

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1783.

H A G U E, April 30.

It is thought that the courier sent off to Paris by their high mightinesses, with their last orders for signing the preliminaries, will return to-morrow or next day. In the mean time the letters from Paris of the 25th, mention nothing positive on this head, excepting a report current, that the signing was very near at hand.

LISBON, April 20. An American of distinction, who has for some time past resided in this capital, was admitted a few days since to a private audience of the queen, and had a pretty long conference with her majesty. It is assured, that the articles of the treaty of commerce, which is upon the tapis between our court and the United States, are nearly agreed upon; and that it will be conclusively settled on the arrival of a commissioner from congress, who is speedily expected in this capital.

HAMBURG, May 9. It is reported here, that the king of Sweden, intends furnishing the empress of Russia with 12,000 foot, and 21 ships of the line, which are to be ready in three weeks.

May 10. The last letters from Russia and Poland, seem to clear up all doubts respecting the secret designs of the imperial courts against the Ottoman Porte. It is decided that hostilities shall take place the beginning of the month of June; and prince Potemkin, who is at present with general Branicki, is to repair to the army, to take upon him the command.

L O N D O N, April 1.

The late archbishop of Canterbury, before his death, had fixed upon a particular spot in the church for his burial place. When the men came to remove the flagstones, and had dug deep in the vault, they found a large wooden box; in it was a large coffin of stone, which contained, on being opened (preserved in a spirit—from its volatile smell, not unlike the spirit of Hartshorn) the corpse of the bishop of Ely, buried above 200 years, in high preservation, his hat, which was of velvet, and full trimmed, was under his left arm, he was wrapt in fine linen and had on his shoes and stockings; his face was perfect and his limbs flexible; his beard was of a remarkable length, beautifully white. They were so particularly careful to prevent its being disturbed, that no one was permitted to view it but in the presence of the reverend doctor W——, the late archbishop's chaplain. The date of the coffin plate is 1570, which makes it 213 years since his interment.

May 10. A few days ago a seaman having an agent's draught for upwards of 60 pounds on a banker in Lombard-street, desired to have the whole money in guineas. This being complied with, Jack was desired to count it; but this he positively refused for some time, till the clerk desiring he would count it over for his own satisfaction, Jack began, one, two, three; but could get no further than nine for the foul of him. Begin again, said the clerk. Jack then proceeded as far as thirteen, where he made a dead stand as before, when the clerk recommended a third effort, Jack swore most dreadfully, if he would not let him take the whole in a lump, he would leave it behind him, as he'd be damned before he'd count money for any man.

May 13. Gaming anecdotes. Mr. ———, the brewer, lost a short time since at Br-kes's, seventy thousand pounds, all his drays, dray horses, coppers, calks, and waste butts, with his iron hoops, which were the last stake. Mr. Fox, who was present, and partook of the spoils, moved that an annuity of £. 500 per annum should be settled upon the unfortunate brewer, to be paid out at the general fund, which motion was agreed to nem. con. and a resolution was entered into, at the instance of some gentlemen, that every member who should be completely ruined in that house, should be allowed a similar annuity out of the same fund, on condition they are never to be re-admitted as sporting members, as in that case the society would be playing against their own money. This is one proof at least, against the general opinion universally adopted out of the circles of gaming, that gamblers are divested of all generosity; at the same time it reflects great honour on Charles, for being the promoter of such beneficent acts.

When Mr. Fox first erased his name out of Br-kes's book, upon his being appointed secretary of state, many of the members expressed their astonishment, as they considered his post there, at least, equivalent in point of emolument to his present place. George S——n being present observed, in reply, "that Charles had now a much deeper game to play; that he must shuffle and cut with all the world, pat's with Holland, brag with France and Spain, and give up the game to America, after having made for many lost deals."

Political deaths, casualties, and other events.

D E A T H S.

IN St. Stephen's chapel, of a lingering and slow fever, which it bore with patience and resignation for many years, the Confidence of the people. The body was interred in Coalition Vault, near Convulsion Monument, under the north ayle.

Abroad, where she has resided a long time, the right honourable Lady Americanus subjection, second daughter of Lady Britannia, and lineally descended from the ancient house of Magna Charta. This lady, some time since, conceived a violent affection for a Frenchman, who, after swindling her out of a considerable sum of

money, prevailed on her to marry him, which marriage occasioned her irreparable loss to this kingdom.

Of a pain in the bowels and limbs, occasioned by a severe cold, caught on the night of adjusting the preliminaries of peace, the late Cabinet. The patient struggled hard in the agonies of death, and parted life with infinite regret. Antecedent to the hour of dissolution, the funeral preparations were made in the Upper House; and episcopal absolution given to the expiring sinner. The lamp of life went out at five o'clock in the morning. The body now lies in state.

Of a broken heart, the Constitutional Virtue of the British Senate. She was beloved and adored whilst living, and in her death is lamented with the most heart-felt sorrow.

Of an apoplexy, or an epilepsy, Mrs. Animosity, a lady who long lived between two of the greatest senators in the world. The body is to be opened in a few days, that the bowels may be embalmed, and the heart buried in a golden urn.

At a fashionable rout, where she was playing in a party at whist, Mrs. Reputation. Her death was occasioned by supping with Mrs. Envoy, the preceding night, on a dish of felon mon-gout slander.

In child-bed, last Sunday, Mrs. Sincere Devotion, an heavenly woman of the most religious disposition. She was delivered of twins, who received baptism immediately, and were called, the one, Lord's Day Card-table, the other, Sunday's Rout. Both these pious bantlings are likely to do well. They were sent to nurse in the west end of the town.

Of an unknown disorder, the Intention of a noble Lord to destroy the E O Tables. The faculty purpose opening the body.

Of a treasury fever, the real spirit of the Reform Bill. It was an infant that just tasted the cup of existence, turned his head aside and expired. It is succeeded in title and estate by an illegitimate offspring.

In the common council of the city, Peculation Jobb, Esq; he was a person long in favour, but being discovered in various pilfering tricks, the detection broke his heart, and he died of a melancholy fever.

Casualties and remarkable occurrences.

On Monday last a terrible fire broke out in the new Political meeting house, which was not extinguished at ten o'clock on Thursday. Every engine was at work, but the flame raged so violently, that it could not be got under. There was not an article in the house insured.

