

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1784.

BOSTON, April 12.

SEVERAL villains were last Saturday apprehended and committed to goal, for uttering counterfeit dollars, in this town. The dollars are of the old stamp, dated 1768. They are well imitated; but the found will easily denote them base metal.

We hear that government have appointed committees for selling all the public land in the province of Maine, which will undoubtedly considerably lessen the public debt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

A late London paper has the following article: "Mr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, whose discoveries in optics have been wonderful, has tried a new speculum, so powerful, that the objects in the moon are twice as distinct as ever they were. He is decidedly of opinion that there is a burning mountain in the moon, as he sees such irregular vapours on the point of one of the mountains in her, that no other supposition will sufficiently account for them.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, March 15.

"This government, it seems, has formed the resolution to put a stop to all foreign commerce with this place; in order to this, the first step that was taken by the governor, was to issue an order to confine American merchants in the common goal without any previous ceremony; however, this order was soon countermanded, but was succeeded by another to depart from the island in one month, which is the only occurrence in public or private matters in this quarter."

April 27. As many erroneous opinions and ideas have been adopted respecting the treaty of peace, and a false and tortured construction put thereon by designing and selfish men, we are happy in having it in our power to present our readers with the following extract of an official letter, dated Princeton, Oct. 16, 1783, from the delegation of a sister state, to the governor thereof; which will, no doubt, satisfy every candid mind as to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary and definitive articles of peace.

"We should before this time have transmitted to your excellency the material parts of the communications Congress have lately received from the ministers of the United States at Paris, had they not been under an injunction of secrecy, till lately, on account of their being under a commitment. In their joint letter of the 18th of July, the preliminary articles and their reasons for concluding them are explained. They observe that the British were very unwilling to make use of any terms that might give uneasiness to the refugee Tories, and that the words 'for restoring the property of real British subjects' were small understood and ascertained between them, not to mean or comprehend American refugees. Mr. Fitzherbert and Mr. Oswald, they say, know this to have been the case, and will readily confess and admit it.

"They observe it was a more delicate mode of excluding the refugees, and making a proper distinction between them and the subjects of Britain, whose only particular interest in America consisted in holding lands and property.

"They think the 6th article, declaring that no future confiscations should be made, &c. ought to have fixed the time with greater certainty, and the more fair construction is, that it relates to the date of the cessation of hostilities, as they say 'that is the time when peace in fact took place, in consequence of prior, informal, though binding contracts, to terminate the war.'

"They consider the definitive treaty as only giving the dress of form to those contracts, and not as constituting the obligations of them; they observe, that had the cessation of the hostilities been the effects of truce, and consequently nothing more than a temporary suspension of war, another construction would have been the right one.

"They say, Mr. Hartley had officially assured them that positive orders for the evacuation of New York had been dispatched, and that no avoidable delay would retard that event; that had they proposed to fix a time for it, the British ministry would have contended that it should be a time posterior to the date of the definitive treaty, and would probably have been more disadvantageous to us, than as that article now stands.

"They are surprised to hear that any doubts have arisen in America, respecting the time when the cessation of hostilities took place there, and say, 'it most certainly took place at the expiration of one month after the date of that declaration, in all parts of the world, whether land or sea, that lay north of the latitude of the Canaries.' The ships afterwards taken from us in the more northern latitudes ought to be reclaimed and given up, and say they shall apply to Mr. Hartley on the subject, and also on that of the transportation of negroes from New-York, contrary to the words and intention of the provisional articles."

The senate of the state of New-York, have, we hear, been pleased to present Mr. Paine, author of the celebrated pamphlet, titled Common Sense, with the choice of two farms, one situated on Long-Island, and the other at New Rochelle, as specified in their unanimous resolution, and there is no doubt but the other branches of the legislature will concur in this honourable testimonial—a testimonial founded on and dictated by grati-

tude, and conferred as an acknowledgement of the high sense they entertain of Mr. Paine's usefulness and abilities, and of the services he has rendered to the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, April 23, 1784.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of a committee on a plan for a temporary government of the western territory, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

RESOLVED, That so much of the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual states to the United States, as is already purchased or shall be purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by Congress, shall be divided into distinct states in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from north to south two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio, and the other through the western cape of the mouth of the great Kanaway; but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the 45th degree between the said meridians shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south; and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians coinciding nearly with the parallel of 39° shall be substituted in lieu of that parallel as a boundary line.

That the settlers on any territory so purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age within the limits of their state to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states; so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties, townships, or other divisions, for the election of members for their legislature.

That when any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves. Provided that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis.

First. That they shall for ever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America.

Second. That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto.

Third. That they in no case shall interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

Fourth. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

Fifth. That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

Sixth. That their respective governments shall be republican.

Seventh. That the lands of non resident proprietors shall in no case be taxed higher than those of residents within any new state, before the admission thereof to a vote by its delegates in Congress.

That whenever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; provided the consent of so many states in congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said articles of confederation to the state of Congress when its numbers shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, in all those cases wherein by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required, which being agreed to by them shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting.

That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers in any of the said new states, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact, shall be duly executed by the pre-

sident of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand, and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the several states now newly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Authentic copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Constantinople, the 9th of January, 1784.

THE imperial court and the sublime Ottoman Porte, desirous of seizing every occasion which can tend to conciliate and establish a perfect harmony and friendship between the two powers; and considering the new face of affairs, and state of things in the Crimea, at Taban, and in Cuba, are likely to occasion discussion, and perhaps a rupture between the two powers, the above imperial and Ottoman courts, have resolved to come to a friendly negotiation on the said subject, and after having duly weighed and considered them, are ardently desirous of preventing for the future any subject of contention between them, and also the advantages of a solid and happy peace, of good neighbourhood and established commerce, have found it necessary to regulate their future measures upon a solid and permanent foundation.

In consequence of these resolutions, the above powers having fully explained themselves each to the other, on the above subjects, and desirous of stipulating the present treaty under the most solemn engagements and exact observance, have chosen, and furnished with full powers to complete the said treaty, the following persons, namely, her imperial majesty, the most august and most powerful empress and sovereign of all the Russias, has named on her part, the high and noble Jaques de Bullakows, her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the sublime Ottoman Porte, councillor of state and knight of the orders of Saint Waldimir and saint Stanislas; and his majesty the sultan Ottoman, has nominated on his part, the most honoured and most esteemed vizir Kasim Pacha, his grand admiral, Stambul Cadisi, actual cadislar of Natic, multi Zade-Ahmed, Effendi, and his grand chancellor the actual Hadgi Mustafa Effendi, which plenipotentiaries aforesaid, after having mutually exchanged their credentials in due form, have signed and sealed the following articles:

Art. 1. That the treaty of peace of 1774, the convention of the limits of boundaries of 1771, the explanatory convention of 1779, and the treaty of commerce of 1783, shall continue to be strictly and inviolably observed in all their points and articles, save and except the 3d and 4th articles of the explanatory convention of 1779, which said articles shall be of no longer weight or obligatory force between the two empires.

But as in the aforesaid 3d article of the said treaty of 1774, it is declared that the fortresses of Oczakow, with all its antient territories, shall belong as formerly to the sublime Porte, this declaration shall continue in full force and weight, and continues still to be observed as therein set forth.

Art. 2. It is hereby declared, that the imperial court of Russia shall never lay claim to the rights that the khan of Tartary has formed upon the fortresses of Sondjone Cale, and consequently the court of Russia, acknowledges the full and sole possession to be in the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 3. That in admitting the river Cuba to be the frontier of Cuba, the said imperial court, at the same time, renounces her pretensions to all the Tartar nations, beyond the above river, and from the Black Sea.

And it is hereby also definitively agreed, that this act, as well on the part of her imperial majesty, the most august and powerful empress of all the Russias, as well as on the part of his highness the sultan Ottoman, agreed and confirmed by solemn ratifications, signed and written in the accustomed manner, shall be exchanged at Constantinople in the space of four months or sooner, if possible, to reckon from the day of the conclusion of the said treaty, of which their plenipotentiaries have made their proper counterparts, signed with their hand writings, sealed with their seals, and mutually exchanged between them.

Done and signed at Constantinople, this 9th day of January, 1784.

(Signed) JACQUES DE BULLAKOWS, Plenipotentiary from the empress of Russia, and by the Ottoman plenipotentiaries, above named.

Further advices received by the ship Willing Tom, captain Stewart.

LONDON, March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine, in the province of East-Florida, to his friend at London, dated the 7th of December, 1783.

"Nothing can equal our distress and consternation, on being compelled once more to quit our habitations, and seek an asylum the Lord knows where. Several gentlemen whom you knew formerly to have lived in great affluence, both in South-Carolina and Georgia, are reduced to the greatest extremity imaginable,

having quitted their estates on being promised the protection of government, who pointed out this as a place of perfect security; but instead thereof, our late peace negotiators have thought proper, among other sacrifices, to cede this province to a foreign power, just when it began to flourish, and recommended us poor loyal refugees to the mercy of the congress, who are our most inveterate enemies—Could these things have been foreseen a few years ago, I can assure you that very few would have met with such cruel treatment as a reward for their loyalty. Thus are the words of a celebrated moral poet verified when he says,

“ Oft generous actions meet a base reward.”

The poor Indians too, who have been truly faithful, and have fought bravely for us during the war, are in great amazement on finding themselves entirely abandoned by their white brethren.

“ The situation of many, who with large families have nothing left but the small remains of such part of their fortunes as they had an opportunity to bring with them, is truly melancholy. We are deterred from exploring the wilds of Nova-Scotia by the many disheartening accounts we have lately received from that inhospitable region. The West-Indies, on the other extreme, seems altogether as unfriendly, and the cold reception we hear several gentlemen have lately met with on their arrival, has prevented many of us from coming to England; therefore, as the case now stands, we are equally at a loss what to do, or where to go.”

March 19. It is astonishing, that no public notice should hitherto have been taken, either by government, or by the directors of the East-India company, of one of the most undisturbed and signal services ever rendered to any country, namely, the sending out the news of the late peace to Madras, by Mr. Wrexall. That gentleman is equally entitled to the thanks of the English and French nations, for having stopped the further progress of war, at a moment, when a single day, from the situation of our army, under general Stuart, before Cuddalore, and the resolution of Monf. Bussy to attack us in our trenches, might, and would probably have been attended with a vast effusion of blood.

According to recent letters from Bengal, the great mogul has lately bestowed some extraordinary favours and honours on a servant of the India company, from which the reports relative to the governor-general and subahsing are supposed to have arisen.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 5.

“ Letters received here from Rochfort and Rochelle are filled with very afflicting accounts of the misfortunes occasioned by the storm of the 17th to the 18th of February. The following are some of the particulars:

“ Since the 25th of February upwards of 40 dead bodies have been interred at Rochelle, which had been thrown on shore with some pieces of wrecks. The ship stationed to keep up the communication between Rochelle and the Isle of Rhé, sunk in her passage with 54 passengers, except an old man, who having caught hold of a plank, at length got upon the foot of a rock. In the same vessel was a man, with his daughter about 18 years old. At the moment the ship sunk, this unfortunate father took the child between his arms, and was found two days after on the banks, in the same attitude, with the child so closely pressed to his breast, that they with great difficulty could be separated.

“ The advices from Blage say, that during the same storm, so great a number of persons perished on the Garonne, that upwards of 100 of them have been taken out of the water and buried. The ordnance vessel of the same city was also swallowed up in the waves, with 45 passengers; among whom were a knight of St. Louis, a councillor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, &c.”

Letters from Dublin mention, that at a meeting of the volunteer delegates of the province of Connaught, the earl of Clanrickard was appointed generalissimo of the province, and that brigadier generals were appointed to every county, and the several counties of the cities. At the same meeting it was absolutely resolved that the reform of parliament, being essential, must be obtained, and every means used for that purpose.

The last letters from Lisbon concur in declaring, that during the latter end of January, and the whole of last month, the weather had been more tempestuous than had ever been known at that season. A great number of ships have been lately lost, and a much greater damaged. On the 28th ult. it was computed that in the course of three weeks, 164 dead bodies had been taken up in different parts of the Tagus.

March 20. A letter from Jersey says, that they have been informed by the master of a vessel arrived there from St. Maloes, that the inhabitants of that city were in great distress for provisions, the severe frosts having destroyed every thing; but two vessels had put in there from the coast of Yorkshire with live cattle, butter, beer, cheese, &c. which sold at a very great price, and that they were chased in by an English frigate, who was almost within gun shot of them when they entered the port.

Dr. Franklin's health has for some time past very sensibly altered for the worse—though without any other complaint to make him so, but that incurable disease, old age.

On Wednesday last the collectors of the poor rates went into New-court, Fleet-market, and was informed that a person lay dead up stairs, when, to his great astonishment, he found a woman in a coffin on the floor, in a state almost approaching to putrefaction. He sent for the overseer, who, with great humanity, searched a closet where he found two boys, one about seventeen, the other near ten, quite naked, but not, as the other papers of the day say, almost starved, being in good health and in a good state; they ordered some cloths to cover them, and sent them to St. Sepulchre's parish, and ordered the woman to be buried at St. Sepulchre's. The corpse had been dead ever since the 14th of February, and put into the coffin two days after. The father brought meat to his children every day, and the reason of the corpse lying unburied was a request of the woman before her death, that she should be buried in her native place, which is many miles in the country; with which request the poor man, who has seen better days, was anxious to comply.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

March 1. Whereas the general assembly of Virginia at their session, commencing on the 20th day of Octo-

ber, 1783, passed an act to authorize their delegates in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth, to the territory northward of the river Ohio; And whereas the delegates of the said commonwealth, have presented to Congress the form of a deed proposed to be executed pursuant to the said act, in the words following:

TO ALL who shall see these presents, We Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, the undersigned delegates for the commonwealth of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States of America, send greeting.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their sessions begun on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act entitled, “ An act to authorize the delegates of this state in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the right of this commonwealth, to the territory northward of the river Ohio,” in these words following, to wit:

“ Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states in the union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the United States, of a portion of their respective claims, for the common benefit of the union: And whereas this commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim which the said commonwealth had to the territory northward of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled have, by their act of the thirteenth of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this state, should the legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the propositions of this commonwealth, are conceived on the whole, to approach so nearly to them, as to induce this state to accept thereof, in full confidence, that Congress will in justice to the state, for the liberal cession she hath made, earnestly press upon the other states claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory, the propriety of making cessions equally liberal, for the common benefit and support of the union. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the delegates of this state, to the Congress of the United States, or such of them as shall be assembled in Congress, and the said delegates, or such of them so assembled, are hereby fully authorized and empowered for and on behalf of this state, by proper deeds or instrument in writing, under their hands and seals, to convey, transfer, assign and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which this commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the north-west of the river Ohio, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the before recited act of Congress, of the thirteenth day of September last; That is to say, upon condition that the territory so ceded, shall be laid out and formed into states, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: And that the states so formed, shall be distinct republican states, and admitted members of the federal union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other states. That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this state, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within, and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States: And that one commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this commonwealth, and another by those two commissioners, who or a majority of them shall be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this state, which they shall judge to be comprized within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress, of the tenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, respecting such expenses. That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighbouring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, promised by this state, shall be allowed and granted to the then colonel, now general George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskias and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers, that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the north-west side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said officers and soldiers in due portion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good lands on the south east side of Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river, and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon the continental establishment, should from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops, in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto, and little Miami, on the north-west side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States, as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bon-

side disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. Provided that the trust hereby reposed in the delegates of this state, shall not be executed, unless three of them at least are present in Congress.”

