

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 4, 1787.

To DANIEL of St. Tho. JENIFER, Esquire.

S I R,

THE contempt in which all masked and disguised characters are justly held by the discerning part of mankind, will ever deter me from attempting a line of conduct in which you have long been unrivalled, and yet remain so eminently distinguished, and for which I could expect to be countenanced and caressed by none but such hypocrites as yourself. The cause which I have undertaken requires no disguise. Nor have I, in defence of it, had recourse to the misrepresentation, calumny and evasion, with which your performances are so abundantly replete, and with which you have not scrupled to charge your adversary. But the artifice of consulting your own breast for a character of treachery and deception, and ridiculously attempting to give it to the public for mine, will not secure you from the censure of the public, nor pass for proof against the integrity of my character. And although your *real character* has long been very well known, a few additional proofs and illustrations, which will fix it beyond the possibility of a doubt, may not be thought undeserving the notice of the public. Whoever will attentively consider your different publications cannot fail to discover your disposition to misrepresent and deceive, though your talents and artifice are not such as always to ensure success. Yet it must be allowed that some of your falsehoods and misrepresentations are so artfully disguised, and have so much the appearance of truth, that it is difficult to avoid deception. But let us not be deceived by appearances. My countrymen, I trust, have too much honesty and understanding to mistake the *venom of the serpent* for the vigour of the bow.

Your remarks on what you are pleased to call my *exordium* are too excellent to escape observation. In answer to my charge against you for *misrepresenting* public transactions in a private letter, by which, as it was *not meant to be published*, you certainly intended to give a *secret stab* to private character and reputation; you observe that "to speak or write *truly* in private or public manner respecting public transactions, has generally been thought not only allowable but the right of every free citizen," and then draw a conclusion that, according to my *refined ideas of propriety*, it is ungentlemanly and dishonourable to write a letter to a correspondent upon public transactions, because the press is open. Where did you find this ridiculous nonsense? To write *truly*, and to be guilty of a wilful breach of veracity, are very different things. This pitiful evasion, this mean subterfuge, is truly characteristic of its author. You have drawn another conclusion equally unwarranted and ridiculous, and which could have occurred to no man, unless he entertained an opinion that a public officer could have no *private reputation*. As this might exactly have suited your own case, it accounts why the thought so readily struck you.

Notwithstanding I have a sovereign contempt for your character, I esteem it a duty to observe a strict regard to truth. I am not conscious of an intentional deviation from it, either in the defence of the conduct of the commissioners, or in the remarks I have made respecting your conduct. If I had wilfully misrepresented or suppressed any circumstances necessary to enable the public to form a just judgment upon the subjects of inquiry, I should have been as justly chargeable with a want of candour as you are with a total abnegation of every principle of honour and integrity. As to your *motives* for vacating the sale of Nanticoke manor *without cause*, the public will judge of them. I shall ever believe that your desire to cast an odium on the conduct of the commissioners had some weight in your determination. If you had possessed candour to adhere to your former declaration, "that finding some of the purchasers were deceived, you thought it advisable to direct a resale of the whole, as it might probably sell for more than at the first sale, and the State therefore could not be a loser," the public could only have charged you with an error in judgment. But you have now precluded every favourable construction that men charitably disposed might have been induced to give to your conduct. Whatever might have been your opinion previous to the discussion of this subject before the executive, you must have been then convinced that in directing a resale you were wrong, and that the procedure was unjustifiable. You plainly saw that those who were sworn were mistaken as to facts, their testimony being contradicted by the written evidence produced—the original sale, and the different plots of the manor. Without these papers, or extracts of their substance, it is impossible that a proper opinion can be formed; and yet you have

meanly skulked behind the shelter of those depositions which were taken upwards of three years after the transaction, and which you knew to be contrary to fact, and persist in perversely contending that the claim of commission is unjust! Why did you not publish the description given to the different lots on the day of sale, and the circumstances attending each of them? With what countenance can you address the public after attempting to impose such gross falsehood and deception upon them? What claim or pretension have you to the character of a man of candour or integrity after thus endeavouring by a *juggle* to mislead and deceive the public? What further proof of your duplicity and prostitution can be required? You have called for the written evidence in my possession: I have none. The original documents before mentioned, were the papers I referred to. The sale is lodged in the auditor's office, and the plots in the land-office.

I will now proceed to examine the several depositions upon which this sale was declared void. They were published in this gazette of the 30th of November last. By comparing them with the description of the lots sold, extracted from the papers before mentioned, a judgment may be formed of the claim to commission, and of the propriety of your conduct. Lot No. 5, was defined and circumscribed on the plot, and it appears from the original sale and the plot by which the commissioners were governed when they made the sale, that it was to contain a part of a tenement held by Smith's heirs, and a small part of a lot in possession of Miss Wheeland; and the supposed quantity of lot No. 5, was four hundred and eighty acres. The sale of this lot was vacated by you on the deposition of Mr. Stanford, who deposed, "that when the commissioners of confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 5, was declared to contain the plantation where William Smith formerly lived, and further, that when said land was laid down by the surveyor great part of the aforesaid plantation was taken away by lot No. 4." Here the reader must observe, that according to the sale a *part* only of the tenement occupied by Smith's heirs was to be included in this lot; according to the deposition the *whole* was declared to be sold, and upon this evidence the sale was in *part* set aside. I take for granted that Mr. Stanford has sworn to circumstances according to the best of his recollection; but as a trustee of the public it was your duty to have sought for evidence on behalf of the State, and not to have precipitated a *decision* on the evidence offered by the party only. If you had examined the sale and plot in your possession, you would have discovered that Mr. Stanford was mistaken; and as the sale was made and signed by him, on comparing those papers together, and upon a more particular recollection, he would have been perfectly satisfied that his memory had deceived him, and his deposition might have been corrected accordingly. If Mr. Stanford had not been mistaken, still the sale ought not to have been vacated in *part* only for reasons which are unanswerable. You have asked, "who is the man that did not choose to have his purchase vacated, and still holds the property bought notwithstanding a resale was ordered? What witness has sworn to facts which it was impossible for him to know were true? What purchase, except Mr. Hollyday's, (whose case was ultimately left to my decision, and which was not determined agreeable to terms held out to him in your letter) retained the most valuable part of the property bought, and was permitted to relinquish the least valuable?" If you had examined the sale book of the commissioners in your possession, and compared the different sales with your direction to the commissioners to resell the whole manor except in four instances, these questions would have been unnecessary. But you are *wonderfully ignorant* when it suits your purpose. I will proceed to inform you. Dr. Wheeland purchased lot No. 5, and soon after the sale, sold parts of it to another person. The doctor chose to retain the part in his possession; the other parts were directed to be resold. If the purchaser had really been deceived, the whole ought to have been relinquished, and not a particular part, for the reasons before given. But the fact was otherwise. The lot when laid off corresponded with the description of it when sold, as it was declared to contain only a *part* of the lot held by Smith's heirs, and not the whole, and the remainder was sold with lot No. 4, and was included in it, as appears by Mr. Stanford's deposition.

Lot No. 6, was circumscribed on the plot, and it appears from the original sale and the plot used by the commissioners that it contained the tenement then in possession of Roger McCallister; the probable quantity of this lot was three hundred and eighty

acres, about one hundred and eighty of which, as specified on the sale, were supposed to be marsh. The sale of this lot was vacated upon the deposition of Mr. Stanford, who deposed, "that when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 6 was declared to contain 380 acres, and only 80 acres thereof marsh, and further when the said land was laid down by the surveyor it only contained 324 acres, and fully one half thereof marsh, and not more than 35 acres of woodland." Hence it appears very clearly that Mr. Stanford was mistaken in the quantity of marsh sold with the lot, and the reader will observe that *no particular description* was given of it, nor was any necessary. This lot was within a mile or two of the town of Vienna, and was as well known by those who were bidders for it at the time of sale as it is at this time by the owner of it. It comprehended a small tenement, which had been for a long time occupied and possessed under lease, and the commissioners added the marsh which could not conveniently be attached to any other lot, and was purchased by the man who lived on it. You charge me with a want of candour in suppressing facts, which it was by no means necessary to mention. The propriety of vacating the sale did not depend on the improvements which the purchaser had made on the land, nor upon the compensation which he was to make for the use of it. The deception as to *soil, situation and improvements*, ought to have been the object of your inquiry. The situation, soil, and improvements of this lot were exactly correspondent to the intention of the sellers and the idea of the purchaser. You have mistaken my argument on the subject, and furnished me with a *reply* too contemptible and despicable for any man not equally shameless with yourself. If the *original purchaser* was conscious that there was no deception, the *pretence* ought not to have been set up by the man who was so well pleased with it, as to give a considerable premium for the purchase.

The sale of lot No. 8 was vacated upon the deposition of Levin Belpitch, who deposed, "that when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 8 was declared to contain only 250 acres of land, laid to take in the land where John Pike formerly lived; that when said land was laid off by the surveyor, it contained three hundred and forty-three and one quarter of an acre; that the plantation where John Pike lived was entirely left out but about two acres, and nearly the whole of the land lay in deep swamps, and very little of the whole cultivated." The least attention to the description of the lot on the sale, would have convinced you that Mr. Belpitch was mistaken. It appears by the sale that it was not declared to contain *only* 250 acres, and also that it was *not* to take in the land where John Pike formerly lived, but only a *small part* of that tenement, and even as to *that part* the *probable* quantity only was mentioned. Whether Mr. Belpitch saw an actual survey of the tenement where J. Pike lived, or whether he only guessed at the quantity actually comprehended in this lot, I know not, but this is certain, that that tenement was under an *incumbrance*, so that it is more than probable that if there had been a total exclusion, it would have been advantageous to the purchaser. That the greater part of it lay in deep swamps and was uncultivated, was as well known at the sale as it is at this hour; for the timber in the swamps and the wood on the lot were confessedly at the time of the sale, the principal inducements to the purchaser to make the purchase. Mr. Stanford, who was the purchaser at the *first* sale, or at least concerned in it, candidly acknowledged at the *second* that he should not have applied to be released from his purchase, had it not been from the persuasion of others, and that he thought it probable that it might have been purchased at the *second* sale for a less price than at the *first*.

The purchaser of lot No. 9 was released on the deposition of Mr. Stanford, who deposed, "that lot No. 9 was declared to contain the plantation where Michael Holland lived; and that when said land was laid down by the surveyor, a great part of the aforesaid lot was taken away by a tract of patented land belonging to James Steele, not laid down, also by another tract of patented land belonging to Benjamin Craft." If you had looked at the plot then in your possession, and by which the commissioners sold this property, you would have been convinced that Mr. Stanford's memory had deceived him, as it appears by the plots made and returned since the sale, that this lot is not affected by any tract of patented land, but what appeared on the plot made use of by the commissioners. No further comment is necessary.

The sale of lot No. 10 was vacated upon the deposition of *Doctor Wheeland*, who deposed, "that this lot was declared to contain the lands held by a certain *Levin Bestpitch*, by leases from the lord proprietor, which land, when laid out, in a great measure excluded him from the same, and that by Party certificate, said to contain the quantity of three hundred and seventy-one and three quarters of an acre; and that when said lands were surveyed by a certain *Matthew Smith*, deputy surveyor, the aforesaid lot No. 10, only contained one hundred and eighty-two acres, as by certificate, reference being had thereto, will more fully appear." That *Doctor Wheeland*, who is a respectable character, has sworn to facts according to the best of his recollection, I have not the smallest doubt; but all men are subject to the imperfections of memory, "and as the remembrance of things fail and go off, men are apt to entertain opinions in their stead." It appears by the sale that a part only of the land held, under a lease or leases from the lord proprietor by *Mr. Bestpitch*, was sold with this lot, and that the remainder of the land held under lease by him was sold in lot No. 11. Therefore there was no ground for vacating the sale of this lot.

I have before observed, that men were permitted to swear what it was impossible they could know to be true, and that purchasers were sworn for one another. *Mr. Travers*, who was a purchaser, swore, "that *Pitchet Willey* (who was also a purchaser) bought three lots in the town of Vienna which he (*Mr. Willey*) fully expected to lay in a quite different place from what they were laid off." *Mr. Willey* also swore, "that *Mr. Travers* bought three lots in the town of Vienna, which were expected to lay in a quite different place from what they were when they were laid off." Upon these two depositions the sale of those six lots was set aside. It will readily occur to any thinking mind, that *Mr. Travers* could not possibly know what were the conceptions or expectations of *Mr. Willey* at the time he was bidding; nor could *Mr. Willey* know how *Mr. Travers's* lots, according to his expectation, were to lay. The thoughts of either were known to no mortal but himself; and I will venture to say, that it is more than probable that neither would have sworn that he was deceived by any conduct of the commissioners. In the sale of a few lots in a small town on the premises, when the number of each lot, and the street on which it lay was particularly mentioned, no purchaser could be deceived, unless he deceived himself.

According to your state of the sales made void, as delivered to the commissioners, only four of the purchasers, at the first sale, chose to retain their purchases; the referees were directed in every other instance. But there were other purchasers who insisted on retaining their purchases under the first sale, and do still retain them. There was no application on the part of either of those purchasers to be released from his contract.

You vacated the sale of lot No. 7, which was sold for £. 1551 7, and of near twenty lots in the town of Vienna, amounting with the lot last mentioned to about one fourth of the sales of the manor, without any testimony whatever that has yet been produced. If the evidence had been sufficient to induce you to direct a resale in the cases where it was offered, it was certainly an unwarrantable stretch and abuse of power to vacate sales in cases where no testimony was attempted to be produced. But all this, in the plenitude of your power, you undertook to do, and acted to be serious in your objections to the claim of commission!

The circumstances of this sale, and the evidence upon which it was declared void by the intendat of the revenue, are now fully stated. The extracts which I have made are faithfully taken from the original papers lodged in the offices before mentioned, which are referred to for greater certainty, in case it should be contended that there is any misrepresentation. No just opinion could be formed from the depositions alone, or any reasoning upon them, without a knowledge of the facts and circumstances now published. No commission was charged on those lots purchased by *Mr. James Sullivan* and *Mr. Hollyday*. To those who will exercise their reason, and not suffer themselves to be the dupes of sophistry and misrepresentation, the right of the commissioners to a commission on the sale of the other lots must appear as clear as the sun at noon-day, when there is not a cloud to intervene. When demonstration appears, all doubt must cease.

You have urged, that as the lots purchased by *Mr. Hollyday* did not lie as he supposed, that the other lots would be thrown into confusion, and lie differently from what was supposed and declared; and that when a number of lots bind upon, and are connected with, each other; if a field which was

said to be contained in No. 1 should fall in No. 2, &c.—that every lot will be deranged. Let fact be opposed to this argument; it will then appear that the premises are false; the arguments drawn from them are of course fallacious, and must fall to the ground. Neither of *Mr. Hollyday's* lots were supposed to contain a field, or any improvement which upon actual survey fell into any other lot, nor were any of his lots so connected with other lots that their lines depended on the lines of his. There has been no dispute about the lines of the lots purchased by him; nor has it been pretended that they interfered with the lines of any other lots. Their situation precluded all dispute of this kind. Two of the lots purchased by him lie between different tracts of patented land. The other two are adjacent to patented tracts, and are bound by them, the out-line of the manor and Nanticoke river, and by three of the lines of No. 7, one of No. 9, and one of No. 10, which it has not been pretended were erroneous. It has been shewn from the depositions referred to, that no field or improvement was sold or asserted to be contained in any particular lot which fell into a different one upon an actual survey. From your intimations an inference may be drawn, that *Mr. Hollyday* would not have been released had it not been by my decision, which depended on the man in whose case I was to decide. If you mean to inculcate this opinion, I must assert that it has no foundation in truth. *Mr. Hollyday* proposed, as appears by his letter, to be released from the purchase of three lots, and to retain the fourth. You had no objection to this, upon condition that he would account with the state for a small part of this lot which he had sold. This he was willing to agree to, provided he could be reimbursed for the expenses of surveying which he had been at. This you refused to do.—He urged that you had released others similarly circumstanced without imposing any condition.—You insisted on your first proposition.—After some diversity of sentiment between you, the question was asked me, whether in my opinion you could release him with propriety on any other terms? I did not answer the question generally, but barely observed that, in my opinion, his case could not be distinguished from that of others, whom you had released. I cautiously avoided giving an opinion in a matter submitted by law to your determination.

It has been insisted, that the commissioners are not entitled to the stipulated reward for this service, because the state could derive no benefit from their conduct. This is begging the question; but it is an admission that they are entitled to the reward, if the state could receive the benefit; i. e. if payment of the bonds taken for the property sold, could be compelled without injustice to the purchaser. This is the ground upon which a court of equity would consider the subject. Now, Sir, if this proof was given to a chancellor, what would be his determination? Would he hesitate a moment? Can you suppose that he could be induced to believe that the complainants were serious in their application for relief? He would be convinced, that in the cases where a commission has been charged, no purchaser had even the shadow of a right to be released from his contract, or to claim relief in equity, and would decree accordingly. In a court of equity, favour and partiality are not the rules of decision. Conjecture is not indulged. The determinations are founded upon the immutable principles of justice and rules of equity, which are not to be moved by prayers or tears.

The capture of the British army at York, in October 1781, is mentioned as a circumstance to give colour to the opinion, that the commissioners ought to have postponed the sale of this manor until after a survey could be made. This glorious event which filled the heart of every British soldier in the union with transports of joy, and gratitude to the Saviour of our country, and which was matter of humiliation and regret to those who retained their attachment to the old government, and were ready to relinquish independence, and return to their obedience to the mother country, was rather an inducement to the commissioners to proceed to complete the sales already begun, as directed by law, than to procrastinate that business. As trustees of the public, they thought it a duty to embrace the most favourable opportunities to sell; and notwithstanding this signal success, the credit of the red money, for the redemption of which this property was pledged, was not established. If the sale of this manor had been postponed until after a survey, which, on account of its low and swampy situation, could not have been made until late in the spring, when our bay was infested and threatened with pirates, we may justly conclude, that the amount of the sale would have been greatly short of the sum for which it sold shortly after our success at York. Men who were opposed to the confiscation of British property, and who were looking forward to a restitution of it after the return of peace, might probably have been tempted by this consideration to delay the sales.

