1784.

*An Act to raise the supplies for the ensuing year.*

[Continued.]

**And be it enacted**, That in all cases where the collector can find no effects on the land belonging to the party chargeable with the assessment sufficient to pay the same, if distressed, and the rate cannot be otherwise recovered, by reason of the owner residing out of the state, or the collector not knowing in what county of this state the owner doth reside, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of the tax in the county where such lands be, after thirty days public notice, to cause so much of the said lands, or of the timber thereon, to be sold at auction, as may be necessary to pay the assessment.

**And be it enacted**, That all tobaccoes in the several warehouses, during the course of the year seventeen hundred and eighty-four, shall, instead of assessment or rate as usual, pay per hoghead the sum of one shilling and six pence current money; and the several inspectors are authorized and required to receive the assessment or rate aforesaid, before the tobaccoes be delivered out, except only in case of tobacco purchased for the use of this state or the United States, or either of them; and in case any inspector deliver out such tobaccoes, after notice of such rate or assessment, without receiving such rate, he shall be liable to pay double the value thereof, to be recovered before a single magistrate, who shall receive and render account of, and pay the same, to the collector of his county, within one month thereafter; under the penalty of paying ten per cent. interest; and every inspector shall pay the assessment or rate by him received, to the collector of his county, within one month thereafter, under the penalty of paying ten per cent. interest; but no inspector or collector shall be answerable for the assessment on tobacco in warehouses, before they shall respectively receive or ought to have received the same; and every inspector shall render, from time to time, to the commissioners of the tax, a true account of all tobacco in the warehouse under his care.

**Provided always**, That where tobacco was assessed to the owners thereof, during the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, in their own tobacco houses or warehouses, and the same and the quantity thereof is made appear to the commissioners, or any one of them, by the oath of the party or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners, or the major part of them, to discount the value of said tobacco, as rated for that year, out of the gross amount of the assessment for every person respectively.

**And be it enacted**, That the said commissioners shall meet on the first Monday in May next, at the usual place of holding their respective county courts, to hear and determine the complaint of any person who may think himself aggrieved by his property being overvalued by any assessor, and shall sit for the space of two days next following, and as often afterwards, within thirty days thereafter, as may be necessary, for determining and hearing all appeals made to them; and if the said commissioners shall not meet and sit as aforesaid, every commissioner failing therein shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds current money, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident; and if any person shall apprehend himself injured by the valuation of his property, and shall thereof complain to the said commissioners, they shall, at the time of their sitting to hear appeals, examine any person, or in their discretion the party complaining, on oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Mennonist, or Dunker, touching the particulars of value of such property, and upon due examination or knowledge thereof, abate or increase the said valuation, and a certificate of such abatement or increase shall forthwith deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the collector, who shall collect and levy the rate to such person according to the abatement or increase so made.

**And be it enacted**, That the commissioners of the tax shall, at their first meeting, or within ten days thereafter, appoint the sheriff of each county collector, on his giving bond, with good and sufficient securities to be approved of by the commissioners, and on his refusal or neglect, that they shall appoint such other 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 bond 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 enquiry 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 July 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 by them, or as 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 bank notes.

**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 the said collectors and their deputies shall, immediately after the first day of October next, collect the whole assessment imposed by this act, by distress and sale of any goods or chattels within his county, the property of any person charged therewith, of which sale five days notice, excluding the day of notice and sale, shall be given; and by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on any land chargeable with the said rate, of which the same notice shall be given; which said sales shall be for current money; and if no effects can be found on the said land, the same shall be chargeable with the assessment which may be unpaid, with six per cent. interest thereon from the first day of October next, in the hands of any proprietor; and any goods at any time found on the premises shall be liable to distress and sale for payment thereof; and the respective collectors shall, from time to time, disclose to the commissioners of his county, his receipts of the rate imposed by this act, and shall, from time to time, pay to the treasurer of his shire, by direction of the commissioners, as far as he shall have re-

ceived, so that no great sum of money may long remain in his hands.

**And be it enacted**, That each of the said collectors shall appear at the place of holding the county court for his county, on the tenth day of November next, and then and there lay before the commissioners of his county an accurate and fair account of his collection of the rate aforesaid, under the penalty of two hundred pounds current money; and the said commissioners shall appear at the same time and place, under the penalty of twenty pounds on each commissioner not appearing, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident; and they shall immediately proceed to adjust his said account, charging him in current money or bank notes, according as he received or ought to have received the same, and shall, upon such settlement, allow to the said collector a commission of four per cent. on the collection of the rate or assessment made in money, bank notes, or certificates allowed by this act to be discounted, or on the sum they shall adjudge him to be answerable for; and the commissioners shall not allow the collector any deductions of any part of the sums mentioned in the certificates by them made, except only in such cases where it shall appear to them, that he has used all lawful means for the levying and collecting the same, two copies of which account, so adjusted, with a certificate of the balance thereof, shall be signed by the said commissioners, and on or before the twentieth day of November next, delivered to the sheriff of their respective counties, endorsed on the public service, one to be by him forwarded as public letters to the clerk of the house of delegates, and the other to the treasurer of his shire; and every collector shall pay to the treasurer of his shire, on or before the fifth day of December next, the whole balance of his account, adjusted by the commissioners; and upon failure in payment by any collector, the treasurer of his shire shall, on or before the twenty-first day of December next, obtain a copy of his bond, and file the same in the general court, and thereupon *scire facias* shall issue against such collector and his securities, in the same manner as on bonds to the loan-office, and similar proceedings shall be had to compel payment of the money due, with interest of ten per cent. from the said fifth day of December next.

**And**, To prevent any damage to any collector from the negligence of his deputies, or by their receiving the taxes and converting the same to their own use, **Be it enacted**, That the commissioners of the tax be empowered, on hearing (or default to appear on notice) to adjust the account between the collector and any of his deputies, concerning his receipt, collection, or neglect of duty, as deputy collector, and may order the balance to be paid, either immediately, or by a short day to be limited, and may also carry such order into effect, by their warrant, directed to the sheriff, to levy the sum due, in the same manner as by *scire facias*, on the lands, goods or chattels, of the deputy, or to take his body in execution, as on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, in satisfaction thereof.

**And be it enacted**, That all the certificates of assessment, or rate aforesaid made out by the commissioners, and all their books of proceedings, and the accounts by them settled with the several collectors, shall be fairly transcribed by their clerk, and signed by them, and delivered to the sheriff of their respective counties, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, to be by the said sheriff forwarded as public letters to the clerk of the house of delegates; and the certificates aforesaid, and the proceedings of the commissioners, and accounts by them settled with the several collectors, shall be by them delivered, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, to the clerk of their county, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, to be by the said clerk safely kept in his office for the inspection of the inhabitants of such county.

**And be it enacted**, That the clerk to the commissioners in each county shall, on or before the tenth day of September next, make out from the aforesaid certificates of property for collection, and the corrections thereof (if any) by the commissioners, a summary account or list (in columns) in which shall be expressed the number of acres of land, the number of slaves of each description within this act, the weight of plate, the number of horses and black cattle, and the value of each of the said species or kind of property, and all the other property, and the value thereof, in each district; and the whole value in each district extended, and the amount of each column, and shall lay the same before the commissioners, who, after correction thereof, if necessary, shall sign and enclose the same, endorsed for



the public service, to the clerk of the house of delegates, and shall, within five days thereafter, under the penalty of fifty pounds on each commissioner, deliver the same to the sheriff of their county, to be by him forwarded as public letters, and under the like penalty; and the clerk of the house of delegates shall enter the said summary account in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep the original in his office, and on the second day of the next meeting of the general assembly, he shall lay the same before the house of delegates, for the inspection of the members.

[To be concluded in our next.]

#### L O N D O N, September 4.

A FEW days since the city of Litchfield was honoured with a most extraordinary visit. A person from London, lately a chimney sweep, arrived in a post chaise and four, and took possession of a very considerable property left him by an old aunt, amounting as is generally supposed, to 18000*l.* and a farm about a mile from the city, of about 250 acres freehold. The old lady had always lived in the most parsimonious manner, and during her life would never assist her nephew, on account of his having offended her in his younger days: However, being taken very ill, about a month before her death she sent for a minister, who, upon finding her very bad, advised her to settle her affairs, and hinted, that he thought her nearest of blood ought to enjoy what she left; agreeable to which advice, she at last settled her estate as above mentioned. The procession of the burghesses to meet the fortunate sweep, had a pretty effect; and he was likewise attended by a numerous body of the fraternity of the foot bag. He has behaved exceedingly liberal in every respect; has given 200*l.* to the hospital, 200 to the poor, and has undertaken to furnish the church with a new set of bells.

During the thunder storm on Sunday night, four or five men came to the house of the late Dr. Hunter, in Windmill street, seemingly labouring under a heavy load; they told the house keeper they had brought a corpse according to order, and desired admittance. The maid told them she had no orders about it from her master, and she should not open the door at that time. They pressed hard to have the doors opened, but in vain. They swore then they must throw it into the area. This making no impression on the resolution of the servant, they at last threw down their load, which lay there for some time; but by and by, when the watchmen came up to examine the body, the dead man took to his heels.

On Wednesday last a journeyman tailor for a trifling wager, eat, at a public house in the borough, two pounds of bacon in rasher, and eighteen eggs, together with eight two-penny cheese-cakes; he was allowed an hour, but completed his wager in fifty minutes.

Sept. 30. The manner of recruiting the army in Russia, is the most singularly arbitrary of any in the whole world perhaps, and is done as follows. When any regiment wants recruiting, or when new levies are to be raised, the officers who are appointed to that business, go into the chief towns and villages of the several provinces, where a herald by sound of trumpet summonses all the inhabitants together, at which meeting a day at no great distance is appointed for all the men from 18 to 40 years of age, to meet at a particular place; when the day is arrived, the officer looks over the men, who stand in ranks for the purpose, and such as he likes he marks just as a butcher at Smithfield marks such cattle as he chooses to buy. When he has procured as many as he chooses, the rest go to their respective homes, while the recruits are immediately marched to some distant place, without being permitted to take leave of their friends, or to go back again. When they arrive at the place of destination, they are clothed and put in discipline, and after a month spent in schooling them thus, they are sent to join the armies, which are on real service. Should a man desert, his own relations are obliged to find him; if caught, he is knouted; if not, the family must supply two men in his place.

Sept. 24. Some late letters from Madras mention a strong report having for several days prevailed in Tipu Saib's camp, of his death. It is said that the nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn, had received advice of this event, but not such as he could put absolute confidence in.

Lord Rodney's secretary is said to have acquired at least 45,000*l.* during his lordship's command in the West-Indies, by his share on the sale of prizes, the passing of commissions, &c.

The article inserted in a morning paper, relative to the ship Hyder Ally being burnt is without foundation; some cobwebs caught fire, but were immediately extinguished without doing any material damage.

Sept. 26. Sir Guy Carleton is talked of for an appointment to the East Indies, in case he chooses to accept it.

The King of France has issued an edict, forbidding without exception, burials within side of churches and chapels throughout his dominions. We are in hopes that our government will adopt this measure, which must certainly contribute to the salubrity of the air, especially in this metropolis. Voltaire very humorously observed on this subject, that *les morts font guerre aux vivants*—that is, the dead wage war with the living.

The policy of the French cabinet must appear in a superior point of view, when the effects of it, during the last seven years, are considered with a proper degree of attention. By the secret overtures made to the Americans, at the beginning of the war, the French ministry effectually supported the contest, which must otherwise have been crushed at the outset. By their subsequent assistance, and open declaration in their favour, they almost exhausted the blood and treasure of this country; and by their influence in procuring American independence, they have severed us from a tract of dominions, more than ten times as large as our original seat of empire; and what is still worse, deprived us of more than three-fourths of that trade, on which the present salvation and future welfare of the country must depend. Add to this, they have improved the strength and discipline of their navy, to an higher degree than it had reached in the reign of Louis the fourteenth; and in spite of the defeat and disgrace they sustained on the 24th of April, they have finished the war with such a force, as added to that of Spain, left the house of Bour-

bon a decided superiority over every other naval power in Europe. If we consider their conduct respecting the Dutch, we shall find they have found means to separate us from an ancient ally, who was concerned with us in supporting the protestant interest of Europe; have found occasion to create a malignant family in that quarter, and induced them to put their marine on so formidable a footing, as to excite constant jealousies and alarms in this country. In the East-Indies they have supported Hyder Ally and the Mahrattas, to the great injury of the company and the country at large; and in Africa have deprived us of our most valuable possessions. If we add to all this, the concessions they have obtained from us by the articles of the treaty, we shall be obliged to confess, that they knew how to take advantage from the misconduct of men, who were wantonly sacrificing the interest of this country, and were too wise to mistake any opportunities of triumph that were offered them.

In a garden of Mr. Kempson's, at Hill Ridware, a grain of barley was sowed which produced 90 straws, 80 whereof had ears, containing from 30 to 36 grains each. The root with its produce, is preserved entire, for the inspection of the curious.

The Duke of Rutland has settled all his father's (the late marquis of Granby) debts, amounting to fifty thousand pounds; a phenomenon infinitely more surprising and uncommon than the ball of fire that appeared last Monday.

The present peace is, unfortunately for this country, the most humiliating, the most expensive, and the most jealous one that ever was made; it is however, seriously to be hoped, that it will be a lasting one, in which case we may one day see a restoration of its long recorded dignity and honour.

Mr. Laurens, and some others of the American commissioners, are expected shortly to return to the New States, as the object of their stay in Europe is now completely accomplished.

#### B O S T O N, December 13.

Yesterday arrived in Nantasket-road, the ship Empress of Russia, in 93 days from Peterburgh. In her came passengers, the honourable Francis Dana, Esq; minister from these United States to that court; and Mr. Jeremiah Allen, of this town, merchant.

Dec. 15. An extract of a late letter from St. John, (Newfoundland) says, "The collector has orders from England not to admit any Americans to an entry, not even to much as their port charges."

The entire dissolution of the American army, except 100 men of the artillery, and 4 companies of infantry, we hear, took place the 10th instant.

Saturday last arrived here the ship captain Atkins, from Halifax; also a ship from Port-Roseway, and a brig from the West-Indies.

Yesterday arrived here, captain Barker, in a brig from St. Martin's, after a passage of 41 days.

#### N E W - Y O R K, December 24.

Saturday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, after a passage of nine weeks, from England, his Britannic majesty's ship Assistance, of 50 guns, with the Hermione of 32; Sir Charles Douglas, with a broad pendant, his suite and family are on board; his destination was for Halifax, on which station he is appointed to command. The lady of Benning Wentworth, Esq; late governor of New-Hampshire, is safely landed here from the Assistance, on her passage to that Eastern state. Sir Charles commanded the Formidable, of 90 guns, in the action with the comte de Grasse, he is a gentleman of great professional knowledge, and pronounced one of the most respectable officers in his sovereign's service.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 30.

Extract of a letter from a house in London, to a merchant in Boston, dated September 15, 1783.

"In justice to our unfortunate countrymen, who have been established in France since the war, we send you an extract of a letter, received from a gentleman in a respectable character at Paris, which we beg you will cause to be published in all the different newspapers in New England.

"Dear Sir, Paris August 20, 1783.

"It is with the greatest anxiety, that I contemplate the distress in which the merchants in most of the European ports, are so generally involved, in consequence of the sudden event of peace, and the unexpected effects it has had in almost every branch of trade. The repeated failures, in every part of Europe, have involved several of the most eminent bankers in this city in their fall, and induced the remaining ones to withdraw their credit from the merchants. A circumstance of this nature is doubly injurious to them in this critical moment, when they stand most in need of a temporary support. Almost every post brings us intelligence of the continual failures of respectable houses at Bourdeaux; and it is with regret I find, that no class of merchants have been more materially hurt by the peace, than our own countrymen; several of whom have formed establishments in the different ports upon the bay of Biscay, in a very respectable and lucrative line. At the return of peace, many of them were in the most flourishing situations, and near the summit of their ambition, and in possession of the fullest confidence of the people; but alas! since that period, what a fatal reverse, almost totally shut out from every commercial communication with America, they have been at once deprived of their usual resources of consignments; and what is still more distressing, of their own funds, laying in different parts of America.