AND WHEREAS the said general assembly, by their resolution of June sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, had constituted and appointed us the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates to represent the said commonwealth in Congress for one year, from the first Monday in November then next following, which resolution remains in full force: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that we the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the act of the said general assembly by of Virginia before recited, and in the name, and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth, do by these presents convey, transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, Virginia inclusive, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the north-west of the river Ohio, to and for the uses and purposes, and on the conditions of the said recited act. In testimony whereof, we have herewith subscribed our names and affixed our seals, in Congress, the day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighth.”

Resolved, That the United States in Congress assembled, be ready to receive this deed, whenever the delegates of the state of Virginia are ready to execute the same.

The delegates of Virginia signed, sealed and delivered the said deed; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution.

The delegates of the commonwealth of Virginia, having executed the deed;

Resolved, That the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled.

March 2. According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the election of an under secretary in the office for foreign affairs, to take charge of the papers in that office; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Henry Remsen, junior, was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Gerry.

Resolved, That Mr. H. Remsen, junior, under secretary in the office for foreign affairs, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to take a list of all the papers in the office for foreign affairs, and lay the same before Congress; and that the members of Congress have access to the said papers, under the regulations of the office.

RECEIPT of continental tax 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 for April, 1784, 10,856  
BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Now in the press, and in a few days will be published, and sold at this printing-office, a PAMPHLET, entitled, “ Political schemes and calculations.” Price three shillings and ninepence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

Baltimore-town, April 28, 1784.  
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A TRACT of land containing 130 acres, within three miles of Pig-point, on Patuxent river, the buildings are elegant, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. There are also a good apple orchard, peach orchard, with many other excellent fruit trees of various sorts; some meadow ground is already cleared, and a quantity sufficient may be made with a small expence. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Mr. Samuel Lane, near the place. The terms of payment will be as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months after the sale, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LANE, jun.  
P. S. Cash, good bills of exchange, and tobacco, would be taken in payment for the above mentioned property.

May 4, 1784.  
To be SOLD, on the 20th day of May instant, THE plantation lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Seelman, near South river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing two hundred and forty-six acres of land, whereon are sundry useful houses and valuable improvements; the soil is very good, and the situation healthy and convenient, being about seven miles from Annapolis. On the same day will be sold, several valuable negroes, some household furniture and stock. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling house upon the said plantation, and will continue until the land and all the effects are sold, and a title will be given to the purchasers under a fieri facias, in virtue of which the said land and effects were taken, appraised, and delivered to

RICHARD LEE.

May 5, 1784.  
ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

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

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Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

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

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

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

April 20, 1784.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is earnestly requested on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, on business of conference, when and where it is hoped due attendance will be given by all the trustees aforesaid. Should the day above mentioned prove rainy or cloudy, the day following, if fair, or the next fair day is appointed for the said meeting.

Any person or persons willing to contract for building the said school, are desired to attend on that day and give in their proposals.

Signed per HENRY TUBMAN, register.

April 30, 1784.

WHEREAS Hero, the wife of me the subscriber, has sworn the peace against me, without any just cause, and has very ill behaved herself in many respects, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

May 3, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Charles Carroll of Carrollton's plantation, near Annapolis, on the first instant, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, about eight years old, trots and gallops, no perceivable brand, his back has been much rubbed by working, occasioned by the back-band, and has a few saddle spots. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive a reasonable reward, paid by

JOSEPH DEEVER.

April 17, 1784.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Eastern Neck, near Liberty-hall ferry, on the sixth day of last December, a BOAT, which seems to have been a ship's pinnace, she is 17 feet in her keel, 6 feet beam, her gunwale painted red and white; had in her four pine oars, a tackle fall block reefed with 18 fathom of rope, marked with the letters N.C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JAMES EAGLE.

April 25, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 30th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE subscriber's valuable plantation, containing three hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within three miles of Herring-bay, and five of Lower Marlborough; the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are 12 or 15 acres well manured and lying before the door, which produces as large tobacco as grows in the settlement; this land has a great quantity of meadow ground on it; about ten acres cleared and in good order to be laid down in grass, a sufficiency of rail timber to support the land for many years to come. The improvements are, a new dwelling house twenty-eight by thirty-two, a cellar, hall, two rooms and a passage below, completely finished, and four above, a kitchen, milk house, quarer, corn house, tobacco house, overseer's house, and a new school house, just built and occupied by a sober discreet man, two apple orchards of excellent fruit. Possession may be had the first day of November next, on paying one third of the purchase money down, one third in twelve months, the other third in eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest thereon; a bill of exchange will be taken in part of the first payment, or tobacco at its selling price. One or two good young fellows or lads would also be received in payment.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH.

Fencing, or Small Sword.

MR. WALL, intending to reside in Annapolis for some time, will instruct gentlemen at their houses, in the rudiments of that noble science.

His design being rather to oblige, and assist in rendering this accomplishment more universal, (as well as obtaining in the course of constant practice further improvement to himself) than for any pecuniary advantage, will take no entrance, and his terms for teaching will be found reasonable. He will attend at his leisure a few miles in the country, as well for amusement, as emolument.

Annapolis, April 25, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of a captain Robert Dashiell, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, for settlement, as I intend removing from this place in one month from this time.

SARAH DASHIELL.

CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new maps of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper.

JOSEPH WILKINS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas M'Pherson, late of Charles county, deceased, either for surveyor's fees, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be settled.

WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, WILLIAM M'PHERSON, jun. administrators.

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

ANNE YELDELL, executrix.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with two GOOD BOATS, one as well calculated for freighting goods as any now belonging to Annapolis, the other well equipped for passengers, propose to make one passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, and return once in a week with the large boat, the small boat twice each week, wind and weather permitting. There needs no other description. All those who may please to favour them with their custom, from experience will find they shall be worthy of their future favours.

PHILIP STICHBURY, SAMUEL KERBY.

April 23, 1784.

The DAUPHIN,

WILL stand this season at Magruder's Ferry, and cover mares at three guineas, payable on or before the first day of August next, and one dollar to the groom, otherwise five hundred pounds of merchantable crop tobacco.

The Dauphin is a bright bay, beautifully spotted, with black legs, mane and tail, full fifteen hands two inches and a half high, four years old this spring, and is allowed by competent judges to be superior in figure and form to any horse of his age in this state, and from his uncommon activity I have not the smallest doubt of his making a capital turf horse. The Dauphin's sire, colonel Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure, his grand-dam by the well known and imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by colonel Taker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian, all horses of high blood and form, and the most esteemed breed of horses in America. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six pence per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in May next, heats, weights, &c. as usual.

N. B. The gentlemen who neglected paying their subscriptions last fall, are desired to send them in before the race, as a few guineas are wanted to make up the purse.

On the day following a subscription PURSE of THIRTY GUINEAS will be run for, free for three and four years old.

THE trustees, who were appointed by act of assembly to have a church built in Annapolis, being called on to account for the expenditure of some money appropriated to that use, request all persons who carried away the bricks and other materials, which had been provided for that purpose, to render without delay to Mr. Thomas Hyde, an account of the materials they respectively took or caused to be carried away.

February 2, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Phelps, living on the north side of Severn, about three miles above the ferry, a chestnut sorrel coloured she MULE, she has no perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

JOHN ANDERSON, Port-Tobacco; John Joseph Abert, Frederick-town; James Ash, John Ashton, Annapolis.

Ignatius B. Brooke, Charles county; James Brehon, St. Mary's county; Joseph Boteler, jun. Prince-George's county; Henry Bell Sinepuxent; John Buckingham, Calvert county; Basil Browne (3), Queen-Anne's county; J. Beale Bordley, Wye river; Mr. Bartholemew, Annapolis.

John Chapman, Dr. Gustavus B. Campbell, Charles county; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Talbot county; Thomas Contee (2), Patuxent; Levinus Clarkson, Robert Cruickshanks, Chester town; Richard Chew, Maryland; John Chaires, Queen-Anne's county; John Crages, Rockhall ferry; Monsieur Carolle, Daniel Carroll, Annapolis.

Alexander Doyle, Port-Tobacco; John Dyer, Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; M. H. Duval, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Cleverly Dare, Hunting creek; John Davidson, major John Davidson, Annapolis.

Abraham Fisher, Prince-George's county; Joseph Fraser, Herring bay; Philip Feddeman, Queen Anne's county; Robert Freeland, Hunting creek; major David S. Franks, Annapolis.

Dr. James Gordon, John Goldsbrough, Dorchester county; captain Garrett, John Gallaway, Chester town; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; William Gray, Hunting creek; Dr. Thomas Gantt, West river; Anne Griffith, Pig-point.

Richard Harris, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Holland-head, William Harris, Hunting creek; George Holliday, Pig-point; Messieurs John Harrison and Bowie (2), Patuxent; William Harwood, Edward Hall, jun. Sarah Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d (3), Lower Marlborough; Anthony Hardey, Benedict Herdey, Prince George's county; Richard Hopkins, son of Johns, South river; John Hargrave, Sinepuxent; Elizabeth Hopkins, Chester-town; colonel Haman, brigadier-general Moses Hazen, Nicholas Hannah, Annapolis; John Holladay, Pig-point.

Lewis Jones, William Johnston, Pig-point; John Ireland, Hunting creek; Betty Jones, Somerset county; Thomas Jennings, Annapolis.

Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; Monsieur Samuelle Lanne, Patuxent; Winifred Anne Lanham, Prince-George's county; John Lansdale, jun. Annapolis.

Dr. Ennals Martin, Talbot court-house; Benjamin Mackall, Holland's-point; John Meara, Annapolis.

Joseph Nicholson, sen. Chester-town; captain John Nicholson, Queen-Anne's county; captain William North, Annapolis.

Patrick O'Connor, Richard Owen, Annapolis. Charles Philipshill, Somerset county; Robert Proffor, James Pearle, Annapolis.

Edward Reynolds, Patuxent; William Richardson, Gilpin-point; William Reason, George-town, Western shore; John Rogers, Annapolis.

John Suter, St. Mary's county; Elizabeth Smith, Mary Stallins, Calvert county; Thomas Smyth, William Sluby, Chester-town; John Stewart, Somerset county; Thomas Stone, Port-Tobacco; Isaac Simmons, Herring bay; Messieurs James Stewart and Dick, John Van Feets, major general Smallwood (2), major-general John Sullivan, Anthony Stewart, Annapolis.

Michael Taney, Calvert county; captain James Tucker, West river; Richard Thompson, Annapolis.

Samuel T. Wright, Queen Anne's county; James Welsh, Sinepuxent; Nicholas Walsh (2); Captain Samuel Williams (2), Charles Wharton, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

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

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

RICHARD LEE.

Belvoir, April 10, 1784.

To be SOLD CHEAP for ready cash, A TRACT of land called Timberland, containing two hundred and five acres; it lies in Frederick county, on Kitterston creek, about twelve miles from Frederick-town; the soil is good, and it is well watered and loaded with fine timber, no settlement having been made upon it.

Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser, may know the terms and get further information on application to John Ross Key, Esq; on Pipe creek, or the subscriber near Annapolis.

U. SCOTT.

A few Copies of the LAWS, Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

April 20, 1784. **CARELESS,** To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

STANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit. Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Pacolet. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

2 THOMAS GIBBS.

April 8, 1784. **COMET,**

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, Prince-George's county, at three hundred and twenty-five pounds of crop tobacco, or three guineas paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom.

Comet is now arrived to that age which constitutes a beautiful horse, is in high perfection, is a bright chestnut beautifully dappled, fifteen hands and a half high, and allowed by the best judges to be a fine horse; nothing can be more conspicuous than the superiority of Comet, from his foals in our settlement, which are large, beautiful, active, and strong, these are principals requisite either in running or road horses; some of his foals have sold from indifferent mares for upwards of a hundred guineas in our neighbourhood. Comet is equal in pedigree to any horse on the continent, he was got by the late colonel Taylor's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great grand-dam by the late colonel Tasker's Old Othello upon his noted Old Selima.

Ranger was got by Martindale's famous Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Old Wildair. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven kings plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares gratis when they come above fifteen miles, others at three shillings and nine-pence per week; the greatest care shall be taken but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

3 JOHN BROWN.

Charles county, April 1, 1784. ALL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cecil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

5 SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

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

5 C. RICHMOND.

NOTICE is hereby given, the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of this state, at their next sitting, for an act to empower her to sell a negro woman called Judy, and her increase, which were willed her on certain conditions, (to be set forth in the petition) by Sarah Yates, late of this county, deceased.

7 SARAH MUIR.

April 8, 1784. SEVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrother.

4

Annapolis, April 1, 1784. **THE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to**

5 NATHANIEL RAYSEY.

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

5 JOSHUA FRAZIER.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784. THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

12 MARY McCULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES McCULLOCH, } executors of James Dick.

**C U B,**

WHO stood at general Spotswood's last year, and bred by colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the subscriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at twenty dollars, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the first day of August, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof by the first day of April 1785.

Cub was got by colonel Taylor's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blazella. Cub's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, of Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old-Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torresmond, son of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, sire of the dam of Whistle-jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of Cub's colts on the turf, added to his superior elegance of figure, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent. I have pasturage equal to any in the state at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

6w WILLIAM COURTS.

February 28, 1784. NOTICE hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act, empowering him to confirm the sale of a tract or parcel of land, commonly called and known by the name of Harvey-town, lying in St. Mary's county, to William Carpenter, who purchased the same under the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of the said county, deceased.

7 CHARLES KING, executor of Charles King, junior.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following: Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt. The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Farnell, Thompson, Akenfide, Shenstone, and Gray. Voltaire's works complete, in 24 vols.

3

Annapolis, April 14, 1784. Just imported in the ship Liberty, captain William Outram, from London, and to be sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, at their store in the large brick building on the front of the dock, next door to Mr. John Davidson's store.

A VERY large and general assortment of European goods, suitable to the season, among which are a very great variety of the newest and most fashionable coloured silks, which will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms.

6w THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784. **To be SOLD,**

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

8w JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784. **To be SOLD,**

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years, and is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

4 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, April 12, 1784. **LOST,**

by the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between this city and Mr. Taylor's, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name H. Mighills, London, No. 2394, with a pinchbeck chain, a seal and key. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to Messieurs Claude and French, watch-makers in West-street, shall receive a reward of four dollars, and no questions asked.

3 EZEKIEL ORME.

April 10, 1784. **I HEREBY** give notice, that I intend to petition

the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurers Dis-appointment, as an addition to George-town.

4 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

**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, and Pocket books,

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

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

4

Calvert county, March 25, 1784. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber

intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.

4 SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

(XXXIX) M... SHELBU... WIND... The general... Being serious... Resolved, one of the... upon us with... of our govern... upon us the... fellow citizen... den and tot... whose pub... doubt... has already... ty: It is th... of the legi... grefs. 4thly. E... ture to be... posed act... who in th...

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 13, 1784.

SHELBURNE, (Nova-Scotia) April 12.

OUR harbour here now makes a very brilliant appearance, by the great number of vessels which have lately arrived, and those fitting out in it. In the course of last week many vessels arrived from Halifax, New-York, Boston, and various other parts of the continent. Preparations are making for availing ourselves of that inexhaustible source of wealth, the valuable fishery on this coast; but while commerce is vigilantly attended to, building elegant houses and the necessary preparations for the improvement of agriculture, are by no means neglected.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) March 17.

The general assembly of this state, which began their sessions at Bennington the third Thursday of February, rose on Tuesday the 9th instant; during which they resolved, that the 200 men, voted to be raised last October to defend the lower part of Windham county against the incursions of the Yorkers, should be reduced to the number of 20 only.