On Tuesday the chariot of a demirep broke down; but by the assistance of lord M——d, who was then passing in his parchment carriage, it was carried to an eminent shop in Carey-street, where it is to undergo a thorough repair.

Last week a lady, called Public Expectation, was, to the astonishment of every body, nocturnally and diurnally brought to bed of a disappointment, and is supposed to have several more of the same evanescent infants in her womb.

A madman, known by the name of Methodism, was carried before the sitting magistrate, and convicted of robbing several poor women of their money and under-standings. He was ordered for trial.

On Thursday an author was openly convicted of a most ungrateful paragraph against actors and actresses, who were the means, and the only means, of preventing dramatic damnation on a recent occasion.

Public Applause, long confined to the castle of Andalusia, is so well pleased with his situation, that it is thought he will make it a constant abode for life. Several attempts have been made to release this, hitherto, indiscriminate fellow, to all of which, except that of Miss Rosina, he has not paid the smallest attention. He has confessed that he kissed, and he prattled with fifty fair maids, without a serious attachment to any; but she, and her fellow warbler, have made a very strong impression upon him.

The Bird of Paradise, on the wing last Thursday night, struck against a pigeon, which she immediately seized, took home, and plucked and picked it to the bone. These fowls of prey, it is said, will shortly be all confined to a certain district.

May 17. Yesterday lord Northampton took leave of their majesties at St. James's, on his going to Ireland.

Yesterday his excellency count d'Albemar, the new French ambassador, was introduced to her majesty. As were also the duc de Chartres, duc Fitz-James, and count Conflans, lately arrived from France.

The quantity of hemp imported in Great Britain last year from Russia, was 126,000 tons, which is 16,000 tons more than were ever imported into this kingdom in one year before.

The French are so sensible that a considerable marine establishment is necessary for keeping up their consequence in the political scale, that, contrary to their former system, it has been determined to lessen their army, and apply the savings towards building a navy. Accordingly two new docks are making, one of which is to be in the channel, the other in the bay. A new code of laws is also forming for regulating their marine, by which great encouragement is to be held out to induce the nobility to bring up their children to the sea; a service heretofore held by them in no respectable light.

The French fleet suffered considerably, and one of their line of battle ships was wrecked in the same gale which dismasted the Superbe. The l'Orient, of 74

guns, was lost in Trincomale bay, after the action of the 2d of September, and it was confidently reported that the French fleet was gone to Achene to refit.

May 23. Some instructions on Wednesday passed the seal, which were immediately sent off to the duke of Manchester, at Versailles; and it is said that full powers were given a few days ago, under the great seal, to David Hartley, Esq; to conclude a commercial treaty with the ambassador from the United States of America at Paris.

Last week goods to the amount of £. 40,000 were entered at the custom-house, for Virginia and Maryland.

The dust lately kicked up in the cabinet, originated about the disposal of the two parks and the buck-hounds. The Foxites remonstrated, and lord North (as he had done for ten years before) treated their remonstrances with contempt. The Butean influence prevailed, and the six thousand a year was divided between lord Sandwich and his son, lord Hinchinbroke; thus much for the coalition; how long are the people to be amused with the ridiculous idea of a whig administration.

In the gale of wind last Monday, the Ganges man of war, of 74 guns, broke from her moorings at Spit-head, and got on shore; but, very fortunately, and contrary to expectation, she was got off the next tide, without receiving any considerable damage.

May 26. Orders have been issued to the colonels of the different regiments which are not already disbanded, and which were intended to have been disbanded, to desist from the prosecution of the measure until further notice.

Mr. David Hartley having completed the business of a commercial treaty with the states of America, has been for some days past expected in town; and on his arrival the result of his negotiations will be laid before parliament.

The public bank established last year at Philadelphia, has risen into eminent credit and consequence, and is likely to be of the highest advantage to trade and commerce. It has been aided by silver specie (chiefly in crown pieces) from France, to upwards of five hundred thousand louis d'ors, which, together with a vast circulation of Spanish and Portugal gold and silver, and but too many of our British guineas, is rapidly rising this newly established bank into great consequence and extensive circulation.

Mr. Harford, the proprietor of Maryland, has taken leave at court, and sets off in a few days for Maryland, with assurances, every thing he has been deprived of in that country will be restored to him.

The duke of Manchester is one of the most popular public characters that has visited Paris for many years. The name of Montague is highly pleasing to the French people in general, who treat him with the most singular marks of respect, whenever he appears in public.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) June 4.

Early on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, a most villainous attempt was made by some person or persons (as yet unknown) to destroy the boiling-house of Mr. W. Hall, sugar refiner, by fire, but which, by the interposition of Divine Providence was happily frustrated. The relation of the discovery is as follows: Mr. Killick, the boiler, having awoke about twelve or one o'clock, and imagined it rained, and recollecting he had left a hoghead with some sugar exposed to the weather, immediately got up to remove it; on opening the door, he perceived the boiling-house on fire; it had just begun to flame; with all imaginable haste Mr. Killick ran to the spot, and with some lime-water which was luckily near at hand, he was enabled to extinguish the fire: had he slept a few moments longer, the assistance of all human power would have proved ineffectual to have saved the buildings of Mr. Hall from being entirely consumed, and in all probability (as the breeze was very high) the fire would have extended to a considerable distance. On examining the place where the fire began, two large pieces of rag were found in the guttering, under the eaves of the boiling-house, burnt to tinder, and in which it is supposed some fire had been concealed, and put to the wall-plate of the building by some evil-minded person or persons, and apparently must have been lodged there near 30 minutes, as the wall-plate was much burnt.

N E W - Y O R K, July 21.

When captain Colvill left Bristol, which was the 27th of May, it was reported there, that the definitive treaty between Great Britain and America, was signed, but not published in the gazette.

Captain Colvill on his passage spoke with the following vessels, viz. July 1, lat. 40, 36, long. 34, with the ship Irish Volunteer, Peter Dillon, master, from Larné, in Ireland, with 350 passengers, for Philadelphia; on the 11th, lat. 38, 10, long. 64, with the Jenny, Robert Kerr, master, from Glasgow, for this port; and on the 17th, with the Swallow packet, from this port for Falmouth, 80 leagues E. by S. from Sandy Hook.