"In consequence of so many complicated and distressing circumstances, some of our first American houses have been under the unavoidable necessity of claiming from government a suspension from one, to two years; which has been granted. Those who shall still keep their ground, stand upon the brink of the same precipice, and without immediate relief, must necessarily have recourse to the same alternative. I am however happy in observing, that a temporary inconvenience will be the only consequence, as you well know that suspensions in this country are never granted except when the merchant can fully prove by his books that he possesses sufficient property to pay all his creditors twenty shillings in the pound, fortunately this is the case with every American house, that was well established, and indeed most of them have realized so much beyond it, that they will be eventually enabled

to revive their houses, and return again to the same respectable line, when affairs are better regulated, and their funds come in.

"They will, I dare say, in America (and very naturally) suppose that a suspension and failure are synonymous terms, and produce the same effects, but this is far from being the case. The distress has been so general, and the state of their books so fair, that government has not hesitated totally to protect them, until they can receive their funds; when this is the case they will enjoy the confidence of the people, in the same degree, as if no suspension had ever taken place."

We are well informed, that the public demonstrations of joy, by authority of the state, on the definitive treaty, will be exhibited in this city, about the 20th of January, soon after the meeting of the honourable general assembly.

It is expected that this exhibition will be the most magnificent that has ever been made in America. It will consist of a triumphal arch, 50 feet wide and 40 high, exactly in the stile of the triumphal arches among the Romans. It is to be built in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, as the most convenient place for its being viewed.

The appearance of this kind of building is extremely noble; but that now to be erected will be rendered uncommonly grand and beautiful, by its being illuminated. It will also be enriched with a number of emblems and inscriptions suitable to the occasion, disposed in the frieze, pannels, balustrade, and pedestals—the parts usually thus ornamented in the ancient arches before-mentioned.

The ingenious captain Peale, is now preparing the paintings; and those figures that are finished have afforded the highest satisfaction to all persons who have seen them. Among them is a striking likeness of our justly beloved commander in chief. As the illumination will continue for many hours, the spectators will have an opportunity of examining the whole work at leisure.

From the balustrade will be thrown up a constant succession of fine fire-works.

The ship Hope, captain Arce, arrived at Corke the 30th of October, from this port, after 29 days passage.

The ship Favourite, captain Vallance, is arrived in our river, in seven weeks, from Corke; she brings an account of the meeting of the parliament of Ireland, on the 27th of October, when Sir Edward Newenham said, That though not perfectly recovered in his health, he came to attend his duty that day, in order to lay before parliament information of the greatest national importance, and therefore requested the attention of the house for a few moments; his information was contained in a letter from a nobleman of exalted rank in France, dated the 2d of October, 1783; an extract of which he read as follows:

"Notwithstanding your friends have spoken about including Ireland in the commercial treaty now pending between Great-Britain and the United States of North-America, the British commissioner has not done it; I am inclined to think the question was asked him, and he (Mr. Hartley) wrote home for instructions, but none have arrived; therefore you have no time to lose in taking proper and speedy measures to have Ireland included by name; otherwise there will arise numberless doubts, delays, and misunderstandings between the two countries, and which may prove equally detrimental to both; the treaty is now open, and may possibly be soon resumed; I am confident that the American ministers, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay, will most cordially agree to include Ireland, and give her every possible equal commercial advantage, but it cannot be done unless Ireland is included in that or some other treaty."

He had, he said, thought it his duty to lay the above information before the house, but he did not intend to embarrass government by tendering any motions or resolutions at present; he only solicited justice for his country, and requested that those whose duty it is, would take these matters into immediate consideration; the treaty continued open on the 4th of this month; no time, not even one post ought to be lost; the treaty might be signed, and Ireland left out; if that should happen, this nation will experience greater difficulties, than we suffer by the omission of Ireland in the treaty with Portugal; this house will then be forced to take it up in the warmest manner, and send commissioners to Paris; for the present he should leave it in the hands of those who have power and abilities to do us justice, and trusted they were desirous of preventing future jealousies.

#### ANNAPOLIS, January 8.

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

Received December 4, 1783,	Dollars. 90ths.
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BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office, [Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

#### R E P L Y

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#### C I N C I N N A T I, &c.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Haslep, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, near Spurrier's tavern, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, has a switch tail, hanging mane, no perceivable brand, appears to be old, trot and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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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.

**JAMES ADRTON**, St. Mary's county; John Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John McKeel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot court-house; John Adams, Annapolis; Robert Harrison Appleby, Choptank.

Thomas Barry, Henry Boone, Alexander Burrell, Walter Bowie, Prince-George's county; James Brake, St. Mary's county; William Bowie, John Baden, jun. Patuxent; Richard Brooke, Montgomery county; Dr. James Bates, Patowmack; B. Brooke, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Burrell, Queen-Anne; Fanny Brown, near Annapolis; Ferdinand De Braham, Edmund Brice, Anthony Banning, John Barnes, and Co. Annapolis; Basil Browne, Maryland; Hanson Briscoe (2), Chaptico.

Mr. Callis, Overton Carr, Prince-George's county; James Carruthers (2), Port-Tobacco; Samuel Chew, Calvert county; Archibald Campbell, St. Mary's county; James Cant, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Crookshanks, Talbot county; Thomas Contee, Patuxent; Benedict Calvert and Charles Steuart, Mount Airy; Samuel Chew (3), Joseph Court (2), Robert Clark, John Callahan (3), Captain Campbell, Samuel Chafe, Robert Collett, Joseph Cowman, jun. Joseph Carleton, secretary at war, Annapolis.

Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Jacob Deakin, St. Mary's county; James Dickinson, Great-Choptank; Caleb Darcey, Elk-Ridge; Littleton Dennis, Pocomoke; The Chevalier D'Anitours, major John Davidson, John Davidson, J. and S. Davidson, Dick and Stewart (2), William De Laney (2), Lloyd Dulany, Annapolis.

William Edgar, South river; William Embleton, Kent county; rev. John Eversfield, Prince-George's county; Nathaniel Ewing, Port-Tobacco; Edward Edelen, near Piscataway; major Eccleston, of the Maryland line.

Ignatius Fenwick (2), Prince-George's county; Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; William Fleming, Worcester county; John Forbes (2), Benedict; William Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gordens, Prince-George's county; Joshua Graves, St. Mary's county; John Gabard, Port-Tobacco; James Genn, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Thomas Gantt, West river.

Samuel Hanson, Prince-George's county; Charles Hogg, Port-Tobacco; John Hall, Mount Welcome; Jo. G. Hamilton, Pig Point; James Howard (2), Elk-Ridge; Nathan Hammond, Samuel Hughes (2), Patty Henry, Annapolis.

Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Denton Jacques, Port Frederick furnace; Edmund Jennings, Maryland; Joseph Isaac, Clift; Edward Johnson, Patuxent; Mr. Jacot, Anthony Jackson, John Nesbit Jordan, Annapolis.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county; captain John Kilty, Kirwan, Annapolis.

Philip Lee, Maryland; John Mackall, Anne-Arundel county; G. Mason, jun. Port-Tobacco; John Montgomery, David McMechen, N. W. D. Maccubbin, sen. George Martin, Annapolis.

Captain Edward Noel, near Cambridge; Henry Nichols, Oxford; Edward Osmond, Annapolis.

N. and V. Peers, Port-Tobacco; Robert Postlethwaite, Edward Parkinson, Choptank; George Plater, James Pearse (2), Gillis Polk, Richard Phillips, Annapolis.

Thomas Rozer, Henry Riddell, Piscataway; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Reynold, Clift; colonel Richardson, Mr. Ridgely, Annapolis.

Major-general Smallwood (2), Mattawoman; James Sims, Charles county; Dr. George Somervell, captain George Steuart, Levin Sothoron, St. Mary's county; John Sutherland, Prince-George's county; Stephen Stewart and son, West river; Dr. Hugh Scott, Scott, rev. John Stewart, Robert John Smith, Charles Steuart (2), Annapolis; speaker of the house of delegates, Maryland.

Philip Thomas, jun. West river; James Toogell, Annapolis.

William Lock Weems, Mr. Williams, Prince-George's county; William Wheeler, Peter Watson, St. Mary's county; Miss Monica Wheeler, rev. George Hughes Wortley, Charles county; John Weems, jun. Calvert county; Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt, Queen's-town; Luke Wheeler, Piscataway; David Weems, Herring-Bay; Ignatius Wheeler, Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 5, 1784.

**THOSE** gentlemen, resident in the city of Annapolis, who choose to become subscribers to a dancing assembly this winter, are requested to leave their names with Mr. Mann, with whom is lodged a subscription paper for that purpose.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.** Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, January 6, 1784.

**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation at the Head of Severn, a mulatto man named WILL, near six feet high, a strong well made fellow, has a down look, and is slow of speech; his eyebrows are thick; his cloaths are country linsley cloth soiled; has a whitish hat; his shoes are new and nailed with large hob-nails; he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and to get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels are desired not to receive him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he be delivered to him, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

REZIN HAMMOND.

**HIS** Most Christian Majesty's packet the **COURIER DE L'AMERIQUE**, commanded by M. le Chevalier D'ASOVILLE, will sail for Port l'Orient, on or about the 15th of January next. Letters to go in her mail are received at the New-York post-office; and the public are hereby informed, that the French packets are an immediate channel of conveyance for letters from, and to all parts of the continent of Europe; the general post-office at Paris having a daily intercourse with all its capitals.

WILLIAM SETON, Deputy Agent.

New-York, December 24, 1783.

Letters for all the French packets will be received at all the post-offices within the United States; the inland postage of such letters (from the office into which they are delivered to that at New-York) must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1783.

[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

St. Mary's, January 2, 1784.

**A**LL persons that have any claims against the estate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled.

MARY SEWALL, executrix.

December 14, 1783.

Will be exposed to sale by public auction, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 12th day of January next, for cash or tobacco,

**SUNDRY** valuable labouring negroes. One year's credit will be given, on bond and security. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by application to Michael Jenifer Stone, Esq; near Port-Tobacco, or to me at Annapolis.

WALTER STONE.

Annapolis, December 22, 1783.

**WAS** stolen out of a chariot, on this evening, a large chariot cushion of stone coloured cloth, almost new. Any person returning it shall be handsomely rewarded, by

J. H. STONE.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

**POCKET BIBLES,**

Blank books of various sizes, Wafers, black and red wax, Ink stands and chests, Black lead pencils, Quills, ink-powder, Gilt letter paper, Pocket books, and Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

**THE** estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

ZADOCK SELBY, executor,  
MARY HALL, executrix.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called *Soldier's Delight*.

EDWARD LLOYD.

**T**AKEN up as strays, by Charles Griffith, living in Anne Arundel county, on the Head of Severn, near Bryan's tavern, two horses, one gray, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and gallops, ten years old, no perceivable brand, his ears cropped; the other a bay, with a blaze face, three white feet, trots and gallops, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a speck in his near eye; and is about seven years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Charles county, December 22, 1783.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 20th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,

**A** PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be most acceptable, but to those to whom it may be inconvenient to pay on the day of sale, a short credit will be given, or tobacco bonds with security on interest will be taken, and a credit of two years given; one half the principal with interest to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, and the balance at the end of the other. Among the above negroes are two good cooks, the one an elderly though very hearty woman, the other a very likely healthy young wench about 18 years of age, with a fine child about a year old, she has been brought up from her infancy in the kitchen; they are both plain cooks, and the elder is a good washer and ironer; these two will be sold for ready money only, or very short credit. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE LEE.

Annapolis, December 29, 1783.

**The Annapolis and Baltimore regular stage,**

**W**ILL leave Mr. Mann's on Wednesday the 31st instant, performing her tour of duty to Baltimore on that day, and return the next, continuing to accomplish seven trips in each week with regularity and dispatch.

TWINING and VANHORN.

**REGULATIONS** respecting the regular stage stationed between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

1st. THE freight of each passenger, with the allowance of seven pounds of baggage, to be three dollars, and two-pence per pound for baggage, deducting the above weight of seven pounds, where passengers travel with their baggage.

2d. The stage to take in her passengers at Mr. Mann's door precisely at eight o'clock in the morning, take refreshment at Mrs. Urquhart's, and arrive in Baltimore that evening.

3d. Nine passengers will be considered as a full freight, and not more admitted without the consent of every passenger.

4th. All baggage regularly entered with the clerk at Mr. Mann's bar the proprietors to be accountable for, unavoidable accidents excepted; and all passengers neglecting to attend the stages starting at the hour appointed, to forfeit their passage, cases of sickness only excepted.

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

JAMES GALLESPY.

**THE** subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

LEVIN HOPKINS, executor.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

JOHN CRISALL.

**T**HIS is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Rutland, on South river, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a small white spot on his withers, occasioned by the saddle, and a small spot behind his left ear, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

EDMUND WAYMAN.



December 18, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

**A** TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers, on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

**4** ELIZABETH GARY, executrix.  
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**R**AN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cleaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

**IGNATIUS HARDY.**

**N. B.** This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

**N. B.** I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chelster-town.

**ABRAHAM FALCONER.**

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.  
To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

**ALIKELY** stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

**W. H. M'PHERSON.**

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

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.  
To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,  
**WINDOW GLASS,** 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped handkerchiefs, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

**ABRAHAM CLAUDE.**

**N. B.** The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by  
**13 X CLAUDE and FRENCH.**

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

**EDWARD DIXON.**

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

**EDWARD LAYTON.**

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

**JOHN HAYMAN.**

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

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

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

**41 WILLIAM LOGAN.**

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.  
**T** HE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the State of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Virginia,

**A** TRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.

**10 X JAMES NOURSE.**

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.  
**T** AKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

**13 RICHARD SPRIGG.**

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

**22 FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.  
JOHN F. BOWIE, }**

December 8, 1783.  
On Tuesday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county,

**T** HE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, except for a small part which must be paid in cash, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by

**5 PATRICK SIM SMITH.**

December 22, 1783.  
To be LET for the term of three years,  
**T** HAT valuable farm where the subscriber now dwells, commonly known by the name of Green-berry's point, containing 500 acres, near 400 of which are arable and enclosed; there are ninety bushels of wheat sowed, and in a flourishing situation; ten acres ready to lay down in grass; with eight working hands; stock of all kinds, and farming utensils. There are on the premises a large and convenient brick dwelling house, with five rooms below and four above, with kitchens and dairy adjoining, with tobacco houses, corn houses, barn, and every other convenient house. This farm, in point of situation and soil, is superior to most and inferior to none on the continent. Immediate possession will be given of every thing except a part of the dwelling house, which I must retain till the first of April. Any person inclinable to lease may know the terms by applying to

**3 X DAVID KERR.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T** WO full proprietries, or two equal undivided twenty-fourth parts of East-Jersey, to which there is appertaining an undivided right to an elegant house in Amboy, where governor Franklin formerly resided, a share of the bank stock, as also a large quantity of lands unlocated, as well as rents due on those already located; it abounds in a good proportion of cedar, swamp, and meadow ground; the fertility of the soil is so well known that little need be said in regard to the quality; should congress fix on that part of the country, according to resolve, for their permanent residence, it will undoubtedly render landed estates there still more valuable. The title is indisputable, which will be made clearly to appear, as well as the terms of payment made easy, by

**3 JOHN CHURCHMAN.**

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following,

**A** VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

**3 X**

**ALMANACKS**  
For the Year 1784, may be had at the  
**5 Printing-Office.**

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**M.**

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An ACT

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pay to the clerk, a sum service under so paid shall to the said clerk, and the said clerk shall sum for him or his or fifty pounds

And, Wh ability should the expence free able to state, who a and under a sum of one be rated the la lieu of all lected by th manner above body or good shall be law directed, on inhabitant, give security shillings, an stable shall county, who shall commit there to rem for, and eve vested with shall remove the duty of lector or co give inform collector, of county where on such person who shall co there to rem rent money.