We hear that a party of the Yorkers, consisting of about 50 men, made a reconnoitering excursion a week since in the night season; but meeting with our people, (who hailed them several times and received no answer) were fired upon, by which one man was mortally wounded, who expired soon afterwards; by him they learn, that several had balls fired through their hats, but none received any flesh wound. Unhappy for the unfortunate man, he was a subject of the state of Massachusetts; but being out of the line of his duty, by interfering in a contention which this state pretends to hold only with that of New-York, though we lament the death of a fellow creature, yet we consider him as having received that reward which is justly due to every one who espouses a cause on the principles of prejudice and partiality.

NEWPORT, April 17.

The governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation, forbidding the inhabitants of that state meddling, in any respect, with the dispute subsisting between the inhabitants of New-York and those of Vermont, as they will answer it at their peril.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

At a large and respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen of the county of West-Chester, at the house of Mr. John Falconer, Joseph Young, Esq; in the chair,

The following resolutions and instructions to their representatives in assembly were unanimously agreed to:

Being seriously alarmed that the legislature after sitting so long have as yet taken no decided measures to remove from amongst us the most offensive of those, who under different characters joined our enemies in the late war, and also because a new and unheard of doctrine has been broached and industriously propagated, denying even the right in the legislature to make the discrimination, so necessary and desirable to the people, a doctrine futile in itself, and fraught with danger as well as with dishonour to this republic, and founded upon a forced and unnatural construction of the treaty of peace, thereby making it to secure to our late enemies all the privileges of citizens of this state. It appears, that either as subjects of England, the treaty forces them upon us—or as subjects of America, the treaty deprives us of one of the most essential rights of sovereignty—the right of determining with respect to our own subjects; a power, that our commissioners were not allowed to treat upon, but was made the basis of the treaty.

Resolved, 1st. That without such a discrimination, one of the great ends of all government is rendered abortive, by permitting the virtuous and hateful part of a society equally to participate of a government, established by the blood and treasure of the former, in opposition not only to the wishes but to the repeated exertions of the latter.

2dly. Because for some time past there has been and now is a disposition in some of the inhabitants of this state to introduce aristocracy into the government, in which the tory part of the government will readily assent; as such a form of government better agrees with their rooted principles than a republican; which perversion of our government we are alarmed at the danger of, and are determined to oppose at the risk of all that is valuable to us.

3dly. Because we find men, who at the commencement and during the whole course of the war, exerted upon us with warmth and apparent sincerity, the impartiality and danger of ever again intrusting with any of those under the name and description of tories any share of our government, now equally warm in inculcating upon us the propriety and necessity of accepting them as fellow citizens, without a single exception; which sudden and total change of sentiment and conduct in those of whose public virtue and conduct we entertained no doubts, is to us a convincing proof, that tory influence has already prevailed too great a part of the community: It is therefore, in our opinion, an indispensable duty of the legislature effectually to prevent its future progress.

4thly. Because we conceive it the duty of the legislature to be guided in their determination upon the proposed act of discrimination by the sentiments of those who in the course of the war have proved themselves

real whigs, seven ninths of whom we dare affirm, are determined to take every justifiable means of opposing measures which are designed to place whigs and tories on the same footing.

5thly. Because though we esteem the peoples right of meeting to instruct their representatives, or to consult on proper measures to obtain laws that they wish for, to be one of the most valuable rights of a free people, yet we apprehend that too frequent meetings for such purposes may be productive of disagreeable consequences, and are therefore convinced that it is the duty of the legislature in the present instance to comply with the wishes of the people, as the only effectual way of preserving peace and good government.

6thly. Because, though we in common with the rest of our fellow citizens have during the war submitted quietly to measures which in some instances were greatly oppressive; thereby giving an undeniable proof of our inclination to support government, when pursuing the real interests of the people, yet so strong are the well founded prejudices against the people herein described, that scarce a day passes without some disturbance on their account; this being the case at present, the situation of the state must become very critical, when her virtuous citizens shall have the mortification to find their implacable enemies made their equal neighbours, and eventually stealing into places of power, profit and honour.

We do therefore instruct you, gentlemen, our representatives in assembly, to use your influence to obtain an act of discrimination, so constructed, as to remove the dangers we have to apprehend from the people herein described, and to take measures to lay, what we are convinced is the sense of this county, before each branch of the legislature; and it doubts should arise of this meeting's composing but an inconsiderable or designing part of the freemen of this county, we will be ready upon a notification of such doubts, to present ourselves immediately before the legislature, that they may have ocular demonstration to the contrary, and in such case we do pledge our honours to return peaceably without riot or disturbance. We have many other reasons which induce us to wish for a discriminating law, besides those herein stated; amongst which the question of our right to make it, in which (as set forth in our preamble) is involved a question of the sovereignty of this state, is not the smallest.

Resolved, That the foregoing be signed by the chairman, and transmitted with dispatch to the representatives of West-Chester county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more of the New-York papers.

By the unanimous order of the meeting,

JOSEPH YOUNG, chairman.

April 30. A Jamaica paper of the 13th ult. mentions, that the inhabitants of Turk's-Island have lately been maltreated by the crews of several American vessels, and compelled to dispose of their salt, &c. on very unequitable terms. It is added, that one of his British Majesty's vessels is intended shortly to be sent there from Port Royal, as well to protect the island, as to enforce vessels trading there duly to enter and clear.

Extract of a letter from London, to a friend in this city, dated March 7, 1784.

"Our political opinions are all at a stand on account of a matrimonial ship made by a lady pretty well known in New-York: Mr. W---- had been married to a lady, a native of Halifax, for some time. They had three daughters, and the husband's fondness seemed to increase and be re-touched by the approach of time, rather than diminished. During an indolent, contented situation, he received an appointment to be a commissary in the West-Indies; an office too lucrative and splendid to be neglected: he determined to send his family to England, and embark for the West Indies. At parting he told her that a certainty of realising a large fortune was at present the object of his attention, but they would soon meet again, to part no more on this side of the grave. She had no power to reply, but whilst she wept over him he conjured her upon her arrival in England, to afford all possible assistance to the distressed refugees which she would find there. A promise was made by Mrs. W---- of a punctual observance of his commands. On her arrival in England she kept open house for the reptiles recommended to her care. Behold the return—a plan was laid to sap and destroy an affection that had existed many years; she was ruined, and so gloried in her infamy, that detection followed. She was disgraced, and, by a written order from her injured husband, driven from his house. He has, however, allowed her a comfortable maintenance.

"Mrs. Wright continues to be as much the favourite of people of fashion as ever. Her house is the general rendezvous of the friends to America: she is a native of your country, and much better acquainted with its history than any I have yet met with: it is from her I have learnt the fallacy of several paragraphs lately inserted in our news-papers, through the vigilance and industry of Mr. Goodrich, and his coadjutors, relative to the dissensions which prevail in America. Would it not surprise you to find here some people gravely assert, that America is on the eve of a civil war; these fables are played off every day. Mr. Pitt is still minister and likely to continue; he was invited to dine in the city a few days ago, at Grocer's-hall; on his return the inhabitants illuminated their houses, as a mark of their respect: Mr. Christopher

Sharp, the famous perfumer, thought proper to remain neuter; but alas! poor gentleman, the mob never admit of a medium in politics, so they burst into his house, broke his windows, demolished his furniture, and then departed. Mr. Fox took occasion on a late debate to hint that secret influence had been exercised during lord North's administration, but this assertion was contradicted by his lordship, and a coldness has arisen between those distinguished persons that has utterly destroyed the famous coalition."

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Wednesday last the ship America, captain Keeler, arrived here from Bristol, after four weeks passage; and on Thursday arrived the ship Grange, captain Roberts, also in four weeks, from Liverpool.

May 4. On Saturday last his excellency general Washington, our late worthy and much respected commander in chief, arrived in this city, from his seat in Virginia.

May 5. The snow Friendship, captain ———, from Dublin, with passengers, for this port, being blown off the coast in the last winter, after suffering greatly got into Cape François, from whence another vessel was chartered, and about 50 of them arrived here on Sunday last. The captain, second mate, and a great number of the passengers, died before the vessel arrived at the Cape.

Monday last, being the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, a number of officers, deputies from that society of the different states, met at the City tavern in this place, on the business of that body.

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

On Saturday night last the treasury office was robbed of a sum of money, by some person or persons, who got down the chimney; one of the men suspected is apprehended and confined in gaol.

The general assembly of South-Carolina, at their last session, passed the following laws:

An act for investing the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy for the United States, certain duties upon goods imported into this state, from any foreign port, island, or plantation.

An act to authorise the United States, in Congress assembled, to regulate trade from the British West-Indies.

From London papers lately received the following advices are extracted:

LONDON, March 1.

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign, WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent to your majesty, that impressed with the most dutiful sense of your majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, we rely on your majesty's royal wisdom, that you will take such measures, as by removing any obstacle to the formation of such an administration, as your faithful commons have declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous state of public affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your majesty."

His MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

"Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed on my part, to unite in the public services, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: Those endeavours have not had the effect I wished. I shall always be desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would in any degree be advanced by the dismissal of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge or complaint suggested against my present ministers, nor is any one or more of them specially objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me in the warmest manner their satisfaction of the late changes I have made in my councils. Under these circumstances I trust my faithful commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government shall be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union as I have called for, and they pointed out, may be carried into effect."

March 4. The following is the address of the house of commons to the king, which is to be presented by the whole house this day, at half an hour after three o'clock.

TO THE KING.

Sire, WE, your majesty's faithful commons, approach your throne, most humbly to represent to your majesty the satisfaction your faithful commons derive from the late most gracious assurances we have received, that your majesty concurs with us in opinion, that it con-

cerns the honour of your crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your majesty.

"We lament that the failure of this your majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose, and to express our concern and disappointment, that your majesty has not been advised to take any further steps towards uniting in the public service those whole joint efforts have recently appeared to your majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful commons with all humility claim it as their right, and on every proper occasion feel it to be their bounden duty to advise your majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your majesty's royal consideration, that the continuance of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people must be injurious to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents, and that we therefore feel ourselves called upon to repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the constitution has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful commons, and give energy and stability to your majesty's councils.

"Your majesty's faithful commons, upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance of the present ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an administration as your majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful commons, seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your majesty in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present ministers."

March 5. Yesterday the house of commons carried up their address to St. James's. It being a drawing-room day the court was full of ladies. The speaker, attended by Mr. Fox and many other members, went up to the throne, and having read and presented the address, his majesty delivered the following answer from a paper which he held in his hand:

"Gentlemen, I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object—I remain in the same sentiments—but I continue equally convinced that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismissal of my present ministers.

"I must repeat, that no charge nor complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration, which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration; and they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, March 24.

His majesty being seated on the throne, the commons were sent for, and being come with their speaker, his majesty gave the royal assent to seventeen public and six private bills, after which his majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My lords and gentlemen, In a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of parliament: I feel it a duty, which I owe to the constitution and to the country in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new parliament.

I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption and with happier effect.

I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law, for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people.

By the KING,  
A PROCLAMATION,  
For dissolving this present parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.  
Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament,

which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of April next; We do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for the shires and burghs of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said sixth day of April next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to issue writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Friday the twenty-sixth of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 18th day of May following.

Given at our court at the queen's house, the 25th day of March, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.  
A proclamation is likewise issued for the election of the sixteen Scotch peers, at Edinburgh.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

March 12. Congress took into consideration the report of a committee in answer to the address from the house of representatives of the state of Connecticut, enclosed in Mr. W. Williams's letter, of the first of November, and the following paragraph, respecting the resolution granting half pay for life to the officers of the army, was debated and aged to.

"The resolution of Congress referred to, appears by the yeas and nays, to have been passed according to the then established rules of that body in transacting the business of the United States; the resolution itself had public notoriety, and does not appear to have been formally objected against by the legislature of the state till after the confederation was completely adopted."

March 16. On the report of a committee to whom were referred a letter of November 21, and one of December 23rd from doctor Franklin, with sundry papers enclosed, together with a letter of 20th October, and one of the 14th November, from Thomas Barclay:

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the interest of the United States to appoint any person not a citizen thereof, to the office of the minister chargé des affaires, consul, vice consul, or to any other civil department in a foreign country; and that a copy of this resolve be transmitted to Messieurs Adams, Franklin and Jay, ministers of the said states in Europe.

That the said ministers be instructed to inform Mr. William Hodgden, merchant of London, that Congress have a grateful sense of his benevolent and humane attention to the citizens of these United States, who were prisoners in Great-Britain during the late war.

That a copy of the application of the Danish minister, to doctor Franklin, and of a paragraph of his letter to Congress, on the subject of the capture of the Danish ship Providentia, be sent to the supreme executive of Massachusetts, who are requested to order duplicate and authentic copies of the proceedings of their court of admiralty, respecting the said ship and cargo, to be sent to Congress.

That a copy of all the letters from Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Alicante, with their inclosures to Congress and the secretary for foreign affairs, be transmitted to the said ministers, who are instructed to enquire on what grounds Mr. Montgomery has undertaken to write in the name of the United States, to the emperor of Morocco, a letter by which their characters and interest may be so materially affected; and to take such measures thereon, as may be proper and consistent with the interest of the said states.

That a copy of a letter from Thomas Barclay, consul of the United States in France, of the 20th of October last, to Congress, be transmitted to the said ministers, who are instructed to take the necessary measures for obtaining free ports in that kingdom, one or more on the Atlantic, and one on the Mediterranean.

March 18. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a memorial of Mr. Francis Cazeau,

Resolved, That as the depreciation of the paper currency (mentioned in Mr. Cazeau's memorial) did not arise from a voluntary act of Congress, but was an evil forced on us by our exigencies, hath been injurious to our own citizens as well as to foreigners, and as no compensation hath been made the former for the losses they have sustained thereby, the United States in Congress assembled, cannot with justice discriminate between them and any other class or description of men.

Resolved, That whatever stores or provisions Mr. Cazeau, purchased and collected for the use of the American army, by engagement of the officer commanding the detachment or other person duly authorized by him for that purpose, whether they reached the detachment or not, if so purchased and collected they were destroyed, and he in that degree injured, the United States are in honour and justice bound strictly to make good the loss he sustained thereby, provided it shall not appear in the liquidation of his accounts, that the said stores and provisions were to have been at his risk until the delivery thereof.

Resolved, That whatever Mr. Cazeau advanced to express, to give necessary communications to our generals, should be repaid him.

Resolved, That the sale of his goods to the inhabitants of his province, to promote our interest upon cheaper terms than he might otherwise have obtained, was an act of benevolence not authorized on our part, and can therefore in justice give him no claim for retribution.

Resolved, That an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the first day of May 1777, be allowed to Mr. Cazeau, on the above advances, and

on the amount of the articles so purchased and collected.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be, and he hereby is directed to advance to Mr. Cazeau, the sum of five thousand dollars on account, and to order his account to be adjusted, and to give him certificates for the payment of the balance at such early and convenient times, as the finances of the United States will admit of.

Resolved, That in settling the accounts of Mr. Cazeau, his own testimony under oath be admitted in support of such other evidence as the circumstances of the case will admit.

March 23. Resolved, That the determination of the question on the resolution of the committee on the letter of the 6th of November, 1783, from the legislature of New-Hampshire, touching the proceedings and sentence of the court of appeals in cases of capture, on the case of the brig Lufannah, be further postponed till tomorrow.

Resolved, That the comptroller of accounts be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, to cause a settlement to be made of the accounts between the United States, and the secret and commercial committees of Congress, and all others existing under contracts made with the said committees, according to the usual mode of settling accounts at the treasury, and to report such settlement to Congress.