A ship and a brig were to sail from Bristol for this port a few days after captain Colvill.

Tuesday last the ship John, captain Nash, arrived here from Oporto; he informs us, that the Algerines are again beginning to commit depredations upon the Portuguese, as several of their corsairs were cruising off the rock of Lisbon; and that some ships of the line, belonging to his Portuguese majesty, were sitting to go in pursuit of the infidels.

About a month ago captain Nash spoke with an Indian from Belgal, which ship the day before fell in with a brig from Teneriffe, bound for Philadelphia.

The Camel and Hind store ships arrived here on Saturday last in 8 weeks from Portsmouth. They sailed from thence about the 25th of May.

The same afternoon arrived, brig Peggy, Easton, from Teneriffe; brig Arrogant, from Annapolis-Royal; and brig Minerva, from St. Kitts.

The drought has been so great for nine months past in the West-Indies, that not one third of their usual crops are expected; many vessels in consequence have gone to Europe not half loaded, and others in ballast.

July 23. Last Monday arrived here the brig Lucy, captain Van Duerfon, in twelve days from St. Kitts, bound to Connecticut; from which a report prevails, that the day before he sailed, dispatches were received from Barbados, with an account of the definitive treaty being signed, and a copy of it received there, by governor Parry, and that it was brought from England in 22 days. In the above vessel came passengers Samuel Crook, Esq; with his lady and family.

Same day arrived from Spithead, his majesty's frigate Mercury, of 28 guns, commanded by Henry Edwin Stanhope, Esq; This ship had been six weeks under orders to bring government's dispatches to their excellencies the general and admiral, sailed the third day of June, and has brought a considerable number of letters, intended for the Janus and Cyclops men of war, whose departure had been stopped; but the June mail was left for the usual conveyance of the packet. As it had been generally understood, that the Mercury was peculiarly appointed to carry copies of the definitive treaty immediately after it was completed, to his majesty's commissioners, at New York, for making peace, it is conjectured that this long looked for and very interesting document may have been brought by the above mentioned vessel.

Yesterday arrived the ship St. David, captain Morgan, from Jamaica, but lost from Havana; which last port she gained in distress. It is said she has brought upwards of 600 puncheons of rum.

The same day arrived from Jamaica, four large empty transports.

CHATHAM, July 23.

Monday his Britannic majesty's ship the Mercury, captain Stanhope, arrived at New-York from England. It is reported she has brought a treaty of commerce with this country; as also the long expected definitive treaty, which was signed the 24th of May.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

We expected to have had the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in this paper, a copy of the definitive treaty of peace. Previous to our last publication it was asserted, in such positive terms, to have been received at New-York by the Mercury frigate, as to admit little doubt of the pleasing intelligence. As yet we have received no more satisfactory accounts respecting it, than are contained under the New-York head; but we hope shortly to communicate the particulars of a treaty which is to confirm that already agreed on, for once more freeing the world from the dreadful devastations and horrors of war.

Within these few days past, several persons in and about the city have died by the excessive heat of the weather. Others have lost their lives by imprudently drinking cold water when they were very much heated. This, together with the deaths by sickness, &c. has made the list of the dead in the course of a little time past, much more numerous than common. It were to be wished that persons capable of reflection, would consider the dangerous effects of extreme heat and cold when opposing each other in the human frame.

Thursday evening a detachment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Harmar, arrived here by water from Charles-town, South-Carolina. We are informed that the remainder of the Pennsylvania troops (about five companies) were to have embarked at Charles town a few days after the above, and may be daily expected.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 26, 1783.

On motion, Resolved,

THAT the commander in chief be instructed to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of the different grades. And that the secretary at war, and commander in chief, take the proper measures for conducting those troops to their respective homes, in such manner as may be most convenient to themselves and to the states through which they may pass; and that the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Upon the promulgation of this resolution, the subsequent address was presented to the commander in chief, by the officers of the army.

SIR,

IT is difficult for us to express the regret we feel at being obliged again to solicit your excellency's attention and patronage. Next to the anguish which the prospect of our own wretchedness excites in our breasts, is the pain which arises from a knowledge of your anxiety on account of those men who have been the sharers of your fortunes, and have had the honour of being your companions through the various vicissitudes of the war. Nothing, therefore, but necessity could induce us to a representation which we know must give you concern.

Your excellency has so intimate a knowledge of the condition of the army, as to render a particular delineation unnecessary. As you have been a witness of our sufferings during a war uncommon in its nature, and unparalleled in many circumstances attending it, so you are now, Sir, no less a witness of the unequal burden which has fallen upon us, from the want of that provision, to which, from our assiduous and unremitting services, we conceive, we are entitled. Having recently expressed our sense of what was due to our distress—having repeated from your excellency the confidence we had, that our accounts would be liquidated, the balances ascertained, and adequate funds pro-

vided for payment previous to our being dispersed or disbanded—having seen with pleasure the approbation which congress gave our reliance—it is with a mixture of astonishment and chagrin, that we view the late resolve of congress, by which the soldiers for the war, and a proportionable number of officers, are to be furloughed without any one of those important objects being accomplished; and to complete the scene of woe, are to be compelled to leave the army without the means of defraying the debts we have necessarily incurred in the course of service, or even of gratifying those menials, in the pittance which is their due; much less, to carry with us that support and comfort to our families, of which, from our long military services, they have been deprived. No less exposed then, to the insults of the meanest followers of the army, than to the arrests of the sheriff, deprived of the ability to assist our families, and without an evidence that any thing is due to us for our services, and, consequently, without the least prospect of obtaining credit for even a temporary subsistence until we can get into business—to what quarter can we look? we take the liberty to say, Sir, only to your excellency. And, from the sincerity of our hearts, we do it, no less from a persuasion of the efficacy of your further efforts in our favour, than from the kind assurances you have been pleased to give us of your support.