To prove that my assertions are not true, that I have stained my credit, and that my disposition delights in calumny, you have published what you call a true state of the first and second sales. This, like your other true states is full of blunders from beginning to end, and is a misrepresentation of fact. Whether it has proceeded from blameless ignorance, or from a propensity to slander and defamation, I will not undertake to say. The following is a just state

of the different sales of the manor, as appears by the commissioners books in your possession:

Amount of first sale, -	£. 10,661 7 3
Deduct for purchases retained, -	£. 1596 11 3
for two lots purchased by J. Sullivan, -	623
for one do. purchased by H. M'Bryde, -	176
for three do. purchased by W. Morgan, -	33

£. 2428 11 3

Amount of property sold at the first sale, and afterwards resold,—remains—	£. 8232 16 0
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From which deduct for lots purchased by Mr. Hollyday and Mr. Sullivan, -	2082 0 4
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Leaves the amount of the sales exclusive of Mr. Hollyday's and Mr. Sullivan's purchases, -	5950 15 8
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Interest on that sum from 22d January, 1782, to 25th July, 1785, -	1241 12 0
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The sum justly due the state when the sales were vacated, -	7193 8 5
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Amount of the second sale, -	7359 12 10
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Deduct for lots sold which were not sold at the first sale. £. 754 10; for 52½ acres sold at the second sale more than at the first, average price, £. 98 15 2, -	853 5 2
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Leaves the amount of the second sale including Mr. Hollyday's and Mr. Sullivan's purchases, -	6506 7 8
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Deduct for their purchases, the amount at the second sale, according to your calculation six hundred and thirty-one pounds five shillings and ten pence less than at the first, being two thousand eighty-two pounds and four pence, -	£. 1650 14 6
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£. 4855 13 2

From this sum a small deduction is to be made for compensation for the use of the land, but the loss will exceed £. 2000, -	£. 2337 15 8
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To this sum may be added whatever the state may lose in the resale of the lots purchased at the first sale by *Mr. Sullivan*, *Mr. M'Bryde* and *Mr. Morgan*, which were vacated without authority. That there will be a loss, whenever those lots are resold, is certain. The commissioners sold no land which belonged to *Mr. Steele* or *Mr. Beccatt*, or to any other person but the former proprietor of the manor. In this state I have not been at the trouble to ascertain the real difference between the sale and resale of the property purchased by *Mr. Hollyday* and *Mr. Sullivan*, but have taken your calculation, which is erroneous both in the quantities of acres and the prices of the different parts of this property, as sold at the resale. If rightly ascertained, the difference would be less, and consequently the loss of the state would be still increased. This loss is certain, not imaginary; and has been occasioned by an unnecessary precipitation in you, in determining a matter of importance to the public, upon an *ex parte* hearing, and upon the slightest testimony.

The other instances of resales have been already particularised, and reasons given to evince the right of the commissioners to a commission on them. You have not answered my arguments, but have entered into a train of sophistry founded upon a wilful misrepresentation of fact,—neglect in the commissioners. Your premises being false, your conclusion must be absurd and unjust. It is admitted, that if those purchasers were ready and willing to give bonds with security, and the commissioners neglected to take them, that the claim to commission would be unjust, and that the loss which the state has sustained

* *Doctor Wheeland*,
Colonel Hooper, } retained.
Mr. Shann, one lot on which he built,

The above purchasers do not choose to relinquish their purchases on Nanticoke manor. The other purchasers have, except *Mr. Hollyday*.

DAN. or ST. TWO. JENIFER. intendat.

N. B. *Mr. Hollyday* was afterwards released, except for the purchase of one lot.

+ *John Henry*, Esq; purchased one lot in the town of Vienna; *Mrs. Anne Records*, four lots; *Dr. Gordon*, one lot; and *George Bonwill*, one lot, which he transferred to *Dr. Wheeland*.

† *Dr. Sullivan* did not purchase an acre.

by refales in cases of such neglect might be justly imputed to the commissioners. But this charge of neglect has been proved to have no foundation in truth. It was made before the governor and council; but they were soon convinced that it was a fiction. Letters were produced from each individual purchaser at the first sale, in which those very reasons were stated, which I have before assigned, why bonds could not be obtained. And yet you want the candour and integrity to acknowledge this truth, and possess the baseness and effrontery to assert, that bonds were not taken through the neglect of the commissioners. You must believe that the public are as weak and ignorant, as you are wicked and corrupt, if you expect that they can give credit to your assertions, contrary to fact, while they have such convincing proofs that you have very little compunction in asserting a falsehood, and as little shame in being detected in it.

You have published Mr. Hollyday's petition and my remonstrance to the general assembly in 1784, to shew, that in our own opinions we should not be entitled to a commission on the unbonded property, unless the refales should be made by the commissioners; and assert, that "it was our request that we should have the opportunity of securing a commission by the refales." It is astonishing, that such an assertion should be hazarded, or that such an inference should be drawn, when the whole tenor of the petition and remonstrance directly contradicts them. We both remonstrated against a second sale altogether; and I stated in the most clear, explicit, and unequivocal language which I was capable of using, my right to commission on those sales. These facts will appear by the following extract of my remonstrance: "Your remonstrant flatters himself, that he has discharged his duty as a faithful trustee of the public, and that he has ever, with unshaken integrity, steadily adhered to the true interest of the state. And under the circumstances he has had the honour to premise, which are strictly true, and capable of the clearest demonstration, he conceives himself as much entitled to a proportionate part of the commission arising on the unbonded sales, as any citizen of the state is entitled to any property which he has acquired under the sanction of law. He appeals to the dispassionate consideration of your honours as to the justice of the claim, and hopes that that part of the said report which directs a second sale of the unbonded property may not be passed into a law, as the legislature will thereby give their fiat to deprive him of that which he apprehends to be justly due to him for services performed years ago." Hence it is evident, that my opinion was the same in 1784 that it now is; nor was I under an apprehension of losing the commission if that part of the resolve alluded to had been passed into a law; and to remove all doubts, I have subscribed the certificate of a gentleman of unquestioned veracity:

"I was present when Mr. Davall drew a memorial to the general assembly, and which is published in this Gazette of the 30th November last. I will remember his opinion as to commission on the unbonded sales, mentioned in the memorial, to be the same as declared in this publication."

Jan. 3, 1787. BENJ. HARRISON."

We seldom see a man hardy enough to contend for a construction different from the apparent meaning of the writer; but we find that the late intend- ant of the revenue is so hardened in iniquity, so worn and hackneyed in the ways of men, that he will not hesitate perversely to insist, by a forced construction, upon wresting an implication contrary to the writer's plain expression and meaning. That the commissioners intended and expected to finish the business of those sales is certain. But let me ask, how was it to be finished?—By taking bonds of the purchasers, or by commencing suits against them. The discretionary power vested in the intend- ant of the revenue to direct a resale in case of inability in the purchaser to pay, was not given by the resolve alluded to, but was inserted in the act, by way of amendment, long after the remonstrance was presented. Bonds were taken or suits commenced in all the cases in controversy, except the four following;—the company who purchased James's Park, colonel Adams, Mr. Long, and Mr. Vanhorn. The commission which arose on the resale of the property purchased by them, which you are pleased to call a double commission, amounts to £.177 1, from which may be deducted, according to your own mode of reasoning, £.56 6 4 for commission on sales which has not been charged, which will leave the sum of £.122 14 8. If you are serious in your objection to the commis- sion on refales, you will acknowledge that this is the sum in dispute between us. In your first address you contended that we were not entitled to a com- mission on refales; in your subsequent publications you deny our right to commission in every instance where bond and security has not been taken, not only in cases where suits have been commenced agreeable to law with your advice and direction, but even in cases where judgments have been obtained. I shall leave you to reconcile these absurdities. Im- partial men will be apt to believe that you are a "thing of wire by others played," or that, if you have any opinion, it varies upon every northern blast which you receive. I cannot admit that any man who is an advocate for fair discussion will deny the right to commission in cases where suits have been com- menced, unless the purchase should be denied. In such case it is incumbent on the commissioners to

prove the sale. I deny that you had any authority under the act to establish funds, &c. to vacate the sale of James's Park; and I also affirm that the other sales were wrongfully vacated; and being so far finished that no act remained to be done by the commissioners, their right to commission was indis- putable. The purchase made by colonel Adams he was well able to pay; and it is a fact, that after his death his brother came to the western shore to settle with the state for the property, and take possession of it, but the sale had been vacated and the property re- sold. Mr. Vanhorn did not pretend inability, but urged that a claim was set up to the property which he did not know of at the time he bought. The purchase made by Mr. Long was considerable, and it is a fact that he possessed some very valuable property adjacent to that purchased of the state, which not only increased the quantity, but rendered the whole much more valuable. He had also a claim against the state for damages done to his property by the Principio com- pany, for which it is awarded that he should receive £.980, of which the state are to pay eleven sixteenth parts, being their proportion of the property of that company. From these facts, which cannot be de- nied, it will appear that the sale was wrongfully vacated, and that Mr. Long was not unable to pay.

To justify your conduct you say, that Mr. Wash- ington and Mr. Hughes had bid for a considerable part of this property sum of money not far short of what it sold for; and that upon Mr. Long's refusing or neglecting to bid, the property ought to have been set up again; in which case, Mr. Washington and Mr. Hughes would have bought and would have given bond for a sum nearly equal to that which was bid by Mr. Long. This is conjecture opposed to fact, and an opinion, the absurdity of which has been al- ready exposed. Mr. Hughes bid only for a small part of the property purchased by Mr. Long, and I cannot learn that Mr. Washington bid at all. If this property had been resold immediately on the spot, Mr. Long must have been excluded from bid- ding; competition would have been in a great mea- sure destroyed, and a certain and heavy loss must have ensued. The commissioners had no reason to doubt Mr. Long's solvency, and they could not foresee that you would have it in your power to va- cate the sale.

The circumstances attending the sale and resale of James's Park have been already stated to the pub- lic. The facts are not denied. To reconcile your conduct in directing the resale you say, "Dr. Way applied to purchase it, and said he and company would give nearly as much as Ridgely and company had bid for it; and that I informed you that Mr. Paxson, a partner with Dr. Way, would give as much for the property as had before been bid for it." I know nothing of Dr. Way's offer more than you have asserted, but deny positively that I gave you the information which you assert. I informed you that, from a conversation with Mr. Paxson, I had reason to believe that Dr. Way would give a good price for the property. This you must perfectly re- collect. But admitting your reasons to be as al- leged, your conduct has been weak and ridiculous to an extreme. Any man of common sense would have adopted a certainty by selling the property to Dr. Way, and would not have hazarded the uncer- tainty of a sale at auction under the disadvantages of the different claims made to it. Whether the claims are well or ill founded upon such an occasion, is in a great measure immaterial. The bidder con- sider the expence and trouble of the law suits which he must encounter, and will not easily be persuaded to purchase upon any terms.

You have attributed the loss on those refales to the commissioners, and assert, that the property was sold without giving four weeks notice in the Balti- more news-papers agreeably to law, when you know that no law existed that required such notice. A reasonable notice as required by law was given, and the number of people who attended the sale from different parts of the state, and who were bidders for the property, will convince any rational being that the sale was properly conducted. You would wil- lingly attribute the sum for which James's Park was resold, to the manner in which the sale was con- ducted, and because the competitors were suffered to combine. But these are the peevish sneers of old age, and are unworthy of notice. There were several bidders for this property besides the two companies who are styled by you the competitors, and a man must have very little discernment or penetration not to discover that the losses which have been occasioned by those refales, have proceeded from the weak, im- prudent and arbitrary exercise of powers, which, unfortunately for the citizens of Maryland, were vested in you.

[To be continued.]

Jan. 3, 1787.

G. DUVAL.

CADIZ, August 23.

WE have accounts from Algiers, that during the last month a conspiracy was formed against the life of the Dey, whose cruel and despotic character has excited the hatred of the Algerines; the plot was how- ever discovered before it could be put into execution, and most of the conspirators, to the number of twelve, were taken up, and confined in a dark dungeon; eight of them were immediately executed; the other four, though condemned to the same punishment, were not put to death at the same time, but kept, as it was sup- posed, to see if the torture could extract any discovery from them; but it is likely they remained firm, as they were executed soon after their accomplices. Some

imagine that this severity will extinguish this conspiracy; but let it be remembered, that a tyrant has as many enemies as he has subjects; and it is not very possible that the Dey of Algiers can extirpate all his people; and not very likely that he will amend his mode of govern- ing them, it seems probable that a revolution is in this- bryo that may prove fatal to him.

PARIS, September 22.

The attention of the people of this capital, is fixed on the troubles of Holland; and we are persuaded here, that the king of Prussia will not engage in this affair which is foreign to him.

The wife of Charles Carone, formerly a grenadier, and now a labouring man at Dampierre, in the diocese of Auxerre, was on the 25th and 26th of June, brought to bed of four children, all alive at this moment; they were each of them 14 inches long when born; the mother suckles two of them, and the two others are out at nurse. It was seven years since this woman had borne any children, and in a week after her delivery, she at- tended the market of St. Amand.

LONDON, September 14.

A strange circumstance happened last Thursday at Drury Lane theatre, when the Royal family were re- present. It was literally as follows: A boy among the crowd, making up to the door, put into the hand of the serjeant of the guard a written paper or letter, purport- ing that the king's life would be in danger on his re- turn from the theatre. The serjeant instantly delivered the paper to his officer, the officer to the lord in wait- ing, and his lordship to the king. His majesty with the utmost composure, read the contents, burst into laugh- ter, and with the utmost seeming disregard, gave it back to the lord in waiting, who returned it to the officer; who deliberately placed it in his waistcoat pocket; and thus ended the notice that had been taken of this rivi- cious and contemptible design, it indeed there was any design at all in this business.

Extract of a letter from Naples, September 20.

"Our government has a long time had in con- templation to put the navy on a respectable footing, which is become the more necessary on account of similar ex- ertions that are making by the powers around. An in- spector general has been appointed for this purpose, who is to visit the dock yards every year. Mr. Free- man, an English gentleman is made the builder at No- logne, and Mont Vianette, of the French nation, is ap- pointed to the same post at Danery; at both which places there are building large men of war."

On 5. By letters from Turin, dated Sept 15, we learn, that some extraordinary demands have been made by the Spanish minister at that court, respecting the re- vival of a claim upon part of the dukedom of Savoy; that these pretensions had been strongly supported by the Imperial and French ambassadors.

Advices from Gibraltar by the Sphinx frigate, just arrived express, say, they have had a Portuguese line of battle ship, accompanied by two frigates, cruising about there for some time past: that a few days ago they chased an Algerine into Gibraltar, which made several attempts to get away, but without effect; that on the third instant, when the Algerine got out of the bay, one of the Portuguese frigates chased and fired several shot at her, which killed two of the men; The Algerine then ran in at the back of the rock, and the Portuguese continued to fire at her every five minutes, on which the Algerines abandoned their vessel and the Portuguese set fire to and burnt her.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, September 25.

"We now learn somewhat of the damage done by the late storms in Holland; 76 sail of vessels are lost by the Zuyder sea, whence they report the weather to have been the most tempestuous ever known; some mischief has also been done at the Texel, and at the island Uthe, a tract of land upwards of 70 acres is en- tirely washed away, into the sea, with a number of cattle."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lunardi, dated Newcastle upon Tyne, September 20.

"Dear Sir,

"As bad news is generally conveyed with more ve- locity than good, and perhaps with enlargements, I will therefore inform you of the real truth.

"There is no possibility of preventing that immense crowd, which is generally round the balloon when it is flying; nor the activity of gentlemen too willing to give their assistance, and too officious about a subject so new to them.

"My balloon was about one third full, and a great many gentlemen were holding it by the netting when I went to pour into the cistern the rest of the oil of vitriol destined for that purpose; this having caused a strong effervescence, generated inflammable air with such rapidity that some of it escaped from two different parts at the lower end of the apparatus, and spread among the feet of several gentlemen who were holding the balloon, and who were so alarmed, that leaving it at liberty, they ran from the spot. The balloon now rose with great velocity, and carrying up with it a gentleman of this town, twenty two years of age.

"This unhappy victim held a strong rope (which was fastened to the crown of the balloon, and was to have been the cable of my big anchor) and could not disengage himself when the other gentlemen fled; he was of course elevated the height of St. Paul's cupola, when the balloon turned downward, the crown divided from it, and the unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground.

"He did not expire immediately, having fallen upon very soft ground; he spoke for some time to his un- happy parents, and to the surgeons who came to assist him; but his internal vessel is being broken, he died about an hour and an half after the fall.

"Before this unhappy accident, I had taken notice of the young gentleman, and twice entwined the fatal rope from his hand, brought him to leave it loose, and give free expansion to the balloon, which was now fill- ing apace. But I think it was his destiny, and his ap- pointed hour was come—

"I can write no more, I am so affected by the lot of this unfortunate young man that my frame is en- tirely discomposed. I never suffered so much since I was born. Adieu.

VINCENT LUNARDI."

ALBANY, November 30.

A letter from Detroit to a gentleman in Schenectady mentions the death of that noted Indian partizan, Colonel Joseph Brant, chief sachem and head warrior of the Mohawk tribe of Indians.—He is said to have been on his way from Niagara to Ohio, at the head of 60 warriors of the Six Nations, in order to hold a council with the Southern Indians, and to have fallen in a rencounter with General Clarke. The death of this chief will, no doubt, greatly damp that spirit for war, which has lately prevailed throughout the Indian country.

A recent address, from the inhabitants of Wyoming, to the people at large of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (signed by general Ethan Allen, and two of the principal inhabitants of that settlement) setting forth their prior right to the soil, in a succinct statement of their title, and outlines of their history, plainly evinces, that this dispute is far from being amicably settled, as has been asserted; but, on the contrary, it is greatly to be feared, will yet be productive of serious consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

Captain Small arrived at Portland, (Massachusetts) from St. Croix, on the 24th ult. brings the news, that a few days before he sailed, a vessel arrived there from Port-au Prince in five days, which gave an account of its being sunk by an earthquake about the 10th of October, and that it is judged 1700 souls were lost.

A most violent gale of wind did great damage in the Island of Jamaica, about the middle of October last.—The cases in general in some parishes have suffered very much.—The plantain walks are all destroyed, and many of the buildings unthatched, and much injured.—many estates and works in Hanover and Westmoreland are totally destroyed.—At Lucea, the officers houses at the fort is totally dismantled, with other houses unroofed and blown down.—At Savanna la Mar, all the small craft are on shore, and the town has suffered a good deal.—Provisions of every kind, as well as the canes in the internal parts of the parish of St. Elizabeth are totally destroyed.—At Kingston and Port-Royal, many vessels have been drove on shore, with the loss of their masts, &c.

On the 29th ult. a small shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in the town of Boston.

The ship Apollo, Abilam Young, master, bound from Bristol to New-York, on the 4th inst. in a severe gale, ran on the shoals near the Light House, bilged, and immediately sunk. There were 18 passengers on board besides the crew, who are supposed to have perished, except two seamen, who by getting on some spars, saved their lives by reaching the shore.

The late excessive cold weather froze the river at Middletown (Conn-cticut) to suddeny, that within 24 hours after boats passed it, people crossed it on the ice with safety. In Hartford the degree of cold was greater than has been known at this season of the year. Tuesday the 28th of November, Fahrenheit's thermometer through the whole day stood at 10 deg.