March 24. Resolved, That in consideration of the former conduct of the dragoons belonging to colonel Baylor's regiment, who deserted on May last from South-Carolina, and that during the time of active and dangerous service, they had faithfully discharged their duty, their accounts shall be settled as those of other dragoons, except that they shall be charged with the horses they brought off, at the price the best remaining horses belonging to the same corps sold for in South-Carolina, and for their accoutrements, at what the officer settling those accounts may find to have been their average value.

By the GENERAL COURT, May 12, 1784.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor hath communicated to the court, that he hath been repeatedly informed by the Honourable the Congress of the necessity of a full representation of the States, and that he is well assured, the present important affairs under their deliberation require the attendance of Mr. Thomas Stone and Mr. Jeremiah Townley Chase, two of the delegates, without whom a representation of this state cannot be preserved: And whereas it appears to the court, that one or both of the said gentlemen are employed as counsel in almost every civil cause assigned for trial at this term, and that the affairs of individuals, and the more important business of this state, and of the United States, cannot be conducted at the same time, the Court therefore determines to continue all civil causes marked for trial until the next term, and that each cause shall stand for trial on the same day of the next term, as is noted on the docket for the present term; and notice is hereby given, to prevent the burthensome, unnecessary and fruitless attendance of suitors, witnesses, and others.

By order of the court,  
THO. B. HODGKIN, Clk.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office, A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and ninepence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

Annapolis, May 14, 1784.  
Wallace, Johnson & Muir,

HAVE just imported, in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms. 3w

Charles county, May 1, 1784.

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

1784 GEORGE HUTCHISON.

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

1784 AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.  
TAKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

1784 WILLIAM HUNT.  
May 6, 1784.  
COMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St. Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNT, sheriff.

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May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in mothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

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

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

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

May 12, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 30th day of April last, a mulatto man named NACE, about five feet six inches high, about twenty-two years of age, has a large scar on his forehead; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse cotton and tow linen shirt, and a pair of old yarn leggings. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive ten shillings if taken up within ten miles, and ten shillings for every ten miles he shall be taken from home.

CORNELIUS WILMAN.

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

ROBERT DAVIDG.

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

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A TRACT of land containing 130 acres, within three miles of Pig point, on Patuxent river, the buildings are elegant, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. There are also a good apple orchard, peach orchard, with many other excellent fruit trees of various sorts; some meadow ground is already cleared, and a quantity sufficient may be made with a small expence. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Mr. Samuel Lane, near the place. The terms of payment will be as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months after the sale, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LANE, jun.

P. S. Cash, good bills of exchange, and tobacco, would be taken in payment for the above mentioned property.

May 4, 1784.

To be SOLD, on the 20th day of May instant, THE plantation lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Sellman, near South river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing two hundred and forty-six acres of land, whereon are sundry useful houses and valuable improvements; the soil is very good, and the situation healthy and convenient, being about seven miles from Annapolis. On the same day will be sold, several valuable negroes, some household furniture and stock. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling house upon the said plantation, and will continue until the land and all the effects are sold, and a title will be given to the purchasers under a fieri facias, in virtue of which the said land and effects were taken, appraised, and delivered to

RICHARD LEE.

May 5, 1784.

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

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

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 22, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living five miles from Annapolis, and one from South river ferry, in Anne Arundel county, on the 10th of July last, a slim negro fellow named WILL, twenty-two years of age, five feet six inches high, long legs, has a small scar on his right cheek, stutters very much. I have heard he has lost some of his upper fore teeth; he has been examined several times, and always changes his name and master; the last master I heard he owned was Thomas Gray, in Calvert county. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MORDECAI STEWART.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

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

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

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

April 20, 1784.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is earnestly requested on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, on business of consequence, when and where it is hoped due attendance will be given by all the trustees aforesaid. Should the day above mentioned prove rainy or cloudy, the day following, if fair, or the next fair day is appointed for the said meeting.

Any person or persons willing to contract for building the said school, are desired to attend on that day and give in their proposals.

Signed per HENRY TUBMAN, register.

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

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

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

RICHARD LEE.

Belvoir, April 10, 1784.

To be SOLD CHEAP for ready cash,

A TRACT of land called Timberland, containing two hundred and five acres; it lies in Frederick county, on Kittoston creek, about twelve miles from Frederick-town; the soil is good, and it is well watered and loaded with timber, no settlement having been made upon it.

Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser, may know the terms and get further information on application to John Rois Key, Esq; on Pipe creek, or the subscriber near Annapolis.

U. SCOTT.

Fencing, or Small Sword.

MR. WALL, intending to reside in Annapolis for some time, will instruct gentlemen at their houses, in the rudiments of that noble science.

His desire being rather to oblige, and assist in rendering this fine accomplishment more universal, (as well as obtaining in the course of constant practice further improvement to himself) than for any pecuniary advantage, will take no entrance, and his terms for teaching will be found reasonable. He will attend at his leisure a few miles in the country, as well for amusement, as emolument.

May 5, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Charles Carroll S of Carrollton's plantation, near Annapolis, on the first instant, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, about eight years old, trots and gallops, no perceivable brand, his back has been much rubbed by working, occasioned by the back-band, and has a few saddle spots. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive a reasonable reward, paid by

JOSEPH DEAVER.

CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new maps of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wauabsh, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper.

JOSEPH WILKINS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas M'Pherson, late of Charles county, deceased, either for surveyor's fees, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be settled.

WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, } administrators.  
WILLIAM M'PHERSON, jun. }

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

ANNE YELDELL, executrix.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with two GOOD BOATS, one as well calculated for freighting goods as any now belonging to Annapolis, the other well equipped for passengers, propose to make one passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, and return once in a week with the large boat, the small boat twice each week, wind and weather permitting. There needs no other description. All those who may please to favour them with their custom, from experience will find they shall be worthy of their future favours.

PHILIP STICHEBURY,  
SAMUEL KERBY.

April 23, 1784.

The DAUPHIN,

WILL stand this season at Magruder's Ferry, and cover mares at three guineas, payable on or before the first day of August next, and one dollar to the groom, otherwise five hundred pounds of merchantable crop tobacco.

The Dauphin is a bright bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane and tail, full fifteen hands two inches and a half high, four years old this spring, and is allowed by competent judges to be superior in figure and form to any horse of his age in this state, and from his uncommon activity I have not the smallest doubt of his making a capital turf horse. The Dauphin's sire, colonel Lloyd's noted Travelier, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure, his grand dam by the well known and imported Dove, his great-grand dam by colonel Taffer's Othello upon the celebrated Selim, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian, all horses of high blood and form, and the most esteemed breed of horses in America. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six pence per week, and the great care taken of them, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in May next, heats, weights, &c. as usual.

N. B. The gentlemen who neglected paying their subscriptions last fall, are desired to send them in before the race, as a few guineas are wanted to make up the purse.

On the day following a subscription PURSE of THIRTY GUINEAS will be run for, free for three and four years old.

THE trustees, who were appointed by act of assembly to have a church built in Annapolis, being called on to account for the expenture of some money appropriated to that use, request all persons who carried away the bricks and other materials, which had been provided for that purpose, to render without delay to Mr. Thomas Hyde, an account of the materials they respectively took or caused to be carried away.

February 2, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladenburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary out-houses, good apple and peach orchards. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next.

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Phelps, living on the north side of Severn, about three miles above the ferry, a chestnut sorrel coloured MULE, she has no perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

April 20, 1784. **CARELESS,** To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

**S**TANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit. Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Pacolet. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS GIBBS.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Annapolis, April 14, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Liberty, captain William Outram, from London, and to be sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, at their store in the large brick building on the front of the dock, next door to Mr. John Davidson's store. A VERY large and general assortment of European goods, suitable to the season, among which are a very great variety of the neatest and most fashionable coloured silks, which will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

**A**TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1200 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 8, 1784.

**COMET,**

**W**ILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, Prince-George's county, at three hundred and twenty-five pounds of crop tobacco, or three guineas paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom.

Comet is now arrived to that age which constitutes a beautiful horse, is in high perfection, is a bright chestnut beautifully dappled, fifteen hands and a half high, and allowed by the best judges to be a fine horse; nothing can be more conspicuous than the superiority of Comet, from his foals in our settlement, which are large, beautiful, active, and strong, these are principals requisite either in running or road horses; some of his foals have sold from indifferent mares for upwards of a hundred guineas in our neighbourhood. Comet is equal in pedigree to any horse on the continent, he was got by the late colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great grand-dam by the late colonel Tasker's Old Othello upon his dam Old Selima.

Ranger was got by Martindale's famous Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Old Wildair. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven kings plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares gratis when they come above fifteen miles, others at three shillings and nine-pence per week; the greatest care shall be taken but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN BROWN.

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

**A**LL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cecil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

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

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

C. RICHMOND.

St. Mary's county.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of this state, at their next sitting, for an act to empower her to sell a negro woman called Judy, and her increase, which were willed her on certain conditions, (to be set forth in the petition) by Sarah Yates, late of this county, deceased.

SARAH MUIR.

April 8, 1784.

**SEVERAL** lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrairn.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

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

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

Anne Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

**T**HE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY M'CUULOCK, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CUULOCK, } executors of James Dick.

**C U B,**

**W**HO stood at general Spotswood's last year, and bred by colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the subscriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at twenty dollars, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the first day of August, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof by the first day of April 1785.

Cub was got by colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blaxella. Cub's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, of Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrismond, son of Boston Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand dam by Sweepstakes, sire of the dam of Whistle-jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of Cub's colts on the turf, added to his superior elegance of figure, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have pasturage equal to any in the state at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

February 28, 1784.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act, empowering him to confirm the sale of a tract or parcel of lands commonly called and known by the name of Harvey-town, lying in St. Mary's county, to William Carpenter, who purchased the same under the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of the said county, deceased.

CHARLES KING, executor of Charles King, junior.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following: Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 43 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenfide, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 53 vols.

Calvert county, March 5, 1784.

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

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

April 5, 1784. To be SOLD,

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

JOHN READ M'GRUDER.

Annapolis, April 18, 1784.

**L**OST, by the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between this city and Mr. Taylor's, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name H. Mighill, London, No. 2394, with a pinchbeck chain, a seal and key. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to Messieurs Claude and French, watch-makers in West Street, shall receive a reward of four dollars, and no questions asked.

EZEKIEL ORME.

April 10, 1784.

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

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

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, and Pocket books,

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

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

(XXXIX) M A P A B E T T news, declar which laire, The agreement the English East French merchant brought to Cham company ten per been expected by was agreed to by lonac, comptrolle gainst it, that is Another plan is greates advantage March 19. We the fields were co this long and fevs of their dens and did a great deal of gounois and Poi and several gent upwards of sixty spread terror in the villages. MADRID. Feb signior has sent b sty, consist of a medary of a tree pelicans, ten ver twenty-four mu precious stones, various colours, large as a turkey king's arms; a the finest water; ty-two christian the Black Sea, a selves ransomed dred women, an change, his cath sixty thousand are to be carried tles of which are hundred men, are all clothed orders to rema desires it; never jesty's pay dur Turkey. L O Hous of The house m busness of pass bills as were re ten minutes p coming into t marked, that then in his pla the last opport in that house ment, he coul ing him, that creditors of t mount of the nearly equal t and of court know what to take dugh who stood in ment could p deration. A members neu have an an/c certainly rid young gentle squence tha sir Franci the black ro and, on his his majesty their immed speaker, and went, and a mutiny and The speal him, as usu bers, after cels at the On Mon of the right into, and t the seal we hundred a house-breal guineas, nough, an low was in The stea the house King J Thames; fat to his The gr of parlans

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 20, 1784.

P A R I S, MARCH 12.

**L**ETTERS from Marseilles confirm the news, that the emperor of Morocco has declared war against France. The ships which are exposed to the attacks of the corsairs, cannot now depart without convoy.

The agreement which ought to take place between the English East-India company and a company of French merchants, to have the merchandise of Bengal brought to Chandernagore, on paying to the English company ten per cent. duty, will not take place as has been expected by both parties. Although this measure was agreed to by Comte de Vergennes, M. de Calonne, comptroller-general, has offered such reasons against it, that it has been given up by the council. Another plan is now in agitation, from which the greatest advantages may be expected.

**March 19.** We learn from several places, that where the fields were covered with snow during the course of this long and severe winter, the wolves have come out of their dens and run about the country, where they did a great deal of mischief. In the provinces of Angoumois and Poitou, the count de Artois' huntsmen, and several gentlemen, have chased them, and killed upwards of sixty of those ferocious animals, which spread terror in the open country, and even came into the villages.

**MADRID, Feb. 23.** The presents which the grand signor has sent by his ambassador to his catholic majesty, consist of two elephants, male and female, a dromedary of a greenish colour, four tigers, two lions, ten pelicans, ten very fine litters, three sets of coach horses, twenty-four mules richly caparisoned, ten caskets of precious stones, among which there are diamonds of various colours, several pearls, two of which are as large as a turkey egg, and on which are engraved the king's arms; a caruncle uncommonly large, and of the finest water; one thousand three hundred and twenty-two christian slaves, who inhabited the borders of the Black Sea, and had not the means of getting themselves ransomed; among these slaves there are two hundred women, and fifty children of both sexes. In exchange, his catholic majesty sends to the grand signor, sixty thousand muskets, with other warlike stores, which are to be carried on board of two men of war, the castles of which are to be gilt, and are to carry over eight hundred men, officers, soldiers or sailors. These men are all clothed in a very rich uniform, and they have orders to remain in the service of his highness, if he desires it; nevertheless they are to be in his catholic majesty's pay during the whole time of their abode in Turkey.

L O N D O N, MARCH 25.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, Wednesday, March 24.

The house met early, and went through the necessary business of passing and carrying to the other house such bills as were ready, after which they waited until about ten minutes past three o'clock, when, on Mr. Pitt's coming into the house, general Smith rose, and remarked, that the chancellor of the exchequer being then in his place, and it being in all human probability the last opportunity he should have of speaking to him in that house during the existence of the present parliament, he could not let slip the opportunity of reminding him, that there was on the table a petition from the creditors of the nabob of Arcot, for claims to the amount of three millions of money, which was a sum nearly equal to the whole funds of the India company, and of course merited some attention. He wished to know what steps the right honourable gentleman meant to take during the recess for satisfying the petitioners, who stood in need of some relief, before a new parliament could possibly meet, to take their case into consideration. After some pause, lord Maitland and other members near him remarked, that he was sure not to have an answer to which the general replied, that he certainly did not expect any, for it was a rule with the young gentleman never to answer any question of consequence that was put to him.

Sir Francis Mollineux, knight, gentleman usher of the black rod, immediately after knocked at the door, and, on his admission, he acquainted the house, that his majesty was seated on the throne, and demanded their immediate attendance in the house of lords; the speaker, and about thirty or forty members, directly went, and were present at the assent being given to the mutiny and other bills.

The speaker then returned, not with the mace before him, as usual, but carried behind him; and the members, after shaking hands, and wishing each other success at the approaching election, left the house.

On Monday night, the house in Great Ormond street of the right honourable the lord chancellor, was broke into, and the great seal of England stole thereout. With the seal were bank notes and cash to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds; and, added to this, the house-breakers took two swords, valued at one hundred guineas. The chancellor's mace was not portable enough, and therefore it was left behind. Lord Thurlow was in the country indisposed.

The stealing of the seal made more noise yesterday in the house of lords, than the dissolution of parliament. King James the second threw the seals into the Thames; but they were found time enough to sign a fiat to his dissolution from the empire of England.

The great seal, it is said, was put to the dissolution of parliament on Monday morning.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East-Indies; where, probably, on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they observe the proper time to attack any possessions in that part of the world.

Dr. Price, who during the opposition of earl Shelburne to lord North's administration, was employed to prove that the country was ruined, and could not support its debt, is now deeply engaged in another work of calculation, which is to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, that the funds are in the most prosperous state, and capable of rising ten per cent. in a very short time.