To your excellency then we make our appeal, and in the most solemn manner, from that abhorrence of oppression and injustice which first unfleathered our swords, from the remembrance of the common dangers through which we have passed; and from the recollection of those astonishing events which have been effected by our united efforts, permit us to solicit further aid; and to intreat, that the order of the 2d instant, founded on the act of congress of the 16th of May last, may be suspended or varied in its operation, so far as that no officer or soldier be obliged to receive a furlough until that honourable body can be apprised of the wretched situation into which the army must be plunged, by a conformity to it; that your excellency will endeavour to prevail on congress—nay, that, on the principles of common justice, you will insist that neither officer nor soldier be compelled to leave the field, until a liquidation of accounts can be effected, until the balances are ascertained, certificates for the sums due given, including the commutation of half pay to the officers, and the gratuity of eighty dollars to the soldiers, and until a supply of money can be furnished sufficient to carry us from the field of glory, with honour to ourselves and credit to our country. We still wish to believe, that that country, to which we have been so long devoted, will never look with indifference on the distresses of those of her sons, who have so essentially contributed to the establishment of freedom, the security of property, and the rearing of an empire.

In the name and behalf of the generals and officers commanding regiments, and corps in the cantonments on Hudson's river, I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

W. HEATH, M. G. Presi.

June 5, 1783.

To the foregoing address, general Washington was pleased to return the following answer, viz.

SIR,

Head-Quarters, June 6, 1783. BEFORE I make a reply to the subject of the address of the generals and officers commanding the regiments and corps of this army, presented by yourself yesterday, I intreat that those gentlemen will accept my warmest acknowledgments for the confidence they have been pleased to repose in me; they may be assured it shall never be abused; and I beg they will be persuaded, that as no man can possibly be better acquainted than I am with the past merits and services of the army, so no one can possibly be more strongly impressed with their present ineligible situation, feel a keener sensibility of their distresses, or more ardently desire to alleviate or remove them—but it would be unnecessary, perhaps, to enter into a detail of what I have done, and what I am still attempting to do in order to assist in the accomplishment of this interesting purpose—let it be sufficient to observe, I do not yet despair of success; for I am perfectly convinced that the states cannot, without involving themselves in national bankruptcy and ruin, refuse to comply with the requisitions of congress, who, it must be acknowledged, have done every thing in their power to obtain ample and complete justice for the army, and whose great object in the present measure undoubtedly was, by a reduction of expence to enable the financier to make the three months payment to the army, which on all hands had been agreed to be absolutely and indispensably necessary: to explain this matter, I beg leave to insert an extract of a letter from the superintendent of finance, dated the 10th ultimo.

"It is now above a month since the committee conferred with me on that subject, and I then told them no payment could be made to the army, but by means of a paper anticipation: and unless our expenditures were immediately and considerably reduced, even that could not be done. Our expenditures have nevertheless been continued, and our revenues lessen; the states growing daily more and more remiss in their collections. The consequence is that I cannot make payment in the manner first intended. The notes issued for this purpose would have been payable at two, four and six months from the date, but at present they will be at six months, and even that will soon become impracticable, unless our expences be immediately curtailed.

"I shall cause such notes to be issued for three months pay to the army, and I must intreat, Sir, that every influence be used with the states, to absorb them, to gether with my other engagements, by taxation."

Three days ago a messenger was dispatched by me, to urge the necessity of forwarding these notes with the greatest possible expedition.

Under this state of circumstances, I need scarcely add that the expence of every day in feeding the whole army, will increase very considerably the inability of the public to discharge the debts already incurred, at least a considerable time to come.

Although the officers of the army very well know my official situation, that I am only a servant of the public, and that it is not for me to dispense with orders which it is my duty to carry into execution—yet as furloughs in all services are considered as a matter of indulgence

and not of compulsion; as congress, I am persuaded, entertain the best disposition towards the army, and as I apprehend, in a very short time, the two principal articles of complaint will be removed;—until the further pleasure of congress can be known, I shall not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the army, under these reservations only, that officers sufficient to conduct the men who choose to receive furloughs, will attend them either on furlough or by detachment, the propriety and necessity of this measure must be obvious to all, it need not therefore be enforced; and with regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates, such as from a peculiarity of circumstances, wish not to receive furloughs at this time, will give in their names at twelve o'clock to-morrow to the commanding officers of their regiments, that on a report to the adjutant general, an equal number of men engaged for three years may be furloughed, which will make the saving of expences exactly the same to the public.

I cannot but hope the notes will soon arrive, and that the settlement of accounts may be completed by the assistance of the paymasters, in a few days. In the mean time I shall have the honour of laying the intentions of the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps, before congress—they are expressed in such a decent, candid and affecting manner, that I am certain every mark of attention will be paid to them. I have the honour to be, with very great esteem, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Major-general Heath.

The two preceding papers were enclosed in the following letter to his excellency the president of congress.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, June 7, 1783.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your excellency, the copy of an address, from the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps, together with my answer to it. These enclosures will explain the distresses which resulted from the measures now carrying into execution in consequence of the resolution of the 26th of May, but the sensibility occasioned by a parting scene under such peculiar circumstances, will not admit of description.

The two subjects of complaint with the army appear to be, the delay of the three months payment which had been expected, and the want of a settlement of accounts—I have thought myself authorised to assure them, congress had and would attend particularly to their grievances; and have made some little variations respecting furloughs, from what was at first proposed: the secretary at war will be able to explain the reason and propriety of this alteration.

While I consider it a tribute of justice on this occasion to mention the temperate and orderly behaviour of the whole army, and particularly the accommodating spirit of the officers in arranging themselves, to the command of the battalions which will be composed of the three years men; permit me to recal to mind all their former sufferings and merits, and to recommend their reasonable requests to the early and favourable notice of congress. I have the honour to be, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, August 7.

THE Prince-George's county Planter returns the Intendant compliments for compliments, and hath all his life-time strictly followed the rules of honesty, candour, veracity, and an industrious attention to whatever he undertook to perform; but not making any thing by those rules, he began to be doubtful they were wrong, and had some thoughts of altering his conduct agreeable to the rules of modern patriotism. However, the Intendant, who is certainly in all things the oracle of truth, pronounces the above conduct to be the only certain rule for a politician, therefore the Planter must no more waver in opinion. If the Planter has made several assertions that have hurt the Intendant's pride, he appeals to several respectable inhabitants of the state, who are well acquainted with the Intendant, for the truth of those assertions. If they are false, so much the greater is the Intendant's glory? If true, they can but cause a few spots in that great luminary of honesty, candour, and veracity, and those, like the spots in the sun, only to be observed through a telescope. The Planter never expected that his taper could shine in the Intendant's meridian sun, but is certain that it will burn pure to the last snuff, more so than any flambeau that can be set against it. It is a hackneyed rule, to cry out that a writer flings dirt, if he happens to hit on something of consequence enough to claim the public attention. The Planter never had the least intention of scraping up or throwing dirt at any one, and is any thing has escaped his pen that may be construed into an intention of that sort, he must have caught the infection from the Intendant's pieces against the Examiner, and may be attributed to a shred of that garment so earnestly prayed for. Inferences are commonly drawn from opinion, opinions are generally formed from facts, or what appear as such. The best may err, and time alone, may perhaps discover what is true and what is not so.

A PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANTER.

July 27, 1783.

To the PRINTERS.

I HAVE perused with attention the several pieces in your gazette, under the signature of an Examiner, and the Intendant's replies to them. I confess myself not a little surprised, that a dispute of so little consequence should have been kept up so long, and that the Examiner should have continued it; after he was informed that not a shilling of the money lodged by the collectors was applied to the discharge of the journal of accounts; as to monies received of Mr. Dickinson, it was out of the question, having been lodged in the treasury several days before his first publication of the 29th of May, and which it would seem he knew nothing of, till the Intendant informed him and the public of that transaction, and, as he says, in order to correct the Examiner's mistake. As to the charges of postponing the taxes, and thereby preventing the breaking into the hoards of the farmers and planters, they are really so silly, that I am surprised that the Intendant ever made any reply to them; indeed I think, with submission to him, that his time might have been much better employed in the settling his official business, than in taking notice of any of the Examiner's performances;

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he only reason that he has given for doing it is, that probably some uninformed persons might probably think, that he had really bribed the assembly with public monies. As I have not much to do, and more for curiosity than to set this business in a clearer point of view than the Intendant has already done, I will briefly state the charges and replies to them.

1st. That the Intendant assumed a control over the supreme executive power.

Proof adduced in support of this charge. Extract from a letter the Intendant wrote ten months ago to the governor and council, in answer to one he had received from them, to wit: "He, the Intendant, must observe, that neither the consideration of office nor station shall ever induce him to swerve from the duties enjoined him by law, and he shall with the same freedom request the governor and council to lay open their proceedings for his inspection, as he has done or may do to any other officer of government." Ten months ago this paragraph appeared to the Examiner a much stronger proof of assuming a controlling power over the governor and council than it does at this time.

2d. That the Intendant had disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, by obliging the collectors to deliver money arising from the 5s tax to him, and he divides it among members of the assembly. This charge absolutely denied by the Intendant, and not the smallest evidence produced in support of it. The identical money received of the collectors has been paid, as I am well informed, within these two or three days, to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, agreeably to law.

3d. That the Intendant has dispensed with the most positive laws. Proof. The Examiner's *ipse dixit*, that the Intendant gave instructions to the collectors of Somerset and Worcester counties, to take red money, if tendered, for the fund tax, in lieu of state continental. The Examiner admits that this article is of little consequence.

4th. That the Intendant prevented the collection of the tax in May, to the great disappointment of the civil list.

The only evidence in support of this charge is the Examiner's assertion, that it was the Intendant's opinion, that the citizens of this state were not able to pay this year's taxes in May, and in consequence of this opinion, the general assembly postponed the collection till August.

5th. The last, though not the least article of the charge, is, that the Intendant is aiming to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on his will. Proof. That the Intendant may, from the foregoing premises, reasonably expect the grateful tribute of adulation, "and if his actions directly tend to procure it, there is the strongest reason to believe, that it is his wish and aim to reduce every servant of the government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure."

Having thus stated the charges, with the proofs, the public will draw what conclusions they please from them. But before I take leave of the Examiner and Intendant, I must beg leave to remark, that I have been better acquainted with the transactions in the Intendant's office than most men; and it makes me smile when I reflect how easily people may be duped and made a cats-paw of; for to my knowledge, the Intendant, notwithstanding the law gave him the most extensive powers, yet it will appear by his proceedings, that the most of the monies paid away by him were in consequence of the governor and council's direction or requests to him, which the Examiner seems to have been totally ignorant of. It appearing to the governor and council and Intendant, that it was impossible to pay every demand, and as they who had contracted the debts best knew the engagements they had entered into, as well as the necessity of the creditors, it was agreed between them and the Intendant, that when any person whom they wished should be paid, a note was to be made at the bottom of the order on the treasurer for the Intendant to take it up; but for the better elucidation of this matter, I will insert one of these orders.

"In Council, November 2, 1782. ORDERED, That the western shore treasurer pay to lieutenant Nathaniel Magruder three hundred and twenty-five pounds twelve shillings and six pence specie, for the use of captain John Reed's company, stationed at Frederick-town, on account.

Per order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk." And underwrote thus, "The council request the Intendant will pay the above order. T. J. I."

Hence it will appear, that the grateful tribute of adulation, imputed by the Examiner to the Intendant, would more properly have been applied elsewhere.

CANDOR. Annapolis, August 4, 1783.

* The 10th section of the bill, creating the office of Intendant, enacts "That the said Intendant be authorized to inspect all expenditures of the state (ever keeping in view that prudence and economy are essentially necessary) and to keep an account thereof, and to inspect all records, books, papers, and accounts, in any office, &c."

† The Intendant never gave any instructions to those collectors, as he has informed me. He wrote the 4th of September, 1782, to the lieutenant of Worcester: "You may inform the collector of your county, and also the collector of Somerset, to receive the red money, and I will take care that their bonds shall not be put in suit on account of such receipts."

‡ It was in consequence of a letter that the Intendant wrote to the general assembly, near the close of last session, that he was empowered to sell tobacco to raise money to pay the servants of government; so that to him are they indebted for a quarter's salary lately lodged in the treasury towards paying the civil list.

§ This mode has been dropt for some time past.

** Gentlemen who send their servants to the post-office for letters, are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

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

73 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

August 5, 1783.
To be SOLD, on the premises, the 23d instant,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, containing 120 acres more or less; there is on this plantation a very good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, meat house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder such credit will be given as may be agreed upon on the day of sale. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

107/6 NELSON REED.