And, To paupers, an support of f That all pe scription) w ten pounds declared pa any tax to And be is obliged to distress and shall receive by law for ney.

And be is or tobacco day of Jan and the first eighty-five within one duct one to ment to the tract herea law; and deduction, or quantity ducted, to may recover of the pea diction, a ney or tob

And be commissio hath not menonist, support to acts as su subscribe religion, ist, or dun directed b tion prefe and misde rym; w



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 15, 1784.

An ACT to raise the supplies for the ensuing year.

[Concluded.]

**AND** be it enacted, That the collector of each county, at the time of the settlement of his account, shall pay to every commissioner ten shillings for each day he shall necessarily attend; and shall also pay to the said commissioners, for the use of their clerk, a sum not exceeding eighty dollars, for his service under this act, and the amount of all the sums so paid shall, by the said commissioners, be allowed to the said collector on the settlement of his account, in which account shall be expressed the name of the clerk, and the sum of money to him allowed; and the said commissioners shall, after the receipt of the said sum for the use of their clerk, pay the same to him or his order, on demand, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money to the party grieved.

**And**, Whereas it is just that all persons who have ability should contribute in some degree towards the expenses of government, **Be it enacted**, That all free able bodied single male inhabitants of this state, who are above the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty, and are not liable to be rated the sum of one hundred pounds current money, shall be rated the sum of fifteen shillings current money in lieu of all other taxes; and the same shall be collected by the collectors in the several counties in manner above mentioned, or by execution of the body or goods of the person making default; and it shall be lawful for every constable, and he is hereby directed, on taking the name of any such free male inhabitant, being a single man, to require him to give security for payment of the said fifteen shillings, and in case of refusal or delay, such constable shall carry him before some justice of the county, who, on refusal or delay to give security, shall commit the person to the goal of the county, there to remain till payment or security given therefor, and every collector and deputy collector is invested with the same power; and if any such person shall remove out of the county, it is declared to be the duty of any constable, collector, deputy collector or commissioner, acquainted therewith, to give information thereof to the collector or deputy collector, or some one of the commissioners, of the county where such person shall be, and any of them, on such notice, shall enquire after and may arrest such person, and carry him before some justice, who shall commit him to the goal of his county, there to remain till payment of thirty shillings current money, and the costs of imprisonment.

**And**, To ascertain what persons shall be deemed paupers, and not liable to pay any assessment for the support of government, **Be it enacted and declared**, That all persons, (not included in the above description) whose property shall not be valued above ten pounds current money, shall be and are hereby declared paupers, and shall not be chargeable with any tax to the support of government.

**And be it enacted**, That if any collector shall be obliged to enforce the collection of the assessment by distress and sale, or by execution of the person, he shall receive the same fees as the sheriff is entitled to by law for the like service, payable in current money.

**And be it enacted**, That from all interest of money or tobacco which shall become due between the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-four, and the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, if paid at the time it becomes due, or within one month thereafter, the debtor may deduct one twelfth part of the said interest, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and any contract hereafter made to the contrary shall be void in law; and if any creditor shall refuse to allow such deduction, he shall forfeit treble the sum of money or quantity of tobacco by him so refused to be deducted, to the use of such debtor, and such debtor may recover the forfeiture on warrant before a justice of the peace, if the sum does not exceed his jurisdiction, and if it does, by action at law, as for money or tobacco received to his use.

**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 if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, the 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 if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, the affirmation) 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 torism; 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 suit shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the suit shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and the defendant in any suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if it shall appear so to be done, or if any suit shall be brought after the time limited, then the jury shall find for the defendant, and if the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or suffer a discontinuance, or if a verdict shall pass, or upon demurrer judgment shall be given, against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant hath for costs of suit in other cases at law.

**And be it enacted**, That the holder of any certificate for money borrowed by the public, or for allowances on the journal to public creditors, under the faith of the legislature of this state, that the same, or the interest thereof, should be discounted for taxes, may, if he requests the same, have his tax imposed by this act discounted, according to the engagement of the public, rating the money due for principal or interest discounted, according to the value of the money when the certificate was given, such value to be ascertained by the scale of depreciation settled by the act to adjust the debts due from this state; and the holder of any certificate for grain, flour, or other provisions, purchased or taken, or for vessels or carriages hired or impressed, or houses rented, under any act of assembly of this state, promising that the value or price should be discounted in payment of public taxes, may produce his certificate to the commissioners of the tax for his county, and the commissioners are to adjudge, and endorse on the certificate, the value of the freight, hire, or rent aforesaid, or the market price in their county of the grain, flour, or other provisions, mentioned therein, in current money, at the time the same was delivered or taken; and the holder of such certificate may have a discount of his tax imposed by this act not exceeding the sum due thereon, according to the value ascertained by the endorsement, and the collector shall endorse such discount, and the date when made, on such certificate, and shall thereto subscribe his name.

**And be it enacted**, That no collector shall have any allowance for any certificate or bank note, unless he will declare on oath (to be administered by either of the treasurers) that the said certificate or bank note was honestly and bona fide received or discounted in payment of the assessment due on the property in his county; and any collector swearing falsely in the premises, shall be liable to the same prosecution and punishment as in other cases of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall incur all the disabilities attending such infamous crime.

**And be it enacted**, That the collector of the tax shall deliver to each person chargeable with property in their respective counties, a copy of the amount of their property, with the rate thereon, on or before the first day of October next, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

**And be it enacted**, That all that part of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impose certain duties on imported articles, which relates to the laying, imposing, and collecting duties on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported, whether enumerated in said act or not enumerated, be and is hereby continued, and shall remain in full force for and during one year, unless the duty of five per cent. shall be granted to congress by the several states, and shall sooner take place.

Whereas the general assembly did engage to make provision for the punctual payment of interest on the debts due from the public, **Be it enacted**, That so much of the money collected in virtue of this act, as may be necessary, shall be first applied, and is hereby appropriated and set apart for the payment of one year's interest on such certificates as have been or shall be adjusted agreeable to the act relating to public creditors, and the general assembly will provide for the constant and punctual payment of the annual interest, until the principal shall be discharged.

**And be it enacted**, That the coin received in virtue of this act, or continental bank notes if to be procured, (not exceeding one half of the whole assess-

ment) be remitted to the continental treasury, for the payment of the army, and that the residue be appropriated to discharge the civil list, and in such other manner as the general assembly shall direct.

**And be it enacted**, That Mr. Frederick Green, printer, according to his agreement with the house of delegates, shall print and stitch in blue paper covers five hundred copies of this act, and make up into eighteen parcels of twenty-seven copies each, directed to the commissioners named in this act: for the several counties; and each commissioner shall keep one of the said copies for his own use, and the others shall, by the said commissioners, be distributed to the delegates and justices of the peace in their respective counties; which parcels the said printer shall endorse for the public service, and deliver to the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, on or before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-four, under the penalty of twenty pounds; and the several sheriffs are hereby required to forward them in the same manner as public letters; and the printer shall deliver the residue of such copies to the clerks of the senate and house of delegates.

From the B A N N E T, September 3.

THE couriers from Constantinople succeed each other very rapidly, but nothing transpires of their dispatches. The preparations for war are continued every where; several regiments are arriving here from the Upper Hungary, and we expect besides, those of Alton and Caramelli. Magazines are forming at Neuz and Peterwardin, where notice has been given to the inhabitants, to order their matters so, as to find room in their stables for the horses of several squadrons of cavalry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. The plague continues its ravages without intermission in this city: 173 persons were the victims of it yesterday. The passage of the Asiatic troops towards the frontiers of Europe still goes on. The divan assembles twice a day: and our bathaws who command in the frontier places are provided with a prodigious quantity of ammunition and provisions.

PEST, Sept. 19. Warlike stores are continually brought to this kingdom. The 4th of this month, 1500 field pieces were brought from Lintz to Vienna, which will soon be sent here. The line formed on the frontiers, is said to consist of 150,000 men.

L O N D O N, July 5.

A few days since a young man was accidentally drowned at Pavingham, near Bedford; his body was twenty minutes under water, and considered by numbers as a corpse for three hours, when fortunately one of the directors of the humane society arrived. He heard of the melancholy event at Mr. Bond's, an eminent surgeon of the town; and that gentleman being absent from home, he went with his servant to the house of mourning. Though not of the faculty, he advised the methods recommended by the society to be put in full force, and humanely assisted in forwarding them, till his philanthropic labours were crowned with the most pleasing success, by restoring to life, to his country and his friends, a fellow creature.

OB. 14. The Two Brothers, Major, from Dover, to Philadelphia, having sprung a leak, foundered about four leagues to the westward of the Eddystone Lighthouse: the crew with difficulty saved themselves in their boat.

OB. 21. Several ships laden with goods originally intended for the subjects of the American states, have had their places of consignment changed to Nova-Scotia, where it is expected that British commodities will sell to great advantage among the new settlers.

As one means of reducing their public expenses it is reported that the court of France intend to relinquish the possession of the island of Corsica, which they despair of ever being able to draw any advantage from, owing to the unwholesomeness of the climate, and the unconquerable animosity of the natives towards the French inhabitants.

Stocks yesterday fell one per cent. Without assuming any other gift than that of common sense, it may be predicted, that they will fall gradually for some time, and subside at a lower medium than ever was known to be the consequence of a peace.

We are assured from unquestionable authority, that the important business to be brought on early in the session before the house of commons, is relative to the East-India matters; and not as has been conjectured, on the Irish business, government being more easily on that head, since the meeting of their parliament, than they had been for some months before. It is to the east this country is to look to recruit her resources, and give a spur to her credit; a plan for that purpose is already prepared, and every individual member of the house of commons has been summoned to attend his duty, to give his sanction to measures replete with wisdom, and which will produce a revenue equal to the present necessities of the state.

There are twelve young gentlemen now apprenticed to private ship builders in this kingdom, to learn the whole art of naval architecture. They are to be educated at the sole expence of the czarina, and as they hereafter merit will be placed at the head of the dock-yards



of their own country; where naval tactics are arriving at a degree of perfection unknown before in that empire.

**Oct. 23.** On Saturday arrived from Paris, his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Madrid, and one of the late commissioners for settling the terms of peace with Great-Britain.

Dr. Franklin has announced his intentions of visiting England the ensuing spring. His motive for this excursion, is to see his friends, and take his final leave of them previous to his departure for America, in which country he is desirous that the remains of his earthly tabernacle should be deposited.

By some letters which were on Friday received from Ireland, we learn, that instructions had been prepared, which are to be delivered to the respective members of parliament by a deputation of the volunteers. These instructions require the members to vote for, and move the following objects.

A Parliamentary Reform.

An Abolition Tax.

A Repeal of the Stamp Act.

An Irish Court of Admiralty and Post-Office.

Equal duties on English Manufactures.

And a Six Months Money Bill, until these objects shall be obtained.

At no period of the war was money in the city of London so scarce as at present, and indeed credit is now so low that accuracy in payments is not expected; between the sums locked up in the stocks by those who bought immediately on the arrival of the preliminary articles, and the money engaged in ventures to the West-Indies and America, all the fluctuating property of the nation is taken up, and will probably continue so for a twelvemonth.

It must give every lover of science pleasure to hear that Mr. Thomas Harding, of Meath-street, Dublin, has after long and painful study, completed an instrument, which he terms the improved odent, that it will be of singular service in surveying, navigation, and even astronomy. A correspondent observes it will be doing the inventor the utmost injustice not to acknowledge his merit in the contrivance, which by a simple motion of the instrument, without any labour or trouble, expeditiously solves every case in plain and spherical trigonometry with the greatest precision: exhibits the difference of latitude and departure by having the course and distance at one view, as also the course, distance, and difference of longitude, by having the middle latitude and departure. It is, in short, an epitome of volumes, comprising such a multitude of figures in the compass of 10 inches square, as if distributed into sheets would fill a folio book of 200 pages. Our correspondent further informs us, that Mr. Harding presented a model of this instrument to the Dublin society in the year 1769, which though at that time imperfect, was greatly admired; the simplicity of its construction and facility of its operation, gave general satisfaction—but the main point to render it extensively useful being then undiscovered, it could not be received without some exception. The inventor having long since remedied the defect, has by the aid of an ingenious artist, given it the finishing stroke, and made it, without flattery or ostentation, the most perfect mechanical calculator that has been offered to the public.

To prevent the many accidents that happen in cleansing foul wells, through the badness of the vapour lodged at the bottom of them, a correspondent recommends the following effectual method; let down an iron pot, with a few ounces of gunpowder in it, to the surface of the water, then toss a shovel full of live coals into the well, some of which will probably fall into the pot, and set the powder on fire, the explosion of which will effectually dispel the noxious damps, and thereby render it safe for workmen to go down.

A correspondent expresses his surprise at the idea of sending the convicts in future to Nova-Scotia. This measure has certainly given high offence to some of the most respectable loyalists, and, it is feared, will prevent many from attempting a settlement on that inhospitable shore. How will the industrious mechanic relish being obliged to herd with the overflowings of Newgate? With all the ruffians, thieves, and murderers, who, we are told, are about to be sent among them? It surely appears to be inconsistent with every rule of sound policy, to brand with this mark of infamy the last sad refuge for the king's friends.

The following anecdote may be depended on as a fact. When general Burgoyne went over to Portugal, in the year 1762, he was attended by his lady, and lord George and lady Lennox, who, on their arrival at Lisbon, took a large house for the accommodation of both their families. The king of Portugal, who felt his obligations to the British officers who came to defend his kingdom, was solicitous of paying every possible attention to their ladies; he therefore presented them with some very extraordinary china, selected from among the most valuable in his possession. The present was highly esteemed, while the care of it was the perpetual subject of conversation. There unfortunately happened, however, a little time after, to be a dreadful hurricane in the middle of the night, which induced lady Charlotte, daughter of the late lord Darby, married to general Burgoyne, to wake the general and request that she might be allowed to fetch up the favourite china into her own chamber for its more perfect security. Accordingly, taking a wax taper in her hand, she soon reached the closet, and was returning up stairs with the china wrapped up in the bottom of her shift, when in turning an angle, she was surprised at the sight of an old Scotchman belonging to lady Lennox, who had been dispatched on the same errand for his mistress. The confusion was great—the situation delicate—the alternative distressing, however, her ladyship instantly dropped her chemise and reduced the china to atoms.

*Extract of a letter from Koningshburgh, (Poland) September 3.*

"The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to bed of five children, three sons and two daughters, all like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour."

Anecdote of Louis XII. The king being at his castle of Pleffis, near Tours, one evening went into the kitchen, where he found a boy turning the spit. The boy had something in his countenance which prepos-

sessed the king in his favour so much, that he entered into conversation with him, by demanding from whence he came—who he was, and how much he gained. The lad, not knowing the king, replied, with an honest simplicity, "that he came from Berri—that his name was Stephen—and that he gained as much as the king." "How much gains the king?" demanded Louis, with some degree of astonishment; "his expenses, (added the boy) and I gain mine." This ingenious and liberal answer so pleased the king, that he took him under his protection, and appointed him his valet de chambre.

Humorous anecdote of a baker. One of this business was charged by a person in a different line, with purloining from the articles sent by the neighbours to his oven. He admitted the accusation to be well founded, and challenged his accuser to guard against his impositions. For this purpose he proposed a bet of one shilling's worth of punch, that out of three he would take one rib of beef without discovery. The proposal was readily accepted, and the meat brought to the baker's shop. He took off a rib, and with it the principal part of the flesh belonging to the adjoining one. In this state it was returned to the owner. A meeting was held to decide the wager. The baker asked if he had not performed his engagement? His opponent answered in the negative, for that the theft was evident. Why then, replied Burnt Crust, I must pay my shilling. Thus did he artfully turn the tables on his antagonist, and for twelve-pennyworth of punch entitled himself to seven pounds of prime English roasting beef.