No less than three foreigners, who have been settled as spies in London for the last six months, have embarked at Dover, in the course of last week, charged, no doubt, with the agreeable news of the national distress and confusion which must arise from a dissolution of parliament.

The parliamentary reform, in Ireland, it is generally imagined, from the completion of the house on Saturday, will not meet with the success which it merits. The people, however, must mark with becoming indignation, those venal jobbers who oppose it, and it is hoped will testify their opinion of such conduct, in a proper and spirited manner.

**March 27.** The appointment of consuls to the American towns is not likely to take place this year.

The Scotch boroughs, where elections formerly were carried on by insinuation, are now up in arms against their members, as the English are.

It is singular that the great seal has never been advertised, and a proper reward offered for finding it. But from its intrinsic value, it is hardly to be supposed it will ever fall into the hands of any pawnbroker. Like many other things, it is of no use to any but the owner.

The minister cannot touch one shilling of the supplies until they are sanctioned by a new parliament, without subjecting himself to an impeachment, and running the chance of a trial before an offended people, whose representative body he treated in such a manner as to ensure him the odium of whatever house of commons he may meet.

We have good authority for asserting, that the support of public credit will be one of the last objects with Mr. Pitt, after the meeting of parliament.

Lord North, when minister, answered every question; Mr. Pitt observes a profound silence.

The house of commons which is past may with justice be called the commons of the people, for they did more than any former house since the revolution, to reduce the influence of the crown. We suppose the next will be called the commons of the prerogative; unless indeed it should be found the commons of the East-India company.

It is now said, that the great seal of England was taken away by some of the friends of the present minister, who, being actuated by the same mad ambition, meant to clap the great seal to patents of peerage and pensions for themselves, afterwards to seal their own pardon for the felony, and then return the seal to its vigilant, constitutional guardian, desiring him to take better care of it for the future.

The following we are informed is an absolute fact: A rich man in the county of Dublin, deserted his wife some time since, and by his refusing to give her support she was reduced to a very wretched state of distress. She was discovered by an old servant, who at the earnest entreaty of his late mistress, was prevailed on to steal a sheep from his late master for her support; the poor man was apprehended for the crime, tried at the quarter sessions, and sentenced to be hanged. The woman hearing of his unfortunate situation, came to Dublin instantly, and made oath before a magistrate, that she instigated him to commit this crime to save her from being starved to death, and procured a respite for fourteen days, before the expiration of which there is no doubt of a pardon, as his crime is now in the eye of the law only a misdemeanor, committed solely for the sake of humanity.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) April 10.

A correspondent, under the signature of Mercator, observes, that though American vessels are not permitted to enter at the port of Kingston, yet many of them resort to several of the neighbouring out ports, where they meet with a ready sale for their cargoes, and take the produce of the island in return. He wishes either general indulgence of this kind to be given, or that measures were taken to suppress a mode of traffic, by which a few individuals only can be benefited, and the commercial interest of this town must necessarily be materially injured.

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April 20, 1784. **CARELESS,** To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

STANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit. Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Pacolet. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

April 8, 1784. **COMET,**

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, Prince-George's county, at three hundred and twenty-five pounds on crop tobacco, or three guineas paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom.

Comet is now arrived to that age which constitutes a beautiful horse, is in high perfection, is a bright chestnut beautifully dappled, fifteen hands and a half high, and allowed by the best judges to be a fine horse; nothing can be more conspicuous than the superiority of Comet, from his foals in our settlement, which are large, beautiful, active, and strong, these are principals requisite either in running or road horses; some of his foals have sold from indifferent mares for upwards of a hundred guineas in our neighbourhood. Comet is equal in pedigree to any horse on the continent, he was got by the late colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great grand-dam by the late colonel Tasker's Old Othello upon his dam Old Selima.

Ranger was got by Martindale's famous Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Old Wildair. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven kings plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares gratis when they come above fifteen miles, others at three shillings and nine-pence per week; the greatest care shall be taken but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN BROWN.

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

ALL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cecil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

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

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

C. RICHMOND.

St. Mary's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of this state, at their next sitting, for an act to empower her to sell a negro woman called Judy, and her increase, which were willed her on certain conditions, (to be set forth in the petition) by Sarah Yates, late of this county, deceased.

SARAH MUIR.

April 8, 1784.

SEVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbairn.

Annapolis, April 20, 1784.

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

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

Anne Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY McCULLOCH, CHARLES SEEUART, JAMES McCULLOCH, } executors of James Dick.

**CUBS,**

WHO stood at general Spotswood's last year, and bred by colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the subscriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at twenty dollars, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the first day of August, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof by the first day of April 1785.

Cub was got by colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Bazella. Cub's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, of Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrefmond, son of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand dam by Sweepstakes, sire of the dam of Whistle-jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of Cub's colts on the turf, added to his superior elegance of figure, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have pasturage equal to any in the state at half a dollar per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

February 28, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act, empowering him to confirm the sale of a tract or parcel of lands commonly called and known by the name of Harvey-town, lying in St. Mary's county, to William Carpenter, who purchased the same under the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of the said county, deceased.

CHARLES KING, executor of Charles King, junior.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following: Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

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

Voltaire's works complete, in 52 vols.

Annapolis, April 14, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Liberty, captain William Outram, from London, and to be sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, at their store in the large brick building on the front of the dock, next door to Mr. John Davidson's store.

A VERY large and general assortment of European goods, suitable to the season, among which are a very great variety of the neatest and most fashionable coloured silks, which will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

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

JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out-houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, April 18, 1784.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between this city and Mr. Taylor's, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name H. Mighills, London, No. 2394, with a pinch-neck chain, a seal and key. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to Messieurs Claude and French, watch-makers in West Street, shall receive a reward of four dollars, and no questions asked.

EZEKIEL ORME.

April 10, 1784.

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

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

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, and Pocket books,

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

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

Calvert county, March 5, 1784.

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

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 20, 1784.

### P A R I S, March 12.

**L**ETTERS from Marseilles confirm the news, that the emperor of Morocco has declared war against France. The ships which are exposed to the attacks of the corsairs, cannot now depart without convoy. The agreement which ought to take place between the English East-India company and a company of French merchants, to have the merchandise of Bengal brought to Chandernagore, on paying to the English company ten per cent. duty, will not take place as has been expected by both parties. Although this measure was agreed to by Compté de Vergennes, M. de Calonne, comptroller-general, has offered such reasons against it, that it has been given up by the council. Another plan is now in agitation, from which the greatest advantages may be expected.

**March 19.** We learn from several places, that where the fields were covered with snow during the course of this long and severe winter, the wolves have come out of their dens and run about the country, where they did a great deal of mischief. In the provinces of Angoumois and Poitou, the count de Artois' huntsmen, and several gentlemen, have chased them, and killed upwards of sixty of those voracious animals, which spread terror in the open country, and even came into the villages.

**MADRID, Feb. 28.** The presents which the grand signior has sent by his ambassador to his catholic majesty, consist of two elephants, male and female, a dromedary of a greenish colour, four tygers, two lions, ten pelicans, ten very fine litters, three sets of coach horses, twenty-four mules richly caparisoned, ten caskets of precious stones, among which there are diamonds of various colours, several pearls, two of which are as large as a turkey egg, and on which are engraved the king's arms; a carbuncle uncommonly large, and of the finest water; one thousand three hundred and twenty-two christian slaves, who inhabited the borders of the Black Sea, and had not the means of getting themselves ransomed; among these slaves there are two hundred women, and fifty children of both sexes. In exchange, his catholic majesty sends to the grand signior, sixty thousand muskets, with other warlike stores, which are to be carried on board of two men of war, the castles of which are to be gilt, and are to carry over eight hundred men, officers, soldiers or sailors. These men are all clothed in a very rich uniform, and they have orders to remain in the service of his highness, if he desires it; nevertheless they are to be in his catholic majesty's pay during the whole time of their abode in Turkey.

### L O N D O N, March 25.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, March 24.**  
The house met early, and went through the necessary business of passing and carrying to the other house such bills as were ready, after which they waited until about ten minutes past three o'clock, when, on Mr. Pitt's coming into the house, general Smith rose, and remarked, that the chancellor of the exchequer being then in his place, and it being in all human probability the last opportunity he should have of speaking to him in that house during the existence of the present parliament, he could not let slip the opportunity of reminding him, that there was on the table a petition from the creditors of the nabob of Arcot, for claims to the amount of three millions of money, which was a sum nearly equal to the whole funds of the India company, and of course merited some attention. He wished to know what steps the right honourable gentleman meant to take during the recess for satisfying the petitioners, who stood in need of some relief, before a new parliament could possibly meet, to take their case into consideration. After some pause, lord Maitland and other members near him remarked, that he was sure not to have an answer; to which the general replied, that he certainly did not expect any, for it was a rule with the young gentleman never to answer any question of consequence that was put to him.

Sir Francis Molineux, knight, gentleman usher of the black rod, immediately after knocked at the door, and, on his admission, he acquainted the house, that his majesty was seated on the throne, and demanded their immediate attendance in the house of lords; the speaker, and about thirty or forty members, directly went, and were present at the assent being given to the mutiny and other bills.

The speaker then returned, not with the mace before him, as usual, but carried behind him; and the members, after shaking hands, and wishing each other success at the approaching election, left the house.

On Monday night, the house in Great Ormond street of the right honourable the lord chancellor, was broke into, and the great seal of England stole thereout. With the seal were bank notes and cash to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds; and, added to this, the house-breakers took two swords, valued at one hundred guineas. The chancellor's mace was not portable enough, and therefore it was left behind. Lord Thurlow was in the country indisposed.

The stealing of the seal made more noise yesterday in the house of lords, than the dissolution of parliament.

King James the second threw the seals into the Thames; but they were found time enough to sign a fiat to his dissolution from the empire of England.

The great seal, it is said, was put to the dissolution of parliament on Monday morning.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East-Indies; where, probably, on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they observe the proper time to attack any possessions in that part of the world.

Dr. Price, who during the opposition of earl Shelburne to lord North's administration, was employed to prove that the country was ruined, and could not support its debt, is now deeply engaged in another work of calculation, which is to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, that the funds are in the most prosperous state, and capable of rising ten per cent. in a very short time.

No less than three foreigners, who have been settled as spies in London for the last six months, have embarked at Dover, in the course of last week, charged, no doubt, with the agreeable news of the national distress and confusion which must arise from a dissolution of parliament.

The parliamentary reform, in Ireland, it is generally imagined, from the completion of the house on Saturday, will not meet with the success which it merits. The people, however, must mark with becoming indignation, those venal jobbers who oppose it, and it is hoped will testify their opinion of such conduct, in a proper and spirited manner.

**March 27.** The appointment of consuls to the American towns is not likely to take place this year.

The Scotch boroughs, where elections formerly were carried on by instinct, are now up in arms against their members, as the English are!

It is singular that the great seal has never been advertised, and a proper reward offered for finding it. But from its intrinsic value, it is hardly to be supposed it will ever fall into the hands of any pawnbroker. Like many other things, it is of no use to any but the owner.

The minister cannot touch one shilling of the supplies until they are sanctioned by a new parliament, without subjecting himself to an impeachment, and running the chance of a trial before an offended people, whose representative body he treated in such a manner as to ensure him the odium of whatever house of commons he may meet.

We have good authority for asserting, that the support of public credit will be one of the last objects with Mr. Pitt, after the meeting of parliament.

Lord North, when minister, answered every question; Mr. Pitt observes a profound silence.

The house of commons which is past may with justice be called the commons of the people, for they did more than any former house since the revolution, to reduce the influence of the crown. We suppose the next will be called the commons of the prerogative; unless indeed it should be found the commons of the East-India company.

It is now said, that the great seal of England was taken away by some of the friends of the present minister, who, being actuated by the same mad ambition, meant to clap the great seal to patents of peerage and pensions for themselves, afterwards to seal their own pardon for the felony, and then return the seal to its vigilant, constitutional guardian, desiring him to take better care of it for the future.

The following we are informed is an absolute fact: A rich man in the county of Dublin, deserted his wife some time since, and by his refusing to give her support she was reduced to a very wretched state of distress. She was discovered by an old servant, who at the earnest entreaty of his late mistress, was prevailed on to steal a sheep from his late master for her support; the poor man was apprehended for the crime, tried at the quarter sessions, and sentenced to be hanged. The woman hearing of his unfortunate situation, came to Dublin instantly, and made oath before a magistrate, that she instigated him to commit this crime to save her from being starved to death, and procured a reprieve for fourteen days, before the expiration of which there is no doubt of a pardon, as his crime is now in the eye of the law only a misdemeanor, committed solely for the sake of humanity.

### K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) April 10.

A correspondent, under the signature of Mercator, observes, that though American vessels are not permitted to enter at the port of Kingston, yet many of them resort to several of the neighbouring out ports, where they meet with a ready sale for their cargoes, and take the produce of the island in return: He wishes either general indulgence of this kind to be given, or that measures were taken to suppress a mode of traffic, by which a few individuals only can be benefited, and the commercial interest of this town must necessarily be materially injured.

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A French gentleman who was lately at the Havana, informs us that some fresh commotions of a very serious nature have broke out on the continent of South-America, and that the Spaniards are speaking, at present, with a freedom never known before; pasquinade which lately was stuck up in this city contained the following expressions; amidst all our boasted treasures from the gold and silver mines of America, we are miserably wretched! Abject slaves, denied the ordinary privileges of mankind; the most triumphant, or the most disgraceful situation is alike to us; for we feel no relief or fresh degree of oppression from either.

His majesty's armed brig Duke of Rutland, lieutenant Brown, commander, sailed from Port-Royal last week for Turks-Island, where a small vessel is to be stationed in future for the protection of the inhabitants, and to prevent the subjects of the United States from carrying off salt, without regularly entering at the custom-house.

By authentic accounts from Hispaniola, we learn, that all American vessels were obliged to leave that island by the 10th of this month; every vessel found in any of the ports of Hispaniola (the Mole excepted) was subject to confiscation, if they had on board more than the quantity of sugar and coffee which might reasonably be supposed calculated for the use of the voyage.

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Tuesday last arrived here the sloop Tyger, captain Smith, in 30 days from St. Thomas's. On the 16th of April, in latitude 34, 2, 0, longitude 69, 30, captain Smith fell in with the wreck of an hermaphrodite brig, Virginia built, with a cockpit, white bottom and black sides; nothing standing except the mainmast—the gunwales stove in fore and aft, the deck all under water, and no people on board. He supposed her from the continent, as she was clean, and shingles floating around.

**May 11.** Yesterday at noon, the sheriff attended by the proper officers, made proclamation of the definitive treaty of peace concluded between America and Great-Britain. At the same time the state flag was hoisted on Market-street wharf, and in the evening the transpa-

rent paintings which were designed in celebration of the general peace, and were to have been shown on the evening of the 2d of January last, but prevented by an unfortunate accident; being revived by subscription, and executed by the ingenious Mr. Peale, were exhibited, and afforded great satisfaction to many thousands of spectators. It is, perhaps, needless here to enter into a description, as a particular account of them has been already published.

We are informed that Mr. Hallam purposes to deliver this evening a lecture upon heads, entirely new, in which he has cautiously guarded against every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.—The MONODY in honour of the officers who have nobly fallen in the cause of American liberty, will be accompanied with two emblematic pillars, rising from a base, and terminating in an urn from which issue transparent flames.—On the base of one is expressed, "Sacred to honour," and winding round the pillars appear the names of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, &c.—On the base of the other is expressed—"Sacred to Union;" and winding round the pillar appear—"The United States, France, &c." The characters on the bases and winding round the pillars, will be made transparent, as well as the flames issuing from the urns, and the whole ornamented with variegated foliage.