August 5, 1783.
THE subscriber, being appointed to pay off the following troops, viz. All soldiers who were left in the state sick in hospital, on furlough or otherwise absent at the time the Maryland detachment marched to the northward in October last, together with such as were enlisted after the fifth of October 1782, and the supernumeraries who came in from the southward, under the command of major Roxburgh and others—they are therefore ordered to meet at Frederick-town, on the 5th day of next month, for that purpose.

In the interim, all of the above description, to whom it will be more convenient, are directed to apply at Piscataway, where attendance will be given.

Money is also lodged in my hands, for the payment of all officers belonging to the 2d regiment, according to a late arrangement, who have not received it.

107/6 HORATIO CLAGBTT, Capt. Maryland line.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for an act establishing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blacksmith's shop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a grist-mill, and thence across the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worcester county, Anne

CAME on shore at Herring-bay, about the 10th of July last, and taken up by John Wesern, a small square stern boat, about 13 feet keel, strong made. Any person proving their property, and paying charges to James Williams in Annapolis, may have her again.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.
FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expense of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Mascubbin's, senior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of. 3 X

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

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

W 4 2 THOMAS SPURRIER.

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

SUSANNA COVINGTON, LEVIN MACKALL.

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

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

2 THOMAS HENRY HALL.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.
THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain an act to lay out part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, as an addition to George-town. 2 THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Baltimore, July 5, 1783.
I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a repeal of an act of assembly passed in April session, 1782, entitled, An act to empower Catherine Woolsey, to sell the real estate of George Woolsey, her late husband, for the purposes therein mentioned. 2 WILLIAM WOOLSEY.

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

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Near South-river ferry, July 23, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a likely slim young negro fellow named WILL, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, flutters very much; had on a coarse country linen shirt and nothing else. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if six miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if farther and in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by MORDECAI STEWART.

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

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

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

EDWARD DIXON.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

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

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

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

22 WILLIAM LOGAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

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

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

F. GREEN, administrator, and heir at law.

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

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

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

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

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

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

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

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

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

J. S.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 10th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

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

EDWARD JOHNSON.

PORTLAND,

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

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

3 JONATHAN HUDSON.
 Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

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

CATH. ELLIOT, administratrix.
 DAVID STEUART, administrator.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

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

FRANK LEEKE.

June 27, 1783.

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

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

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

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1783.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

ONE part of our fleet is to sail for the Black-Sea, and the other for the Archipelago; the enlisting troops and sailors goes on still at Smyrna and Salonica. We embark here every day a quantity of stores and artillery for the Black-Sea, where 120 pieces of cannon have been lately sent.

From the frontiers of Poland, April 16. The Russian troops are said to be already in march towards the frontiers of Turkey; and that their quarters were to be established yesterday at Cerdcezew.

PETERSBURGH, April 20. The Porte have got together on the frontiers about 50,000 men, ready to march on the first notice. Some politicians pretend, that the divan have made use of finesse in protracting affairs, with a view of gaining time for making warlike preparations.

We learn from Cherfon, that three men of war have lately been launched there, which will be followed by nine more now on the stocks. There are ten frigates at Azoff, and thirteen more are cruising in the Black-Sea. From these considerable movements of the Russians, together with the preparations of the emperor, it is presumed that the flames of war will soon break out.

LEONORA, April 25. It is strongly reported, that a Russian Squadron, of 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates, has already passed the Sound, to come and join that which is here, in order to sail immediately for the Levant; which makes it presumed, that war against the Turks is on the point of being declared, and that the two imperial courts of Europe are seriously bent on delivering the five provinces of Greece from the Ottoman yoke.

FRANKFORT, May 3. All the letters from the frontiers of Turkey confirm the great preparations of war making on the side of the Porte. Besides the repairs of the old fortress of Belgrade, new works are erecting. The letters from Sclavonia advise, that in conformity to a firman of the grand seignior, they are fortifying all the places in Bosnia, and particularly Banjaluka.

L O N D O N, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 11.

"Of the many anecdotes related concerning the desolation at Messina, the following is by much the most terrible and distressing. The marchioness de Spadara, during the earthquake, was conveyed by her husband to the harbour; but during the preparations for embarkation, having come to her senses, and perceiving that her infant son was not with her, she profited by her husband's being too busied to attend to her, and ran back to town. She found her house safe, and going up stairs, took her child from its cradle, but could not return; as in the interim, the stairs had fallen; she flew from room to room, distracted by repeated rushes of one or other part of the building, and got to the balcony, where, thinking herself safe, she held up her son, and implored the assistance of those who saw her; but the interest which every one felt for himself at the moment of this dreadful and general calamity, prevented every attempt to avoid the impending danger; and the house taking fire, this unhappy woman fell a sacrifice to her maternal affections. Her body was found attached by the arms to her babe—an embrace which death itself could not loose."

May 17. They write from St. Ubes, that four sail of American ships are arrived there, chiefly laden with wheat and flour, which was immediately disposed of at a very considerable price—those articles being much wanted there; that the captain and crew were treated in a complaisant manner by the Portuguese, and ready money paid for their cargoes, to induce them to continue the trade to that port.

There is a degree of infatuation inherent in the minds of men in this country. They sorrowfully regret that they have lost America, and that Ireland has taken herself off, and yet, they are doing every thing in their power to irritate the minds of the Scotch, and drive them to desperate measures. What punishment can be too great for men, who would still disturb the quiet of Great-Britain, by destroying that union on which her salvation depends?

Thursday in the afternoon died, at his house in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Mr. John Lidgate, a master tailor; and about two hours after died Mrs. Lidgate, his wife, an eminent midwife; each aged fifty-one years, both being born within two days of each other, and are both to be buried in one grave.

May 12. During the late mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth, a marine on board one of the ships refusing to join the mutiny, and saying he was glad to be out of the scrape; the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung from the main-yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted him up to the yard, where he hung till he was dead. So many ships being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are constantly about the streets drunk, and fighting with each other. Doctor Montgomery seeing a sailor lying bleeding very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the doctor reached him; upon which the doctor asked a sailor who stood near him, if there were no magistrates in the place to punish the offenders? "Damn your eyes (replied the sailor) we are all magistrates." Upon which the doctor was glad to cheer off, and I believe will allow all the sailors in the fleet to bleed to death, before he goes to the assistance of one of them again.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, in Germany, dated February 21, 1783.