**DUBLIN, June 16.**

Last Monday about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. Dominic Mahon was coming to this city with cash to the amount of above £.1000 on account of his brother, Mr. Patrick Mahon, of Gort, in the county of Galway, he was stopped by six footpads, armed with pistols and swords, about five miles on this side of Kinnegon. Mr. Mahon had a servant with him, a Munster lad, who had £.800 in a portmanteau, and he had himself better than 200 guineas in his pocket. Two of the villains kept behind the servant's horse to hinder them from retreating, three went before Mr. Mahon's horse to prevent their advancing, whilst the sixth went up to him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told him to deliver his money immediately, otherwise if he hesitated he would put him to instant death.

Mr. Mahon said he had no more money about him than was necessary for his expenses to Dublin, but that he should get what was in the portmanteau, which amounted to above £.2000. He hoped that they might not be used ill, and as the servant was a Munster lad that could not speak English, if he would give him leave he would speak to him in Irish, to give up the contents of the portmanteau peaceably. The robber desired him to do so, and neither of them should be hurt. Mr. Mahon took this opportunity of speaking to his man in Munster Irish, to pretend to open the portmanteau but to shoot the villain while he kept him in discourse, and then defend themselves as well as they could against the other five, as each of them had fortunately a case of loaded pistols. The servant gave Mr. Mahon to understand that he would sick by him, and follow his directions. He accordingly pretended to be opening the portmanteau, but as the villain was speaking to his master, knocked him senseless with the butt end of his whip. The two behind ran up to his assistance, one of whom Mr. Mahon fired at, and shot off his nose, on which his companion made off, while he staggered to the side of the road with his handkerchief to his face. The other three came now up with dreadful imprecations; two went to seize the portmanteau, while the third, taking Mr. Mahon's horse by the bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and desired him to deliver; Mr. Mahon told him he would, put one hand in his pocket, and got a pistol; and with the other seized the highwayman's, who immediately fired, and the ball went through the sleeves of Mr. Mahon's body and great coats, without doing him any injury. Mr. Mahon then drew his pistol and shot the fellow through the heart, on which his two companions made off without their booty, and Mr. Mahon and his man arrived safe in town the same night.

**St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) October 31, 1783.**

On Monday last arrived here in seventeen days from Philadelphia, the ship Antigua Packet, captain Carlon. Her cargo consisting of various articles very much wanted, were not permitted to be landed, and she is gone to leeward.

For several days past the wind has blown from unusual quarters, the south and west. On Monday two sloops came into the harbour from Montserrat, having been forced from their anchorage there by the high surge. We fear that many accidents have happened at some of the neighbouring islands, particularly at Basseterre, St. Christopher, where a strong south wind generally proves fatal to the shipping. The severe thunder and lightning on Monday night we are happy to find has done no damage.

**BOSTON, December 25.**

It is reported as an undoubted fact, that James Rivington, printer at New-York, was, as soon as our troops entered the city, protected in person and property, by a guard, and that he will be allowed to reside in the country, for reasons best known to the great men at the helm.

**WINDSOR, (Vermont) November 20.**

Advices from the lower part of Windham county, mention, that the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, who have heretofore refused to support the authority of Vermont, and acted in opposition to its government, have lately come in almost to a man, and acknowledge themselves subjects of this state, taken the oath of allegiance, discharged their arrearage taxes, and appear desirous to assist in quelling those disturbers of the public peace, who have long infested the south-east part of this state.

**SPRINGFIELD, December 16.**

The people in the western parts of this state, who stile themselves shaking quakers, and who suppose they, and they only, have discovered the true mode of worship, have of late (it is said) utterly disclaimed the use of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious

exercises; presenting themselves unpoluted by vain and unchristian articles of dress, and performing all their turnings, jumpings, tumblings, twiftings and wriggings, in that condition.

**PROVIDENCE, December 13.**

A few days since, some young men skating on a pond in North Providence, one of them approaching the further edge, observed a man on the shore with a musket, who threatened to fire on him if he went nearer. This circumstance causing some suspicion, a number of people went out next morning, who discovered, in an unfrequented pine swamp, near the pond, a large cave, containing cooking utensils, a quantity of dead poultry, and a variety of stolen goods. A horse and a cart were also found near the cave, but the subterranean inhabitants had fled.

**NEW-HAVEN, December 16.**

By a vessel just arrived from the West-Indies, we have certain intelligence that the English merchants are obtaining foreign papers in a clandestine manner, in order to carry on a trade with us (which they are conscious would be extremely improper to do under their own colours, while their ports are shut against our vessels;) particularly a sloop and brig belonging to Antigua, have procured a set of French papers at St. Kitts, and are destined to some part of the continent. If we were to trade with any nation upon any other terms but that of reciprocal privileges (and such as are manifestly detrimental to us) certainly Great-Britain is not the nation such a preference belongs to.

**NEW-YORK, December 27.**

*Extract of a letter from London, dated October 24th, 1783, from a gentleman of reputation and intelligence, who lately left this country, to his friend in this city. (Instructed by particular desire.)*

"Mr. Jay is just arrived in London. I have not yet seen him. At Paris I had a long conversation with him and Dr. Franklin. They are both very much hurt at the violent measures the states in general have adopted respecting the loyalists. Indeed our national character is much lowered in the opinion of Europe; and nothing but a more generous conduct, and a strong federal union, with funds established for the payment of the interest of our debts, will render us respectable. The prevailing opinion here is to exclude us from the carrying trade. And they certainly will do it, if they find America is not cemented by a strict union, and able by that union to prohibit all British vessels their ports, or only to admit them on such terms as Congress shall direct."

**Dec. 30.** We are informed, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Assistance, of 50 guns, with com. Sir Charles Douglas, and the Hermione frigate, capt. Smith, of thirty two guns, will proceed from Sandy-Hook to Barbados and Antigua, where they will winter; and in the spring repair to their station at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

**PHILADELPHIA, January 3.**

The report which prevailed in this city a few weeks since, relative to the state of Massachusetts-Bay having rejected the act of commutation, is entirely void of foundation. They have, on the contrary, not only adopted the five per cent. impost, but resolved to comply with the terms of that act in the fullest and most extensive manner; which has given great satisfaction to the officers of their line.

When the present council of New-York published their ordinance, precluding British adherents from the privilege of voting at elections, an honest Caledonian pertinently remarked, that they had now obtained what they had long wished and fought for, viz. taxation without representation.

*Verfailles, June 18, 1783.*

*Extract of an arrest of the council of state, relating to the sale of Brouage and Saintonge, exported to foreign countries.*

"The council of state having taken into consideration, some memorials presented by the proprietors of the salt marshes of Saintonge, of the district of Brouage and the adjacent islands, by which it appears that the salt commerce to foreign countries has been overcharged with additional imposts, and that the renovation of peace presenting a new channel of commerce with the United States of America, ought to induce government to encourage to important an article of exportation; the king being in his council, and sensible of the justice of the said representations, has ordered, that from the day of publication of the present arrest, until the first of January 1786, instead of the 10 sols per livre, which used to be paid as an addition to the principal impost for the salt of Saintonge, of the district of Brouage and adjacent islands, there shall not be paid more than a sol per livre, contrary to the edict of August, 1781; which however, in every other article is to be executed according to its form and tenor.

**BALTIMORE, January 9.**

*Extract of a letter from Bush, dated January 7, 1784.*

"I am sorry I am under the necessity to inform you of an accident which happened yesterday in the run beyond Campbell's.—The stage attempting to cross, the current was so violent that it overturned with eight persons in it, some of whom had like to have been drowned; all the baggage with the bed of the waggon and hind wheels were taken down the stream some distance—the horses with the fore wheels got out—the passengers being under some time, disengaged themselves of the waggon and got out with a great deal of difficulty; a log which lay across the run, some distance below, brought up the remains of the waggon. A few things were found in the creek this morning, chiefly belonging to the passengers—one gentleman I am particularly sorry for, whose trunk being small (contained 460 guineas) is carried down and supposed to have gone under the ice in the tideway. The mail was taken up a mile and a half below the ford."

**ANNAPOLIS, January 15.**

Yesterday definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty were ratified and confirmed by Congress, nine states being present.—The whole will be published tomorrow in a Gazette extraordinary, not being furnished in time for this day's paper.



Charles county, January 1, 1784.  
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,  
**T**HE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale.

**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.  
**JAMES ADRTON**, St. Mary's county; John J. Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John M. Keel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot court-house;

Charles county, December 22, 1783.  
To be **SOLD**, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 20th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,  
**A** PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be

## The MARYLAND GAZETTE extraordinary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1784.

### ANNAPOLIS.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,  
January 14, 1784.

**O**N the report of a committee to whom were referred the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, and the joint letter of the 10th of September from Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay,  
*Resolved unanimously*, nine states being present, that the said definitive treaty be, and the same is hereby ratified by the United States in Congress assembled in the form following.

The UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,  
To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting,

**WHEREAS** definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

[ Here insert the treaty. ]

**NOW KNOW YE**, that We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and considered the definitive articles aforesaid, have approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do approve, ratify and confirm, the said articles, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as lies in our power.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Witness his Excellency **THOMAS MIFFLIN**, Esq; president, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled.

### A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

" In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity,

" **I**T having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles

above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain; and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

" Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

" Article 2d. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of Saint Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence: comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

" Article 3d. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both

office into which they are delivered to that at New-York) must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.  
Philadelphia, December 29, 1783.  
[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

**ALMANACKS**  
For the Year 1784, may be had at the  
Printing-Office.

Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled.

MARY SEWALL, executrix.







Charles county, January 1, 1784.  
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

**T**HE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

**S. HANSON**, of Samuel.  
N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

Annapolis, January 14, 1784.  
To be RENTED, the following rooms and other conveniences in the house of Mr. Maw, lately occupied by Mr. George Ranken, deceased,  
**FOUR** very convenient rooms up stairs, two of them have fire places, the use of the kitchen, a cellar, yard, and garden. For terms apply to

**MARY RANKEN**.  
The subscriber also intends to open a school in February next, for the instruction of young ladies in reading and needle work; she will take in any kind of plain and lace work, and trusts her particular care and attention thereto, will merit every favour the public may please to honour her with.

M. R.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

**A**GREABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

**THOMAS HARWOOD**, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at last come and renew their obligations.

**ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF**.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, on Patuxent river, near Queen-Anne, taken up as a stray, a red brindle heifer, three or four years old, her mark is two crops and a slit in the left year. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**LEONARD SELLMAN**.

December 18, 1783.

**S**TOLEN from the subscriber, living near All Saints church, in Calvert county, on Friday the 18th of this instant, in the night, a bright bay gelding, five years old last spring, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, three white feet, and has a white speck in the ball of one of his eyes, trots and gallops, docked but not branded. Likewise an iron gray mare, thirteen hands and an inch high, about eight years old last spring, paces, trots, and gallops, docked but not branded. Whoever brings home the said creatures, or secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall receive six dollars reward, or three dollars for each, paid by

**JOSEPH SUNDERLAND**.

**W**HEREAS Nicholas Maccubbin son of Joseph, of Annapolis, lately sold and conveyed to me a certain tract of land, for five hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Piney Grove, and has obtained my bonds for part of the purchase money, the greatest part of which land, I am informed, lies in a dispute with the Baltimore company, and that the said Maccubbin has not a right to near the land conveyed me; I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of my bonds, having determined not to pay them till I am fully convinced of his right.

**JOHN NELSON GRAY**.

**H**IS Most Christian Majesty's packet the **COU-RIER DE L'AMERIQUE**, commanded by M. le Chevalier D'ASOVILLE, will sail for Port Orient, on or about the 15th of January next. Letters to go in her mail are received at the New-York post-office; and the public are hereby informed, that the French packets are an immediate channel of conveyance for letters from and to all parts of the continent of Europe; the general post-office at Paris having a daily intercourse with all its capitals.

**WILLIAM SETON**, Deputy Agent.

New-York, December 24, 1783.

\* Letters for all the French packets will be received at all the post-offices within the United States; the island postage of such letters (from the office into which they are delivered to that at New-York) must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1783.

[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

**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.**

**JAMES ADRTON**, St. Mary's county; John Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John McKeel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot county; John Adams, Annapolis; Robert Harrison Appleby, Choptank.

Thomas Barry, Henry Boone, Alexander Burrell; Walter Bowie, Prince-George's county; James Brake, St. Mary's county; William Bowie, John Baden, jun. Patuxent; Richard Brooke, Montgomery county; Dr. James Bates, Patowmack; B. Brooke, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Burrell, Queen Anne; Faany Brown, near Annapolis; Ferdinand De Braham, Edmund Brice, Anthony Banning, John Barnes, and Co. Annapolis; Basil Browne, Maryland; Hanson Briscoe (s), Chaptico.

Mr. Callis, Overton Carr, Prince-George's county; James Carruthers (s), Port-Tobacco; Samuel Chew, Calvert county; Archibald Campbell, St. Mary's county; James Cant, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Crook-shanks, Talbot county; Thomas Contee, Patuxent; Benedict Calvert and Charles Steuart, Mount Airy; Samuel Chew (s), Joseph Court (s), Robert Clark, John Callahan (s), Captain Campbell, Samuel Chase, Robert Collett, Joseph Cowman, jun. Joseph Carleton, secretary at war, Annapolis.

Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Jacob Deakin, St. Mary's county; James Dickinson, Great-Choptank; Caleb Darcey, Elk-Ridge; Littleton Dennis, Pocomoke; The Chevalier D'Annours, major John Davidson, John Davidson, J. and S. Davidson, Dick and Stewart (s), William De Laney (s), Lloyd Dulany, Annapolis.

William Edgar, South river; William Embleton, Kent county; rev. John Eversfield, Prince-George's county; Nathaniel Ewing, Port-Tobacco; Edward Edelen, near Piscataway; major Eccleston, of the Maryland line.

Ignatius Fenwick (s), Prince-George's county; Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; William Fleming, Worcester county; John Forbes (s), Benedict; William Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gordens, Prince-George's county; Joshua Graves, St. Mary's county; John Gabard, Port-Tobacco; James Genn, Queen Anne's county; Dr. Thomas Gantt, West river.

Samuel Hanson, Prince-George's county; Charles Hogg, Port-Tobacco; John Hall, Mount Welcome; Jo. G. Hamilton, Pig Point; James Howard (s), Elk-Ridge; Nathan Hammond, Samuel Hughes (s), Fatty Henry, Annapolis.

Mrs. Jenningsham, Charles county; Denton Jacques, Fort Frederick furnace; Edmund Jennings, Maryland; Joseph Isaac, Clift; Edward Johnson, Patuxent; Mr. Jacot, Anthony Jackson, John Nesbit Jordan, Annapolis.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county; captain John Kilty, ————, Kirwan, Annapolis.

Philip Lee, Maryland.

John Mackall, Anne-Arundel county; G. Mason, jun. Port-Tobacco; John Montgomery, David McMechen, N. W. D. Maccubbin, sen. George Martin, Annapolis.

Captain Edward Noel, near Cambridge; Henry Nichols, Oxford; Edward Osmond, Annapolis.

N. and V. Peers, Port-Tobacco; Robert Pottlethwaite, Edward Parkinson, Choptank; George Plater, James Pearle (s), Gillis Polk, Richard Phillips, Annapolis.

Thomas Rozer, Henry Riddell, Piscataway; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Raynold, Clift; colonel Richardson, Mr. Ridgely, Annapolis.

Major-general Smallwood (s), Mattawoman; James Sims, Charles county; Dr. George Somervell, captain George Steuart, Levin Sothoron, St. Mary's county; John Sutherland, Prince-George's county; Stephen Stewart and son, West river; Dr. Hugh Scott, ————, Scott, rev. John Stewart, Robert John Smith, Charles Steuart (s), Annapolis; Speaker of the house of delegates, Maryland.

Philip Thomas, jun. West river; James Tootell, Annapolis.