We are told that the river from Albany as low as Red-Block, is entirely clofe, having been crossed on the ice at several places with safety.

By a letter from Boston we are informed that the affairs of that state are in a fair way to be restored to their former tranquillity, and that three of the capital ringleaders, Shattuck, Parker, and Page, were taken, who were at Concord, on their way to Cambridge, with a party of men, to stop the sitting of the court. Shattuck is severely wounded; he and the other two are in Boston gaol.

SAVANNAH, November 9.

We are informed by a correspondent from Augusta, that a full meeting of the merchants of that town was held at the coffee-house there on the first instant, when resolutions were unanimously entered into to give the most ample credit to the paper medium. This is hoped will be a prelude to similar acts of concurrence with the voice of the assembly in every trading part of the state.

ANNAPOLIS, January 4.

The following extract of a letter is inserted at the pressing request of a correspondent:

"I have strong hopes that our senate will stand firm against the money bill—the threat of disbanding and of appealing to the people, ought to be spurned with contempt.—The senate have nothing to fear.—Almost every rational disinterested man of my acquaintance looks up to them on this great occasion—if they act with becoming spirit, and exhibit to the public view that patriotic zeal for the general good which we believe they possess, the friends of public virtue will step forth and exert their influence to support them."

Calvert county, December 26, 1786.

Public Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the 15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Mr. William Johnson, near Lyon's creek, for tobacco,

SEVERAL valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, a boy and girl. Credit will be given, on bond with approved security.

HENRY HUNTT.

December 20, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 11th day of January next, for cash,

ALL that moiety or half part of a lot of ground, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by the widow Brice, which said lot is distinguished by the number twenty, with the buildings and improvements thereon. The sale to be at Mr. Mills's coffee house, and to begin at 12 o'clock. Possession will be given immediately after the sale.

B. OGLE.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balance remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorize some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by Colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me,

W. G.

January 3, 1787.

THE subscribers do hereby shew all persons whatever, without discrimination, from hunting with dog or gun on either of the farms called Greenbury's-point, or Beamon's fort, now in the possession.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, ZACHARIAH DUVAL.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his flock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expense of crossing and re-rolling the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those ad-referred to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

January 2, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Annapolis, on the 27th of December, 1786 William Heron, an indentured servant, born in the north of Ireland, a staymaker by trade, he is a short spare man, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, with short black hair, which curls, has a round flat face, and a long chin, can put on a flamed face whenever it suits him, which he commonly does when sober and among strangers, is very much addicted to liquor, and when drunk tells a long story about his having been on board of an English man of war, during the late contest; he has been about six months in the country; had on when he went away, a round felt hat, a short purple coat somewhat faded, with white flat buttons, and wets at the pockets instead of flaps, a red flannel waistcoat, which is seldom seen as he keeps his coat buttoned, a striped holland shirt, and a red speckled handkerchief about his neck, a pair of dark knapt cloth breeches with black horn buttons, and tied at the knees with white strings, light coloured worsted stockings, and a pair of round flat brass buckles in his shoes; he stole from me a parcel of stay-goods and some tools; from what I can learn he will make for Baltimore or Alexandria. Whoever takes up the said man and brings him to me shall receive eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

VACHEL YATES.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 9th day of January, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, stock, and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

N. B. The creditors are desired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known. 2X E. W.

For Havre-de-Grace and London, The Ship WASHINGTON, Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN.



SHE is a remarkable fast sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the 14th of next month. For freight or passage apply to captain Chapman, on board, or to Messieurs Wallace and Muir.

Annapolis, December 7, 1786. 4X

Frederick county, Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT three thousand acres of land, situated on Little and Middle Bennett's-Creek, on the road from Frederick-town to George-town, ten miles from the former, and thirty from the latter; the land will be laid off in lots of unequal quantities; those inclining to purchase, may be acquainted with the terms (which will be easy) on applying to Mr. Phil. Griffith, living near the place, Mr. James Ringgold, Annapolis, or Mr. John Bordley, Kent county, Maryland; the land is all well watered, has a large quantity of bottom finely adapted to meadow, and well calculated for farming and planting.

Property in or near Annapolis or Chester-town, will be taken in exchange.

2

To the PUBLIC.

IMPRESSED with a sense of duty to the Almighty as well as compassion to my fellow creatures, and gratitude to Doctor Tyler, I am bound to offer the following happy and remarkable case of my own.

I, the subscriber, of Frederick-Town, Maryland, aged sixty one years, doth hereby certify, that after being entirely deprived of my eye sight for near six years, it is now restored by an operation performed by Doctor Tyler of this town, who has since operated on two of my acquaintance with great success.

3X As witness my hand, FREDERICK BAKER. Frederick-town November 20, 1786.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Norley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

9 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

November 5, 1786.

THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity-school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor-house of the same county, the value of the said charity-school, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, JOHN GORDON.

November 16, 1786.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will set every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, clk.

December 12, 1786.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Pack, living near the Sugarlands, a Bay bay MARE, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder I S, she has a black spot on the near shoulder, appears to be rubbed with the geers, some white hairs on her back and in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately, As an overseer,

7 A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

November 24, 1786.

STOLEN out of my pasture, on July 24 last, at night, a black HORSE, about 13 hands two or three inches high, nine years old, has a star in his forehead, his jaws much cut with the bridle bit, a natural pacer, trots up hill or in heavy ground, is neither docked nor branded, strong made; he was some time ago at Mr. Thomas Balding's, but Mr. Balding says he was stolen out of his pasture. Whoever brings said horse to me, living near Bladensburg, and makes the thief known, or who has made way with him, or gives intelligence so as I get him again, shall be entitled the above reward upon conviction, or six dollars for the horse only, paid by me

2 GERARD BOARMAN.

July 14, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a luffy, well set negro man who says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges, by the 9th of January next, or he will then be sold, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, at three o'clock, for his prison fees.

2X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1787.

ABSTRACT of the substance of the ACT for an emission of bills of credit, published by the order of the house of delegates for the information of their constituents.

HEREAS an emission of bills of credit, at this time of general scarcity of specie, is necessary to afford a medium of commerce, and to enable the citizens of this state to pay the taxes which the public exigencies require, and it is thought proper and expedient to circulate the said emission on loan, on adequate and permanent funds.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That bills of credit to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds current money of this state, shall be printed and struck, with all convenient speed, under the care and direction of two persons of character and reputation, whom the governor and the council are authorized and requested to appoint supervisors of the press for that purpose.

And be it enacted, That of the bills of credit to be emitted in virtue of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand pounds may be lent out on bond on loan, on interest at six per cent. payable annually, the obligor and the security and securities altogether, or some one of them, having land in fee-simple within this state, clear of any kind of incumbrance except dower, of at least double the value of the loan.

And be it enacted, That one hundred thousand pounds of the said bills of credit shall be appropriated and may be lent out on loan to the inhabitants of the several counties of this state, for the space of thirty days after the said bills of credit shall be ready for loan, and notice thereof published as herein after directed, in the following proportions, to wit: Saint Mary's county four thousand seven hundred pounds current money, Kent county four thousand five hundred pounds current money, Anne-Arundel county nine thousand one hundred pounds current money, Calvert county two thousand six hundred pounds current money, Charles county seven thousand pounds current money, Baltimore county eleven thousand five hundred pounds current money, Talbot county four thousand three hundred pounds current money, Somerset county four thousand seven hundred pounds current money, Dorchester county four thousand pounds current money, Cecil county four thousand three hundred pounds current money, Prince-George's county nine thousand one hundred pounds current money, Queen-Anne's county five thousand six hundred pounds current money, Worcester county three thousand six hundred pounds current money, Frederick county nine thousand one hundred pounds current money, Harford county four thousand six hundred pounds current money, Caroline county one thousand seven hundred pounds current money, Washington county three thousand six hundred pounds current money, and Montgomery county six thousand pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the said sum of one hundred thousand pounds of the said bills of credit, as above appropriated for loan to the inhabitants of the respective counties as aforesaid, until the end of the said thirty days, shall be lent out by the treasurer of the western shore in sums not less than fifty nor more than five hundred pounds current money to any inhabitant of the said counties respectively, and to no other person, upon interest, on bond to the state, payable at a short day, on interest of six per cent. payable annually as aforesaid; and the said treasurer is directed to insert the name of the principal only in the condition of the bond, and to express in the condition that payment shall be made in the said bills of credit, or in gold or silver at the value ascertained by the act, entitled, An act to declare what foreign gold and silver coin shall be deemed the current money of the state, and there shall not be lent more than five hundred pounds current money to the same person; and after the expiration of

the said thirty days, such of the said bills of credit as may remain not lent out to the inhabitants of the respective counties as herein before directed, shall be lent out by the said treasurer to any inhabitant of this state on bond on interest, with security or securities, in sums not less than fifty pounds current money nor more than one thousand pounds current money, and there shall not be lent more than one thousand pounds current money to the same person; and the treasurer is directed to take care that not more than six thousand pounds current money shall at any time rest on the solvency of the same securities.

And be it enacted, That before the said treasurer shall lend out any of the said bills of credit, he shall give notice, by advertisement in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal for at least four successive weeks, of the time he shall open his office, and begin to lend the said bills of credit, agreeably to this act; and it is declared to be the duty of the said treasurer, not to regard any application for the loan of money but such only as are personally made in his office, during office-hours, and according to priority; and if from the number of applications any difficulty may arise as to priority, the said treasurer may enter the names of the applicants, and by lottery determine which of them shall have the preference.

And be it enacted, If the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be lent out, that after the expiration of six months from the time the said sum shall be lent out, the treasurer of the western shore, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may appropriate the further sum of fifty thousand pounds of the said bills of credit for loan to the inhabitants of the several counties in the proportion aforesaid, and shall give notice thereof in the same manner as before directed, and such proportion shall be reserved for thirty days after such loan shall commence; and after the expiration of the said thirty days, the residue, if any, may be lent out to any inhabitant of the state, and the treasurer shall observe the same directions and rules as to this second loan as herein before prescribed.

And be it enacted, If the said fifty thousand pounds shall also be taken out on loan, that after the expiration of three months thereafter the further sum of fifty thousand pounds may be appropriated by the said treasurer, with the approbation of the governor and the council, and lent out in the same manner as herein before directed.

And be it enacted, If the last mentioned sum of money shall also be borrowed, that after the expiration of three months thereafter the further sum of fifty thousand pounds may be appropriated by the said treasurer, with the approbation of the governor and the council, and lent out in the same manner as herein before directed.

And, to prevent as far as may be the said bills of credit from being affected in their value by permitting too great a quantity thereof to be in circulation at the same time, Be it enacted, That the governor and the council be requested, in giving their approbation to the treasurer for the loan of the three several sums of fifty thousand pounds as above mentioned, to take care that only so much of the said respective sums be lent out as will make the whole sum in circulation not to exceed the amount of two hundred thousand pounds at the same time, unless they shall be fully satisfied, from the best consideration and all circumstances, that the loaning of a further sum, after two hundred thousand pounds shall be in circulation, will not in any manner affect the value of the sum then in circulation.

And be it enacted, That on all loans in virtue of this act, the said treasurer shall take all possible care that the obligor and his security or securities altogether, or some one of them, have land in fee-simple within this state, clear of all incumbrances (except dower,) that can affect the same, or at least double the value of the loan, and the treasurer is hereby directed to consider the assessment as the value of such land;

and for discovery of incumbrances the said treasurer may make searches in any offices, and if necessary take copies or extracts of any mortgages, entails, judgments, decrees, or other incumbrances.

And be it enacted, That every person wanting to borrow shall apply to the treasurer of the western shore in writing, stating the sum wanted on loan, the name, situation, and quantity of land he proposes to be bound and stand as security for payment, and there shall be endorsed the voluntary affidavit or affirmation of the principal or security, as the case may be, that he holds the land mentioned in fee simple, clear of any incumbrance (except dower,) by any former contract, mortgage, judgment, or otherwise, and the quantity of land, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the treasurer shall preserve and annex such application, and oath or affirmation, to the bond of such applicant, and shall also deliver to the clerk of the general court for the western shore a copy of such application and oath, to be by him entered among the land records of his office.

And be it enacted, That all bonds given for loans under this act, shall be a lien upon and bind all the land of the obligor and his securities, which shall be mentioned in such writing, in the hands of any purchaser, from the day of the execution of the bond, and any sale or gift, conveyance or devise, of such land, shall be subject to such lien, incumbrance and charge, and if the time of payment be elapsed, or if the interest, or proportion of the principal, as required by this act, be not regularly paid, or any deception or fraud be discovered as to the security, on filing the bond in the general or any county court, process shall issue, in the nature of a scire facias, against the debtor, his heirs, executors or administrators, to appear, &c.

And be it enacted, That any debtor to the said office on loan as aforesaid, for the bills of credit so to be lent out, may discharge his debt and interest due to the said office at any time, either in the said bills of credit, or in foreign gold or silver coin at the value ascertained by the act, entitled, An act to declare what foreign gold and silver coin shall be deemed the current money of the state, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-one; and the said treasurer is hereby required to receive the same accordingly for principal or interest; and every debtor as aforesaid shall pay the interest of his debt annually, and at the same time not less than one twentieth part of his debt; and the said treasurer may let out the one half of the interest received, on loan, in the manner herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That the said treasurer is hereby required to compel the punctual payment of the interest annually, which shall be due on loans to be made in virtue of this act, within one month after the same shall respectively become due, and also of one twentieth part of the debt, as herein before directed, and for any money he shall receive he shall give a receipt to the person paying the same; and in default of such payment of interest, and in default of payment of such part of the principal aforesaid, the said treasurer shall cause such process as aforesaid to be issued, to call in both principal and interest, and the said treasurer shall lend out again, in manner aforesaid, one half of the interest and the principal, after deducting thereout one twentieth part thereof; and on receipt of any interest, or the one twentieth part of the principal, in the said bills of credit, the said treasurer shall punch the same in the manner herein before directed, and shall produce such bills to a committee of the house of delegates at the next session thereafter, to be by them counted and destroyed; and if the said interest, or part of the principal, shall be paid in gold or silver, the said treasurer shall exchange one half the interest, and the said proportion of the principal, for bills of credit, which he shall punch and produce as aforesaid, to be destroyed as aforesaid.

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Francis-Street.

And be it enacted, That the bills of credit emitted in virtue of this act, shall not be a tender in law or equity in payment or discharge of any debt, contract, promise or agreement, already created or made, or hereafter to be created or made, for the payment of money, unless the parties shall contract or agree to receive the said bills of credit in payment, in which case only the said bills of credit may be tendered before suit to stop interest, or brought into court after suit at any time pending the action, or on execution, in discharge of principal and interest, and the court shall inquire into the terms of the debt or contract, and allow or refuse the tender, or direct the money brought into court to be received in payment of principal and interest, and commit or discharge the defendant, as the case may require.

And be it enacted, That the said bills of credit by this act to be emitted, shall not continue in circulation for a longer time than ten years from the tenth day of April next.

And be it enacted, That the bills of credit emitted in virtue of this act shall be received as equal to gold and silver for the sum in each bill mentioned, in payment of all duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, hereafter to be imported into this state, and in payment of all arrears of all taxes due since the first day of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, and in payment of all arrears of all duties, and in payment of all taxes hereafter to be imposed, during the time the said bills of credit shall remain in circulation, and in payment of the salaries of all the civil officers of government, and the allowances on the journal of accounts to the members of the general assembly, and others, and in payment of all county assessments due, or hereafter to become due, and in payment of any composition or caution money for land, and in payment of all marriage, ordinary, pedlars and retailers licences, and of all fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, and in payment of all officers and attorneys fees, during the time the said bills of credit shall continue in circulation; and it is declared, That it is not hereby intended that the said bills of credit shall be received in payment of the duties, or the five per cent. which may hereafter be imposed by congress, agreeably to the power invested in that body for that purpose by a law of this state, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

ABSTRACT of the substance of the BILL for the relief of debtors, published by the order of the house of delegates for the information of their constituents.

WHEREAS, from the present great scarcity of money, and from the distresses occasioned by a long, ruinous and destructive war, the good people of this state are rendered unable to pay their private debts in gold and silver, especially while sorely pressed with heavy taxes: And whereas a very great number of suits have been lately prosecuted in the general court, and the several county courts, by creditors against their debtors, without regard to their peculiar situation and circumstances, by means whereof the bodies of such debtors may be taken and imprisoned to the ruin of themselves and families: And whereas it is the duty of this general assembly to provide a relief for such persons under their said distresses and sufferings, which may probably be effected by improving upon the humane system which the general assembly, before the late revolution and during the proprietary government, adopted by a law, which still subsists, enabling debtors under execution to deliver goods and chattels in payment and satisfaction of their debts, at their real and actual worth, and without having the same exposed to public sale on such executions to raise gold and silver for their creditors.

A debtor in all cases of private dealings and transactions, where an action is brought against him, and judgment is, or shall be obtained thereon, may bring into court a schedule (on oath or affirmation) of all his property, real or personal, consisting of gold and silver coin; lands in fee-simple, fee-tail for life or years, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, flour, slaves, bar-iron, pig-iron wares and merchandise of merchants, traders or shopkeepers for sale, which he shall be actually seized or possessed of, and may offer any of the said articles in the said schedule to the plaintiff, or his council, in payment and satisfaction of such judgment and execution.

If upon such offer the plaintiff, or his council, will not accept it, the court shall direct the parties, or their council, to appoint two appraisers on each side, (not related to, nor creditor nor debtor to either party) who shall select such articles enumerated in the schedule, as they shall think a just attention to the interest of both parties requires, and shall appraise and value such articles at their real and actual worth in current gold and silver coin as ascertained by law; and if the parties, or their council, cannot agree on the appointment of appraisers, the court shall nominate them.—The appraisers to sit under oath or affirmation.

If debtor's title to the property in schedule is bad and doubtful, the court may over-rule such schedule. If the property in the schedule cannot be divided or lessened in quantity, so as to be equal only to the plaintiff's debt and cost, but shall exceed the same, the plaintiff shall be considered as debtor for the surplus, to be discharged in property, as before, if plaintiff chafes, and the payment of such surplus may be enforced by execution; but the plaintiff in this case may elect, to avoid a payment by such schedule exceeding his claim, by countermanning his execution, or to have such property, if lands or houses, rented till the debt and costs be satisfied; or if the property be slaves, that the same be hired till satisfaction be made, and the renting of lands and the hiring slaves shall be under the directions of the court.