"A race of men called Bohemians, who are dispersed all over Hungary, have carried piosligacy so far as to oblige the government strictly to prohibit their living together. They were distributed into different tribes, or companies, inhabiting the villages, whilst a few among them lived under ground. In general, they to all appearance, behaved themselves with great veneration for the laws, till last summer, when one of them being taken up, and brought before the judge, gave to his interrogatories such answers as led to the discovery of the most flagitious atrocities; a strict search was made; and from the enquiries set on foot, it appeared, that for these twelve years, the Bohemians, dispersed in the counties of Hungary, bordering on the province of Austria, had fed on human flesh, without the least knowledge of so shocking an instance of brutality coming to the ears of the executive power. The pedlars or wandering traders, who travelled with boxes of goods from town to town, were chiefly the victims of those monsters, who way-laid them, and having dragged them into their woods, butchered them in the most ferocious manner, to the sound of their musical instruments. The murdered victims were afterwards jointed, and preserved in salt, as food for the wives and children of the barbarians. It is unknown how many have perished by their hands; but it is supposed a considerable number, as the prisons were crowded by a great number of those wretches, who upon conviction, were doomed to the most execrating deaths; but the emperor; who disapproves of such executions, reversed the sentence of the ordinary judges, and ordered every Bohemian, male and female, to be banished into the Turkish territories."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated April 12.

"Early on the morning of Wednesday last, the 6th instant, a party of the 4th regiment (three companies of which were lately quartered in Strabane and Lifford) led by a gauger and a constable, seized two unfatigable stills, between Killygordon and Convey, in the county of Donegal. As the party were returning; they were followed by a number of country people, one of whom, the owner of the still, made an attempt to recover his property, which the gauger continuing into a violent rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, which, after repeated orders, they did, when four men were killed, and six dangerously wounded. The persons killed were of the name of Porter, and what renders this affair particularly lamentable, consisted of the father, his two sons, and the father's brother, besides a brother-in-law and a cousin among the wounded. The coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, and verdicts returned, wilful murder. Warrants have been issued to apprehend the principals in this unhappy business; and we are informed that the gauger, constable, and sergeant of the party, are fled."

May 19. A letter from Petersburg says, the English, Imperial, and Prussian ambassadors, are in daily conference with the empress, but nothing transpires of what passes. Expresses are continually going to and from the courts of Vienna and Berlin, which induce people to believe, that if a Turkish war should break out, the king of Prussia will take a part in it.

May 20. A private letter from the Hague says, that a letter from Madrid brings advice, that it was expected the duke de Crillon would be sent to America to settle a plan with the congress for carrying on a trade, and to make a permanent peace with them, which will induce the Americans to lay aside all thought of making any attempts on the Spanish settlements in South-America.

May 21. An evening paper of last night says, that by private letters to several gentlemen of consequence in the city, brought on Monday by the Dutch mail from Holland, information was received; that the preliminary articles of peace between the United States and this country, had been actually signed at the Hague on Saturday last. No official intimation of this event has been yet communicated to the lord mayor or the bank; but the influence of the accounts received was felt in the stocks, which, notwithstanding the depression, produced by the refusal of the bank directors to advance the second payment upon the subscription receipts, rose three-fourths per cent. within a short time after the arrival of the mail. It is said the Dutch agree to cede Negapatam to this country, and also to allow us privileges in our intercourse with their spice islands, which we did not previously possess, whilst we, on our part, relinquish all pretensions to Trincomale, which has been much insisted upon in the course of the negotiation.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 3.

"The warlike preparations both by sea and land go on here with all possible alacrity. All the castles upon the coasts of Natolia and Thrace are full garrisoned, and well provided with ammunition and provision. Vast numbers of soldiers are passing from Asia to Europe. Their number already amounts to upwards of 100,000 men. A Tartarian courier is sent to Belgrade with important orders, and a vast quantity of artillery, camels, and all sorts of ammunition and provision are sending towards that place. The preparations by sea are no less considerable. The latter end of last month 13 sail of the line entered the Channel, all well equipped; four more of 20 guns each, are already in the Archipelago; near the light-house 40 ships of war are

sitting out, besides others at Gallipoli, and in the Black-Sea, so that about July there will be 70 ships of war of different sizes ready for sea: 2700 complete sailors are expected from the Archipelago islands."

The war about to be commenced between Russia and the Porte, may be attributed principally to count Panin, the late minister of the foreign department. The annihilation of the Turkish empire was a favourite object with count Panin, to the prosecution of which he was not a little impelled by a certain tinge of religious enthusiasm, which completed his mind.

The Russians enter so cordially into the spirit of a Turkish war, that should it be commenced, it will be conducted in the most vigorous manner. Temporal ambition, actuated by religious zeal, may shake the basis of the Ottoman power, and bid defiance to the standard of Mahomet.

It would be a singular incident in the annals of the human empire, if the Russians were to obtain to complete a conquest of the Turks, as to possess Constantinople; and yet, considering the sudden rise of the Russian empire, it seems to be a northern power, destined in the order of things, for the accomplishment of great events.

The Monarca of 70 guns, captain Gelle, which bore so great a share in all the engagements with de Suffrein in the East Indies, is the sailing ship of which no account is given, she not being arrived on the Malabar coast with the rest of the fleet.

May 26. William Norton, Esquire, minister at Bern, one of the Swiss cantons, is dismissed from this employment, his majesty having no further occasion for him. The salary, which was fifteen hundred pounds a year, of course declines.

On Friday morning lord Grantham's baggage was all ready packed up, to be sent off to his lordship's seat in Yorkshire, when a letter was brought by a messenger: his lordship instantly ordered every thing to be unpacked, and waited on the king at St. James's, from thence went to Mr. Fox's office, and afterwards returned to the king. This unexpected affair has given rise to various conjectures, but the chief opinion which prevailed was, that his lordship is about accepting his former office of ambassador at Madrid; but others conjecture that America is the place of his lordship's destination.

When the last accounts came from Constantinople, the Turkish fleet were greatly distressed for hands, as they had not seamen sufficient in their ports to complete six ships of the line.