William Lock Weems, Mr. Williams, Prince-George's county; William Wheeler, Peter Watfon, St. Mary's county; Miss Monica Wheeler, rev. George Hughes Worley, Charles county; John Weems, jun. Calvert county; Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt, Queen's-town; Luke Wheeler, Piscataway; David Weems, Herring-Bay; Ignatius Wheeler, Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, Annapolis.

**F. GREEN**, D. P. M.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, January 6, 1784.

**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation at the Head of Severn, a mulatto man named **WILL**, near six feet high, a strong well made fellow, has a down look, and is slow of speech; his eyebrows are thick; his cloaths are country linsey cloth felled; has a whitish hat; his shoes are new and nailed with large hob-nails; he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and to get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels are desired not to receive him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he be delivered to him, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

**REZIN HAMMOND**.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by William Hadep, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, near Spurrier's tavern, a bay horse, about 13 hands high, has a switch tail, hanging mane, no perceivable brand, appears to be old, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**ALMANACKS**

For the Year 1784, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Charles county, December 22, 1783.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 20th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,

**A** PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be most acceptable, but to those to whom it may be inconvenient to pay on the day of sale, a short credit will be given, or tobacco bonds with security on interest will be taken, and a credit of two years given; one half the principal with interest to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, and the balance at the end of the other. Among the above negroes are two good cooks, the one an elderly though very hearty woman, the other a very likely healthy young wench about 18 years of age, with a fine child about a year old, she has been brought up from her infancy in the kitchen; they are both plain cooks, and the elder is a good washer and ironer; these two will be sold for ready money only, or very short credit. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

**GEORGE LEE**.

December 8, 1783.

On Tuesday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county,

**T**HE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, except for a small part which must be paid in cash, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by

**PATRICK SIM SMITH**.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**WO full proprietries, or two equal undivided twenty-fourth parts of East-Jersey, to which there is appertaining an undivided right to an elegant house in Amboy, where governor Franklin formerly resided, a share of the bank stock, as also a large quantity of lands unlocated, as well as rents due on those already located; it abounds in a good proportion of cedar, swamp, and meadow ground; the fertility of the soil is so well known that little need be said in regard to the quality; should congress fix on that part of the country, according to resolve, for their permanent residence, it will undoubtedly render landed estates there still more valuable. The title is indisputable, which will be made clearly to appear, as well as the terms of payment made easy by

**JOHN CHURCHMAN**.

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following,

**A** VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

**T**AKEN up as strays, by Charles Griffith, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of Severn, near Bryan's tavern, two horses, one a gray, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and gallops, ten years old, no perceivable brand, his ears cropt; the other a bay, with a blaze face, three white feet, trots and gallops, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a speck in his near eye, and is about seven years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's, January 2, 1784.

**A**LL persons that have any claims against the estate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled.

**MARY SEWALL**, executrix.



December 18, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

**A** TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

**ELIZABETH GARY**, executrix,  
**LEONARD SELLMAN**, executor.  
All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**R**AN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named **PHILLIS**, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

**IGNATIUS HARDY**.  
N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.  
**ROBERT DARNALL**.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town.

**ABRAHAM FALCONER**.  
Annapolis, October 28, 1783.  
To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,  
**ALIKELY** stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to  
**W. H. M'PERSON**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE** subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.  
**CHARLES FRAZIER**.

December 25, 1783.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.  
**LEVIN HOPKINS, executor**.

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.  
**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 17th of December, 1773.  
**JAMES GALLESPIE**.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.  
**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to  
**JOHN CRISALL**.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by  
**FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.**  
**JOHN F. BOWIE, }**  
**23**

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

**POCKET BIBLES**,  
Blank books of various sizes,  
Wafers, black and red wax,  
Ink stands and chests,  
Black lead pencils,  
Quills, ink-powder,  
Gilt letter paper,  
Pocket books, and  
Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.  
**THE** estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.  
**ZADOCK SELBY, executor,**  
**MARY HALL, executrix.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.  
**EDWARD LLOYD**.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office.  
[Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

**A**  
**R E P L Y**  
TO A  
**P A M P H L E T,**  
ENTITLED,  
**C O N S I D E R A T I O N S**  
ON THE  
**S O C I E T Y O R O R D E R**  
OF  
**C I N C I N N A T I, &c.**

Annapolis, December 29, 1783.  
**The Annapolis and Baltimore regular stage,**

**W**ILL leave Mr. Mann's on Wednesday the 31st instant, performing her tour of duty to Baltimore on that day, and return the next, continuing to accomplish seven trips in each week with regularity and dispatch.

**TWINING and VANHORN**.

**REGULATIONS** respecting the regular stage stationed between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

1st. THE freight of each passenger, with the allowance of seven pounds of baggage, to be three dollars, and two-pence per pound for baggage, deducting the above weight of seven pounds, where passengers travel with their baggage.

2d. The stage to take in her passengers at Mr. Mann's door precisely at eight o'clock in the morning, take refreshment at Mrs. Urquhart's, and arrive in Baltimore that evening.

3d. Nine passengers will be considered as a full freight, and not more admitted without the consent of every passenger.

4th. All baggage regularly entered with the clerk at Mr. Mann's bar the proprietors to be accountable for, unavoidable accidents excepted; and all passengers neglecting to attend the stages starting at the hour appointed, to forfeit their passage, cases of sickness only excepted.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends opening a school on the twelfth of January eighty-four, at the reverend Mr. Isaac Campbell's, in Charles county, near Newport, where, with the assistance of and in conjunction with Mr. James Campbell, a young gentleman well versed in literature, and under the care and inspection of that well known and able teacher his father, will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics and algebra, at the rate of five hundred pounds of net tobacco per annum. Due attention will be given to the improvement of such youths as may be entrusted to our care both in a moral and literary capacity; and good board may be had in the neighbourhood convenient to the school.  
**HATCH DENT, of Hatch.**



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1784.

LONDON, October 1.

**I**N the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, the styling his Majesty "most potent" at the instant of his suffering such a mortifying diminution of his power, reminds a correspondent of the title story of a king of Spain, whose greatness was compared to that of a ditch, which increases in proportion to the quantity of land taken from it.

A letter from Edinburgh mentions a discovery lately made by an ingenious chymist there, of a method how to prepare the oils extracted from almost every species of fish, so as to produce the substance called spermaceti. This drug, if it may be so called, possess many medicinal properties, and is out of all comparison the best and most beautiful material for making of candles.

Dispatches were brought from Ireland to Lord North's office, containing the official application to the king from Lord Northampton, lord lieutenant of that kingdom, for the grant of the sum of £. 50,000 sterling promised to the Genevan emigrants there; the same dispatches enclose the draughts of the king's letter for that purpose, and of a warrant under the great seal of Ireland, for appointing a commission (composed of certain great officers of state, and of certain of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, together with the Genevan commissioners) to which the said grant of £. 50,000 is to be made, in trust, for the use of the Genevans settling in that country, whereof a sum not exceeding one half, is to be applied to defray the expences of their journey, and the carriage of their effects, and the remainder to be expended in the building the town intended for them on the crown lands, in the county of Waterford, near the confluence of the three rivers Barrow, Suire and Nore.

We have authority to inform the public, that the lords of the admiralty have, by order of government, appointed a vessel to convey the Genevan emigrants from Ostend to Waterford.

There never was a more ridiculous forgery than the story about the defeat of the Turks in the Black Sea, wherein they are said to have lost 16 sail of the line! The Turks have not 16 sail of the line in all the world;—they have only three large ships in the Black Sea. Russia has not one, as yet, on that station. As to the rest, admiral Elphinstone left the Russian service five years ago, in disgust at the haughty treatment he received from a certain favourite admiral of that nation, who condescended to take the credit to himself of the famous victory gained by Elphinstone and Greig over the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago. Mr. Elphinstone has been serving his country gallantly during the whole of the late war, nor is it probable he will ever abandon it to accept any command in the fleet of a nation, which has treated both him and his country with ingratitude.

It is a certain fact, that the present aspect of the affairs of the Irish is by no means either so propitious to their own national prosperity, or the political amity that ought for ever to subsist between the two countries, as every sincere lover of the general welfare of each would wish. It is certainly ordered, on the part of this country, that the military establishment should be immediately furnished for their protection, and to keep the peace of the kingdom, with no less than twenty additional regiments of infantry. Several regiments from Scotland have already received their orders, and we understand, are actually on their march. When it is understood, that the sole object of the present system of Hibernian patriotism is simply this—total emancipation from the political connexion with this country; it will not appear strange, that some active exertions should be made to suppress a spirit so uncomfortable to the generous feelings of a Briton, and so destructive to the most essential interests of the Irish. There is good reason however to suppose, from the complexion of the returns that have been made during the parliamentary interregnum in Ireland, that the good sense, and regulated patriotism of the legislative body in the country, will be quite adequate, without the necessity of adopting military assistance, to quiet the disturbances, and adjust the true interest of the two kingdoms. It is necessary, in the mean time, to preserve the parliament in the sister country from the unconstitutional violence of the soldiery, and to diminish the authority of the legislative volunteers, it hath been thought proper to send the above additions to the government military, established in that kingdom.

*Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at St. Petersburg.*

"There are several London masons, carpenters, locksmiths, &c. here, and they have been well encouraged; for the spirit of invention in mechanics seems as uncommon as genius in other respects in this part of the world. Russian pride is no inconsiderable hindrance to the progress of the arts; it is owing to the nature of the constitution, and to the want of proper education, that they have made so little improvement in them. I have had the satisfaction to see some English clocks here which do great honour to my country; and I have the pleasure to perceive a preference shown to English articles of all kinds. And as to civility, I with gratitude acknowledge I was never more hospitably treated, in my life than since I left London. On my first entrance into the house where I live, my host introduced his daughters, two of the prettiest girls you ever saw; one of them came immediately up

to me, and took my hand to kiss it. Being unacquainted with the customs of the country, I was very awkwardly situated. But the other coming up to salute me in the same manner, I gave her a hearty kiss on her lips in the old English fashion. This caused the father to laugh heartily; agreeable to the proper etiquette, I should have kissed the ladies hands at the time they were doing me that honour.

"Here is a plenty of necessaries of life, game and fish in abundance; a little family may live for six-pence a day on fish; I have shot a great number of quails, moorcocks, and partridges.

"Geography seems a favourite study among persons who have a taste for knowledge here; but astronomy is investigated only by the professed literati. A clergyman of the order of St. Basil, to my astonishment, laughed at the idea of the motion of the earth one day, and pretended to quote passages from scripture contradicting such an opinion!"

*Od. 1.* It is much to be lamented, says a correspondent, that after all our campaigning, negotiating, &c. &c. we could not preserve the dignity of the British flag, by obliging the house of Bourbon to pay it the accustomed salute; the loss of which is so nearly akin to the loss of the marine sovereignty, that a Briton must have a tolerable degree of patience to think of it with temper.

*Od. 3.* The princess royal is to be mentioned as one of the most accomplished ladies in Europe. In learning languages she has wonderful facility. Of the French, the Italian, and the Spanish, she is perfect mistress; and she is now making great progress in the German.

The idea of breeding up two of the young princes to the church, is certainly to be commended as very expedient. The see of Winchester or Durham, would either of them alone equal a moiety of the allowance settled on the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, September 23.*

"The American agents are now engaging, by leave of the government, some manufacturers in the iron and cutlery branches, for a manufactory which is establishing at Boston, in New England. This step of France, letting her manufactures emigrate, shews how much inclined our government are to humour the Americans in every thing."

*Od. 4.* According to letters from Constantinople, the Turks have obtained from France, and some of the Italian states, as many sailors as will be sufficient to man six more ships of the line, which are now equipping with the utmost expedition, and which will be sent to the Black sea, where they are in the greatest fear of a defeat, the consequences of which would be fatal. They have also procured shipwrights to finish, with all possible expedition, three new ships, one of 90 guns, one of 76, and one of 70, which they are building at the Porte. The fleet that is sailed lately to the Morea is expected to provide itself fully with sailors (of which all the ships are short) among the islands, for which purpose the commanders have taken some measures to distribute; but they are all cautioned not to use any force, but at the last extremity, as it was a step of this kind that caused the Grecian provinces, one and all, to revolt during the late war, as soon as the Russian Squadron made its appearance, on board whose ships the Greek seamen flocked in great numbers.

The Scottish nation certainly deserve every indulgence from parliament. They ardently desired a militia, and to be put on a similar footing in that respect with England; but the leaders and supporters of that proposition found that parliament were averse to it, and therefore they refrained from pressing it on administration during the late unhappy troubles, rather than foment new discords amongst the people at that time convulsed with all the horrors and uncertainties of war. Their motives were as generous as laudable; but now when peace has taken place, we hope they will come forward and assert their rights and liberties as we apprehend that one nation is as much entitled to a national militia as another is to independence, especially when the former has behaved so nobly as to disdain taking any unfair advantages of the distresses of the empire. We are friends to the rights and liberties of mankind, and therefore we wish to see no infringement of what must be essential for their happiness; and as all the subjects of the British empire are children of the same parent, it would be expedient and wise to show no partiality, but to treat all with the same parental affection.

Upon looking into the controversies of 1695, between the whig ministry of William III. and the tory opposition of that time, we find invectives and harsh epithets used by the one party against the other, somewhat similar to those used by the present opposition against administration. The same expressions crossed into different lines of service, under the tory ministry and whig opposition of the four last years of queen Anne. They were again in vogue under Sir Robert Walpole, and furnished the printing presses with daily employment, and daily tautology for the space of nineteen years; and the very same invectives will be applied a hundred years hence. If any administration has escaped them, we may safely pronounce that it has either been ill-born, or has perished in its infancy.

Monday next is appointed for a solemn humiliation of the pride and glory of this country.

*Od. 8.* The regiments which were ordered for Ireland are now countermanded. It was deemed a mea-

sure of prudence to desist from what might so evidently betray a design to oppose the undoubted rights of a free people.

Fifteen thousand men were proposed to be sent to Ireland; but as there was reason to believe the Irish parliament would not risk the displeasure of their constituents, by voting the pay of so large and unnecessary a body of forces, the scheme was dropped.

## HUMBLED THE SECOND,

*Charing-Cross, 23d September, 1783.*

Bang went the guns in the Park about 12—the painted rag was run out of St. Martin's steeple in a second, six rope pullers were hurried into the heltry, and dinging went off an apology for a peal, people stood staring: fools were running, and bricklayers, with trowels in hand, came tumbling down their ladders to enquire into the cause of this sudden bustle: "Pray what do the guns fire for?" says an old quidnunc, to a hackney coachman at the Cross: "Ask my horse, says the hell driver, for he knows as much of the matter as I do." In less than ten minutes various were the reports. Great news from India, says one. The queen's sister is just landed, says another. The empress of Russia and all her feet are in the Downs upon a visit, replied a third. The duke of Northumberland dresses a turtle, and the prince of Wales with several of the *tes*, honour his grace's table, says a fourth.—At last a man with a dirty boots, bemired and splashed up to his eyes, was surrounded by a motley crew in an instant. This charming fellow set matters to rights in a twinkling. The peace, he said, was signed by all the powers on earth; he had brought the ratification of the preliminaries in a box for the king, and it was to be proclaimed at one o'clock. This news put half the inhabitants about the Cross in a terrible taking; they were by no means provided for the reception of their friends, and what could be done at so short a notice? Brooms and dusters went to work like fury: All the windows from whence an eye could have a peep were thrown up, to give the rooms an airing; the ladders were next examined and the chocolate pots ordered to be in readiness. The bustle at the bow window opposite the Mews gate, for the time it lasted, was past conception terrible; an express came from the city to put them on their mettle; every thing was in apple-pie order in a hurry, for little bundle-tail was determined to show off on the occasion, as our cousins were to be sent for to see the rare show. Before one o'clock not less than four thousand people were gathered together in the broad part of Charing Cross. All the carts that ply on that part were filled at two-pence a carcass, to see the *fool's coat* Squadron, with their trumpeter on horseback, attended by some queer dukes like themselves. The black man on the black horse was loaded behind with two *dough thumpers*, alias journeymen bakers. The tops of houses were thronged with the *more curious than wits*, from Cockspur-street to the Horse guards, and half way up the Strand; never was expectation carried to so great a height, nor did ever fools wait more patiently for four hours, after which time they began to sneak away and hide themselves. The women were out of temper the rest of the day, and not a thing went right until the next morning. The same rage for a fight took place at the Royal Exchange, and almost as many *minuties* stood looking out for the expected procession, as at Westminster. The keeper of the 'Change could not clear them out for upwards of an hour past the usual time; and was at last obliged to come with a speaking trumpet, and bellow out "the peace is not to be proclaimed this day." The Temple Bar hinge greaser lost his labour, after having consumed a tub of grease to make the gates play easy. And in order to complete the nonsense of the day, the post-office and some other public buildings, were illuminated at night; in short, hum the *second* was carried on with a considerable degree of more warmth and spirit, than was hum the *first*.