Capt. Caldwell, in the brig Favourite, from London, on his passage the 13th ult. in lat. 44. long. 47. spoke with the ship Congress, captain Knox, from this port, bound to Londonderry, all well.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship Providence, captain French, from Cork, with 150 servants and passengers.

The brig Olive Branch, captain Davis, is arrived at Boston in 26 days from London.

The General Gates, capt. —, is arrived at Glasgow from Virginia, loaded with tobacco.

### ANNAPOLIS, May 20.

On Tuesday last the jockey club purse of sixty guineas was won by Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's horse Badger; and the day following the subscription purse was won by Mr. Dennis Griffith's horse Gimcrack.

His most christian majesty's packet boat the Warwick, commanded by Monsieur de Siouville, arrived at New-York on the third of this instant, after a passage of 76 days; the mail is left at the post office.

Don Diego Gardoqui, has been lately appointed consul of Spain in the kingdom of Great-Britain. This is the gentleman who was long talked of as coming to America in quality of Plenipotentiary from his court to the United States.

*Wyoming, March 24, 1784.*  
The late breaking up of the river Susquehanna, on the 13th instant, has been the most uncommon, and attended with the most extraordinary effects, beyond the memory of any man now living in this country. The uncommon severity of the cold in the winter, congealed the river to such an inconceivable thickness, and the vast depth of snow in the open ground and woods, together with the sudden thaw and rain, contributed to the late amazing inundation, and swell of the streams, the which upon the breaking up came down in huge bodies, even mountains of ice, which being wedged up in the straits and narrows, caused a most extraordinary swell above and below us in the day-time; and about eleven o'clock at night, all the waters, confined by the amazing bodies of ice, gave way in an instant, with the most alarming omens of destruction, devastation, and an entire depopulation of this country, and caused such an overflowing, as might fitly be termed a deluge of waters and ice, which covered the earth almost from mountain to mountain, to a most surprising breadth and depth, and the whole country became like the frozen seas of Greenland; the rushing in of the waters, and enormous loads of ice, were so sudden, rapacious, and unexpected, that few could make their escape, which threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation, amazement, and anxiety of soul, for their preservation; such of them as could, fled to the mountains and hills in a most confused and hasty manner, before the flood had surrounded them; but O! alas for the greatest part of the inhabitants, their retreat was cut off, and nothing but immediate death and watery graves before their eyes, occasioned by the rapidity and unexpected rise of the waters which were all around them, ere they were aware of their danger; so that the distressed and almost despairing inhabitants had no other alternative, but to implore the interposition of Almighty God, for their deliverance and salvation; for they could make no escape, either on foot, by horse, or boat, and were therefore under the fatal necessity to abide the consequence of the awful catastrophe, be it what it might.

Such a night never was known here; O! the cries and shrieks of mothers and children, together with the heave groaning and bellowing, yea, every creature crying out with fear; while the peoples houses, and all their substance, were enveloped with mountains of ice, and a deluge of waters, all in motion and convulsion, sweeping all before them like a second Noah's flood. Some were in their houses, racking and tumbling in pieces around them; others in their houses and on the roofs, hurrying along the impetuous torrent; some in boats and canoes, wedged up and driving with the ice; some climbing and hanging on the limbs of trees, in utmost jeopardy; others on islands of ice, driving in hideous commotion. In short, keen despair brooded upon every brow; for all human assistance was denied the people, and nothing but immediate death appeared to be their portion. In this, in this important crisis, it pleased God to rebuke and stay the proud waters, in almost the twinkling of an eye; the whole body of ice stopped, and removed no more, which finally proved the salvation of many hundreds of the people; for had the waters and ice made a second movement, the people must have all perished; this great salvation, we trust, God was pleased to grant in answer to the prayers and cries of the distressed, otherwise, to all appearance, every soul must have perished, excepting those who had made their escape to the mountains in season. But O! who is able to delineate, to point out the horrors of that never to be forgotten night, or even realize them, though present, much less such as were absent, or believe one half when told them; God was pleased in the midst of wrath to remember mercy, for ever blessed be his name. We expected that the greatest part, if not

all, who had not made their escape in season, had perished; but to our great surprise and joy, there was but one person lost, who is since found dead; but the situation of hundreds was indeed tremendous. Some were taken from their houses all in ruins; numbers of families were taken from their houses, after being driven and hurried along the impetuous torrent, some one and others two miles, and their houses all broken in pieces; some from limbs of trees, others off islands of ice, and some the Lord knows how. Some were 24 and others 48 hours in the wrecks of houses (wedged up in the ice and water) before they could be relieved, and were almost perished. But to behold the desolation made; houses and effects mostly swept off and destroyed; cattle, horses, sheep and swine, mostly drowned; cloathing, household furniture, provisions, flax, farming utensils, and other necessaries of life, mostly driven down the torrent, and for ever lost; our fences all gone, our fields of winter grain and grass loaded with mountains of ice, from ten to thirty feet thick, which threaten the loss of our former harvest, if not even forbid the latter. Upon the whole, at a moderate computation, there are not half the necessaries of life to support the inhabitants. However we trust in the mercies of God, that he who hath in a wonderful, if not even in a miraculous manner, saved so many lives from such apparent awful death, will still in mercy provide for them.

P. S. The inhabitants were settled in several small districts up and down the river, extending in the whole about 15 miles in length, and had built houses on the low lands near the river, and in compact bodies, for better defence against the savages; the uppermost district is Lackawanack, and consisted of about 20 families, their houses all swept off and destroyed, except four, the principal part of their cattle, horses, and other effects, lost. The settlement known by the name of Winter-oots-fort, consisted of about 20 houses, and contained upwards of 20 families; every house gone, their goods, provisions, and other effects, almost totally lost, except cattle and horses, a considerable number of which were driven to the hills when the flood was coming on. In the neighbourhood of Jacob's Plains were about 30 families, every house gone and destroyed, except three, and them much damaged, the greatest part of their cattle, horses, and other effects, lost and destroyed. In the lower part of Kingston were 27 houses and upwards of 30 families, every house carried off, and laid in ruins, their cattle, horses, and other beasts, totally drowned, even to a single creature (except the cattle and horses belonging to three families) all other of their effects almost totally lost. At Shawanese district were upwards of 40 families, living in 30 houses, on the low lands, 20 of which houses were swept off and destroyed, and the others much damaged, cattle and horses almost totally drowned, and the greatest part of their other effects lost and destroyed. Wilks-barne district is the largest neighbourhood, and is built on high lands, was about five feet under water, several houses damaged, and some cattle and horses, and other effects, drowned and lost. A number of houses in other parts of the settlement were swept off and torn in pieces, cattle, horses, goods, provisions, and other effects lost. The greatest part of the sheep and swine, in all our settlements, are drowned. In the whole settlements there are at least 150 dwelling houses swept off, and rendered unfit to live in, besides all other buildings, numbers of houses driven a mile, others seven miles, and there left in ruins, others lying in pieces all over the low lands, and some not heard of yet. The distresses of the war obliged us to build on our low lands, yet few or none were ever exposed to danger before this time, the water and ice having risen 12 or 15 feet higher than ever was known in our days, and in some turns of the river 25 feet higher than what it usually raised in former freshes, and was so sudden, that after the banks were overflowed, and the water had begun to be in the houses, it raised 20 feet perpendicular in 15 minutes, and almost from mountain to mountain.

This is the distressed and unhappy situation of the unfortunate inhabitants of Wyoming, who have suffered every danger this side death, during the distresses of the war, many of their most near and tender connections having bled and fallen, and their whole country laid waste by the relentless fury of the savages.

#### Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 5. Congress took into consideration the report of a grand committee, appointed to prepare and report to congress, the arrears of interest on the national debt, together with the interest and expences of the year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, and a requisition of money on the states for discharging the same.

The report of the grand committee being as follows:

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

The civil department,	107,525.33
The military department,	200,000
The marine department,	30,000
Purchases of Indian rights of soil, and the incidental expences,	60,000
Contingencies,	60,000
	<hr/>
	457,525.33

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

Interest on the national debt as follows.

#### FOREIGN DEBT.

1782.		
Dec. 31.	Three years interest on the Spanish loan of 150,000 dollars, at 5 per cent.	22,500
1783.		22,500
Dec. 31.	Spanish loan, 7,500	
	Private French loans of 4 million livres, at 5 per cent.	37,037
1784.		44,537
June 1.	Dutch loan of 1,800,000 florins, at 5 per cent.	11,000

Sept. 3.	Public French loan of 24 million livres, at 5 per cent.	222,000
Nov. 5.	Dutch loan of 10 million livres, guaranteed by France,	74,074
Dec. 31.	Spanish loan,	7,500
	Private French loans,	37,037
		<hr/>
		375,611

#### DOMESTIC DEBT.

1782.		
Dec. 31.	Loan-office debt, 11,473,802.26 at 6 per cent.	1,184,176
	Liquidated debt, 701,404 at 6 per cent.	21,042
	Army debt 5,635,618 at 6 per cent.	676,272
		<hr/>
		1,881,490
	Deduct the requisition of Sept. 1, 1782,	1,200,000
1783.		681,490
Dec. 31.	Loan-office debt,	749,050
	Liquidated debt,	42,084
	Unliquidated debt of 8 million dollars, suppose one third now liquidated, at 6 per cent.	160,000
	Army debt,	338,136
1784.		1,289,270
Dec. 31.	Loan-office debt,	749,050
	Liquidated debt,	42,084
	Unliquidated debt, suppose the whole now liquidated,	480,000
	Army debt,	338,136
		<hr/>
		1,609,270
	Total	<hr/>
		5,480,203.31

The committee were apprised that the resolutions of congress of April the 18th, 1783, had recommended to the several states the raising an annual revenue, by the establishment of certain imposts, for the purpose of discharging the national debt, principal and interest; but it occurred to them, that those recommendations were still before several of the legislatures; that however desirable a compliance therewith is for the preservation of our faith, and establishment of a national credit, yet as time has already elapsed, and more must elapse before their final confirmation can be hoped, as, after it shall be obtained, time will also be requisite to advance the plan to the term of actual collection, good faith requires, that in the mean while other measures should be resorted to for the purpose of discharging the growing interest.

In the statement of the interest due at the close of the year 1782, the committee have supposed its amount lessened by 1,000,000 dollars, required and apportioned by the resolutions of congress of September the 4th and 10th, 1782, and appropriated to the sole purpose of paying the interest of the public debt. This requisition gave licence to the states to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the loan-office of their own states, and other liquidated debts of the United States contracted therein. Hence they suppose it has happened, that the actual payment of these quotas have been uncommunicated to the office of finance for the United States. The committee are of opinion, that the states should be desired to communicate to the superintendent of finance, the payments they have made under this requisition and where they have been incomplete, to hasten their completion, as the means still relied on by congress for the discharge of that part of the interest of the public debt. And while on this subject, they beg leave to add, that from the representation to congress by the minister of France, referred to this committee, they learn, that in some of the states, a discrimination has taken place between the citizens of their own, and subjects or citizens of other countries, which was not authorized by the said resolution: they are of opinion, that such states should be requested to revise and reform their proceedings herein, and to extend the benefits of this provision equally and impartially to all persons within its description.

Your committee came then to consider in what way it would be best to call for the sums requisite for the services before stated: and they thought it their duty in the first place to enquire, whether no surpluses might remain on former requisitions of Congress, after the purposes were effected to which they were originally appropriated; under an assurance that it would be both the duty and the sense of Congress to apply such surpluses, in every instance, towards lessening the next requisitions on the states. They found in fact that such a surplus would remain on the requisition of October 30, 1781, for eight millions of dollars for the services of the ensuing year; and that this surplus would be great from the following circumstances: That requisition was estimated on supposition, that the continental army would be completed by the states, to its full establishment; and that cloathing, subsistence and other necessaries for such an army, must of course be provided. The states were far short of producing such an army. Hence the calls for money were proportionally abridged. It was estimated too on the further supposition that we might be disappointed in the endeavours we were then exerting to borrow money both at home and abroad, and of course that the whole must be supplied by taxes. Loans however were obtained, and the surplus increased by this second cause. A third circumstance has further enlarged it. The payments on this requisition have been small and slow. Hence, instead of money, those who served and supplied the United States have received certificates only that money is due to them, and these debts have been transferred to the fund proposed to be raised by way of impost: so that tho' the debts exist, they are removed from this to another fund. To know then the amount of this surplus, the committee extended their enquiries to the sums actually received under this requisition, the purposes to which they have been applied, and anticipations thereof still unsatisfied. They found that 2,865,117

only of the eight millions of the treasury at the had been applied 1783, and that for were contracted to dollars more, which receipts under then are of opinion lars will remain of the demands which not answered by funds; and that as it will go, to States, so as to be old shall have been may have paid that they will not be shall in like mann

On Thursday t not on the ne lic sale, at county,

THE subsc ty, lying afore said, adjo of that valuabl and containing This land has t the greater pa adapted to the it is equal for the state. Its abounds with ter, and the wh feat as any in counties adja one fourth is w quantities of v runs through a a mill, and the that may easi dow; there are thereon, with and the impro state certificac to soldiers, at January 1783 one half this immediately; next fall, wh must be paid residue, or fu may require, terms of whi made known

#### STATE BOOK

Has just imp

ALAN about parcel of the land, with a sisting of a g and milled b folio, quart prayer book spelling bo variety of el plated, tute hard ware, at his store

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only of the eight millions of dollars had been received at the treasury at the close of the year 1783; that these had been applied to the services of the years 1782, and 1783, and that for other services of the same years, debts were contracted to the amount of about one million of dollars more, which depend for their discharge on further receipts under this requisition. Your committee then are of opinion that a surplus of 5,513,484.28 dollars will remain of this requisition after answering all the demands which actually arose against it, which were not answered by other means, nor transferred to other funds; and that this surplus ought to be applied so far as it will go, to the common purposes of the United States, so as to prevent new requisitions on them till the old shall have been exhausted, and to shew to those who may have paid their whole quotas any requisition, that they will not be called on anew till all the other states shall in like manner have paid up their quotas.

[ To be continued. ]

April 20, 1784.

On Thursday the 27th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, at Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county,

THE subscriber's plantations in the said county, lying within three miles of the town aforesaid, adjoining each to the other, being part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, and containing near or about six hundred acres. This land has the advantage of a fine range for stock, the greater part lies very level; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of every kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state. Its situation is remarkably healthy; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water, and the whole together will make as valuable a seat as any in the forest of Calvert, or either of the counties adjacent for the quantity of acres; about one fourth is wood land which is covered with large quantities of very excellent timber, a fine stream runs through a part of it, whereon is a good seat for a mill, and there is a large proportion of low ground that may easily be converted into the best of meadow; there are also good apple and peach orchards thereon, with a variety of other valuable fruit trees, and the improvements are in good repair. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers, and transferred before the 16th day of January 1783, will be taken in payment for near one half this land, and possession of that part given immediately; the remainder will be delivered up next fall, when a small proportion of the purchase must be paid in cash. Credit will be given for the residue, or such part of the whole as the purchaser may require, on bond with approved security. The terms of which, with other particulars, shall be made known on the day of sale, by

CLEMENT SMITH,  
PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

STEPHEN CLARK,  
Bookseller and Stationer,

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

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

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

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

ELIZABETH SMITH, executrix.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

JOSEPH CLARK,

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

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

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

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

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

WALTER BOWIE, and Co.

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

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

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

INGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

Baltimore, May 10, 1784.

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

ARCH. MONCREIFF,

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.

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

VACHEL STEVENS.

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

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

WILLIAM LYLES.

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

BASIL WILLIAMSON

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

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

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

attorney in fact.