No tobacco, grain, or flour, pig or bar-iron, shall be allowed in such schedule, but such as is good, sound and merchantable. The tobacco to have passed inspection, and notes ready to be delivered. The wheat and Indian corn threshed out and cleaned, and ready to be delivered; and the flour to be well packed in barrels for exportation, and ready to be delivered; and if flour offered at places where there is an inspector, the same shall pass inspection; and it is the duty of the creditor to receive the property in schedule at the place where appraised; and if the creditor neglects to remove the articles for 20 days after recording the schedule, (at which time the property vests in him) the debtor shall not thereafter be responsible for casualties, or theft.

On decrees in chancery for any debt, property may be paid in the same manner.

Where plaintiffs, or complainants, on judgments or decrees for debts, are executors or administrators, the property shall vest in them as such; and if they are defendants, they may offer a schedule of the goods and chattels of the deceased.

If any creditor, who shall be satisfied by property as aforesaid, shall be ejected or deprived of the same by due course of law, from a defect of right or title in the debtor, he shall be obliged to pay the deficiency.

All actions, and bills in chancery, already brought against any debtor, may be prosecuted to judgment or decree; and in all cases of judgments, or decrees, already obtained, or executions thereupon, or which shall be obtained on the actions and bills in chancery now pending, if plaintiffs or complainants forbear to issue executions, or shall, within ten days notice of this act, countermann such executions as have issued on judgments or decrees already obtained, such creditor shall not be bound by any offer of property, and the debtor shall be obliged to forbear such offer of property so long as such creditor shall forbear to issue execution on his judgment or decree; and the countermanning any execution already issued, shall not prevent the issuing another, so as to effect such debtor; but if any executions shall issue after this act, the debtor shall not be precluded from satisfying the same by property, on countermann, or other act of the creditor.

If any debtor is now, or shall hereafter be, in custody, under execution, and his property at the public assessment is equal to the debts and costs, and the creditor will not countermann the execution, the sheriff shall discharge such debtor.—Provided, if the debtor be thus discharged, his property shall be considered as mortgaged to the creditor till the meeting of the court, by which the debtor may be enabled to discharge himself by a schedule of property as aforesaid.

If an action shall be hereafter brought, or bill in chancery, against such debtor, the court may immediately order the plaintiff to ascertain his debt or damages, on oath or affirmation; and if the debtor admits the same, the court shall give judgment, or decree, for the same; but if debtor does not admit the claim, the plaintiff, or complainant, shall proceed to trial and judgment, or hearing and decree; and the debtor may discharge the same by property in the manner aforesaid, and the like proceedings shall be had, and all the provisions in the act shall take effect in like manner as aforesaid.

In an ejectment, on mortgage, or a bill to foreclose, the principal and interest due may be satisfied by property as aforesaid, and the like proceedings may be had as on judgments and decrees as aforesaid.

All judgments for damages on actions for trespasses, wrongs and injuries, may be discharged in the manner as judgments for debts, or damages on private dealings and transactions.

On warrants, by magistrates, for debts within their jurisdiction, the debt and costs may be discharged by personal property, to be appraised in such manner as the parties may agree; or if they disagree, the magistrate may direct such appraisal, and delivery afterwards, to be made in such manner as he thinks will best effectuate right and justice to both parties.

If debtor is not seized, or possessed, of the articles enumerated, or in such quantity as to satisfy the claim of his creditor, he may add in his schedule such other goods and chattels, which he may be possessed of, as with the enumerated articles, will be sufficient to satisfy such claim.

Nothing in the act to extend to loans of money by foreigners, on mortgage of lands, under act of November session, 1784, chap. 58.

Where no execution hath issued, or if issued, not served or renewed, on judgment already obtained, or to be obtained, the time of the continuance of

the act shall not be reckoned as the time, or part of the time, elapsed for preventing an execution issuing on such judgment; but such execution may issue notwithstanding such time having elapsed.

The act to commence on the first day of February, 1787, and to continue in force for one year thereafter, and until all proceedings under it, before the expiration thereof, shall be finished and completed; but no proceedings under the act shall be commenced after the first of February, 1788.

* * The continuance and conclusion of Mr. Duvall's publication, is necessarily postponed on account of the foregoing bills.

M A D R I D, September 19.

THE following are the principal articles of the treaty of peace, concluded between this court and the regency of Algiers:—The dey shall be at liberty, whenever he may think fit, to appoint an agent to reside for him in one of the Spanish ports:—the place and fortifications of Oran as well as those of Almanzquivr shall remain in *status quo*, without any communication with the Moorish camp; those places shall never be attacked by the sovereign of Algiers; and the bey of Mascara shall not attempt any thing against either of them, without special order from the former; yet as the aforesaid bey has a sovereign authority over his own province, the dey of Algiers shall approve of all conventions, made or to be made, between the Spaniards and the said bey; to whom the said dey will recommend to see that the Spanish fortresses be not insulted. In case the rebellious Moors, who live independent and unconquered, should be guilty of hostilities, such event shall not in the least affect the good harmony between the two high contracting powers; nor are the christians to be protected, when once out of the reach of the Algerine batteries. Three months are granted in case of a rupture, for the subjects on both sides to secure their effects and property.

By the 25th article, the dey declares, that in consideration of his Catholic majesty's interference, the Algerines will not only respect the coasts of Spain, but also those of the pope's dominions; and further, that he will at all times welcome at Algiers any ships under the Spanish colours or protection; his Catholic majesty engaging reciprocally to treat in the same friendly manner the subjects or friends of Algiers, &c.

L O N D O N, October 4.

Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, has, since his return from Holland, had repeated conferences with his Majesty's confidential servants, which give room to expect that something of importance, in the way of negotiation is now agitating.

The Dutch mails which have arrived to-day, confirm the report, that the states of Holland had resolved to deprive the Stadtholder of the nomination of military appointments; the decision passed by 15 voices against 4; and messengers of state were immediately dispatched to acquaint the Stadtholder of this agreeable news.

The states of Utrecht and Holland have quarrelled. The states of Holland have set their troops in motion against them, and add, that they are determined to maintain their rights and their sovereignty.

Oct. 16. Letters from Lisbon, dated September 20th, mention, that the Queen has absolutely entered into a treaty with the United States of America, and the Venetians, for forming a confederacy with the piratical states. Supposing such a maritime league should be concluded, it is highly probable that the Algerines, &c. would be more than a match for them, and carry on an offensive war with great advantage. The united fleet of the Americans and Portuguese, admitting it should exceed in strength any that could be fitted out by Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, could not put a stop to the piracies in every quarter. Single ships would rove the seas as usual, and in the winds, tides, currents, and friendly ports, on the Barbary and Turkish coasts, elude the vigilance of their confederated enemies.

Letters from different parts of the kingdom are filled with accounts of the damages occasioned by the late storms; and we hear that the coasts of France, Holland and Denmark, &c. as well as our own, are covered with shipwrecks.

Extract of a letter from Fort Frederick, on the Coast of Africa, September 2.

"The dispute between the Dutch and Portuguese, which was near coming to open hostilities, is at length very amicably adjusted, the Dutch, having recalled their governor from Delmina who began the dispute. All is now tranquillity here, and trade moderately brisk, but you will be surprised to hear that the Africans refuse to trade with the Americans, so that most of their ships pass in common for French."

P E T E R S B U R G, December 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Petersburg, dated September 21, 1786.

"Hostilities are absolutely commenced in Holland, between the Stadtholder's party and the States, in opposition.—It happened in Amsterdam, which place the prince's troops took possession of. I shall send you the papers by the brigantine Walker, which will sail in 4 or 5 days, that will contain more information; the present only came by yesterday's mail.

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"Should the different powers of Europe be drawn
into this quarrel, America may avail herself of great
advantages in the carrying trade, the loss of which
has very much distressed her."

S A L E M, December 2.

Died, at Marblehead, the wife of Mr. Benjamin
Robinson, ship carpenter. The circumstances of her
death, says a correspondent, were both noticeable
and affecting. She attended public worship the last
and affecting. She attended public worship the last
Lord's day, and sat up in the evening after her hus-
band and the family had retired to rest. He was
aroused from slumber by her shrieks, and upon open-
ing his eyes beheld her at the bed side wrapt in
flames. He instantly sprang to her relief, and en-
deavoured to smother the flames; at the same time
calling out for farther assistance, when a person ap-
peared, and with a bucket of water extinguished the
fire. But so deep and extensive was the burn, that
she expired on Tuesday, as a faithful warning to all
servitors never to indulge the practice of reading by
a candle after darkness once begins to steal upon
the senses, as this is supposed to be the occasion of
the tragical event here related.

Wednesday in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock,
three several shocks of an earthquake were experi-
enced in this and the neighbouring towns. About
the same time a shock was observed in Boston.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 27.

A letter from Mr. Jefferson, plenipotentiary of the
United States of America, to the Prevot des Mar-
chands and sheriffs of Paris, says, "The inhabitants
of the province of Virginik, as an acknowledgement
of the important services rendered to America by
major-general Marquis de la Fayette, have come to
a resolution to erect a statue to him in their capital
town. They hope that the hon. Prevot and sheriffs
of the city of Paris, which gave birth to so great a
man, will consent to receive a second token of their
gratitude and esteem, by accepting the bust of so
brave an officer, to be placed in a mansion house of
the noblest metropolis in Europe; which will prove
to present and future ages an everlasting monument
of homage and attachment from the allies of his most
christian majesty."—The king who has been apprised
of Mr. Jefferson's request, graciously permitted
the town to receive the bust, and it was accordingly
placed, at the sound of military music, in one of the
halls of the mansion house.

B A L T I M O R E, January 2.

Extra of a letter from Boston, December 15.

"On Monday night, last week, the ship Thomas,
Jonathan Smith, Master, from Baltimore, was cast
away upon Marshfield beach. The captain and
mate both perished with cold. The vessel is bilged,
but the cargo is saved."

A late Martinico Gazette, contains the following
paragraph:

When the American ambassadors obtained an au-
dience of the dey of Algiers, he addressed them in
these words: "You Americans are a now people:
You are too poor to make the presents which I want,
and too far off for me to be afraid of you."

A N N A P O L I S, January 11.

Ship Nonfuch, off Dover, 23d September, 1786.

Joshua Johnson, Esq;

S I R,

THE passage of the Nonfuch having been at-
tended with some disagreeable events, I have taken
the earliest opportunity of laying them before you,
a relation of which gives me the utmost concern;
after having completed our lading in Patuxent
river with stores, provisions, &c for our intended
voyage, I cleared the Capes on the 23d of August,
the ship being then remarkable tight, and the wind
to the westward, I had every hope of making a safe
and expeditious passage; nothing remarkable hap-
pened till the 27th, when a violent gale of wind, at-
tended with rain, came on from S. E. the sea
making a fair breach over our decks; fortunately
for us the gale gave us time to furl all our sails; on
trying the pump I found the ship to make a deal of
water, but I judged it proceeded from her shipping
so much water on deck, and I was obliged to keep
the pumps constantly going, when the wind lulled,
and immediately flew round to N. W. and blew a
perfect hurricane; I then attempted to scud before the
wind under bare poles, in doing which, I sprung
the rudder head and carried away the tiller; this
accident occasioned the ship to broach to, and laid
her on her beam ends, the lower yard-arms nearly
touching the surface of the sea, the sails all furlled,
some of them blew in atoms from the yards. I
should without hesitation have cut away the masts,
but not having the use of the rudder, the rack
would instantly have foundered the ship before I
could clear it from her, therefore I was determined
not to wait till the last moment of destruction should
appear. In this distressed situation, the lee pump
rendered useless, being buried in water, and the ship
gaining on the other, we remained until noon. At
one P. M. it fell more moderate, but the ship still
making the same water, I was convinced she had
sprung a leak; under these misfortunes, I judged it
most prudent to have the opinion of my people, to
determine what was best to be done, when the whole
crew, as well as myself, thought it impossible to
keep her above water many days (both pumps
going.) In consequence of this conclusion, I imme-
diately wore ship, and stood to the westward, in hopes
of gaining New-York, that port being the nearest

and most likely to repair the ship with expedition, but
the wind coming to the westward, left me but small
hopes of gaining that, or any other port, for some
time, and for the preservation of the ship and cargo,
we judged it necessary to lighten her, which was
done by heaving over-board ninety-three hogheads
of tobacco, with all the lumber we could get at.
At ten A. M. saw a sail standing to the eastward,
I immediately hoisted out a signal of distress to her,
which after some time she observed, and bore down,
and at three P. M. I spoke her; she proved to be
the Charlotte, bound to London, and had sailed
with us out of the Capes. Finding the ship to make
no more water than we could clear with one pump,
after we had lightened her, I was determined to
stand to the eastward, in company with this ship,
but the difference of sailing being much in favour
of the Nonfuch, I parted company off the banks of
Newfoundland, and made the best of our way
for England, ending our passage in twenty-eight
days from land to land.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES WALLACE.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 23d day of
January, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 10 o'clock,
at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, stock, and household
furniture. Nine months credit will be given the
purchasers on giving bond on interest with approved
security, if required.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

N. B. The creditors are desired to meet at 9 o'clock,
in order to make their claims known. E. W.

Calvert county, January 4, 1787.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wed-
nesday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day,
at the dwelling-house of Thomas Johnson, Clifts, late
of the county aforesaid, deceased,

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men and women;
likewise horses and cattle. Six months credit will
be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with securi-
ty, if required. It is requested that all persons that have
claims against the estate of said Johnson will bring their
accounts in legally authenticated on or before the day
of sale.

MARY CLAYVERLY JOHNSON, executrix
of Thomas Johnson.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and
two children, one four years old the other four
months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing
exceeding well, and all other household work; she is
sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of
strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at
his residence in Church-street.

NICHOLAS BREWER.

Annapolis, January 9, 1787.

J U S T A R R I V E D,

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE, from ST. CROIX,
A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, best gin in
cases, Muscovado sugar, to be disposed of by
wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, by
JAMES WILLIAMS.

T O B E L E T,

THE brick dwelling-house on Severn, lately oc-
cupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For
terms apply to
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

T O B E R E N T E D,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a
good cellar and counting-room, lately in the
occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers.
Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession
immediately.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Howard's-Hill, January 1, 1787.

THE partnership of RIDLEY and PRINGLE having
expired, all persons indebted to them are request-
ed to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—
The ardent desire they have, and the urgent necessity
there is for winding up all their old affairs, compel
them to call on every one without distinction. A
longer indulgence than that already given, must not be
expected; and therefore all those who neglect this no-
tice, may depend on actions being brought against
them to the ensuing courts.

They have on hand, a large quantity of dry goods,
which they will sell for cash, tobacco, flour, deprecia-
tion or other state securities, or at a short credit.
Any person desirous of purchasing, may find their advan-
tage by an early application for the above goods.

M. RIDLEY,
M. PRINGLE.

January 9, 1787.

A L L persons indebted to the estate of the late colo-
nel James Tootell, deceased, that do not call, set-
tle and pay their respective balances by the last of
January, may depend will be sued to March court
next.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

St. Mary's county, December 12, 1786.

C A M E into the pasture of Robert Wilmatt, last
spring, a brindle COW, with an under and
over bit out of the right ear, and a crop off the left.
The owner may have her again on proving property
and paying charges.

2

January 6, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assign-
ment on my bond to Edward Northcraft, for three
hundred pounds current money, payable the last day of
August, 1786, on account of his having repeatedly re-
fused to give my bond credit for money and tobacco
paid in discharge thereof, near the amount of the afore-
said bond.

1097/6 WILLIAM WATERS.

Calvert county, December 26, 1786.

Public Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the
15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, at the plantation of Mr. William Johnson, near
Lyon's creek, for tobacco,

SEVERAL valuable country born slaves, consist-
ing of men, women, a boy and girl. Credit will
be given, on bond with approved security.

2 X

HENRY HUNT.

For Havre-de-Grace and London,

The Ship WASHINGTON,

Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN.



SHE is a remarkable fast sailing
vessel, and has excellent accommo-
dations for passengers, and will sail by
the 14th of next month. For freight
or passage apply to captain Chapman, on board, or to
Messieurs Wallace and Muir.

Annapolis, December 7, 1786.

5 X

November 29, 1786.

M A D E their escape last night, by burning their
way, the three following prisoners, JAMES DUG-
LASS, about thirty-five years of age, he is a stout well
looking fellow, fair complexion, with black hair, and
red beard; VACHEL NIGHT, a stripling, about seven-
teen years of age, speaks quick, and is apt to flammer
when in a hurry; negro DICK, the property of Mr.
John Parker, about twenty-three years of age; had on a
blue duffel jacket and overalls, old shirt, old shoes and
stockings, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever will ap-
prehend the said prisoners and deliver them to me,
shall receive ten pounds reward, or three pounds for
either of them.

2

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Sheriff
of Prince-Georges county.

November 8, 1786.

W H E R E A S the business of Charles county
court has been greatly retarded and delayed by
the non attendance of Thomas Stone, Esq; practising
attorney of the said court, whereby the docket has
been loaded and swelled to a most enormous size, we
therefore think proper to give this public notice, that
from this time no action or suit will be delayed on ac-
count of the non-attendance of the gentlemen of the
bar, but at April term next, the causes will be taken
in course, as they stand on the docket and either heard
by other counsel, struck off, or further continued, as
particular circumstances (in justice to the suitors)
may require.

3 X

WALTER HANSON,
JOHN DENT,
SAMUEL HANON, jun.
RICHARD BARNES

November 15, 1786.

N O T I C E is hereby given, that the subscriber
intends to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to en-
able her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worces-
ter county, known by the name of Philip's Adven-
ture.

3

HANNAH BISHOP.

Charles county, October 11, 1786.

W H E R E A S a certain William Co her, of
Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney
Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betsey's De-
light, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract
called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in
Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were
conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and
since the said William Copher has moved off to Ken-
tucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name,
being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to
apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may
pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the pro-
per name had been mentioned, and likewise to have
the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

2 X

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

Annapolis, December 19, 1786.

C O A C H - H O R S E S

For Sale, 3 X

A PAIR of handsome young bay horses, upwards
of fifteen hands high, very strong and active, to
be seen at Mr. Mann's stables.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

B R I L L I A N T,

I S now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the
best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock
(as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in
the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next,
he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen-Anne's
county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be
good pasture at the usual price; those gentlemen
who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western
shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of cross-
ing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that
every care and attention to and from the other shore shall
be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Anna-
polis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq;
of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

2

JAMES RINGGOLD.