Some of your foolish cool thinking gentry, over their afternoon's pint, were of opinion that our wise ministers might as well have waited till the arrival of the definitive treaty from the Dutch, before they had blown away so much gunpowder; as in these times of economy, it may give Mr. Burke an opportunity of speecifying upon so rash and hasty a step.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, January 6.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1784.*

"Yesterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by general John Lamb, colonel Willett, and colonel Sears, and forbid the prosecution of any farther business in this city; in consequence of which, he has discharged his hands, and obeyed the order. The whigs are just rousing from their lethargy, and are determined to expiate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my sentiments, for I cordially despise them and their conductors."

To the joy of every whig in the United States, Jeremy Rivington's political existence terminated last Wednesday, the 31st ultimo. Take warning, ye anti-republicans! Behold the fate of your patron!

RICHMOND, January 10.

The port of the Havana we hear, is again open; the order for lately shutting it was occasioned by two American vessels having smuggled in British broad clothes in casks.



By the articles of the late treaty of peace, the French fishery at Newfoundland, is confined to the N. W. side of the island, and the main continent; if they are caught exercising their profession out of those boundaries, their ships and cargoes are liable to seizure, as also if they attempt to cure fish upon the island, which is to be done at the islands of Santa Pierre and Miquelon, all which are ceded to them for that purpose.

*Extra of a private letter from a gentleman in Paris.*

"The return of peace is here made the great ground work of national emoluments; public economy holds up an example which all admire and imitate, and therefore what can result but popular benefits? An expensive war finished, the prudence of the court is exerted in cultivating the fruits of peace. Good management and economy appear in the most minute concerns; such reforms have taken place, that notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the war, the interests of loans to carry it on, and the former deficiencies incurred by exigencies, the revenue is respectable. A precise balance between the revenue and the ordinary expenses, is all that can be wished by a people enjoying peace, because then there is no necessity to establish loans.

"Though a very liberal use has been made of public credit, it has sustained no more depression than what the wisdom of the French councils can easily repair. The people contributed cheerfully; the order and preservation of society rendered impossible; religion pleaded their necessity, and constituted them a legal debt. The prince was the supporter of his people; he secured their tranquillity and welfare; fleets and armies occasioned vast expense, to which every individual readily subscribed as the price of his safety, his life, and liberty.

"Such an union between a king and his subjects must be infallibly attended with the most salutary consequences; and as the halcyon hour of peace is at last arrived, every means is adopted to re-attain popular ease, happiness, and prosperity. For this great and important purpose, frugality particularly is exercised at the fountain head, as the most certain and effectual remedy against corruption. The premier of the court of Versailles, in his public line of life, like the great Cosmo de Medicis (of whom history so handsomely speaks) never puts off till to-morrow what he can do to-day.

"Don't run away with a notion that the French are drawing from the English funds; those who have property there, cannot lay out their money to greater advantage here by simple interest independent of commerce or landed purchase. Many excellent regulations are made here in relation to the public finances; the collecting of the royal revenues of lands and quit rents of royalties, is now done by a single company, by which means, an unity of principles and operations tends most effectively to the public weal. In short, most abuses are either removed or removing, and objects of economy have unweariedly engaged the attention of men in power. While these principles prevail, and the king, the ministers, and the public are thus united, the glory of sovereignty, and the happiness of a nation are perfectly secured."

*Copy of a letter from Robert Sewell, attorney-general, to his excellency Archibald Campbell, governor, &c. of Jamaica, dated Kingston, October 8, 1783.*

"I have this morning received your excellency's letter of the 3th instant, enclosing the representation and petition of George Church, master of the brigantine Chance, and have attentively weighed them both.

"On the best consideration I can give to their contents, I think the only way of preventing the difficulty there will otherwise be to draw a line for the admission or non-admission of American traders (which must be fixed some where) is, by allowing the fullest effect to the king's order in council, of the 2d of July, and to your excellency's circular letter of the 26th of September, to the several officers of the customs in this island, founded on that order.

"As to the encouragement given by the order made in council here on the 3d of June last, it cannot be understood to extend beyond the terms in which it was conceived; and as the indulgence thereby granted, is expressly limited in this duration, till the arrival of particular orders upon this subject; and as your excellency's circular letter of the 10th of April, to the several officers of the customs here, is expressly calculated to remove obstructions to American intercourse with this island only, "until full and positive instructions should be received from England on that subject;" no American trading here under the sanction of those authorities can have been ignorant of their import, nor can any one complain of suffering by terms of which he has himself been aware.

"I think that less embarrassment and difficulties will arise from denying the prayer of Mr. Church's petition, than from granting it under any qualification; and as such denial seems also necessary to the consistency that should be found in the measures of government here, and the dignity of it at home, I do most humbly advise it accordingly. With a due submission, &c.

ROBERT SEWELL, attorney-general.  
His excellency Archibald Campbell, governor, &c."

ANNAPOLIS, January 22.

In COUNCIL, January 20, 1784.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM PACA, Esq;  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

"In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

"I T having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed on and confirmed the following articles:

"Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

"Article 2d. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence from the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philippeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catohouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of Saint Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

"Article 3d. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland

as British fishermen shall use; (but not to dry or cure the same in that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"Article 4th. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

"Article 5th. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they relinquent to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

"Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

"Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every port, place and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

"Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

"Article 9th. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

"Article 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

(L. S.) D. HARTLEY, (L. S.) JOHN ADAMS,  
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN,  
(L. S.) JOHN JAY."

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 14th day of January 1784, approve, ratify and confirm, the definitive articles aforesaid, in the words following:

"And We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in our power; and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their be-



half, under the authority of that federal bond, by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely."

WE DO therefore, in obedience to the authority and injunction of Congress, hereby notify the premises to all the good citizens of this state, requiring and enjoining them to observe, and carry into effect, the said definitive articles, sincerely, strictly and completely.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

W. P. A. C.

By his Excellency's command,  
THO. JOHNSON, jun. Sec.

### GOD SAVE THE STATE.

A London paper of the 19th of November, says, "That yesterday John Adams, Esq; the American commissioner, made his appearance in the house of lords, by the members of which august body he was treated with every mark of respect. The famous Benedict Arnold experienced different usage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after just peeping into the house. This shews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apostasy."

Late European papers, received by the Edward, capt. Coupur, mention, that the plague continues its ravages at Constantinople, without interruption, 173 persons being carried off by it in one day—that a new, interesting and extraordinary discovery is made, respecting the diameter and circumference of this globe, and which proves to a demonstration, that the earth is 154 miles more in its equinoctial circumference than at present calculated at; and that the axis diameter is shorter than the equinoctial by 172 miles, which is above four times the number of miles generally allowed by mathematicians. If this can be proved a fact, it will certainly be of greater utility to mariners and navigators, than any discovery made almost within a century past, and it is hoped, for the general good of mankind, the ingenious inventor will lay it before the public.

The following account of a very disastrous accident was lately brought to New-York: Six seamen belonging to his Britannic Majesty's ship Assistance, of 50 guns, lying at Sandy Hook, and confederated to desert, jumped out of the ship into a yawl, and pushing for the shore, were pursued by a boat manned with the lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private seaman; presently after they left the ship, a snow storm arose; they lost sight of the chase, as well as of the Assistance, and were all of them (one excepted, who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown-Point, in New-Jersey.—The lieutenant was the hon. Hamilton Douglas Haliburton, brother to the right hon. the earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to some of the most dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland.

By captain West, arrived at Boston, and captain Coupur at New-York, both from London, we have the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N, October 14.

Friday, goods to the amount of £. 100,000 were entered at the custom-house for Maryland and Virginia; and goods to the amount of £. 20,000 were entered for Charles-Town and Jamaica.

We are informed from good authority, that the cabinet, instead of waiting for new propositions from the sister kingdom, has wisely determined to meet their requests, and with that view dispatched a messenger on Thursday last, with some fresh instructions to the lord lieutenant, which he is to lay before both houses at the ensuing meeting.

Friday morning, some dispatches were received at St. James's from Holland, since which it is generally reported, with great confidence, an offer is come over from the Dutch oriental company (through the medium of the supreme council sitting at the Hague) of a stipulated sum of money to be paid to Great-Britain, as a compensation and equivalent for the immediate restoration of Negapatam, on the coast of Coromandel.—I he particular amount proposed is not known, but it is said to be among the millions.—Two millions sterling have been mentioned, not from authority, but merely conjecture. If this be accepted, the definitive treaties between Great-Britain and Holland will soon be settled. If not there is likely to be a great delay, as they have no other equivalent at present to offer.

The loyalists who came in, when the king's forces, under general Howe first took possession of Philadelphia, have made a claim upon government for the damage to their houses in that city; the troops, in which the foreign mercenaries were particularly engaged, having stripped them of wainscoting, window shutters, doors, railing, &c. &c. A lady now in London lays claim to £. 7500 for damages, which, with some other, of a similar kind, are now under consideration of a board appointed for the sole purpose of enquiring into the claims of the American loyalists.

Dr. Franklin is incessantly occupied in preparing documents of different kinds on the prevailing circumstances of his native country. The finances, the civil polity, nay, each material objection of municipal regulation, he takes the trouble to discuss at large, from time to time forwarding his reflections by the different vessels going to America.

Nov. 12. Yesterday his majesty went to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that definitive treaties of peace have been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America, preliminary articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

"The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war.

"The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthenome to my subjects, will be among your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances to which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes, in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the estimate of the expence of the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war, some part of its weight must inevitably be borne far a time. I feel for the burthen of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigences require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In many respects our situation is new, your counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people."

January 17. 1784.

To be SOLD, for crop tobacco, at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of James Leatch, deceased, near Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, on Monday the 13th day of February next,

A NUMBER of valuable country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with good security.

107/6 STEPHEN STEWARD.

MR. BROWN, having expected the arrival of the performers from Baltimore town by the stage until the moment it was too late to counter-order the concert, takes this method of making his apologies to the gentlemen and ladies for the disappointment he has been obliged to give to the company, by that he had met with. Mr. Brown intends to give a complete concert, as soon as he can get the necessary performers, to which the ladies and gentlemen who honoured his disappointed concert with their presence will have tickets for free admittance. 107/6

THERE is at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation, on West river, a case of PHYSIC imported in the Nonfuch, Marked W M, No. 2. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. 107/6

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Rutland, on South river, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a small white spot on his withers, occasioned by the saddle, and a small spot behind his left ear, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

EDMUND WAYMAN.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7. 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from 14

RICHARD SPRIGG.

St. Mary's, January 2. 1784.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled. 3

MARY SEWALL, executrix.

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.

JAMES ADRTON, St. Mary's county; John Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John McKeel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot court-house; John Adams, Annapolis; Robert Harrison Appleby, Choptank.

Thomas Barry, Henry Boone, Alexander Burrell, Walter Bowie, Prince-George's county; James Brake, St. Mary's county; William Bowie, John Baden, jun. Patuxent; Richard Brooke, Montgomery county; Dr. James Bates, Patowmack; B. Brooke, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Burrell, Queen Anne; Fanny Brown, near Annapolis; Ferdinand De Brham, Edmund Brice, Anthony Banning, John Barnes, and Co, Annapolis; Basil Browne, Maryland; Hanfon Briscoe (2), Chaptico.

Mr. Callis, Overton Carr, Prince-George's county; James Carruthers (2), Port-Tobacco; Samuel Chew, Calvert county; Archibald Campbell, St. Mary's county; James Cant, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Crookshanks, Talbot county; Thomas Contee, Patuxent; Benedict Calvert and Charles Steuart, Mount Airy; Samuel Chew (3), Joseph Court (2), Robert Clark, John Callahan (3), Captain Campbell, Samuel Chase, Robert Collett, Joseph Cowman, jun. Joseph Carleton, secretary at war, Annapolis.

Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Jacob Deakin, St. Mary's county; James Dickinson, Great-Choptank; Caleb Darcey, Elk-Ridge; Littleton Dennis, Pocomoke; The Chevalier D'Anmours, major John Davidson, John Davidson, J. and S. Davidson, Dick and Stewart (2), William De Laney (2), Lloyd Dulany, Annapolis.

William Edgar, South river; William Embleton, Kent county; rev. John Eversfield, Prince-George's county; Nathaniel Ewing, Port-Tobacco; Edward Edelen, near Piscataway; major Eccleston, of the Maryland line.

Ignatius Fenwick (2), Prince-George's county; Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; William Fleming, Worcester county; John Forbes (2), Benedict; William Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gordens, Prince-George's county; Joshua Graves, St. Mary's county; John Gabard, Port Tobacco; James Genn, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Thomas Gantt, West river.

Samuel Hanfon, Prince-George's county; Charles Hogg, Port-Tobacco; John Hall, Mount Welcome; Jo. G. Hamilton, Pig Point; James Howard (2), Elk-Ridge; Nathan Hammond, Samuel Hughes (2), Patty Henry, Annapolis.

Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Denton Jacques, Fort Frederick furnace; Edmund Jennings, Maryland; Joseph Isaac, Clift; Edward Johnson, Patuxent; Mr. Jacot, Anthony Jackson, John Nesbit Jordan, Annapolis.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county; captain John Kilty, ——— Kirwan, Annapolis.

Philip Lee, Maryland.  
John Mackall, Anne-Arundel county; G. Mason, jun. Port-Tobacco; John Montgomery, David McMechen, N. W. D. Maccubbin, sen. George Martin, Annapolis.

Captain Edward Noel, near Cambridge; Henry Nichols, Oxford; Edward Omond, Annapolis.

N. and V. Peers, Port-Tobacco; Robert Postlethwaite, Edward Parkin'on, Choptank; George Plater, James Pearse (2), Gillis Polk, Richard Phillips, Annapolis.

Thomas Rozer, Henry Riddell, Piscataway; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Raynold, Clift; colonel Richardson, Mr. Kidgely, Annapolis.  
Major-general Smallwood (2), Mattawomen; James Sims, Charles county; Dr. George Somervell, captain George Steuart, Levin Sothoron, St. Mary's county; John Sutherland, Prince-George's county; Stephen Steuard and son, West river; Dr. Hugh Scott, ——— Scott, rev. John Stewart, Robert John Smith, Charles Steuart (2), Annapolis; Speaker of the house of delegates, Maryland.

Philip Thomas, jun. West river; James Tootell, Annapolis.

William Lock Weems, Mr. Williams, Prince-George's county; William Wheeler, Peter Watson, St. Mary's county; Miss Monica Wheeler, rev. George Hughes Worley, Charles county; John Weems jun. Calvert county; Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt, Queen's-town; Luke Wheeler, Piscataway; David Weems, Herring-Bay; Ignatius Wheeler, Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, Annapolis.

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, January 6, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation at the Head of Severn, a mulatto man named WILL, near six feet high, a strong well made fellow, has a down look, and is slow of speech; his eyebrows are thick; his cloaths are country linsley cloth furred; has a whitish hat; his shoes are new and nailed with large hob-nails; he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and to get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels are desired not to receive him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he be delivered to him, shall receive twenty dollars reward. w3

3X REZIN HAMMOND.