The beautiful thorough bred horse  
ROEBUCK,

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

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

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

THE trustees, who were appointed by act of assembly to have a church built in Annapolis, being called on to account for the expenditure of some money appropriated to that use, request all persons who carried away the bricks and other materials, which had been provided for that purpose, to render without delay to Mr. Thomas Hyde, an account of the materials they respectively took or caused to be carried away.

April 30, 1784.

WHEREAS Hero, the wife of me the subscriber, has sworn the peace against me, without any just cause, and has very ill-behaved herself in many respects, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of a captain Robert Dashiell, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, for settlement, as I intend removing from this place in one month from this time.

SARAH DASHIELL.

April 20, 1784.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is earnestly requested on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, on business of consequence, when and where it is hoped due attendance will be given by all the trustees aforesaid. Should the day above mentioned prove rainy or cloudy, the day following, if fair, or the next fair day is appointed for the said meeting.

Any person or persons willing to contract for building the said school, are desired to attend on that day and give in their proposals.

Signed per

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

Baltimore-town, April 28, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A TRACT of land containing 130 acres, within three miles of Pig point, on Patuxent river, the buildings are elegant, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. There are also a good apple orchard, peach orchard, with many other excellent fruit trees of various sorts; some meadow ground is already cleared, and a quantity sufficient may be made with a small expence. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Mr. Samuel Lane, near the place. The terms of payment will be as follows, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months after the sale, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LANE, jun.

P. S. Cash, good bill of exchange, and tobacco, would be taken in payment for the above mentioned property.

April 8, 1784.

COMET,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, Prince-George's county, at three hundred and twenty-five pounds of crop tobacco, or three guineas paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom.

Comet is now arrived to that age which constitutes a beautiful horse, is in high perfection, is a bright chestnut beautifully dappled, fifteen hands and a half high, and allowed by the best judges to be a fine horse; nothing can be more conspicuous than the superiority of Comet, from his foals in our settlement, which are large, beautiful, active, and strong, these are principals requisite either in running or road horses; some of his foals have sold from indifferent mares for upwards of a hundred guineas in our neighbourhood. Comet is equal in pedigree to any horse on the continent, he was got by the late colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great grand-dam by the late colonel Tarker's Old Othello upon his noted Old Selimar

Ranger was got by Martindale's famous Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Old Wildair. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinfon. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven kings plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares gratis when they come above fifteen miles, others at three shillings and nine-pence per week; the greatest care shall be taken but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN BROWN.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office,

A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and nine-pence for a single copy, or thirty shillings per dozen.

Annapolis, April 14, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Liberty, captain William Outram, from London, and to be sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, at their store in the large brick building on the front of the dock, next door to Mr. John Davidson's store,

A VERY large and general assortment of European goods, suitable to the season, among which are a very great variety of the newest and most fashionable coloured silks, which will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 30th day of April last, a mulatto man named NACE, about five feet six inches high, about twenty-two years of age, has a large scar on his forehead; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse cotton and tow linen shirt, and pair of old yarn leggings. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive ten shillings if taken up within ten miles, and ten shillings for every ten miles he shall be taken from home.

CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

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

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

**THOMAS GASSAWAY.**

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

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

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

**RICHARD LEE.**

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

**A**TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1200 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.

**JAMES RINGGOLD.**

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

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

**JOHN READ MAGRUDER.**

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

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

**A**LL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cecil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

**SAMUEL AMERY,** administrator of John Amery.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

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

**NATHANIEL RAMSEY.**

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

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

**JOSHUA FRAZIER.**

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

**T**HE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

**MARY McCULLOCH,** Executors of  
**CHARLES STEUART,** James Dick.  
**JAMES McCULLOCH,**

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:  
 Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

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

Voltaire's works complete, in 52 vols.

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

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

**C. RICHMOND.**

April 8, 1784.

**S**EVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrother.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

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

**SARAH PARRAN,** administratrix.

April 16, 1784.

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

**WILLIAM DEAKINS,** jun.

April 10, 1784.  
**CARELESS,**

**S**TANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Paeolet.

Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

**THOMAS GIBBS.**

May 5, 1784.

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

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

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

**T**HE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new maps of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper.

**JOSEPH WILKINS.**

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

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

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

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

**JOSEPH SPRIGG.**

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

**T**AKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**WILLIAM HALL.**

May 6, 1784.

**C**OMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St. Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

**HENRY HUNT,** sheriff.

Annapolis, May 10, 1784.

Wallace, Johnson

**H**AVE just imported, in the ship Scarce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms.

**3W**

A few Copies of the

**L A W S,**

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 27, 1785.

### UTRECHT, March 4.

**A**CCORDING to some accounts, one hundred thousand French troops are to be sent to Africa in the ensuing spring. The emperor of Morocco, whose good graces the French have lost for some years, tho' no one knows for what, is to oppose his strength to that of France. To speak plainly, his majesty of Morocco has declared war against France. We ought to wish that he may persevere in a project so daring, as the event would be to produce a revolution in that part of the world, which might operate to the advantage of all European nations, and put an end to the pride of the Moors.

Another piece of news is, that the Portuguese, according to a letter from Nantes, of February 17, have taken possession of all the ports on the coast of Guinea, and have caused all the French ships which were at anchor for the purpose of the slave trade, to return.

### L O N D O N, March 15.

The man of Westminster has met with some very cutting retorts in the course of his peregrinations among the voters. One shopkeeper had the assurance to tell him, that he would give his vote to a mere *bonus man*.

March 27. They write from Berlin, that the Prussian minister at the Hague is instructed to oppose the treaty between France and Holland, which is certainly in agitation, and it is well known the influence of his Prussian majesty is much too powerful to be slightly treated on this occasion.

The account published in the French papers of the objections which Tippo Saib has made, in consequence of his not being consulted on the European treaty, are alarming. This justifies the conclusions drawn by many able politicians at the peace, that Mr. Bussy's engagements in the East, was of more consequence to this country than was generally imagined. The views of the French cabinet, which were originally directed towards America, were, towards the end of the war, transferred to our settlements in India. The misconduct of ministers alienated the affections of the people in the West, the misconduct of the company and their servants, operated as impolitically upon the natives of Asia. These were temptations for interference, not to be withstood by our natural enemies the French, who now, it is clear, intend to support a war without declaring one; or in other words, mean to uphold Tippo Saib with arms, ammunition and money, till a favourable opportunity shall offer to assist him more openly with their arms.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East-Indies, where probably on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed; when they observe the proper time to attack any possessions in that part of the world.

While the spirit of parliamentary eloquence is somewhat relaxed, we know not a better substitute for the rhetoric of debate than occasional extracts from the best political publications of the times. The following is taken from one of the most popular of these works, entitled "The Source of the Evil," and which is attended to with more than usual curiosity, from its being attributed to a young nobleman of the very first rank and fortune, who nevertheless is a friend to the people. It is the chief object of these letters to state the present struggle of privilege against prerogative, in the plainest and most intelligible terms. The language is well suited to the purpose, being clear and manly, and the arguments plain and spirited.

The real questions to be proposed to you for deliberation, are,

1. Are you willing and desirous, that the rules and maxims of arbitrary government, in the appointment of the ministers of the crown, shall be adopted and put in practice, in the place of those which have prevailed since the revolution, and which agree with the spirit of the constitution, as settled at that period?
2. Are you willing to resign that control over those ministers which is your inherent right, and the pledge of your freedom, and to release them from the responsibility which they owe to your representatives for all their measures?
3. Are you prepared to see the house of commons in which you sit by your representatives, become a mere office to register the arbitrary mandates of the court, preserved for mere form, and deprived of every means either of advice or control, to secure you against the attempts of encroaching despotism?
4. Are you prepared to relinquish the active share you have enjoyed through your representatives in the legislature of your country, and to transfer the government from king, lords, and commons, to king and lords only?

The Hague Gazette of the 5th inst. brought over with Monday's Dutch mail, gives the following extract of a letter addressed by lord Mahon to a citizen of Geneva:

### Downing-Street, February 24.

"The new English ministry, at the head of which is my brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt, have not yet had it in their power to take any public measure concerning

the settlement of the Genevese in Ireland, until a new viceroy should be appointed. This event has at last taken place, and the duke of Rutland is going over to that island in the above capacity, if he be not there already.

"Upon my giving information to his majesty's ministers of the delays which circumstances occasioned to the executing of those plans which had met with the king's approbation for the settlement alluded to, lord Sidney, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, has written to the new viceroy, by the king's express command, a letter, dated Whitehall, Feb. 22, which is in substance as follows:

"That the king has been graciously pleased to lay on lord Sidney his royal commands to inform the viceroy, that it was his said majesty's earnest desire, that without loss of time such bills be brought in to the Irish parliament, as might be deemed necessary to forward the benevolent intentions of the king and the Irish parliament.

"That the first bills to be brought must be those which concern the complete naturalization of the Genevese, and a guarantee of the crown lands on which the New-Genève is to be erected and built.

"That the new viceroy is directed to take the establishment under his protection, and afford it all his assistance and support.

"That he is also directed to give the greatest encouragement for the erection of an academy in the New-Genève, the plan of which having been laid before the commissioners, was by them strongly recommended and approved of by his majesty as an object of the highest importance.

"That lord Sidney has his majesty's command to desire an immediate revival of the incorporation charter, and to recommend the same to the attention of the viceroy.

"That he (lord Sidney) has applied to the lords of the admiralty, requiring them to hold a ship in readiness for the sole use of the Genevese, who might wish to emigrate to Ireland. It will be fitted out with the best accommodation, and constantly employed in that service in future.

I am, &c. MAHON."

### D U B L I N, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, March 13.

"We have had terrible tumults here these two days; the fishermen assembled and broke open several warehouses, where they imagined potatoes were stored, and on the sovereign trying to disperse them, he was violently assaulted. Some gentlemen of the town having interposed, and armed themselves, took three, whom they lodged in gaol, but the rioters threatening to pull down the gaol if they were not released, they were removed to the barracks, and yesterday morning an officer and his men, bringing them to Corke gaol, were attacked near Browne's Mills by a number of armed mob, who attempted to rescue the prisoners, when the guard were obliged to fire, first two rounds of powder, but on quantities of stones being thrown, and the officers and some of the men much hurt, they again fired with ball, and killed a boy about fifteen; they then quietly brought the prisoners to Corke gaol. Notwithstanding these riots and complaints of the want of potatoes, we can buy a weight (21 pounds) for 3d. and 3½d.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua), April 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Andrew's, Passamaquody, to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1784.

"Our settlement at St. Andrew's, Passamaquody, goes on rapidly; every associator on the spot has drawn his farm lot, each of which front fifty rods upon the water. The lands in general are very good and most pleasantly situated, chiefly on Oak Point and Scudiack river. I have explored the greatest part of the lands drawn by our associators, and find the soil remarkably good, and clothed with a large growth of pines and hard wood.

"Four saw mills are already erected here, and I expect several more will be built in a few months. We have shipped off several cargoes of boards and other lumber, and find we can supply large quantities of all kinds suitable for the British and West-India markets. A number of our streets are already cleared, and our town has a most delightful appearance; our harbour is commodious; we have, at the lowest tides, fifteen feet water at low water, and good anchorage; and although this season has been remarkably severe, it has been only six days skimmed over during the whole winter. We have already seventeen sail of vessels belonging to this port, besides fishermen. Our river Scudiack abounds with salmon, bass, shad, herrings and ailwives, and our bay so much with cod, &c. that swarms of fishing vessels from every quarter continue here from the beginning of May till the last of November.

"We have the satisfaction to find, that every stranger is struck with the pleasant situation of our town and of the lands assigned us. Large tracts of land upon Scudiack river are yet unoccupied, but loyalists are daily arriving, to whom they will be laid out. We have lately some gentlemen from your quarter, who are become settlers with us, and are greatly pleased with their situation.

"We expect numbers of loyalists from different quarters, and lands are ordered to be laid out for them when they arrive."

### B O S T O N, May 1.

The public will beware of counterfeit dollars, dated 1782. They appear to be very well made, and a person who is not cautious will be apt to receive them as good. The composition is supposed to be chiefly copper and antimony, they are very brittle, and on ringing them the sound is shriller than that of good dollars. The marks by which they may be known are as follow: the C in CAROLUS appears to be rather larger than the other letters in the word, and the U is a little lower than the L before it; on the other side of the counterfeit dollars of that date the words ET IND appear like one word, thus E I I N D, and in the word KEX the X is apparently lower than the KE.

It would be of great public utility if people in general would be more cautious how they receive money; and upon detecting counterfeits, endeavour to trace where it came from, that those pests to society, who employ their time in this infamous business, may be brought to the punishment which their crimes merit.

A number of French sous, or coppers, are by these money making artists, gilded over, and are passed for moldores, or pieces of gold of the value of 36s. law ul; a most daring fraud, but easily detected.

A vessel from Philadelphia put in here yesterday in distress.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 10, 1784.

"Unfortunately the blessing of peace was no sooner restored to us abroad, than more serious disturbances began to make their appearance at home. Mr. Fox's attempt to pass a bill that deprived the East-India company of their charter, has thrown him and his coadjutors out of office, and the whole nation into a rage and confusion, that it has not experienced since the abdication of James the second. This bill met with the warmest approbation of the prince of Wales, passed the house of commons, with a large majority; but being defeated by the king (by reason of secret influence) was thrown out by the lords, although the prince himself gave his vote in its favour. The house of commons obstinately refuse to do business under the new ministry and the king, supported by the house of lords, as obstinately persists in his right of appointing his own servants; so that the public affairs of the nation have for a long time been totally at a stand. Parliament continue their sessions, but they meet only to quarrel. Invechments of the first characters have been talked of with the utmost acrimony and freedom. Jealousies run high between the king and the heir apparent, and a reconciliation between them appears every way more distant. The present situation of public affairs portends most dreadful consequences. Public credit is low and daily diminishing. To your states the eyes of the peaceful inhabitants of this devoted country are directed as an asylum from civil dissensions. Thousands are now preparing to embark, and many more will soon follow them to your peaceful shores."

### N E W - Y O R K, May 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francis, to his correspondent in Boston, dated March 26, 1784.

"I beg you to make known, for the convenience of the gentlemen in trade, that the St. Nicola Mole will be in future the place where all vessels coming into this part of the world shall be obliged to sell their cargoes. Large houses of commerce are, in consequence, beginning to be established there, and in great quantity.

The following edict was registered by the king of France's privy council, on the first day of December, 1783.

"The king having ordered by his privy council's edict, of the 23d of February last, that the payment of the bills of exchange, drawn in the East-Indies and America, respecting the navy and colonies service, should be prolonged twelve months from the time fixed on the face of said bills: And moreover being informed, that though his majesty's intentions had been only to include in the said disposition, the bills respecting the expenses occasioned by the war, a false interpretation has been given, that induces persons to think, that it also includes without distinction, all the bills drawn in the East-Indies and America: His majesty, after having taken the necessary measures, to the end that the bills which form the object of the edict of the 23d of February last, shall be paid successively, in conformity to his orders, and without any further delay. His majesty has also been pleased to put an end to all kind of uncertainty respecting all bills of exchange which shall be drawn in future, either in America or the East-Indies; to which he pleased to pay a due regard, having heard the declaration of the sieur de Calonne, councillor ordinary at the king's council, controller-general of finances. The king being present, has ordered, and orders, that the bills of exchange drawn in America, dated after the 1st of January, 1784, and those from the East-Indies, after the 1st of July, in the same year, shall not be subject to the said edict; but shall be paid at the period mentioned on the face of the bills as formerly, and all those dated before that time, respecting the expenses of the navy during the war, will be paid at the epoch and time prefixed by the said edict.