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

New-Hampshire	250	Infantry and artillery.
Massachusetts	660	
Rhode-Island	120	
Connecticut	180	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of congress of the 12th April, 1785; and,

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of clothing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampshire	18,603
Massachusetts	79,288
Rhode-Island	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jersey	29,415
Pennsylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorized and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorized to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan-offices in the several states, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months, on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolve of congress of the 21st October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several states, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the states, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commissioners
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } of the board
ARTHUR LEE, } of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan office for the state of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES. November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the clothing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several states, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expressly applied for the pay, and support of the troops on the present establishment,

THE COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the state of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort McIntosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Boeuf, at Le Boeuf; betwixt Le Boeuf and Presq Isle; at Presq Isle, and betwixt Presq Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals; the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,

One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,

One gill of common rum,

One quart of salt,

Two quarts of vinegar,

Two pounds of soap,

One pound of candles,

} Per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations in whole betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania. And those which are in whole from York-town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified.

November 5, 1786.

THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity-school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor house of the same county, the value of the said charity-land, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

December 26, 1786.
Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place consists of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within six miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the first natural pastures in the state, beautifully situated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oysters, and other fish, &c. its peculiar situation (being almost surrounded by water) exempts it from invasions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's stock from straying, and is entirely out of the walks of those idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls, spades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own use; the buildings consist of a dwelling house 25 by 20, with chimneys at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, smoke-house, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and shadded with stables, a corn-house that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog-pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needles application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 specie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required, and paying interest. Ten per cent. will be discounted for prompt payment on any part of the sum in specie, or bills of exchange. Full possession given in the spring, except pasturage till the last of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milchcows at present on the place, and the wheat sowed last fall will be given up to the purchaser. Said place if not sold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and stock for one half of the profit, to a proper person, he finding provisions and clothing for the negroes.

2 NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be easily made. 4 W

Hollowing-Point, December 15, 1786.

THE subscriber having suffered considerably by persons who, under pretence of hunting, have made depredations on his stock, and destroyed his timber; he has also been injured and put to inconvenience by persons who, riding through his land, have thrown down his fences, and in effect rendered his plantations a common; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting on or riding through his land, otherwise than by the main road, without his permission, and, however painful it may be to the subscriber, he is determined to prosecute all such trespassers with the utmost rigour of the law.

2 B. MACKALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

December 18, 1786.

STOLEN from the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Thomas, Montgomery county, on or about the 12th of last month, a strong able dark skinned HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ten years old next spring, one hind foot white, and I believe some white on one fore foot, and some white in his face, hanging mane and twitch tail, branded on the near buttock, PH connected. For information thereof so that I get him again, two dollars reward, if above 20 miles from home a further proportionable reward, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable satisfaction made, if brought home, paid by the subscriber, living at said plantation.

2 THOMAS KNOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate to much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarters, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

21 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 19, 1786.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned hunting on a Poplar-Island with either dog or gun, and from cutting down young white oak and hickory on Cobler's Neck, &c.

3 X WILLIAM SEAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 18, 1787.

[Continued from No. 2086.]

To DANIEL of St. TWO. JENIFER, Esquire.

S I R,

W H E N you find that it will not suit your purpose to answer my arguments fairly, or to state them truly, you have recourse to the usual artifice of misrepresentation; and the acuteness of your prevarication is such, that a close attention is necessary to avoid imposition.—You have insisted that, in some cases, if bond and security was not immediately given, the sale was void. I have denied the position, and you allege, that the consequence of my construction of the law is, that the commissioners and the purchasers might dispense with it at pleasure; and that according to my assertion, one party is bound by a contract though the other refuses to comply on his part. The very reverse of this doctrine is what I have contended for; and the conduct of the commissioners has been correspondent to the true construction of the laws, and consistent with the real interest of the state. If they had conceived that in any case a sale was void because a bond was not immediately given, then the consequence of their opinion must have been, that the purchaser might dispense with the law when he pleased, by refusing to give bond. The construction is certainly true, that when the purchaser refused to bond agreeable to the terms of sale, the state was not bound by it, and the sale was voidable in the option of the commissioners, who were authorized to resell the property; but in all the instances in controversy, it is an undeniable fact that the property sold extravagantly high at the first sale. The interest of the state therefore required that a second sale should not be made, because a certain loss must have been incurred, and because the purchaser was bound to pay although no bond was given. The result of your specious argument, which carries with it an assumed regard for the public interest, is directly the reverse of what you have adduced it to support; because if it proves any thing, it proves that the purchaser might dispense with the law at pleasure by refusing his bond.

You have insisted, that the commissioners by making the resales, must either have supposed that they were rightly ordered by you, or that they designed to secure to themselves a profit by acting under an illegal order. This is an invidious remark which might naturally enough be expected from a man whose guilty mind is ever haunted by suspicion, and who suspects that all men are actuated by the same unworthy motives which regulate his own conduct.—The commissioners acted in a ministerial capacity, and although they were astonished at your weak, injudicious and improper conduct; they very well knew that when the first sales were vacated, and a resale ordered, that the state had lost all benefit and advantage, which might have been derived from the first sales; and therefore it was altogether immaterial *why* should make the resale.

I did not intend to make any further reply to the other objections which you made to the commissioners account. In my former publications, I replied fully to those objections as far as they appeared to me to require a serious answer; but the uncommon pains you have taken to establish the second objection, and misrepresent the circumstances of the others, require that I should once more undeceive the public. Silence might be considered by those unacquainted with facts, as an acknowledgment of the truth and propriety of those objections.—You admit that the right to commission depends on the fact of rendering the service required by law.—I have contended, and it must be admitted by every reasonable man, that when a purchaser refused to comply with the terms of sale, by giving bond with security, that the law was as fully complied with, on the part of the commissioners, by commencing suit against him, as if they had obtained his bond with security. This has been done, and in most instances judgments have been obtained, as will appear by the following certificate:

I hereby certify, that at May and October terms in the year 1786, the commissioners of confiscated British property recovered judgments in the general court for the western shore, for the use of the state, against nine different persons, for purchases by them made of confiscated property, to the amount of £29,117 9 3^d current money, and costs of suit.

Test.

THO. B. HODGKIN, clk. gen. et. w. f.

In these judgments interest is included until the time they were rendered.—To prove that the commissioners are not entitled to a commission on the unbonded sales, you observe, that an income and

estate are not as certainly secured by having large sums charged to a number of persons, in a book to be proved by witnesses, as if the bond of each of those purchasers was obtained with good security. You very well knew that the debt due the state for the property sold and not bonded for, did not depend on the precarious proof of witnesses, and that judgments were obtained for nearly the whole of that debt. But to state facts truly would not answer your purpose. Misrepresentation is the weapon with which you seem determined to contend. I admitted, that it is incumbent on the commissioners, to prove the sale in case it should be denied by the purchaser. This has not been done in any case but that of Stephen Steward, and company. I have before stated the facts respecting this transaction. Upon a full and true state of the case, you were of opinion that the purchase was *bona fide* made, and as intendant of the revenue, directed a suit against Mr. Steward. You have since been very industrious to obtain his deposition to the contrary; but you cannot pretend that you were not as fully informed when you directed a suit against him, as you now are. You observed at the time, that you had conferred with major Yates on the subject, and that Mr. Steward had offered to swear that he did not make the purchase. That Mr. Steward is mistaken, and that he did make the purchase, can be proved by the most clear and indisputable testimony. It fully appears from the following deposition and certificate from gentlemen of character, who were present at the sale:

Maryland, &c. January 14, 1786. Then came William Campbell, of Anne-Arundel county, before the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that at the sale of the property of the Nottingham company, in February 1782, he was present when Stephen Steward, jun. bid for one or more lots of land that were selling, and which were struck off to the said Stephen Steward at thirty shillings per acre, or thereabouts; that other lots were set up, and the said Stephen Steward proceeded to bid, and when other persons bid, this deponent well remembers that the said Stephen Steward made a declaration that no lot, then selling, should go or be struck off for less than what he had given for those struck off to him, which this deponent believes to have been thirty shillings, or thereabouts, as aforesaid, and that the said Stephen Steward purchased several other lots, the numbers of which this deponent cannot recollect, which sold for something more than thirty shillings.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, January 12, 1787.

I hereby certify, that I attended the greater part of the time during the sale of the Nottingham company's property in February 1782, and as well as I can recollect, after great part of the land, negroes, &c. was sold, there was a part of what, I think, was called *this* land laid off in lots and numbered, offered for sale, and to the best of my recollection and belief, two of those lots, I think the two first offered, were bid for and struck off to Mr. Stephen Steward, jun. but on whose account, or concern, I know not.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Other testimony might be obtained to corroborate the foregoing deposition and certificate, and prove, beyond the reach of doubt, that the purchase was really made. This for the present is thought sufficient to enable the public to judge of the propriety of the conduct of the commissioners in insisting upon the sale, and how far it is justifiable in the late intendant of the revenue, whose peculiar duty it was to enforce the recovery and collection of those debts, in being thus uncommonly assiduous in his endeavours to defeat the state in the prosecution of that which appears to be a just claim. He will not attend to the unbiased testimony of disinterested persons, but, contrary to every principle of reason, and in defiance of the known established law of the land, he appeals to the evidence of the person interested, and eagerly embraces the opportunity of making his imperfections subservient to his own detestable purposes. Whatever may be the event of the suit against Mr. Steward, the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, in my opinion, cannot be considered in any other light than that of open and avowed treachery to the state.—Impartial men will be apt to believe that you are actuated by personal malevolence, and that, to disappoint the commissioners of a claim of one hundred pounds, you would not hesitate to sacrifice forty times that sum of the public revenue. After all, Sir, to what valuable purpose can this inquiry tend? The charge of com-

mission on this property was made, because there was no doubt entertained of the reality of the sale; and when the subject was discussed before the executive, it appeared by the account of sales returned by the auctioneer of Baltimore county, who was an officer acting upon oath, that the property was sold to Stephen Steward, and company; and a gentleman was attending who was present when the sale was made, and who would have proved that Mr. Steward actually did purchase, if it had been thought necessary.—It was the commission on the sale of *this* property and *Jamies Park*, for which the commissioners offered to give bond to account with the public, in case the state should not succeed in the suits which were depending. To give a sanction to your insinuation that the commissioners did not wish to hazard the sense of a full council on their claim, you have asserted with your usual veracity, that "they offered to give bond to return any money that hereafter might be made appear, that should be paid for commission and not due;" and this you say "you conceive was done to remove the objections to acting upon the account immediately." Your memory must be bad indeed, if you do not perfectly recollect that your assertion is directly contrary to the truth, and that the fact is strictly as I have related it. If the state should succeed in those suits the right to commission is clear and indubitable; it was never claimed if a contrary event should take place. Exclusive of the purchase made by Stephen Steward, and company, there remains of the unbonded debt, for which judgments are not yet recovered, according to the information of the attorney-general, about the sum of one thousand pounds. This sum is due from persons whose present circumstances are such, that there is scarcely a possibility of a loss to the public.

Your third objection is so frivolous that it would be time mispent, and language misapplied, to bestow any additional remarks upon it. The subject has already been examined, and being understood, no confutation is necessary.

The fourth objection respects the ore and coal claimed by the purchaser of the Lancashire furnace, the circumstances of which I have already truly stated. The impropriety of urging this subject as an objection to the commissioners claim for commission, must strike every man upon the slightest examination. Consonant to your invariable practice of visiting the sins of others upon the commissioners, you have imputed to them the loss of £2500⁰ awarded by arbitrators between the state and Mr. Garretson, to him, under a resolve of the general assembly. This you say is a loss occasioned by the deficiency of the ore and coal, and the consequence of the commissioners management of these articles. Your own state of the case contradicts you. It appears that the sum was awarded for damages committed on the property purchased, which comprehends not only the ore and coal but damages committed on the furnace, as stated in the resolve under which the arbitrators acted; and the damages which were committed on this property immediately after the sale in September 1781, by a person not acting under the authority of the commissioners, could not possibly be a consequence of colonel Ramsey's letter to Mr. Garretson in March 1782, which respected the ore and coal. The sum awarded is a consequence of the interposition of the legislature in a case to which our courts of justice are competent, and in which the dispute, I presume, might have been properly and justly decided. The value of the ore and coal is very well known. It was sold by Mr. Russell to Mr. Bailey, and accounted for by the commissioners so far as it came to their knowledge.—Notwithstanding this fact appears in the report of a committee of the house of delegates on Mr. Garretson's petition, and notwithstanding it appears by the books and papers of the commissioners in your possession, that Mr. Russell had the conduct and management of the property of the Principio company, and was accountable to the state for the produce and profits of it;—and although it has not been admitted by me that Mr. Russell had been guilty of any mismanage-

* Extra^d of the report of the committee on the petition of Job Garretson, November session 1784. "That it appears by the certificate of the vendue master, that the said Garretson bought all the property on the land called Buck's Range, or Lancashire Furnace, except the negroes, live stock, and household furniture. That Thomas Russell sold a certain Elam Bailey, who took away, 304 loads of coal, and 332 tons of ore which were taken from the said Garretson by the order of the aforesaid commissioners, and for which he promised the said Garretson payment, as appears by the letter, provided he could establish his claim."

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, July 21, 1786.

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December 19, 1786.

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ILLIAM SEARS.

Francis-Street.

ment, yet you are shameless enough to contend that I have ungenerously attempted to throw the blame of the misconduct of the commissioners on a dead man!—There is no *depth of prostitution* into which you will not readily and willingly plunge to calumniate the character of a man, who, your conscious heart must inform you, has discharged his duty to the public with fidelity. But you now make that a question which you have heretofore confessed to be true. During the last session of assembly, when the business of the commissioners was finished, their conduct had been much misrepresented, and the information was said to have been received from the intendant. Upon application to you the matter was satisfactorily explained, and you then declared, that you had never found fault with my conduct as a commissioner, and that you never had any reason to find fault with it. You made a similar declaration as to Mr. Hollyday; and you also declared that you had never questioned colonel Ramsey's integrity, but observed, that he had been inattentive in some parts of his business, of which you had complained. You now wish to inculcate an opinion directly opposite to that which you voluntarily gave, when you were left under the influence of prejudice, and therefore may be supposed to have spoken your real sentiments. What can we think of the sincerity, the veracity, the honour or integrity of such a man?

Another objection, equally frivolous, is made to the account of the commissioners;—that they were not entitled to commission on the property which was assigned and conveyed to Mr. Russell, one of the Principio company, at a valuation. Your reasons are that it was *expressly ordered not to be sold* by the act of May session 1781, chap. 23, and April session 1782, chap. 44; that no bond was necessary to be taken, and not one farthing was to be paid to the state. In this assertion you are contradicted by the act of May 1781. It directed the commissioners, with the agreement and consent of Mr. Russell, to divide and set apart by metes and boundaries, his part of the lands of the company, and to lay out the residue in such convenient parcels as they might judge most advantageous;—or, if Mr. Russell should choose that the whole of the land *directed to be sold* should be laid out in parcels, then the commissioners might so lay it out;—but if Mr. Russell should not agree to such partition, nor to lay off the land into parcels, then the commissioners were required to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county where the lands lay, to summon a jury to make just and equal partition between the state and Mr. Russell; and the commissioners were directed to sell the residue in parcels in the manner before mentioned;—and if Mr. Russell should consent to have his part of the land laid out and sold with the other, he should have his proportion of the purchase money secured to him by bonds;—or Mr. Russell might become a purchaser personally, or by another on his behalf, to the amount of his share of the lands to be sold. The law was the same in substance as to the personal estate.

Mr. Russell finding that if partition should be made in the manner directed, it would be attended with much trouble, expence and delay; and that if he should purchase to the amount of his share of the property, he might be compelled to purchase it in different counties, which, without benefiting the public, would be disadvantageous to him; the general assembly, on his application, at their session in April 1782, directed that his share of the property should be laid off in a particular county; and persons were nominated to make a valuation of the forge in Cæcil county, and such of the lands, negroes, stock and utensils, as Mr. Russell might think necessary for carrying on the forge; and if the valuation should exceed Mr. Russell's share of the property, the surplus should be accounted for by him to the state; and in case it should be less, then the state engaged to make good the deficiency; and the commissioners were required to cause the same to be laid off to him, and to convey it to him in fee. Under the acts referred to, the commissioners received a *per diem* allowance until some time in January 1782, and afterwards a commission of two and an half per cent. Mr. Russell made some purchases at public sales, and Mr. Washington also, who was entitled to a share of the property of the Principio company. It is not pretended that in those cases the commissioners are not entitled to a commission, though not a farthing is to be paid to the state; and yet the state is equally benefited whether Mr. Russell or any other partner of the company received their share of the property by partition,---by bonds taken for the property sold,---or by purchasing to the amount of his part or share. The trouble and expence to the commissioners were the same; and it must appear clear that they are equally entitled to payment, whether acting for a *per diem* allowance, or on commission for disposing of property at public auction, or at private sale agreeable to a reasonable valuation, as in the case under consideration. You have asserted, but without any regard to truth, that the commissioners had only the trouble to make an entry of this property in their books, and to convey it to Mr. Russell. On this business alone, they were obliged to attend two different times in Cæcil county, to execute the directions of the legislature respecting it; and the trouble and expence were greater, and the profit less, than if they were sold at public vendue. But this is one of the incidents of office for which no allowance was intended, and if any thing was to be paid, a much less sum would

have been an ample reward." In this, as in your other assertions, you are distinguished more for the singularity of your opinions, than by any justness or pertinency of remark in support of them.

In examining the account of the commissioners, it seems, you have discovered that they have received the sum of £. 1186 4 0 specie from Mr. Lecompte, and for iron, which they have set against the like sum due them for commission, payable in paper money, worth very little more than two for one, and in wheat at 7/6 per bushel, worth only from 3/9 to 4/0; and that therefore there is about the sum of £. 550 specie, yet to be accounted for. You ought to have a thorough knowledge of your premises before you suffer your malignant disposition to hurry you to a conclusion. But the man who has no regard to truth or justice, nor any sense of honour, is altogether indifferent as to his assertions or imputations, because he has not feeling enough to be ashamed when detected in the most base and infamous falsehoods.—The money received of Mr. Lecompte was paid by me to the orders of the commissioners for the defence of the bay, and the receipts are lodged in the auditor's office. A part of the iron alluded to, and for which the state is credited with the sum of £. 450, was sold by direction of the general assembly in June 1781, and the money paid into the treasury, as appears by the following receipt:

"Received, 3d July, 1781, of the commissioners appointed to preserve confiscated British property, £. 450 specie. B. HARWOOD"

The remainder, and for which the state is credited, with the sum of £. 440, was sold sometime afterwards, by the direction of the commissioners, to provide for certain public exigencies, which the red money would not answer. Some of the surveyors, chain-carriers, and others, whom the commissioners were obliged to employ, refused to engage in the public service without a personal engagement by the commissioners to pay them in specie: They would not receive the red money at par, and it was not issued by the state for less than the nominal value. The receipts and vouchers of the expenditure of this sum in the manner before mentioned, and for other public services, which appear by the commissioners books and papers, are filed in the auditor's office.—If your researches had been directed to this discovery of truth, you would have seen, by the account of the commissioners, that the sum of £. 1952 10 specie, was due to them for services when acting for a *per diem* allowance. If therefore, they had made use of specie to that amount, it must be acknowledged that they were justly entitled to it, upon every principle of law and reason. But this has not been done. They received the greater part of that sum in depreciated paper. So that the very reverse of what you have asserted is the truth. Instead of receiving specie to the amount you mention, when they were only entitled to receive paper, they have received paper to a greater amount, actually worth no more than one half its nominal value, when the state was pledged, by law, to pay them in specie. But you, I presume, judge of the conduct of other men by your own. It is truly informed, when it was your peculiar and indispensable duty as intendant of the public revenues to manage and improve them with the best economy, and to the utmost benefit of the public, without scruple or hesitation, you could receive specie from a collector of taxes, and make payments for him in the treasury in certificates. By this example, you encouraged the hopes of the most enterprising in their attacks on the treasury. If you were not callous and destitute of all those delicate sentiments and feelings which are natural to the virtuous and undepraved, you would blush when you mention your anxiety about the public funds, or your regard for the public welfare.