## ALMANACKS

For the Year 1784, may be had at the  
7 Printing-Office.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, on Patuxent river, near Queen-Anne, taken up as a stray, a red brindle heifer, three or four years old, her mark is two crops and a slit in the left year. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

LEONARD SELLMAN.



Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.  
**A** GREABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at last come and renew their obligations.

2 ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.  
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

**T**HE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.  
N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

**P**OCKET BIBLES,  
Blank books of various sizes,  
Wafers, black and red wax,  
Ink stands and chests,  
Black lead pencils,  
Quills, ink-powder,  
Gilt letter paper,  
Pocket books, and  
Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.  
**T**HE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

4 ZADOCK SELBY, executor;  
MARY HALL, executrix.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

5 EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
[Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

**R E P L Y**  
TO A  
**P A M P H L E T,**  
ENTITLED,  
**C O N S I D E R A T I O N S**  
ON THE  
**S O C I E T Y O F O R D E R**  
OF  
3 CINCINNATI, &c.

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

December 18, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

**A** TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and tanning mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, Rock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

6 ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,  
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.  
All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**R**AN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsley petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

IGNATIUS HARDY.  
N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.

10 ROBERT DARNALL.  
**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town.

ABRAHAM FALCONER.  
Annapolis, October 28, 1783.  
To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,  
**A** LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to  
13 W. H. M'PERSON.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

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

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

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

43 WILLIAM LOGAN.

**T**HE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

4 CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

4 LEVIN HOPKINS, executor.

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.  
**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

4 JAMES GALLESPY.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.  
**T** HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment.

JOHN CRISALL.

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1784.

## An act respecting the tonnage of vessels.

WHEREAS the tonnage of ships or vessels registered in this state are calculated by carpenters measure, by which means the citizens of this state pay a greater tonnage than the citizens of any other state, whose ships or vessels of the same dimensions, registered elsewhere, are estimated differently, or at a much lower tonnage, and consequently the citizens of this state pay heavier duties at foreign ports: For relief therefore, and to place the citizens of this state as nearly as may be upon an equality with the citizens of other states, in foreign ports, as well as in the ports of the United States,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all ships or vessels to be registered shall have their tonnage ascertained in the manner heretofore directed, except in the number to divide by, which shall be two hundred instead of ninety-five; and all ships or vessels under register, the property of a citizen of this state, or one third of which is held by any citizen belonging to this state, may and are hereby authorized to take out new registers, dividing by two hundred, agreeable to this act.

And be it enacted, That the tonnage on all registers taken out agreeably to this act for and during the present year, be rated at two shillings per ton, and collected accordingly.

An act laying a duty on British goods, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it appears by a proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, bearing date the second day of July last, that the growth or produce of any of the United States is prohibited from being carried to any of the British West-India islands by any other than British subjects, in British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to the laws of Great-Britain: And whereas this proceeding, which excludes the vessels of any of the United States from carrying the growth or produce of said states, or any of them, to any of the British West-India islands, or from importing or bringing from said islands any of their growth or produce, is repugnant to the principles of reciprocal interest, and aims at the sole monopoly of the carrying trade;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a duty of five shillings be and hereby is imposed on every ton of British shipping, at the entrance or clearance of any ship or other vessel, to be collected and paid into the treasury in the same manner prescribed in an act passed at November session, 1782, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impose certain duties on imported articles.

Be it enacted, That an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem, over and above what is now paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the citizens of this state, be and hereby is imposed and directed to be collected, in the same manner as other duties imported in vessels the property of the citizens of this state, or the United States, upon all merchandise, manufactures and commodities, the growth or produce of Great-Britain, or any colony or other place under the dominion of Great-Britain, brought or imported in any British ship, or other British vessel owned or belonging in part or wholly to any British subject or subjects; provided that all merchandise, manufactures and commodities, being the property of any citizen or citizens of this, or the United States, brought or imported into this state before the first day of August next, in ships or other vessels owned as aforesaid, shall not be subject to the payment of the duty aforesaid.

Be it enacted, That no register shall be granted for any ship or other vessel owned in whole or part by any British subject, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and the master, owner or mate, of any ship or other vessel for which register is required, shall make oath that the said ship or vessel is not owned, either in whole or any part thereof, by any British subject.

And for the more effectual removal and prevention of all restraints laid, or that may be laid, upon the commerce of the United States, Be it enacted, That the delegates from this state to congress are hereby authorized and empowered, in the name and on behalf of this state, to agree, and ratify any article or articles, by which the United States in congress assembled shall be invested with a power to prevent or prohibit the importation of all foreign goods or commodities in any other than ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, or any of them, and navigated by seamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, or such a proportion of seamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, as from time to time may be agreed to by nine states in congress assembled; and the article or articles containing the power aforesaid, or a power substantially the same, when agreed to by the other states in the union, or that may be in the union, shall be considered, taken and held, as a part of the articles of confederation and perpetual union; provided always, that said power shall not be exercised to the contravening any stipulation or treaty between the United States and foreign nations.

LONDON, September 26.

THE Turkish minister, by commencing the war in the Crimea, will stand chargeable with the same fatal mistake which our ministry made in America, by

confiding in the assistance of those who may still have preserved their allegiance. It is certain that even the Russian accounts allow the defection not to be universal; but still a small number of turbulent men have ever been found more formidable, than an host of peaceable ones; and of course those Tartars who have accepted the protection of the empress will be found the strongest allies.

The Venetians are upon the most friendly footing with the court of Russia, and ready to give the empress every assistance against their ancient enemy the Turks, that may be consistent with the good understanding that subsists between them and other European powers.

Large orders have been received in Birmingham for muskets, which are to be shipped for Petersburg for the use of the Russian army.

A very respectable force will in future be kept up in the East-Indies by government; not only because the European powers will do so, but because the country of India have found the method of building men of war in that quarter of the globe, as is instanced in the 64 and two 50 gun ships taken at one of Hyder Ally's ports when the place capitulated; it is very likely, however, that they were building for the service of France, and that many articles are wanting to complete them which are the produce of Europe. The Malabar coast abounds with a timber peculiar to itself, it looks like cedar, but its texture is much like that of our English oak in its best state. The trees grow large too, but they are in general very tough and knotty. It is the only timber for ship-building in the country, a few pines excepted, which are of a very diminutive nature, so that India does not produce any thing for masts or spars, nor have they any iron. The Dutch build men of war at Batavia; they have now two or three on the stocks. Their report that a ship built in India is done at such a vast expence, is by no means true, though it was political to broach such an opinion, as it was likely to restrain other powers on the score of expence, till they began the experiment, and found out the duplicity of the Dutch.

OS. 14. The last accounts from Petersburg particularly assert, that the empress will not relinquish the Crimea upon any consideration, and that of course war with the Turks must be the inevitable consequence, as the divan cannot consent to such a loss of territory, without endangering the safety as well as the dignity of their empire.

The gentry of Ireland begin to see the combination of the volunteers in a very serious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent soever they may go; for there are no extremities to which popular assemblies may not be led when conducted by artful and designing men.

OS. 22. The day after Sir Edward Newenham was elected a member of parliament for the county of Dublin, he advertised a request that a county meeting be called, by the determination of which he might be enabled to give his voice agreeable to the delegated trust reposed in him. This is perfectly conformable to the spirit of the constitution, by which members of parliament are only considered as the attorneys or agents of their constituents; and for an attorney or agent to speak a language, or consent to a measure contrary to the sentiments of his employers, is a solecism in politics and in human transactions.

An historical correspondent observes, that it is a bad sign when the clergy desert religion for politics. The annals of England shew how she was priest-ridden in former days, it may greatly be apprehended, that those days will return, since prayers are addressed to the king, instead of to the King of Kings, and since the prayer-book has been laid aside for the statutes at large. When Henry the 17th of France was dictated to by a priest on a political subject, he answered, "Open your breviary, father, and shew me if it be there you learn your politics."

## IRISH VOLUNTEER MEETING.

Account of the Dunganun meeting in Ireland, September 18.

At half past twelve, the committee of correspondence having taken their places, the remaining delegates, to the number of at least 300, from 278 corps of volunteers, were admitted by tickets into the lower part of the dissenting meeting-house; an amazing crowd of ladies and gentlemen occupying the galleries.

Colonel James Stewart, with unanimous consent, was called to the chair, who opened the business by reading the call of the 45 corps met at Lisburn 21st July last, and their address to the province, which had confined itself to the single point of a more equal representation of the people in the parliament of Ireland.

Before the business of the day was entered into the chairman read a letter from lieutenant colonel Francis Dobbs, claiming his seat as the representative of a volunteer company. Before the question on his request was put, it was explained to comprehend the idea that the assembly of volunteer delegates could not with propriety debate with any sensible officer. The question thus explained and carried unanimously was, "That the consideration of the letter be postponed till the second day of the meeting."

His matter being carried with a shew of spirit and happy presage of a coincidence of opinion, a venerable old gentleman, Mr. Stewart, of Kellymoon, arose, and

in a tremulous voice, expressive of fire, good sense, and a warm heart to the glorious business of the day, urged the necessity of that assembly discovering in their conduct the most complete unanimity, as such a line of conduct must infallibly lead to success. The reverend figure from whom this animated address came, and the manner of it, were felt by every person present, and did not a little tend to promote the perfect union which characterized the glorious proceedings of the day.

The committee of correspondence, through their chairman and secretary, read a report of their proceedings, in which it appeared that they had opened a correspondence with a number of the first characters in England; and had received answers fraught with most important information, all of which expressed the utmost zeal and certainty of success, in the great undertaking. It appeared also that the vast and populous county of York, in England, that has made such noble struggles in a parliamentary reform, had in consequence of the spirited conduct of Ulster and Münster, called a meeting for the cause of the present month—in order that the zeal of the two kingdoms operating at the same time, may level every difficulty, and restore the representation of the people to that purity, without which, to use the words of the Ulster address to the other three provinces, "The unanimated forms of a free constitution would be a curse, and life itself cease to be a blessing." Such ardour has that country discovered already, that the society for constitutional knowledge, composed of the best, and some of the most illustrious characters in Britain, have published the address of the 45 corps to Ulster in the public prints, and circulated copies of it gratis over that extensive kingdom, in order to excite a similar spirit to that which promises such glorious effects in this.

The report being closed, the committee proceeded to lay before the assembly a system of ideas on the subject of a reform; and proposed them paragraph by paragraph—all of which were with very few alterations in point of expression unanimously carried.

The bishop of Derry, who was a delegate from the Derry corps, made a very eminent figure in the debate—till seized with a gouty complaint, he was under the necessity of retiring. His first essay was adjusting some historical facts, relative to the early state of the representation of the commons, after the Norman conquest, in which he exhibited admirable quickness and perspicuity. But in consequence of its being urged in the course of the debate, that "As the object of the meeting was a reform of the commons house of parliament, the interference of the peerage was informal and unnecessary." He delivered one of the most animated and interesting orations that we remember to have heard. He avowed, that he was not afraid to say that he preferred that meeting, as a faithful, honest, and spirited representation of the people, to every other meeting or senate he was acquainted with in either kingdom;—and in the close of his speech he drew a very mortifying picture of the present state of the house of lords. He declared the highest reverence for the volunteers; their permanence, and their objects; but desired the most spirited among them to point out a length for the service and dignity of this kingdom, to which he would not lead or follow. He concluded by saying, that he would rather have an opportunity of serving Ireland, in the national convention of volunteer delegates, or even in the very lowest of their committees, to any other mode of doing it in any other assembly.

His speech was received with universal and marked applause; soon after which he retired from the meeting, having been seized with a slight gouty complaint, which has since we find subsided.

The meeting of the eighth of September, as far as property and rank constitute it, was more splendid and great, than any other of the former ones. There were present as delegates, acting under the instructions of their corps, fifteen members of the new parliament; besides several in the galleries.

The aggregate number of volunteers presented at the meeting, was not less than eighteen thousand.

After the matter proposed by the committee of correspondence had been adopted, a member of the committee rose, and read a motion in favour of a declaration of rights, expounding the constitution of Ireland, in order, as it is expressed, that Irishmen should not have to seek for an acknowledgment of their independency in the journals of a foreign state. In a spirited debate on the question, every speaker discovered a mark of regard for a measure, that from late transactions must naturally take place during the course of the ensuing session of parliament—but objected to the use of its being then declared by a resolution of that assembly, for the following reasons, viz. That the call of the meeting having limited the object to the single point of a more equal representation of the commons, their companies had therefore given no instructions on that head, and that they could not consistently act under that circumstance; others alleged, that it was already so generally the sense of the volunteers, that a notice of it in that place was unnecessary; but the leading feature of objection was, that were the assembly to deviate in the smallest degree from the express words of the call, a door would be opened for the discussion of a multiplicity of inferior points, which could



Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.  
**A** GREABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at least come and renew their obligations.

2

ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.  
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

**T**HE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

2

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

**P**OCKET BIBLES,

Blank books of various sizes,  
Wafers, black and red wax,  
Ink stands and chests,  
Black lead pencils,  
Quills, ink-powder,  
Gilt letter paper,  
Pocket books, and  
Playing cards.

4

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

**T**HE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

w 8

4 ZADOCK SELBY, executor;  
MARY HALL, executrix.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

5

EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office,  
(Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.)

**R E P L Y**

TO A

**P A M P H L E T,**

ENTITLED,

**C O N S I D E R A T I O N S**  
ON THE

**S O C I E T Y O F O R D E R**

O F

3 CINCINNATI, &c.

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

December 18, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

**A** TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

6

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,  
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**R**AN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsley petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.

10

ROBERT DARNALL.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the Smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town.

07

ABRAHAM FALCONER.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month.

**A** LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

13

W. H. M'PERSON.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

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

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

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

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

43

WILLIAM LOGAN.

**T** HE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

4

CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

w 8

4

LEVIN HOPKINS, executor.

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 17th of December, 1773.

4

JAMES GALLESPY.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

**T** HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to settle their accounts and make immediate payment

JOHN CKISALL.

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

FIELDER BOWIE, }  
JOHN BOWIE, } executors.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1784.

*An act respecting the tonnage of vessels.*

**W**HEREAS the tonnage of ships or vessels registered in this state are calculated by carpenters measure, by which means the citizens of this state pay a greater tonnage than the citizens of any other state, whose ships or vessels of the same dimensions, registered elsewhere, are estimated differently, or at a much lower tonnage, and consequently the citizens of this state pay heavier duties at foreign ports: For relief therefore, and to place the citizens of this state as nearly as may be upon an equality with the citizens of other states, in foreign ports, as well as in the ports of the United States,

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all ships or vessels to be registered shall have their tonnage ascertained in the manner heretofore directed, except in the number to divide by, which shall be two hundred instead of ninety-five; and all ships or vessels under register, the property of a citizen of this state, or one third of which is held by any citizen belonging to this state, may and are hereby authorized to take out new registers, dividing by two hundred, agreeable to this act.

*And be it enacted,* That the tonnage on all registers taken out agreeable to this act for and during the present year, be rated at two shillings per ton, and collected accordingly.

*An act laying a duty on British vessels, and for other purposes.*

**W**HEREAS it appears by a proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, bearing date the second day of July last, that the growth or produce of any of the United States is prohibited from being carried to any of the British West-India islands by any other than British subjects, in British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to the laws of Great-Britain: And whereas this proceeding, which excludes the vessels of any of the United States from carrying the growth or produce of said states, or any of them, to any of the British West-India islands, or from importing or bringing from said islands any of their growth or produce, is repugnant to the principles of reciprocal interest, and aims at the sole monopoly of the carrying trade;

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That a duty of five shillings be and hereby is imposed on every ton of British shipping, at the entrance or clearance of any ship or other vessel, to be collected and paid into the treasury in the same manner prescribed in an act passed at November session, 1783, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impose certain duties on imported articles.