Given in his majesty's presence at Versailles, the 1st of December, 1783.

(Signed) MAUCHAL DE CASTRIES.  
LA CROIX."

**PHILADELPHIA, May 15.**

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday evening the 6th instant, a young man passing along Fifth-street, near Walnut-street, in this city, was met by five persons unknown, dressed like seamen, who stopped him, and one of them presenting a pistol, demanded his watch, which he delivered, it two dollars in silver; notwithstanding which, one of the villains struck him most violently with a club, and another stabbed him through the check with a bayonet. Upon the cry of murder raised by the sufferer, they made off.

Monday evening arrived here from London, in 35 days, the ship Olive Branch, John Willert, commander, in which came passengers the reverend Mr. Campbell and lady, captain James Campbell of the Penna-lvania line, Mr. Andrew Clow, and Mr. John Gilliatt.

May 19. A correspondent says, that in his opinion the most prudent method to make the government of the United States perpetual, happy and independent of every power but heaven, is that they should act with justice and with mercy;—that they should support the national honour, by giving satisfaction to the public creditors;—that they should not violate public treaties;—that with a glorious magnanimity they should disdain to triumph over the vanquished, and admit upon reasonable stipulations the expelled loyalists;—that they should repeal all persecuting and impolitic test acts;—that they should give a free and uncircumscribed toleration to the Jews, and manifest themselves to be in some degree real christians (as our saviour said his kingdom was not for this world) by allowing the Jews the same temporal advantages with themselves;—that they should promote a gradual abolition of slavery;—and that they should not deprive the Indians, who are the original proprietors of the country, of their possessions, without giving them a proper compensation. He says, that with a singular and auspicious boldness we should dare to be honest, in which situation we should make our cause the cause of God, from whence we might laugh at all that the malice of Britain or of hell could do against us. This is a plan that is worth more than all the secrets of intriguing politicians. This is the way to make the government of the United States as fixed as the Appalachian mountains. In such a case the Almighty himself would be our champion and our bulwark, for we are nobly and beautifully told, by those who do not lie, that "the eyes of God run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in behalf of them whose heart is perfect towards him."

**RICHMOND, May 15.**  
**ARRIVALS IN JAMES RIVER.**

Brigantine Washington, Ellison, from Liverpool; Brigantine Recovery, Junkins, from Belfast; sloop Cato; sloop Industry, Snow; and schooner Experiment, Tillinghast; from Philadelphia. Ship Virginia Hero, Nicoiton, from London; brigantine Ranger, White; and schooner Eagle, Smith; from New-York.

**ALEXANDRIA, April 1.**

Yesterday sailed for London the ship Two Friends, capt. Street, in which went passengers Mr. John Muir of this town, merchant, his sister, and several gentlemen.

**NAVAL OFFICE.**

*Inward entries.* Ship Proteus, S. Hill, and brig Joseph, I. Davis, from Boston; brig Dolphin, S. Babson, Gloucester; brig Fortitude, E. Gardner, Demarara; schooner Hope, G. Slacom, Philadelphia; schooner Two Friends, —Whiting, and sloop Dolphin, W. Wilson, Norfolk.

*Cleared outwards.* Schooner Peggy, R. Quirk, for Maryland; ship Two Friends, J. Street, London; sloop Rebecca, S. Brown, Baltimore; schooner Virginia, S. Davis, Philadelphia.

**ANNAPOLIS, May 27.**

Last Friday morning his Excellency General Washington arrived here from Philadelphia, and the next day set off for his seat at Mount Vernon.

*Extracts from the journal of congress.*

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

Having thus stated the demands existing against the states, the committee would have performed but half their duty, had they passed over unnoticed their condition to pay them. Their abilities must be measured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themselves will view them just relieved from the ravages of predatory armies, returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields—beginning to sow, but not yet having reaped—exhausted of necessities and habitual comforts; and therefore needing new supplies out of the first proceeds of their labour. Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will suggest itself to them. Those entrusted with the dispensation of justice between them, will suppose both parties desirous that their mutual situations should be considered and accommodated. Your committee are of opinion that if the whole balances of the two requisitions of eight and of two millions, should be rigorously called into payment within the course of the present year, a compliance with such call would produce much distress; and that some terms short of this should be fixed on, within the reach of the least as well as of the most able states. They propose therefore that the states be required to furnish within the course of the present year, such part of their deficiencies under the requisition of eight millions, as, with their payments to the close of the last year, will make up three-fourths of their original quota thereof. And that these payments be appropriated to the services of the present year 1784, in conformity with the statement in the first part of this report, giving generally, where accommodation cannot be effected among the several objects, a preference according to the order in which they are arranged in the said statement.

But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands

which will admit neither denial or delay, the committee must acknowledge that even the punctual compliance expected from all the states will not effect completely all the purposes of their preceding statement. To accomplish these perfectly, to enable the federal administration to fulfil the whole of those just and desirable objects, they wish earnestly and warmly to encourage the able states to go as far beyond this proportion as their happier situation will admit, under an assurance that their further contributions will be applied towards reducing the interest and principal of the public debt, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment.

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

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

In order to present to the eye a general view of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them, the committee has subjoined them in the form of a table, wherein the 1st column enumerates the states; the 2d the apportionment of the 1,300,000 dollars; the 3d that of the 8 millions; the 4th that of the 2 millions; the 5th the sums paid by the several states in part of their respective quotas to the last day of the year 1783; and the 6th the sums now required to make up three fourths of their respective quotas of the 8 millions—expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

**A TABLE of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them.**

State	Apportionment of the 1,300,000 dol.	Apportionment of the 8 mill.	Apportionment of the 2 mill.	Sum paid to Dec 31, 1783.	Sum now required to make 3/4 of the 8 m.
New-Hampshire	48,000	373,598	80,000	3,000	377,598.5
Massachusetts	192,000	1,307,596	330,000	24,976.66	733,020.33
Rhode-Island	88,000	678,874	148,000	67,847.95	946,550.0
Connecticut	133,200	747,196	163,000	111,577.51	438,819.49
New-York	44,000	373,598	90,000	39,064.1	244,134.4
New-Jersey	66,000	485,679	102,000	102,004.95	203,154.3
Pennsylvania	180,000	1,320,794	300,000	346,512.98	493,981.32
Delaware	16,800	131,083	28,000	89,101.11	84,653.75
Maryland	128,000	933,996	230,000	115,103.53	613,194.88
Virginia	174,000	1,307,596	300,000	344,101.57	855,991.54
North-Carolina	88,000	678,874	148,000	47,007.75	477,007.75
South-Carolina	72,000	571,598	120,000	18,678.75	386,781.25
Georgia	144,000	1,114,000	240,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>3,486,519.71</b>	<b>4,577,591.92</b>

It remained lastly to consider, whether no facilities might be given to the payment of these sums by the several states. The committee observed, that of the purposes for which money is wanting, about a moiety can be answered by nothing but money itself; but that the other moiety consisting of interest on our domestic debt, may be effected by procuring a discount of the demand in the hands of the holders; an operation which will be shorter, and less impoverishing to the state. And however, in times of greater plenty, the accuracy of fiscal administration might require all transactions to be in actual money, at the treasury itself; yet, till our constituents shall have had some respite from their late difficulties, it behoves us to prefer their ease. The committee are therefore of opinion, that the several legislatures may be admitted to model the collection of the sums now called for, as that, the one half being paid in actual money, the other may be discharged by procuring discounts of interest with our domestic creditors; only taking care, that the collection of money shall proceed at least in equal pace with the operations of discount. And to ascertain the evidence of discount which shall be receivable in lieu of money, the holders of loan-office certificates shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued; and the holders of certificates and of other liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan office of that state wherein the debt was contracted, and to have the interest due thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1783; for which interest the loan-office shall give a certificate in such form, and under such cautions and instructions, as the superintendent of finance shall transmit to him; which certificates of interest being parted with by the holder of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and therefore shall be receivable from the bearer, within the same state, in lieu of money, in the proportion before stated. And where loan-office certificates issued after the first day of March 1778, shall be presented to the loan officer, they shall be reduced to their specie value, according to the resolutions of congress of June 28, 1780, that specie value expressed on some part of the certificate, and the interest thereon settled and certified as in other cases.

The report of a committee on the subject of western territory, having been referred to the grand committee, they have had the same under their consideration, and agreed to the following report:

Congress, by their resolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it advisable to press upon the states having claims to the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the same year, having fixed conditions to which the union should be bound, on receiving such cessions; and having again proposed the same subject to those states, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge, on the prospect of vacant territory, in aid of other resources, they, for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendations, a renewal of those of September the 6th, and of October the 10th, 1780; which several recommendations have not yet been finally complied with;

*Resolved,* That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the said states; that they be urged to consider, that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens, and loans of money from them as well as from foreigners; these several creditors have a right to expect, that funds shall be provided, on which they may rely for indemnification; that congress still consider vacant territory as a capital resource; and that this too is the time when our confederacy, with all the territory included within its limits, should assume its ultimate and permanent form; and that therefore the said states be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions to forward the necessary ends, and to remove those obstacles which disturb the harmony of the union, which embarrass its councils, and obstruct its operations.

On the question to refer the said report to the superintendent of finance to report thereon, it passed in the negative.

A motion was made and seconded, That the first part of the report, from the word "Resolved," to the word and figures, total, 5,480,303.33, inclusive, together with the paragraphs beginning with the words, "In order to present to the eye," down to the words, "and certified as in other cases," inclusive, be referred to the superintendent of finance to report; and on this the question was lost.

April 6. On motion, *Resolved,* That another commissioner be appointed in addition to those appointed by the act of congress of the 4th of March last, to negotiate with the Indians; and that to-morrow be assigned for that purpose.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of November 4, 1783, from major-general Greene, *Resolved,* That in consideration of the high price of all the necessaries of life in the southern states, while major-general Greene commanded in that department, his account be credited with the sum of four thousand and forty-five dollars and sixteen ninetieths of a dollar, together with the sum of thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty ninth parts of a dollar of the old paper emissions, as an allowance for extra expences, above the sums to which he was entitled as a major-general commanding in a separate department.

*Resolved,* That the comptroller of accounts do place to the credit of major-general Greene, lately commanding the army of the United states in the southern department, the sum of three hundred and twenty nine pounds six shillings and three pence Virginia currency, which appears by the affidavit of major William Pierce, late aid de camp to general Greene, to have been stolen from the trunk of major Pierce, while the public money was in his custody.

April 7. Congress proceeded to the election of another commissioner, in addition to those appointed on the 4th of March last, to negotiate with the Indians; and the ballots being taken, Mr. Philip Schuyler was elected.

April 12. Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee appointed to prepare and report to congress the arrears of interest on the national debt,

together with 1784, from the a requisition of was made and posed, "that the course of the deficiencies under their payments up three fourths "three fourths "one half" inf amendment was A motion was the words "the three-fifths; an amendment was A motion was the first motion, fert "one half; to agree to this tive.

April 14. The laid before Con of Congress of that ited, "An act ed articles, and on all other g into this state, perty, for the states of Amer therein recited, ed.

At a meeting bank, on Mon mined by a co petition to the accept the term merica.

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Just imported Moore, from scriber at h ling-office v N affor A which change, or t cane spirit, of England rom Havanna sug dies, fine Liv

**FORTY**

RAN George the 19th inst named PO or 25 years hat almost of an old p short lappi them, an o and another his jacket, hand was bu contraction and fore-fin to a disco brought up relations liv to get acro more, go towards Phi man. He full 15 han h's tail is gallops, h shod before worn by st shoes; the occasioned from colon I believe b James Will tlemen; b most new, and eight Maryland charges; a either, if with realo others are harbour h

Note, I gaol, so t entiled to

together with the interest and expences for the year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, and a requisition of money on the states, when a motion was made and seconded, in that part where it is proposed, "that the states be required to furnish, within the course of the present year, such part of their deficiencies under the requisition of eight millions, as with their payments to the close of the last year, will make up three fourths of their original quota thereof;" that "three fourths" be struck out, and in lieu thereof, "one half" inserted; and the question to agree to this amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to strike out the words "three fourths," and in lieu thereof, insert "three-fifths;" and the question to agree to this amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and seconded, to reconsider the first motion, to strike out "three fourths," and insert "one half;" which being agreed to, the question to agree to this amendment was resolved in the affirmative.

April 14. The delegates for the state of Pennsylvania, laid before Congress, an act passed pursuant to the act of Congress of the 18th of April 1783, by the legislature of that state, on the 23d of September 1783, entitled, "An act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five per cent. ad valorem on all other goods, wares and merchandise, imported into this state; and a tax upon real and personal property, for the discharge of the debts of the United States of America, agreeable to the act of Congress therein recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania bank, on Monday the 15th of last month, it was determined by a considerable majority, to withdraw their petition to the general assembly for a charter, and to accept the terms offered them by the bank of North America.

The honourable the senate of the state of New-York, on the 16th of April last passed a resolve, (with only two dissenting voices) to present Mr. Thomas Paine, with a farm in Westchester county, as an acknowledgment, on the part of this state, "for the eminent services rendered by him to the United States of America in the progress of the late war, and as a testimony of the sense which the people of this state entertain of his distinguished merit."

Late London papers mention, that in the Irish house of commons, the bill to amend defects in the representation being read a second time, general Flood moved, That it be committed; when, after much debate, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 74, there being for it 85, and 59 against it—that the right honourable William Pitt, Esq; is elected a member to represent the university of Cambridge in parliament—and that Mr. Fox was likely to lose his election for Westminster.

Annapolis, May 25, 1784

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

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

WILLIAM WILKINS.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

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

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

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

Annapolis, May 22, 1784.

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

CHARLES MANKIN, Sheriff of Charles county.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

STEPHEN CLARK, Bookseller and Stationer,

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

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

State of Maryland, Calvert county, May 19, 1784. On Tuesday the 8th of June next, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, of Calvert county, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament,

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

ELIZABETH SMITH, executrix.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784

JOSEPH CLARK,

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

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

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

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

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

April 17, 1784.

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

JAMES EAGLE.

Charles county, May 1, 1784.

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

GEORGE HUTCHISON.

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

April 30, 1784.

W H E R E A S Hero, the wife of me the subscriber, has sworn the peace against me, without any just cause, and has very ill behaved herself in many respects, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

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

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

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

SINGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

Baltimore, May 17, 1784.

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

ARCH. MONCREIFF,

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.

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

VACHEL STEVENS.

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

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

WILLIAM LYLES.

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

BASIL WILLIAMSON.

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

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

PHILIP R. FENDALL, attorney in fact.

The beautiful thorough bred horse  
ROEBUCK,

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

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office, PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and nine-pence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 30th day of April last, a mulatto man named NACE, about five feet six inches high, about twenty-two years of age, has a large scar on his forehead; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse cotton and tow linen shirt, and a pair of old yarn leggings. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive ten shillings if taken up within ten miles, and ten shillings for every ten miles he shall be taken from home.

CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

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

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

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

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

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

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

RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 2100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

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

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

ALL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cecil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

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

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

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

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

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

AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

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

ROBERT DAVIDG.

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

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following: Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

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

Voltaire's works complete, in 52 vols.

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

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

C. RICHMOND.

April 8, 1784.

SEVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrother.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

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

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

April 10, 1784.

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

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

April 20, 1784.

CARELESS,

STANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Paquet.

Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS GIBBS.

May 5, 1784.

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

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

CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new map, of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper.

JOSEPH WILKINS.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

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

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

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

TAKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM HALL.

May 6, 1784.

COMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St. Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNT, sheriff.

Annapolis, May 14, 1784.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir,

HAVE just imported, in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms.

A few Copies of the

LAW'S,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.