You have contended that the commissioners are not entitled to specie for their commissions, as it was payable in red money depreciated, or in wheat at a dollar per bushel. Your argument is, that all the officers of government received those articles specifically at a time when they were worth little more than one half of what they were rated at. This argument proves nothing, because the commissioners as officers of government received those articles in like manner. To shew the propriety and justice of your position, you ought to prove that the officers of government, whose salaries were payable in red money, and in wheat, have been paid in specie according to the actual worth of those articles at the time the law passed; which cannot be done. Upon every principle of reason and common sense, as they must have been obliged to receive red money if depreciated to three or four for one, and wheat if only at 2/6 per bushel, they were certainly entitled to receive the red money when at par, and wheat if more than a dollar per bushel. The red money was exhausted and all drawn out of the treasury in the year 1782, and in the year 1783 wheat was as high as eight and nine shillings per bushel; and the state having neither of those articles, at a time when red money was equal to specie, and wheat worth a dollar per bushel, could not justly refuse specie to those who were entitled to those articles. This is a matter so clear and evident that it was never made a question until the present dispute. And as you, when intendant of the revenue, did not hesitate to pay the commission in specie, the objection which you have now started, can only be considered as the thought of the day, to answer a present purpose.

[To be continued.]

G. D U V A L L.

WARSAW, August 26.

A FIRE has happened at Oppatow, by which one half of the town has been reduced to ashes. The prince's Dowager of Lobomsky, to whom the town belongs, in consequence of this melancholy accident, immediately sent 10,000 florins, with a liberal supply of corn, for the use of the wretched inhabitants.

BERLIN, September 16.

A courier arrived the day before yesterday from the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, with dispatches, which were immediately sent off to the king; their contents are said to be relative to the disturbances in Holland, and the marching of troops, &c. It is also said that the states of Guelderland have declared to the states of Holland, that if they do not repeal their resolution relative to the suspension of the captain-general, they would entirely separate themselves from them, and for their own protection take Prussian troops into their pay.

H A G U E, October 8.

Affairs of great importance are now on the tapis, between the city of Utrecht and the states of Holland. Within these two days couriers have been continually passing between this city and Utrecht; but we are yet uncertain as to the subject of this correspondence.

L O N D O N, October 5.

We hear from Madras, that the French at Pondicherry are so very indefatigable in their industrious and laborious efforts to repair their fortifications, that they work day and night in clearing of the old ditch, and in building of their new fort;—and their agents at Ganjam are freighting every vessel on the coast with grain for Pondicherry and the islands; and they are firmly resolved and determined to send salt to Bengal, and have for that purpose loaded a brig with salt, but which is now ashore near Ganjam: They are in hopes of getting her off.

The last news from Pegue was, that the king's orders were brought down to Rangoo, that 20 of his majesty's ships should be immediately got ready for the use of his army now going against the king of Siam.

Oct. 17. The Stadtholder by retiring into Guelderland, with the troops which are attached to him, has thereby taken possession of the only passage for Prussian troops to enter the provinces. So that if he should find it necessary to solicit the aid of Prussia, he has preserved a communication.

The states, it is said, did not at first see the wisdom of the Stadtholder's motion; but now they are aware of it.

On the 6th of August last, the dey of Algiers shut up that port, in order to give time to the corsairs to prepare for a new expedition.—The dey has informed the Danish consul, that he had been informed many vessels belonging to powers with which he was at war, hoisted Danish colours whenever they perceived an Algerine corsair; and, therefore, seeing these deceptions, he should in future, give orders for seizing all such vessels, although they may hoist the Danish flag and make legal prizes of them, and that the Danish consul should take notice accordingly.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, December 27.

The prophecy of the fates of the latter world, of "A new Athens rising in the West," is fulfilled—the assembly of Vermont having lately incorporated a township by that name, in the county of Windham.

The delegates of the state of Connecticut, in Congress, on the 13th September last, executed, in the name and behalf of their constituents, a deed of cession, to the United States, "of the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim, of the state of Connecticut to certain western lands, beginning at the 41st degree of north latitude, 120 miles west of the western boundary line of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth, and from thence by a line to be drawn north, parallel to, and 120 miles west of, the said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to 42 degrees and 2 minutes north latitude:—whereby all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim of the state of Connecticut to the lands lying west of the said line, to be drawn as afore-mentioned, 120 miles west of the western boundary line of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth; shall be included, released and ceded to the United States in Congress assembled, for the common use and benefit of the said states, Connecticut included.—Which was accepted by Congress.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

By the Boston papers, we learn of the arrival of the ship Penelope, captain Moore, from London, who has brought news only to the 10th of October. Captain Moore, on the banks fell in with a wreck of a ship which he discovered to be the Congress, of Philadelphia, with no person on board.

The sloop Return, captain Perine, from New-Providence for this port, was cast away the ninth instant, near Cape Henlopen—part of her cargo is saved.

We are informed, that the commissioners, who have been sitting for some time past in the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, for the purpose of settling the disputed claims between Massachusetts and this state, have amicably adjusted the same.

PHILADELPHIA

It is much to be regretted that the custom of firing not be prevented, belonging to the road, and fire and entire and the dwelling same fate. It is this practice to so negligent of nuisance, the in the streets and chaff any one and endan bours.

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By captain London, the received: That from the plant Indies, commi cular informati to make repor As it appears th are daily incre American supp pected will be rally thought w

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PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

It is much to be regretted, that the ridiculous custom of firing out the old year (as it is called) cannot be prevented.—By this mischievous practice a barn, belonging to Mr. William Morris, on Frankford road, containing ten tons of hay, was set on fire and entirely consumed, on Sunday night last; and the dwelling-house narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. It is a disgrace to magistracy, to suffer this practice to continue any longer, and if they are so negligent of their duty, as not to suppress such a nuisance, the inhabitants ought to unite to patrol the streets and roads near the city, and severely chastise any one who may be caught disturbing the rest and endangering the property of their neighbours.

ANNAPOLIS, January 18.

By captain Moore who arrived at Boston from London, the following intelligence has been received: That in consequence of the representations from the planters in the several islands in the West-Indies, commissioners are sent out to receive particular information respecting those complaints, and to make report to parliament as soon as possible. As it appears that the distresses of the several islands are daily increasing, owing to the prohibition of American supplies, the following regulation is expected will be laid before parliament, and is generally thought will be adopted by them, viz.

"To permit and allow inhabitants of the United States of America to export from any part of the United States, into any of his majesty's West India islands, all, or any of the enumerated articles in the proclamation, being the produce of the said United States; as also salted fish, in any sloop or schooner, notwithstanding the same should be American built, and owned by the inhabitants of the United States; provided always, that such sloop or schooner should not exceed in burthen 160 tons, and shall not be navigated by more than one master or commander, one mate, five sailors, and one boy; and also that rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, &c. taken in payment for such articles, may be permitted and allowed to be exported from any of his majesty's islands, on board any American built sloop, schooner, &c. of the above dimensions, and navigated as before particularized, to any place or port of the United States, upon payment of the same duties on exportation, and subject to like rules, regulations, securities and restrictions, as the same articles by law are or may be subject or liable to, if exported to any British colony or plantation in America."

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, at nine pence a piece, ABOUT three thousand prime young apple trees, raised from the seeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider. Such persons as choose to send by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnston's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

Benjamin Wailes

BENJAMIN WAILES.

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE subscribers most earnestly request their customers who are in arrears with them, to pay off their several accounts as soon as possible; without this is done, their friends will easily see they cannot carry on the business with that advantage to their customers and themselves, which a ready or short credit trade is capable of; most of the articles they deal in are ready money articles, and the rest they cannot procure but upon very short credit; they therefore hope their friends will take the matter into consideration, and discharge their balances. They have very urgent demands upon them which must be discharged, on or before the first day of March next, and those of their customers who are in arrears, and do not assist them before that time, it is hoped will not consider it unreasonable to expect a payment in full at that period, which will greatly oblige their obedient servants,

MAYBURY and SMITH.

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY.

James Craik

JAMES CRAIK, sen.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.

WHEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other trespasses committed on our lands by lawless people, under pretence of hunting, fishing &c; we the subscribers, find ourselves under the painful necessity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all persons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marshes, or fishing on our marshes, without our permission, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 13d day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, stock, and household furniture. Nine months credit will be given the purchaser on giving bond on interest with approved security, if required.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.
N. B. The creditors are desired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known. 2X E. W.

Annapolis, December 20, 1786.

WHEREAS wicked stories have been circulated about, tending to prejudice my character, in order to stop the mouth of the wicked one, and those that are apt to believe every report they hear, I do hereby request all persons having any just claims against me to make them known, on or before the first day of June next, and likewise I do most earnestly request all persons indebted, for dealings in my goldsmith-shop and store, or otherwise, to make immediate payment, as I feel a determinate resolution to have all my temporal matters settled as quick as the nature of them will admit of.

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JOHN CHALMERS.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,

JOHN PETTY.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

JOHN HALKERSTON.

Calvert county, November 9, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is DICK, and belongs to Peter Grimes, of Baltimore county, about 15 miles above Baltimore-town; he is about 30 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, has a small scar on his left cheek; has on an old gray tearnought jacket, old check and brown linen shirts, old linen breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes, and a good felt hat. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

3X

W. ALLEIN, sheriff of Calvert county.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer, O

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

Calvert county, January 4, 1787.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Johnson, Cliffs, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men and women; likewise horses and cattle. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required. It is requested that all persons that have claims against the estate of said Johnson will bring their accounts in legally authenticated on or before the day of sale.

MARY CLEAVERLY JOHNSON, executrix of Thomas Johnson.

Annapolis, January 9, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE, from St. CROIX, A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, best gin in cases, Muscovado sugar, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, by

2

JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 3, 1787.

THE subscribers do hereby forewarn all persons whatever, without discrimination, from hunting with dog or gun on either of the farms called Greenbury's point, or Beamon's fort, now in their possession.

2

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
ZACHARIAH DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorize some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, a ministrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by Colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me, 2 W. G.

January 1, 1787.

RA N away from the subscriber, in Annapolis, on the 27th of December, 1786 William Heron, an indentured servant, born in the north of Ireland, a flaymaker by trade, he is a short spare man, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, with short black hair, which curls, has a round flat face, and a long chin, can put on a shamed face whenever it suits him, which he commonly does when sober and among strangers, is very much addicted to liquor, and when drunk tells a long story about his having been on board of an English man of war, during the late contest; he has been about six months in the country; had on when he went away, a round felt hat, a short purple coat somewhat faded, with white flat buttons, and wets at the pockets instead of flaps, a red flannel waistcoat, which is seldom seen as he keeps his coat buttoned, a striped holland shirt, and a red speckled handkerchief about his neck, a pair of dark knapt cloth breeches with black horn buttons, and tied at the knees with white strings, light coloured worsted stockings, and a pair of round flat brats or kites in his shoes; he stole from me a parcel of my gun and some tools; from what I can learn he will make for Baltimore or Alexandria. Whoever takes up the said man and brings him to me shall receive eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

VACHEL YATES.

Fredrick county, Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT three thousand acres of land, situated on Little and Middle Bennett's Creek, on the road from Frederick town to George-town, ten miles from the former, and thirty from the latter; the land will be laid off in lots of unequal quantities; those wishing to purchase, may be acquainted with the terms (which will be easy) on applying to Mr. Phil. Griffith, living near the place, Mr. James Kingdon, surveyor, or Mr. John Bondley, Kent county, Maryland; the land is all well watered, has a large quantity of bottom finely adapted to meadow, and well calculated for farming and planting.

Property in or near Annapolis or Chester-town, will be taken in exchange. 3

November 16 1786.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE,

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

6X

By order, JOHN GASAWAY, clk.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty six years, and two children, one four years old the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceedingly well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street.

2

NICHOLAS BREWER.

TO BE LET,

THE brick dwelling house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to 2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Colonel James Tootel, deceased, that do not call, settle and pay their respective balances by the last of January, may depend will be sued to March court next.

2

JAMES WILLIAMS, } administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and counting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately. 2

DANIEL JENIFFER, jun.

December 12, 1786.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Pack, living near the Sugarlands, a flay bay MARK, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder I.S. she has a black spot on the near shoulder, appears to be rubbed with the gears, some white hairs on her back and in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. 3X

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

New-Hampshire	260
Massachusetts	660
Rhode-Island	120
Connecticut	180

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of Congress of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of clothing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in Congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follow," viz:

New Hampshire	12,603
Massachusetts	79,288
Rhode Island	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New Jersey	29,415
Pennsylvania	73,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,473
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the States respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorized and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorized to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan-offices in the several States, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months, on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolves of Congress of the 21st October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several States, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several States, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the States, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in Congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, }
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners
of the board
ARTHUR LEE, } of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan office for the State of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in Congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the clothing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several States, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expressly applied for the pay, and support of the troops on the present establishment,

The COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the State of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the State of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the State of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort McIntosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Boeuf, at Le Boeuf; betwixt Le Boeuf and Presq' Isle; at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals; the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3/4 lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,

One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } Per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations issuable betwixt the State of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the State of Pennsylvania. And those which are issuable from York town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified.

November 3, 1786.

THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity-school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor-house of the same county, the value of the said charity-school, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

December 25, 1786.
Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place consists of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within six miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the first natural pastures in the State, beautifully situated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oysters, and other fish, &c. its peculiar situation (being almost surrounded by water) exempts it from invasions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's stock from straying, and is entirely out of the walks of those idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls, spades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own use; the buildings consist of a dwelling house 25 by 30, with chimnies at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, smoke-house, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and shadded with stables, a corn-house that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needless application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 specie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required, and paying interest. Ten per cent. will be discounted for prompt payment on any part of the sum in specie, or bills of exchange. Full possession given in the spring, except pasturage till the last of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milchcows at present on the place, and the wheat sowed last fall will be given up to the purchaser. Said place if not sold by the 30th of April, will be let, with the hands and stock for one half of the profit, to a proper person, he finding provisions and clothing for the negroes.

3

NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be easily made. 4 w

Hollowing-Point, December 15, 1786.

THE subscriber having suffered considerably by persons who, under pretence of hunting, have made depredations on his stock, and destroyed his timber; he has also been injured and put to inconvenience by persons who, riding through his land, have thrown down his fences, and in effect rendered his plantations a common; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting on or riding through his lands; otherwise than by the main road, without his permission, and, however painful it may be to the subscriber, he is determined to prosecute all such trespassers with the utmost rigour of the law.

3X

B. MACKALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

December 18, 1786.

STOLEN from the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Thomas, Montgomery county, on or about the 15th of last month, a strong able dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ten years old next spring, one hind foot white, and I believe some white on one fore foot, and some white in his face, hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the neck buttock, PH connected. For information thereof so that I get him again, two dollars reward, if above 40 miles from home a further proportionable reward, if out of the State the above reward, and reasonable satisfaction made, if brought home, paid by the subscriber, living at said plantation.

3X

THOMAS KNOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

OX

VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

22 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 19, 1786.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned hunting on Poplar-Island with either dog or gun, and from cutting down young white oak and hickory on Cobler's Neck, &c.

4X

WILLIAM SEAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1787.

AN ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of MARYLAND, to their CONSTITUENTS.

WE, your immediate representatives in the general assembly, think ourselves responsible to you for our conduct, and that on all subjects that materially concern your welfare or happiness, you are to be consulted; and your opinions, freely and fairly delivered, ought to govern our deliberations.

We also hold both branches of your legislature bound by your instructions, whenever you please to give them; on a diversity of sentiment between us and the senate, you alone are to decide, and to you only can there be any appeal.

We wish you to be truly informed of the situation of your affairs, and however critical or dangerous, we have a confidence in your virtue, fortitude and perseverance, and that you will never despair of the public safety. Duty and inclination, and a desire to receive your approbation of our conduct, induce us to communicate to you the real state of your government at this time, and the measures proposed by us to afford the best relief, we conceive, in your power to give.

We shall not enter into the detail, but briefly exhibit, in one view, the proportion of this state of the federal expences, in time of peace, which stands thus:

	Dollars.
1. The expences of congress civil establishment for 1786	446,876
2. Interest of congress foreign debt for 1786	1,723,626
	2,170,502

Suppose, the proportion of this state one tenth, (though in our opinion above) is 217,050 dollars, equal to £. 81,267 12 6 current money. This sum can only be paid in specie.

3. Interest of congress domestic debt for 1786, 1,006,566 dollars.

Suppose the proportion of this state one tenth, is 100,656 dollars, equal to £. 60,621 current money. Congress domestic debt consisted of continental loan-office certificates, of which this state has liquidated (and funded by the consolidating act) to the amount of £. 80,517 4 9, the annual interest of which being £. 4,831 0 4, deducted from £. 60,621, leaves a balance of £. 55,789 19 8, which must also be paid in specie, unless this state can pay the balance of former requisitions, which congress state (on 30th June 1786) at 965,851 dollars; in which case it may be discharged in certificates (called *indents*) granted for interest due on continental governmental securities. The condition of paying this balance of former requisitions, is absolutely out of the power of the state, and if it was in its power, we have no means to procure the continental securities.

4. The proportion of this state of the interest of congress foreign and domestic debt, is really, and must for ever remain, until we obtain continental securities, at £. 137,057 12 2 specie.

5. To the civil establishment of 1786, congress, by their requisition of 20th October last, have called on this state to pay, before 20th June next, 49,979 dollars, equal to £. 18,741 2 6.

6. If this state can make no provision for the interest of congress domestic debt, its proportion of congress foreign debt, and civil establishment for 1786, will amount to £. 100,008 15 0 specie.

From this state it evidently appears, that this government ought, if possible, to raise above £. 100,000 for congress for the year 1786, and that too without the least provision for our proportion of the interest of congress domestic debt.