*Be it enacted,* That an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem, over and above what is now paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the citizens of this state, be and hereby is imposed and directed to be collected, in the same manner as other duties imported in vessels the property of the citizens of this state, or the United States, upon all merchandise, manufactures and commodities, the growth or produce of Great-Britain, or any colony or other place under the dominion of Great-Britain, brought or imported in any British ship, or other British vessel owned or belonging in part or wholly to any British subject or subjects; provided that all merchandise, manufactures and commodities, being the property of any citizen or citizens of this, or the United States, brought or imported into this state before the first day of August next, in ships or other vessels owned as aforesaid, shall not be subject to the payment of the duty aforesaid.

*Be it enacted,* That no register shall be granted for any ship or other vessel owned in whole or part by any British subject, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and the master, owner or mate, of any ship or other vessel for which register is required, shall make oath that the said ship or vessel is not owned, either in whole or any part thereof, by any British subject.

*And,* For the more effectual removal and prevention of all restraints laid, or that may be laid, upon the commerce of the United States, *Be it enacted,* That the delegates from this state to congress are hereby authorized and empowered, in the name and on behalf of this state, to agree, and ratify any article or articles, by which the United States in congress assembled shall be invested with a power to prevent or prohibit the importation of all foreign goods or commodities in any other than ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, or any of them, and navigated by seamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, or such a proportion of seamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, as from time to time may be agreed to by nine states in congress assembled; and the article or articles containing the power aforesaid, or a power substantially the same, when agreed to by the other states in the union, or that may be in the union, shall be considered, taken and held, as a part of the articles of confederation and perpetual union; provided always, that said power shall not be exercised to the contravention of any stipulation or treaty between the United States and foreign nations.

LONDON, September 26.

**T**HE Turkish minister, by commencing the war in the Crimea, will stand chargeable with the same fatal mistake which our ministry made in America, by

confiding in the assistance of those who may still have preserved their allegiance. It is certain that even the Russian accounts allow the defection not to be universal; but still a small number of turbulent men have ever been found more formidable, than an host of peaceable ones; and of course those Tartars who have accepted the protection of the empress will be found the strongest allies.

The Venetians are upon the most friendly footing with the court of Russia, and ready to give the empress every assistance against their ancient enemy the Turks, that may be consistent with the good understanding that subsists between them and other European powers.

Large orders have been received in Birmingham for muskets, which are to be shipped for Petersburg for the use of the Russian army.

A very respectable force will in future be kept up in the East-Indies by government; not only because the European powers will do so, but because the country of India have found the method of building men of war in that quarter of the globe, as is instanced in the 64 and two 50 gun ships taken at one of Hyder Ally's ports when the place capitulated; it is very likely, however, that they were building for the service of France, and that many articles are wanting to complete them which are the produce of Europe. The Malabar coast abounds with a timber peculiar to itself, it looks like cedar, but its texture is much like that of our English oak in its best state. The trees grow large too, but they are in general very tough and knotty. It is the only timber for ship-building in the country, a few pines excepted, which are of a very diminutive nature, so that India does not produce any thing for masts or spars, nor have they any iron. The Dutch build men of war at Batavia; they have now two or three on the stocks. Their report that a ship built in India is done at such a vast expence, is by no means true, though it was political to broach such an opinion, as it was likely to restrain other powers on the score of expence, till they began the experiment, and found out the duplicity of the Dutch.

**OS. 14.** The last accounts from Petersburg particularly assert, that the empress will not relinquish the Crimea upon any consideration, and that of course war with the Turks must be the inevitable consequence, as the divan cannot consent to such a loss of territory, without endangering the safety as well as the dignity of their empire.

The gentry of Ireland begin to see the combination of the volunteers in a very serious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent soever they may go; for there are no extremities to which popular assemblies may not be led when conducted by artful and designing men.

**OS. 22.** The day after Sir Edward Newenham was elected a member of parliament for the county of Dublin, he advertised a request that a county meeting be called, by the determination of which he might be enabled to give his voice agreeable to the delegated trust reposed in him. This is perfectly conformable to the spirit of the constitution, by which members of parliament are only considered as the attorneys or agents of their constituents; and for an attorney or agent to speak a language, or consent to a measure contrary to the sentiments of his employers, is a solecism in politics and in human transactions.

An historical correspondent observes, that it is a bad sign when the clergy desert religion for politics. The annals of England shew how she was priest-ridden in former days, it may greatly be apprehended, that those days will return, since prayers are addressed to the king, instead of to the King of Kings, and since the prayer-book has been laid aside for the statutes at large. When Henry the IVth of France was deflated to by a priest on a political subject, he answered, "Open your breviary, father, and shew me if it be there you learn your politics."

## IRISH VOLUNTEER MEETING.

*Account of the Dungannon meeting in Ireland, September 18.*

At half past twelve, the committee of correspondence having taken their places, the remaining delegates, to the number of at least 300, from 278 corps of volunteers, were admitted by tickets into the lower part of the dissenting meeting-house; an amazing crowd of ladies and gentlemen occupying the galleries.

Colonel James Stewart, with unanimous consent, was called to the chair, who opened the business by reading the call of the 45 corps met at Lifford 1st July last, and their address to the province, which had confined itself to the single point of a more equal representation of the people in the parliament of Ireland.

Before the business of the day was entered into the chairman read a letter from lieu. colonel Francis Dobbs, claiming his seat as the representative of a volunteer company. Before the question on his request was put, it was explained to comprehend the idea that the assembly of volunteer delegates could not with propriety debate with any sensible officer. The question thus explained and carried unanimously was, "That the consideration of the letter be postponed till the second day of the meeting."

His matter being carried with a shew of spirit and happy preface of a coincidence of opinion, a venerable old gentleman, Mr. Stewart, of Kellymoon, arose, and

in a tremulous voice, expressive of fire, good sense, and a warm heart to the glorious business of the day, urged the necessity of that assembly discovering in their conduct the most complete unanimity, as such a line of conduct must infallibly lead to success. The reverend figure from whom this animated address came, and the manner of it, were felt by every person present, and did not a little tend to promote the perfect union which characterized the glorious proceedings of the day.

The committee of correspondence, through their chairman and secretary, read a report of their proceedings, in which it appeared that they had opened a correspondence with a number of the first characters in England; and had received answers fraught with most important information, all of which expressed the utmost zeal and certainty of success, in the great undertaking. It appeared also that the vast and populous county of York, in England, that has made such noble struggles in a parliamentary reform, had in consequence of the spirited conduct of Ulster and Munster, called a meeting for the cause of the present month—in order that the zeal of the two kingdoms operating at the same time, may level every difficulty, and restore the representation of the people to that purity, without which, to use the words of the Ulster address to the other three provinces, "The unanimated forms of a free constitution would be a curse, and life itself cease to be a blessing." Such ardour has that country discovered already, that the society for constitutional knowledge, composed of the best, and some of the most illustrious characters in Britain, have published the address of the 45 corps to Ulster in the public prints, and circulated copies of it gratis over that extensive kingdom, in order to excite a similar spirit to that which promises such glorious effects in this.

The report being closed, the committee proceeded to lay before the assembly a system of ideas on the subject of a reform; and proposed them paragraph by paragraph—all of which were with very few alterations in point of expression unanimously carried.

The bishop of Derry, who was a delegate from the Derry corps, made a very eminent figure in the debate—till seized with a gouty complaint, he was under the necessity of retiring. His first essay was adjusting some historical facts, relative to the early state of the representation of the commons, after the Norman conquest, in which he exhibited admirable quickness and perspicuity. But in consequence of its being urged in the course of the debate, that "As the object of the meeting was a reform of the commons house of parliament, the interference of the peerage was informal and unnecessary." He delivered one of the most animated and interesting orations that we remember to have heard. He avowed, that he was not afraid to say that he preferred that meeting, as a faithful, honest, and spirited representation of the people, to every other meeting or senate he was acquainted with in either kingdom;—and in the close of his speech he drew a very mortifying picture of the present state of the house of lords. He declared the highest reverence for the volunteers; their permanence, and their objects; but desired the most spirited among them to point out a length for the service and dignity of this kingdom, to which he would not lead or follow. He concluded by saying, that he would rather have an opportunity of serving Ireland, in the national convention of volunteer delegates, or even in the very lowest of their committees, to any other mode of doing it in any other assembly.

His speech was received with universal and marked applause; soon after which he retired from the meeting, having been seized with a slight gouty complaint, which has since we find subsided.

The meeting of the eighth of September, as far as property and rank constituted it, was more splendid and great, than any other of the former ones. There were present as delegates, acting under the instructions of their corps, fifteen members of the new parliament; besides several in the galleries.

The aggregate number of volunteers presented at the meeting, was not less than eighteen thousand.

After the matter proposed by the committee of correspondence had been adopted, a member of the committee rose, and read a motion in favour of a declaration of rights, expounding the constitution of Ireland, in order, as it is expressed, that Irishmen should not have to seek for an acknowledgment of their independency in the journals of a foreign state. In a spirited debate on the question, every speaker discovered a mark of regard for a measure, that from late transactions must naturally take place during the course of the ensuing session of parliament—but objected to the use of its being then declared by a resolution of that assembly, for the following reasons, viz. That the call of the meeting having limited the object to the single point of a more equal representation of the commons, their companies had therefore given no instructions on that head, and that they could not consistently act under that circumstance; others alleged, that it was already so generally the sense of the volunteers, that a notice of it in that place was unnecessary; but the leading feature of objection was, that were the assembly to deviate in the smallest degree from the express words of the call, a door would be opened for the discussion of a multiplicity of inferior points, which could



not be excluded, but on the general principle of an exclusion of all matter, save the one object of the call. The motion was, on these grounds, very cheerfully withdrawn by the mover.

### ANNAPOLIS, January 29.

On Thursday evening 1st his Excellency the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister of France, arrived in this city.

By his EXCELLENCY,  
**JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq;**  
Governor and Commander in chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

WHEREAS the legislature of this State, by their resolutions passed at their sessions holden at New Haven on the second Thursday of October last, have declared, that this State has the undoubted and exclusive right of jurisdiction and pre-emption to all the lands lying west of the State of Pennsylvania, and east of the river Mississippi, and extending throughout from the latitude 41° to latitude 42° north, by virtue of the charter granted by King Charles the second, to the late colony, now State of Connecticut, bearing date the 23d day of April, Anno Domini 1662; which claim and right they are determined to assert and maintain.

I DO therefore, at the desire and request of the said legislature, hereby publish, proclaim, and make known their resolution, assertion, and determination, to all people whomsoever it may concern: And I do also, by this my proclamation, strictly forbid all persons whatever from entering upon or settling within the territory so claimed and asserted, without special licence and authority therefor, first had and obtained from the general assembly of this State, as they would wish to avoid the pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to which they may in such case expect to be exposed.

Given under my hand and seal at Lebanon, in the State of Connecticut, this 15th day of November, Anno Domini 1783.

**JONATHAN TRUMBULL.**

[The printers in the several States are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their papers for the information of the public.]

#### To the PUBLIC.

THERE has been an advertisement published in several newspapers, by Roger Furison, proposing to erect a machine for spinning of cotton. There is reason to apprehend that but few persons have paid much attention to this subject, although it is an unquestionable fact, that spinning of cotton by machines is in England brought to great perfection, and that the ingenious author of this invention hath, in a few years, from being a poor man become immensely rich.

The subscriber has frequently conversed with the above named Roger Furison, and has no doubt, but that he fully understands the art of constructing those machines, and from sufficient testimonials which the said Roger Furison hath put into his hands, does believe he hath made considerable improvements thereon, he being the only person yet known that hath ever been able to spin wool on them.

There is nothing wanting at this time to establish the cotton manufactory in America, but a sufficient quantity of yarn to begin with, and the quantity that may be spun in the way proposed is inconceivably great, equal to any demand whatever: it may not be improper to give a general idea of the outlines of the machinery, the expence in constructing it, the quantity of cotton that may be spun, and the profits arising therefrom.

The whole operation of carding, roping, spinning, and reeling, is done by machinery.

The plan proposed is, to build a house large enough to enclose 16,000 spindles, with the other movements requisite to keep them constantly spinning; this will require a building of about 50 feet by 100 feet, and five stories high; it must be erected on a constant stream of water, equal to that which is necessary to drive a common grist mill: this building and machinery, for one third the full complement of spindles (as it may be sufficient to begin with one third) will cost about £.9000, to this add £.11.0.0 more to carry on the business, which makes a capital of £.20,000. It should be noted, that any addition of spindles afterwards is by no means in proportion to the above expence, as the same building will include the whole, and the main movements or running gear are the same for one third of the spindles as for the whole.

The following will be the expence attending 5333 spindles:

Ten men including overseer, clerk, and mechanics, their wages on an average, suppose 12/ per day,	£. 6 0 0
Eighty three women to attend the machinery, at 3/6 per day,	£. 14 10 6
One hundred and thirty four children, from eight to ten years of age, at 2/6 per day,	£. 16 15 0

The whole daily expence will be £. 37 5 6

The quantity of yarn that will be spun and prepared for the weaver by the above number of spindles, 1000 lbs. per day, including all the variety used in the cotton manufacture at Manchester, in England, which, on an average, will be worth six shillings per pound at the lowest computation, from which deduct two shillings per pound for the price of the cotton, and the daily expence in spinning as above, there remaineth then a neat profit of £. 16s 14 6 per day, or £. 48,800 per annum.

The above calculation is only for one third the complement of spindles that might be included in the building above described, and if there be no error in the calculation, as there is reason to believe there is none, which will reduce the profits, how prodigiously great would they be if the full number of 16,000 spindles were complete? The profits then would be upwards of £. 126,400 per annum! An object well worthy the attention of our monied men.

A capital sufficient to begin with one third or one fourth of the above number of spindles must be great; it is therefore proposed to form a large company for the purpose. The subscriber would be glad to converse with any person inclined to be concerned therein, in order that a well digested plan may be laid for executing the design.

**SAMUEL WETHERILL, Junr.**  
Philadelphia, January 10.

No mail has arrived either from the northward or southward since yesterday week.

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.  
To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following.

A VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring bay, and three miles from Lyon's creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvement are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, hories, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

Annapolis, January 25, 1784.

THE above advertisement being handed to the public without a signature, and the time too near at hand for due notice of the sale, I postpone it till the first day of March next, when all gentlemen inclined to purchase may depend on the strictest attendance until the sale be finished.

**SAMUEL LEW N.**

Annapolis, January 14, 1784.

To be RENTED, the following rooms and other conveniences in the house of Mr Maw, lately occupied by Mr George Ranken, deceased.

FOUR very convenient rooms up stairs, two of them have fire places, the use of the kitchen, a cellar, yard, and garden. For terms apply to

**MARY RANKEN.**

The subscriber also intends to open a school in February next, for the instruction of young ladies in reading and needle work; she will take in any kind of plain and lace work, and trusts her particular care and attention thereto, will merit every favour the public may please to honour her with.

**M. R.**

January 17, 1784.

To be SOLD, for crop tobacco, at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of James Leach, deceased, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on Monday the 13th day of February next.

A NUMBER of valuable country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with good security.

**STEPHEN STEWARD.**

THERE is at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation, on West river, a case of PHYSIC imported in the Nonfuch, Marked W.M. No. 2. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

**EDWARD HALL.**

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

**RICHARD SPRIGG.**

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

**JAMES GALLESPY.**

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

**JOHN CRISALL.**

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

A GREABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783. Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

**THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.**

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at last come and renew their obligations.

**ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.**

Charles county, January 1, 1784.

On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

**S. HANSON, of Samuel.**

N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

#### POCKET BIBLES.

Blank books of various sizes, Wafers, black and red wax, Ink stands and chests, Black lead pencils, Quills, ink-powder, Gilt letter paper, Pocket books, and Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

**ZADOCK SELBY, executor,**  
**MARY HALL, executrix.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

**EDWARD LLOYD.**

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office, [Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

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TO A  
P A M P H L E T,  
ENTITLED,  
C O N S I D E R A T I O N S  
ON THE  
S O C I E T Y O R O R D E R  
O F  
C I N C I N N A T I, &c.