The annual expences of our own government may be estimated at £. 16,000 specie. It is supposed that the whole, or the far greater part, of our state debt, is funded by bonds for confiscated British property, except a debt we owe Messieurs Vanstaphorik of £. 45,700 4 7 current money, with interest to 1st September 1786.

The property in this state assessed, may be estimated at £. 10,000,000 currency. If the whole demands were to be raised on the assessed property, it would require on every hundred pounds thereof about

To this must be added the county tax, supposed

We deliberated whether the sum of £. 116,000 specie could be collected from you in the space of one year, and whether you could constantly and perpetually pay at least that sum annually.

In the course of our inquiry, as to your ability to pay such an annual perpetual tax, we took a general view of the present situation of your trade, and we also reflected on your private circumstances.

The imports since the peace are great, and a very considerable part of them consists of luxuries, and, from the best information we could procure, may be estimated at £. 600,000 current money.

The exports consist wholly of your produce, and we state them thus:

25,000 Hogheads of tobacco,	
at £. 15 current money per hoghead,	375,000
700,000 Bushels of wheat, or	
140,000 barrels of flour, above	
consumption, at 6/8 per bushel,	133,333 6 8
Indian corn and lumber,	30,000
	£. 538,333 6 8

These exports would require 31 vessels of the burthen of 400 hogheads of tobacco each, and 35 vessels of 2000 barrels of flour each, navigated by 792 teamen and mariners, every vessel making two voyages to Europe within the year; and we have not above one third of that quantity of shipping or mariners belonging to this state.

The debts due by you to Great-Britain before the war, we believe may amount to about £. 600,000 sterling.

The debts due to Great-Britain since the peace, is supposed to be about £. 400,000 sterling.

The debts due from you, on interest, to individuals within the state, may be estimated at about £. 350,000 current money.

The debt due from you to the state, on bonds for confiscated British property, and pledged to state creditors, is £. 275,600 3 1.

The great number of suits in the general courts, and in the several county courts, by British and domestic creditors, for the recovery of very large sums of money, convinced us of the inability of many of you to satisfy these creditors; and we know that above 800 executions were issued against the state debtors to the last general court, to compel the payment of the interest then due the state.

It appeared to this house, that the arrearages of taxes, on the western shore, for 1784, amounted to £. 22,495 7 6, and on the eastern shore, for 1784, to £. 6,122 16 8 1/2, and that the arrearages of taxes on the western shore, for 1785, amounted to £. 52,398 0 3, and on the eastern shore, for 1785, to £. 16,304 10 1 1/2. Total of arrearages, for 1784 and 1785, £. 97,320 14 7. No return has been made by the commissioners of the tax for 1786, but the amount may be estimated at £. 100,000.—The whole of the arrearages of taxes therefore, now due, are £. 197,320 14 7.

It is represented to this state by the board of treasury, in their letter of the 30th November, 1786, that the surplus of the receipt by congress, from all the states, beyond what was necessary to defray the charges of the government, in the course of two and an half years, that is, from the 31st December, 1783, to the 30th June, 1786, was only 39,032 dollars, to be applied towards the discharge of the specie engagements unsatisfied in 1782 and 1783; and the board observed, that unless the several states adopted, without delay, a more efficient mode of supplying the general treasury than hitherto adopted, the confederacy of the states, on which their existence, as an independent people too probably depended, must inevitably be dissolved.

The result of our opinions on this inquiry was, that you could not discharge your private and your public engagements; and that you must neglect your private obligations, or your public duty. For if you paid your debts, you would thereby be unable to discharge your taxes; and if you paid your taxes, you must thereby be rendered unable to discharge your debts. Your honour, welfare and safety, required that every exertion should be made to support the union. We thought it imprudent and useless to lay on you further taxes, unless some expedient could be devised to assist you in the payment of them, and also in the discharge of your private debts.—In every state there ought to be as much circulating money as will represent all the property and labour bought and sold for cash; and the current money of every country ought always to be in proportion to its trade, industry, consumption, alienation and taxes.—If government wants to borrow from, or to increase the taxes on, its citizens, it is necessary to use all possible means to augment the quantity of money in circulation, in proportion to the sum wanted on loan, or to be raised by taxes. We are convinced that there is not a sufficient quantity of circulating specie in this state to answer the purposes of commerce alone, because the chief produce of the country, tobacco and wheat, cannot command a reasonable and proper price; because lands, houses and negroes, will not sell for one half their actual value; and because specie cannot be borrowed unless at an exorbitant premium (from 20 to 30 per cent.) to carry on trade or manufactures, to build vessels, or to cultivate or improve our lands. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of specie in circulation in this state, and not less difficult to determine what quantity is necessary as a medium of commerce. We do not consider the trade of the state, at this time, in a more flourishing condition, than before the war; and we do not think, at any time before that period, that the circulating specie exceeded £. 200,000; the objects of commerce far exceeded that sum, and the residue was supplied by paper money and credit. We know that in 1776 above £. 238,000, in bills of credit, emitted by the old government, and above £. 200,000 issued by the conventions, were in circulation, and passed, until August, 1776, at par with specie. From this fact we draw these inferences, that the trade of this state, before the war, required a large sum of paper money, to supply the deficiency of specie; and if our commerce is nearly the same at this time, as before the war, that even for that purpose the same quantity of paper may be emitted; and that if taxes increase the demand, the sum may be augmented according to such additional demand. There are no mines of gold and silver in this state, and therefore we can only procure those metals by the export of the produce of our lands, as we have no manufactures. The balance of trade being against us, for that cause we export, and do not import specie. As there is certainly not a sufficient quantity of gold and silver for a medium of trade, and for the purpose of taxation, we were of opinion, that a part of the solid or real property of our citizens, equal to the deficiency, might be melted down and made to circulate in paper money or bills of credit.

To explain and familiarise this idea of melting down and circulating real property in paper, we would suppose that the real property belonging to the citizens of this state is actually worth £. 15,000,000 specie, that they owe for the public debt £. 1,000,000, and the circulating gold and silver is only £. 200,000.—Gold and silver is the common standard to measure the value of all commodities, and are called the representatives or signs of wealth: It is evident that fifteen millions can discharge one, but if all the £. 200,000 could be collected by taxes, there would remain a balance of £. 800,000. How shall this balance be paid? Your property is worth above fifteen times that sum, and yet you must be insolvent as to taxes, if no mode can be devised to procure some representative of this property, other than gold and silver, which from its nature can circulate and answer in taxes

25, 1786.
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the purposes of coin. The pressure of taxes, is less intolerable from the amount, than the scarcity of a medium in which to pay them. Gold and silver is not only the medium of trade, but also of taxes. We think there is not near enough of these metals for the former, and we are confident none of them for the latter. Our attention, therefore, has been given to devise a medium for taxes; and none occurred to us so proper and necessary as a paper money, and we reasoned thus; if lands, the most permanent and valuable of all property, can be mortgaged, and notes, or bills of credit, issued on such security, such notes, or bills of credit, would be the substitute or representative of such land, in the same manner as gold and silver is the representative of land and all other property; and these notes would possess all the qualities of a circulating medium of trade, as well as coin, and must have a real and intrinsic worth, as long as the lands, on which they issue, retain their value. Gold and silver has been called the *high-way*, which carries the produce of a country to market. We think, in like manner, paper money (if there is not sufficient of those metals) may be the vehicle to convey the property of the state, by taxes, into the public treasury; and, in our opinion, this paper money will answer that purpose as well as gold and silver. Many of you who owe taxes have real property, but no specie; you have land, which is as much actual wealth as gold and silver; you cannot pay your land in taxes, or sell it for specie, but at a loss of one third or one half its real worth; if you could on a mortgage of part of your land obtain what would answer for taxes, you would readily borrow.—We doubt not your inclination to contribute part of your property to support the federal union, and your own government, if you could be furnished with the means.

We have before stated, that the proportion of the annual interest of congress domestic debt, (after deducting the interest of the sum liquidated by this state) amounts to £. 50,762 17 11½. It is self-evident, if this government can pay no part of this interest, that it will be impossible for us ever to discharge the principal, with such an annual accumulating interest. At this time the final settlements, and other securities, issued by congress, bearing interest, may be purchased from six to eight for one. It is apparent, that less than £. 200,000 specie, at this time, (and most probable for a considerable time hence) will purchase above £. 1,000,000 of liquidated continental securities. It appears to us, therefore, prudent and wise to make great exertions to procure the means of purchasing these securities in their depreciated state. The government having lands to sell, have procured with them great quantities of these securities; it was one of the great objects of our proposed emission, to apply part of the sum received in taxes, or part of the sum not circulated on loan, to this purpose; if, as we expect, our paper should maintain its value at par with specie, or with a very little or trifling difference, it might either purchase these securities, or tobacco or flour, which might be exchanged for them. We also expected, that part of the £. 100,000 not appropriated for loan to individuals, would be borrowed by several of our counties, for the purpose of laying out and making the capital roads, by which the produce of the back country is brought down, and exported from George-town and Baltimore-town, a great and necessary business, and which calls loudly for legislative assistance.

On this review of your circumstances, public and private, to enable you to pay such taxes as the exigencies of the federal union and your own government required, and with a view of furnishing the means to secure a quantity of continental securities. We proposed to emit bills of credit to the amount of £. 350,000 current money, and to circulate £. 250,000, part thereof, on loan at six per cent. interest, on ample landed security of above double the value. We appropriated £. 100,000 for loan to the inhabitants of the several counties, for 30 days after the money was ready for loan, (according to the property and taxes of each county) the sum to the largest county being £. 12,500, and to the smallest £. 1,700.—No loan to be less than £. 50, and not more than £. 500 to the same person. After the expiration of the 30 days, any money not lent out as appropriated, to be lent to any inhabitant of the state, in sums not less than £. 50, nor more than £. 1000; and not more than £. 1000 to the same person.—If this £. 100,000 was lent out, six months thereafter, the treasurer was authorized, with the approbation of the governor and council, to appropriate and lend out the further sum of £. 50,000, in the same manner. If this sum was also loaned, three months thereafter, a further sum of £. 50,000 might be appropri-

ated, with the like approbation, and lent out in the same manner; if this sum was also borrowed, three months thereafter a further sum of £. 50,000 might be appropriated, with the like approbation, and loaned in the same manner. The bill provided, that not more than £. 200,000 should be in circulation at the same time, unless the governor and council should be fully satisfied, that the loaning a further sum would not in any manner affect the value of the sum then in circulation. The bill directed, that the six per cent. interest, and one twentieth part of the debt, should be paid annually, and that one half of the interest, and the one twentieth part of the debt, should be annually sunk, and the other half of the interest should be lent;—the bill declared, that the emission should not be a tender in law or equity, for any past or future debt for money, unless so agreed by the parties; and that the emission should not continue in circulation more than ten years; the bills of credit were to be received in payment of all taxes and duties due since March 1784, or to be imposed during the time the said bills shall remain in circulation; and in payment of all county assessments, salaries of officers of government, officers and attorneys fees, &c. &c. but not in payment of five per cent. duties when imposed by congress.—This is the substance of the bill; further particulars are contained in the abstract we directed to be published for your information.

By this scheme, not more than £. 250,000 could be put into circulation in the space of 12 months; and a debtor for £. 100, (if he paid his interest and one twentieth part of his debt annually) at the expiration of nine years, would pay £. 36 19 6, and he would owe the state £. 63 0 6. By this plan, if £. 100 is lent, and one twentieth part thereof and six per cent. is paid, annually, and the one twentieth, and one half the interest, is sunk annually, at the expiration of nine years, the one twentieth will bring into the treasury £. 41 11 3; the six per cent. will bring in £. 49 17 5; there will be sunk £. 66 10 0½ of the principal; there will remain in circulation only £. 33 9 11½; there will be £. 91 8 8 principal and interest paid in; there will be due to the state, with the accumulated interest, £. 83 7 5½; and the state will gain £. 49 17 6; and if the debtor and his securities should all prove to be worth nothing, the state could lose only £. 8 11 4 of the original sum of £. 100. This will appear by the paper annexed. No. 1.—The paper annexed, No. 2, will also show a true state of the emission of £. 250,000, agreeably to the plan of our bill, the sum sunk and in circulation, every year, and the profit to government.

This house intended to suspend the collection of the arrearages of taxes (before stated to be £. 197,320 14 7) until £. 100,000 of the emission could be fully in circulation, on loan, in every part of the state; and at no time would the paper money in circulation be equal to the amount of the taxes. We also intended to impose on you, for the supplies of 1787, a tax not exceeding 30s for every hundred pounds worth of your property, and to continue the same for several years; and to enable you to pay this tax, we intended, by purchasing your produce, to circulate among you the amount, or nearly the amount, of the taxes, after paying the expences of this government. We hoped and expected, that you would readily submit to this taxation, and cheerfully exert yourselves to pay it, when furnished, in great measure, with the means, and when you must clearly see, that by such exertion you would relieve yourselves from a perpetual burthen, or a continental bankruptcy.

You will discover, from a deliberate attention to your affairs, that you are in a most critical and dangerous situation, and that some expedient ought to be immediately adopted, that affords some prospect of relief. If we remain inactive, and neglect to take decisive measures, certain political ruin must soon follow. No mode occurred to us so proper as an emission of paper money, and you will see, that the scheme has only a great national object in view, and has no relation to private persons, debtor or creditor; nor can it, in any manner, affect private dealings. The emission passing at par with coin, will be received by creditors in general; and will also answer all the purposes of domestic commerce. We think the emission will not depreciate, because the paper is circulated on a pledge above twice its value, and therefore the borrower will not part with it under its nominal worth; and because the value of all commodities, even of gold and silver, depends on the quantity and use or demand for them. We are of opinion, that if any government should direct its taxes to be paid in paper money, it would thereby acquire a certain value, even

though the term of its final redemption should depend altogether upon the pleasure of the government; if issued on private security, and receivable in taxes, it may add to its value in the opinion of the public. By the plan, the uses created for the paper exceed the quantity in circulation, and the taxes alone can easily employ and absorb the whole; and the sum annually decreases very considerably, by the sinking annually one twentieth of the capital, and one half of the interest.

The senate have differed in sentiment from us, and are opposed to any emission on loan. They have submitted the reasons for their opinion to your consideration, as we now submit ours, and you will give them such weight as you think they deserve. It appears to us, that the senate have assigned but one objection to an emission of paper money on loan, to wit, that it will depreciate. They have enumerated a great number of causes in support of their opinion, but it can only be a matter of judgment, to be determined by the event after trial. It is very clear to us, that if the money should depreciate, it cannot, in any manner, injure individuals; and we are not able to discover how the depreciation supposed (say five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent. for argument sake) can injure our government. Let it be admitted that 100,000, brought into the treasury by taxes, should purchase tobacco and flour only worth 80,000, in gold and silver, this deficiency must be made up by a further tax, but the state will neither be richer or poorer. Suppose a man owes two silver dollars for his tax, for which he must give three bushels of wheat, if no paper money; but if there is, he can procure two paper dollars for two bushels of wheat; will he increase or diminish his property by this circumstance? Why should paper money in this state depreciate more than in New-York or Pennsylvania, if emitted on as good a plan as in those states? In New-York the paper is issued on loan, on land security, and it passes at par with gold and silver, unless for the purchase of these metals for exportation, when the difference is two and a half per cent. In Pennsylvania their paper is issued for taxes, and passes current, except in the purchase of specie, in which case a difference is made from five to ten per cent. Both these governments are acknowledged to be in the most flourishing circumstances as to trade and wealth, and the most happy consequences have flowed from their paper emissions, both to the public and the individual.

It is objected by the senate, that our bill takes away the specie tax of 10s, which was applied to the use of congress, and also the supplies of specie arising from duties, two thirds of which were appropriated to congress.

We admit, that our bill directed the emission to be taken in payment of the said tax, and of the said duties; and in reply to these objections, and to all the arguments used to shew that a paper emission will deprive congress, and this state, of specie supplies, we observe, that the system of taxation which we have hitherto adopted, is declared by congress to be totally ineffectual, and, if pursued, must endanger the existence of the confederation. This state, on examination and inquiry is found, on the system hitherto pursued, among the most deficient in complying with the requisitions of congress. Although the paper emission was made receivable for taxes in all cases, yet in all probability a considerable sum would be necessarily paid in gold and silver, because the demand of money for taxes and duties, for fees of office, fines, forfeitures and licences, exceeds the quantity of paper which will be in circulation at any one time. And with the paper thus paid for taxes, under the management of a proper revenue officer, the produce of our country might be purchased up, and supplies procured of gold and silver treble the sums produced by our former systems of taxes and duties.

It is objected also by the senate, that our bill introduces a tax of paper money for ten years, and suspends all taxes in specie for that period. This is a very mistaken construction of our bill. The emission is receivable in all taxes, and when received it lies in the treasury subject to the disposition of the general assembly. From the express terms and provisions therefore of the bill, the circulation may cease at any period the general assembly shall think proper. The senate in their message express their desire of an emission for the purpose only of purchasing liquidated continental securities. This proposal from the senate we could neither agree to, nor concur in, without giving up the privilege of originating all money-matters, which privilege is granted to and exclusively vested in us by the constitution. We have already explained that one of the principal objects of the emission proposed by us was to obtain the means of procuring these continental securities. There is this manifest difference between the emission proposed by us, and that

proposed by the senate, which is, that the emission proposed by us is to be used for the purchase of securities, and the emission proposed by the senate is to be used for the purchase of supplies.

Having thus explained the reasons for our opinion, we leave it to your consideration, whether you think the emission proposed by us is a necessary and expedient measure, for the relief of the state, and the support of the federal union.

But the consequences of the emission proposed by the senate, are so hard and so oppressive, that we think it necessary to be devised, to prevent its being issued, and to be relieved.

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the money was first to circulate on loan, and every man, having land in fee, would have an opportunity of borrowing. By the proposal of the senate, the money was only to be taken out by the holders of the continental depreciated securities, and every person wanting this money for taxes could only borrow from them. Every objection from depreciation applies with greater force to an emission only to redeem final settlements, than to an emission to answer all the purposes of taxation, and the payment of officers and lawyers fees, which alone would require a great part of the sum in circulation. It appeared to us, that according to the scheme of emission to purchase final settlements, though it might greatly benefit the adventurers in these securities, would not answer any great public purpose, and if it could, that it might be better effected by the emission on our plan; and it also appeared to us, that if we agreed to this scheme, it would effectually prevent an emission on loan for several years.

Having thus devised a system to relieve you in the payment of your taxes, and by the said system opened a loan-office, as the best means in our power to enable the industrious and enterprising to pursue their labours with spirit, vigour and effect, we turned our attention to the situation and circumstances of debtors. The plan on which the paper emission was proposed to be issued, left it optional with the creditor to take or refuse it; there was no legal obligation or force to take it on the principle of a tender for private debts: It was therefore eventual only, that this emission would afford any relief at all to the debtor; if happily it did not depreciate, the creditor no doubt would then take it, and consequently the debtor would thereby be relieved.

But the combined pressure of debts and taxes bore so hard upon the debtor, that we conceived some sure and certain relief ought, if possible, to be devised and adopted. Our courts of justice, it appeared, were filled with law-suits, and it was generally admitted that there was not enough of gold and silver to pay taxes, much less to pay both taxes and private debts. In deliberating on the subject we found it both delicate and difficult. While we felt a real concern for the debtor, whose distress was in many instances occasioned by the calamities of the late war, and heightened immediately on the peace by the necessary imposition of heavy taxes to pay off the national debt contracted during

the war, we could not but be sensible at the same time of the critical situation of the creditor, whose engagements and prospects might be defeated by a suspension of debts. The treaty too was a circumstance which very much embarrassed and perplexed us.

On a review of our laws as to the legal remedy the creditor had against the debtor, we found he had his election to take the body of his debtor, or his lands, goods and chattels. If he took his execution against the property of the debtor, the law authorised an appraisement of it on oath, and obliged him to take the property at such appraisement, but the election as to species of property was given to the creditor. The law which made this provision on execution against the goods and chattels of the debtor, was an act passed in 1716 under the old government, and by the statute of fifth of George the second, extended here, and adopted before the revolution, lands were put on the footing of goods and chattels as to executions for debts.

On this review we conceived, that if executions against the body could be suspended for a time, and the creditor obliged to take substantial property for his debt at its actual worth, a relief would be given to the debtor, and as much attention preserved to the creditor and treaty as circumstances and the necessity of the case would admit. It appeared to us, that in most cases the debtor had enough of solid property to pay his debts, his distresses and difficulties arose from the acknowledged scarcity of gold and silver, and the impracticability of commanding it on a public sale of his property in any proportion to its real worth, and in such cases the creditor to avoid the taking of property under the act of 1716, took out execution against the person of the debtor, and locked him up in a gaol; the debtor, to relieve himself from the distresses, horrors and calamities of imprisonment, had no other means left but by a public sale of his property for gold and silver.

As the difficulties of the debtor arose principally from the present scarcity of gold and silver, and not from a want of sufficient property of the debtor, we framed a bill suited to the necessity of our affairs, giving it a duration only of one year.

By this bill, to the abstracts of which we refer you, the debtor in all cases may, on execution issued against him, discharge the same by property to be valued by sworn appraisers: But left such property might prove no satisfaction to the creditor from any particular circumstances

he might be under, the bill provided, that on all judgments, whether upon actions brought, or hereafter to be brought, if the creditor shall forbear to sue out execution, the debtor shall forbear to discharge the debt by property.

This bill is a system not adopted of choice; it is not devised as a fit or proper system for a permanent administration of justice between creditor and debtor; we do not approve of it as such, or bring it forward to your view to be considered in that point of light. Such a system permanently established, would never suit a commercial country, nor operate either as an effectual or perfect administration of justice. We have adopted it on the principles only of necessity, resulting from the present embarrassed circumstances of the people, occasioned by the scarcity of gold and silver. It is a system merely calculated to meet the difficulties of the present times, and its duration was therefore temporary and limited to one year only. Considered on this ground, we trust it will meet with your approbation. But this bill also was rejected by the senate. THE APPEAL of the senate and of this house is now made to you as to the propriety and necessity of an emission of paper money circulated on loan, for the purpose of enabling you to pay the heavy but necessary taxes for the support of your own and the federal government; and we will you to express your sentiments to both branches of your legislature. Under the present circumstances of our trade, and the heavy incumbrance of your debts to the state and individuals, we are of opinion, that you cannot annually pay, and that too constantly and perpetually, the sum of £. 116,000 in gold and silver. As the imposing taxes on you must always originate in this house, we were apprehensive if we laid such heavy taxes on you, payable only in gold and silver, which we think is very scarce, and bears no proportion to the amount of the taxes, that you would compare us to the Egyptian taskmasters who compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw. If you entertain a different opinion from us, and think you can pay the necessary taxes in gold and silver, be pleased to signify your pleasure, and we will immediately proceed to pass laws for the collecting the sums necessary for the support of this government, and also to defray your proportion of the charges of the federal union.

Signed by order of the house of delegates,
THOMAS COCKEY DEYE, Speaker.

PAPER No. I.

100 0 0,	one twentieth 5 0 0	fix per cent. 6 0 0,	paid in 11 0 0,	sunk 8 0 0,	in circulation 92 0 0
98 0 0	- - - 4 18 0	- - - 5 17 7	- - - 10 15 7	- - - 7 16 10 1/2	- - - 84 3 1 1/2
96 0 8 1/2	- - - 4 16 0 1/2	- - - 5 15 3	- - - 10 11 3 1/2	- - - 7 13 8	- - - 76 9 5 1/2
94 2 3 1/2	- - - 4 14 1 1/2	- - - 5 12 11	- - - 10 7 0 1/2	- - - 7 10 7	- - - 68 18 10 1/2
92 4 7 1/2	- - - 4 12 3	- - - 5 10 8	- - - 10 2 11	- - - 7 7 7	- - - 61 11 3
90 7 8 1/2	- - - 4 10 4 1/2	- - - 5 8 5 1/2	- - - 9 18 10	- - - 7 4 7	- - - 54 6 7 1/2
88 11 7	- - - 4 8 7	- - - 5 6 3 1/2	- - - 9 14 10 1/2	- - - 7 1 8 1/2	- - - 47 4 11
86 16 2	- - - 4 6 9 1/2	- - - 5 4 2	- - - 9 10 11 1/2	- - - 6 18 10 1/2	- - - 40 6 0 1/2
85 1 5 1/2	- - - 4 5 1	- - - 5 2 1	- - - 9 7 2	- - - 6 16 1 1/2	- - - 33 9 11 1/2
83 4 8 at five per cent.	41 11 3 six per cent.	49 17 5 11 per cent.	91 8 8	66 10 0 1/2 principal.	
	49 17 5 interest.			33 9 11 1/2 in circulation.	
	91 8 8 principal and interest paid in.			100 0 0	

Due the state at the expiration of the ninth year, £. 83 7 5 1/2
In circulation at the expiration of the ninth year, 33 9 11 1/2
Gained by the state, - - - 49 17 6

PAPER No. II.

Capital 250000 0 0, paid 1/10th 12500 0 0,	6 per cent. 15000 0 0, paid in 27500 0 0,	sunk 20000 0 0,	in circulation, 230000 0 0
245000 0 0	- - - 12250 0 0	- - - 14700 0 0	- - - 20950 0 0
240100 0 0	- - - 12005 0 0	- - - 14406 0 0	- - - 20408 0 0
235298 0 0	- - - 11764 18 0	- - - 14117 17 7	- - - 20182 15 7
230592 0 10	- - - 11529 12 0	- - - 13835 10 5	- - - 19882 16 9 1/2
225980 1 0	- - - 11299 0 0	- - - 13558 16 1	- - - 18447 7 2 1/2
221400 9 0	- - - 11073 0 5 1/2	- - - 13287 12 6	- - - 1808 8 1 1/2
217031 4 10	- - - 10851 11 3	- - - 13021 17 6	- - - 17716 16 8 1/2
212690 12 4	- - - 10634 10 8	- - - 12761 8 8 1/2	- - - 17362 10 0
			- - - 17015 5 0
2078152 8 0 at 5 p.c.	103907 12 4 1/2 6 p.c.	124689 2 9 1/2 11 p.c.	228596 15 2 8 p.c.
	124689 2 9 1/2 interest paid in.		166252 3 10 the sum sunk.
	228596 15 2 interest and principal paid in.		83747 16 2 in circulation.
			250000 0 0

Due the state at the expiration of the ninth year, 208436 16 0
In circulation at the expiration of the ninth year, 83747 16 2
Gained by the state, - - - £. 124688 19 10

The proof and plan is simply this; though five per cent. principal, and six per cent. interest, (being eleven per cent.) is paid in annually, and the sum in circulation reduced eight per cent. the capital or debt to the state is reduced but two per cent. annually.

LONDON, September 18.

THE Dutch seem to be in a worse predicament with their republicanism, than the Americans are with their independence. The latter enjoy peace, at least, while the fine system of government which our patriots have long been attempting to introduce into this country, totters in Holland, even from the foundation, and all the mischiefs of anarchy and civil war seem to hang over the devoted heads of the inhabitants of the Seven Provinces.

Sept. 27. The mail from Holland received yesterday, brings the Dutch news down to the 22d instant, but nothing new on the intestine war which is now kindled, and may soon burst into a general flame in the republic. The town of Utrecht and others threatened with their being compelled to receive garrison, are preparing for the worst, and unless the king of Prussia's letter, which will no doubt speak more plain, does not tame the states of Holland into better temper, there is every reason to apprehend that the present troubles will be attended with the most serious consequences.

Those who are acquainted with the temper of the Dutch, say, that the skirmish at Hattem will prove another Lexington affair. It is the first drawing of blood; which in civil disputes, is always a prelude to very important consequences.

The little town of Hattem, lately taken by the prince of Orange's troops, stands upon the banks of Yffel, 12 miles from the prince's palace at Leeu, and 5 miles from Albour. It was formerly a strong place, but when the French took it in 1672, they demolished the fortifications. However it has always been considered as a citadel, in the time of war, from its situation, which commanded, or might command the interior country.

The French king's declaration, "that the stadholder's troops are in open rebellion," must soon draw an explicit and direct opinion from the ambassadors of the other foreign courts, and bring to a speedy issue the question, whether peace is to continue for sometime longer, or whether we are to expect a general war throughout Europe.

Oct 4. We hear from Chatham, that a detachment of mariners embarked on board the Jupiter of 50 guns; Commander Sir Richard Bickerton hoists his broad pendant on board, and proceeds in her to the West Indies, and is to take the command of his majesty's ships on that station.

They write from Ireland, that the ship Amiable Felicity, Captain de Brossee, arrived in Travare Bay, in the county of Waterford, in want of water and provisions of every kind, she was from Martinico to Rochelle, with a cargo of sugar in boxes, &c. She had been at sea since the middle of August last, her provisions failing short, the crew consisting of 36 men, exclusive of officers, were for three weeks before they came in on an allowance of two biscuits and four ounces of cheese for twenty four hours; when they arrived they had not ten pounds weight of any kind of provisions on board. Notwithstanding their distressed situation, they all seem to be in good health. The captain is now buying provisions and other necessities to continue his voyage.

Lately died in the parish of Acksey, at Doncaster, a woman aged 83, who has left the following living issue, viz. 10 children, 42 grand children, and 20 great-grand children, in all 62.

KINGSTON, October 18.

A correspondent informs us, that some counterfeit half guineas are now in circulation. They are quite new, and are in imitation of those of his present majesty, and dated 1784. They are highly finished on both sides, but have an imperfect milling; are remarkable thick, and appear of a lacquered aspect. They are considerably short of weight, and seem to be worth scarcely a pence.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

A gentleman who was in the late expedition against the Shawanese towns, writes, that seven towns, consisting of 250 huts, were destroyed, with a large quantity of corn, hbs, cattle, vegetables, &c. that fifteen hundred pounds worth of plunder was taken; that ten of the savages were killed, including the King Melanitia, and 28 taken prisoners, with our white men. On the side of the Christians, Captain Irvine was killed, and four privates wounded, two of whom are since dead.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Mohawk river, to his friend in this city, dated the 2d ultimo.

"I have just time to tell you, that the report which has been published in several of our public papers, respecting JOSEPH BRANDT being killed, is without foundation. He is now at Niagara in good health, and from what I can learn, totally averse to war with the United States, and does not wish to favour the hostilities. It is no secret to you that I know the man, and that I am well acquainted in Canada and the frontiers of this state (New York)—the six Nations are by no means dissatisfied with Pennsylvania. I can speak from experience. They say 'their brother PENN never encroached on their lands.'"

RICHMOND, January 10.

At four o'clock on Monday morning last, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by a fire, which broke out at an uninhabited house near Mr. Anderson's tavern. The wind being up, and the house old and dry, this turbulent element quickly spread its flames around, communicating to houses in three directions, which threw all into confusion, and would have baffled the most expert firemen; a line was formed for the purpose of conveying water to the engine, but through the unsteadiness of many, the line was often broke, and thrown into confusion, and to add to the misconduct, an engine was quitted in the middle of the street, which was nearly destroyed. By active exertions, Byrd's tobacco warehouse was many times extinguished; but at last, the number of fiery coals which fell, put an end to every attempt, being burnt, with about 200 hogheads of tobacco, and 100 were saved. When the warehouse was burning, the fire was at its height, and the scene truly melancholy, raging with uncontrolled fury; after three hours violence, and destroying a square of

the principal houses and stores, it abated, leaving a dreadful vestige of its dire effects, and several worthy characters in opulence and ease, nearly deprived of their all.—Alas how uncertain are earthly possessions—this young city, about rearing its head in point of trade, &c. receives a check from that unconquerable element.—From a rough estimate, the loss exceeds 100,000.

The principal sufferers who lost their houses, &c. are as follow:—Anderson, Younghusband, and Rawlins's tavern.—Mrs. Craig's coffee-house.—Dr. Foulher's shop.—Dixon and Holt's Printing-office.—The following merchant stores:—Pennock and Co. Graves, Paine, Duncan, Hollingworth and Johnson, Warrington, Stockell, Deane's, Quarrier, Nimmo, Rutherford, Groves, Banks, James and McComb, W. Galt, Southgate, Gilliat, Hay, Anderson and Co. and Ganot; which, with private houses, make about 43 burnt. Also some stables and warehouses.

On this disastrous occasion, we can boast of characters, whose benevolence, activity, unwearied exertion, and philanthropic dispositions, dignity human nature; the remembrance of whom, will gratefully live in the minds of their fellow citizens.

At a meeting of citizens, on Monday afternoon, convened at Mr. Trower's tavern, by desire of his excellency the Governor, who attended, the following paper was read by paragraph, and unanimously agreed to.

This meeting most sincerely sympathizing in the distresses of the Citizens of Richmond, occasioned by the fire of this morning.—RESOLVE,

1st. That they will relieve their suffering brethren as far as they can, and will labour to provide houses for such, as are unable to provide for themselves.

2d. That it is the duty of every citizen possessing houses to be rented, to reduce, rather than to increase the rent on this melancholy occasion.

3d. That Col. Harvie, Col. Adams, Mr. A. Ronald, and Mr. K. Mitchell, be appointed to receive donations from citizens and others, for the relief of such of the sufferers as will give in their names.

4th. That the same gentlemen be a committee for the purposes of distributing the donations.

5th. That the said committee ought to divide the goods saved, among those entitled, where no owner can be ascertained.

ANNAPOLIS, January 25.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the house of delegates to the 10th of March, and the senate to the 10th of April next, after having passed fifty-four laws, a list of which will be in our next.

"The conclusion of Mr. Duwall's publication is unavoidably postponed. Advertisements and articles of intelligence omitted this week will be inserted in our next."

January 25, 1787.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Deight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from halting the sein at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

RALPH FORSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of the county of Prince George, clerk, and his son, propose to petition the honourable general assembly, at their next session, touching certain confiscated property of the said Addison.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

January 16, 1787.

WENT adrift from my landing the 4th of December last, a flat bottomed clinch-work BOAT, about 25 feet in length, and five or six in breadth, only a few months old, and had received a coat of tar about six weeks before I lost her; she has a remarkable wide stern for the convenience of laying a sein out, and her head is very singular, the planks over-jetting and hiding the stem, and then ends secured by a slab of iron a few inches wide, which extends from the top to bottom, and is put on clumsily; she rises very much at the head and stern, can be rowed with six, and is uncommonly light for her size; her timbers are chiefly of mulberry, and her plank of oak. Whoever will inform me by letter, to be left in the post office, at Annapolis, where I may get her again, shall receive a guinea for his trouble, and if the boat is delivered at my landing upon Kent Island, about four miles above Kent point, which may be conveniently done by any vessel passing up or down the bay, the person or persons delivering her shall receive the above reward, and any other reasonable charges, from

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Brookes, living in Montgomery county, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock imperfectly, but supposed to be with the letters R W, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10/2/86

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

4

HANNAH BISHOP.

Calvert county, January 4, 1787.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Johnson, Cliffs, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men and women; likewise horses and cattle. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required. It is requested that all persons that have claims against the estate of said Johnson will bring their accounts in legally authenticated on or before the day of sale.

MARY CLEAVERLY JOHNSON, executrix of Thomas Johnson.

3X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

10

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

November 24, 1786.

STOLEN out of my pasture, on July 24 last, at night, a black HORSE, about 13 hands two or three inches high, nine years old, has a star in his forehead, his jaws much cut with the bridle bit, a natural pacer, trots up hill or in heavy ground, is neither docked nor branded, strong made; he was some time ago at Mr. Thomas Balding's, but Mr. Balding says he was stolen out of his pasture. Whoever brings said horse to me, living near Bladensburg, and makes the thief known, or who has made way with him, or gives intelligence so as I get him again, shall be entitled the above reward upon conviction, or six dollars for the horse only, paid by me

3X

GERARD BOARMAN.

Howard's Hill, January 1, 1787.

THE partnership of RIDLEY and PRINGLE having expired, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—The ardent desire they have, and the urgent necessity there is for winding up all their old affairs, compel them to call on every one without distinction. A longer indulgence than that already given, must not be expected; and therefore all those who neglect this notice, may depend on actions being brought against them to the ensuing courts.

They have on hand, a large quantity of dry goods, which they will sell for cash, tobacco, flour, depreciation or other state securities, or at a short credit. Any person desirous of purchasing, may find their advantage by an early application for the above goods.

2

M. RIDLEY, M. PRINGLE.

January 6, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Edward Northcraft, for three hundred pounds current money, payable the last day of August, 1786, on account of his having repeatedly refused to give my bond credit for money and tobacco paid in discharge thereof, near the amount of the aforesaid bond.

2

WILLIAM WATERS.

November 29, 1786.

MADE their escape last night, by burning their way, the three following prisoners, JAMES DUGLASS, about thirty-five years of age, he is a stout well-looking fellow, fair complexion, with black hair, and red beard; YACHEL NIGHT, a stripling, about seventeen years of age, speaks quick, and is apt to stammer when in a hurry; negro DICK, the property of Mr. John Parker, about twenty-three years of age; had on a blue duffel jacket and overalls, old shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever will apprehend the said prisoners and deliver them to me, shall receive ten pounds reward, or three pounds for either of them.

3X

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expense of crossing and re-crossing the bay; and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.