June 3. Letters from Paris mention, that a contention is likely to take place between the courts of France and Spain, on account of the former having made a claim of a certain sum of money by way of indemnification for certain losses and disappointments incurred in the late war. It is pretended, that the repeated protractations of the Spanish cabinet, and their declining to act in unison with the councils of France, are manifest infractions of the family compact; whereby it is stipulated, that war against either of the above powers shall be regarded as personal by the other, and that in case of both being engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole force, and that their naval and military operations shall proceed by common consent and perfect agreement.

Edicts are stuck up in all the ports of France, forbidding the seamen discharged from their men of war to enter into the service of any foreign state for twelve months, on pain of punishment.

June 5. A letter from Glasgow, says, that a vessel is arrived there from New-York in 26 days, and has brought over several Scotch families and their effects, who had been loyalists, and therefore did not choose to continue there any longer, as the British forces were preparing to evacuate that city, the transports lying in the harbour ready to take them on board.

A ship called the American Fabius arrived at l'Orient the 16th of last month, which left Philadelphia the 10th of April. She brings the assent of congress to the provisional articles of peace, and some new instructions to the American commissioners at Paris for forming a commercial treaty with England, the basis of which is said to be the same as those formed with France, Holland, and other countries; America giving no exclusive or superior privileges in trade to one nation over the other, but a free and equal intercourse with all.

Mr. Dana, an American, who has resided for some time in Russia, has been received at the court of Petersburg in a public capacity, as commissioner from the congress.

Mr. Jay, one of the American commissioners concerned in negotiating the peace, has received an express order from congress "not to return to Madrid, but to be prepared for another embassy." This has given rise to a conjecture that England will be the place of his destination.

D U B L I N, May 13.

Departing viceroys, for time immemorial, left this country with those feeling marks of their regard for its best interests, that succeeding generations bore the most ample testimony of their zeal for humble friends and prostitute followers; the Irish pension list groaned under the successive burdens of venal chief governors and corrupt senators. After the most minute enquiry, not a trace of this infamous traffic can be discovered, to shame the revered name of Temple—not a gen-

tion granted—not an useless place created—but an act enrolled in the first year of Ireland's independence, that after ages will venerate with gratitude. Lord Temple has positively stipulated with the admiralty of England, that that intelligent seaman and active commander, capt. M'Bride, of the Artois frigate, attended by two cutters, should make an actual survey of all the coasts, bays, and harbours, with the cod fishing banks, &c. on the north-west coast of Ireland.

This survey and report to be concluded with every dispatch the magnitude of this national object will admit; the whole to be submitted to parliament, and every support granted that will bring the Irish fisheries to that consequence which must make this country wealthy and respectable as any in Europe.

It is an undoubted fact, that several banks have lately been discovered off the north-west coast, that swarm with a finer species of fish, and in vastly greater abundance than any Newfoundland can boast.

Settlement of the GENEVANS in IRELAND.

The proposed emigration of the Genevans being announced to the lord lieutenant and privy council of Ireland, the duke of Leinster addressed the following letter to Mons. d'Ivernois:

SIR,

IF the Genevan emigrants should make choice of Ireland for their asylum, and if it should suit them to establish their colony in the county of Kildare, in the province of Leinster; I have rich and well cultivated lands, about two miles from Athy and Castle Dermot, and six miles from Carlow, where provisions are extremely plenty, and every necessary of life is cheap. The river Barrow communicates with Waterford, which is a sea-port town, and a place of increasing commerce. Your New-Geneva may be built within thirty miles of Dublin, and on the road from Dublin to Corke. I will compliment the emigrants, on their arrival and settlement, with two thousand acres of land in excellent cultivation; and to every four and five hundred acres there shall be allotted a considerable mansion. I also promise you, Sir, the reversion of fifteen hundred acres, in addition to the two thousand, after the demise of two persons who hold them for their respective lives; I mean an absolute gift of a whole of this territory to the Genevan emigrants, for ever, without referring to myself a quit-rent or any rights of feigniority. In the mean time, Sir, until your new city shall become habitable, I will undertake to procure a number of convenient houses near Athy, and, with the greatest pleasure, I offer you Leinster Lodge, my country seat, which is sufficiently large to answer every purpose.

The sole motive which actuates me in this business, is a desire of co-operating with the views of government, in providing for the oppressed Genevans a comfortable asylum; an asylum in which they may experience that liberty, enjoyed by this in preference to any other nation in the universe. For my own particular part, be assured, Sir, that I shall feel a most sensible pleasure in convincing your unfortunate companions, that the sacrifices they have made to liberty, entitle them to the protection of every friend of virtue. I have the honour to be, &c.

LEINSTER.

A short time afterwards, lord Ely wrote to Monsieur d'Ivernois in the following style:

SIR,

THE persecutions sustained by the Genevans impress horror on my mind; and in proportion as their sufferings have been extreme, the efforts of every friend to civil and religious liberty should be exerted in their favour. My anxious wish is, that the Genevans should settle in Ireland; and if I have any land which in your and their opinions will afford them a comfortable retreat, I shall be happy to accommodate them, having an ambition to be considered the protector of a body of men whom I regard with the greatest reverence.

Perhaps Ireland does not afford a more convenient or pleasurable situation than is to be found on my estate in the county of Wexford, where a profusion of the necessities of life may be purchased at the cheapest rate; where all is tranquillity, and where it shall be my constant study to make your people a more rich, free, and happy colony, than ever the city of Geneva could boast.

My desire, Sir, is not to increase my own fortune by your means, I am abundantly rich; but it is the impulse of my heart which prompts me to accommodate, protect, and render the Genevan emigrants, as happy a people as the first protestant colony upon earth. This is my desire, and should I accomplish it, when called on to quit this transitory life, I shall repose my being in perfect tranquillity, conscious, that by having rendered a deserving people happy, I shall have erected a more durable monument to my memory, than marble can boast or the most skilful artist devise.

I will add no more, Sir, but a desire that you will assure your fellow-citizens of the high respect which I entertain for their virtues. Their conduct entitles them to every praise. A generous body of men, whom no charms of climate, beauty of situation, or local attachment, can persuade to a belief, that happiness is to be found where liberty is banished; who by their conduct afford the noblest proof, that they consider that part of the globe only as the country of freemen, where law is liberty, and probity is esteemed the greatest good!

For your and their prosperity, accept, Sir, my sincerest wishes, and believe me to be, with profound esteem, &c.

ELY.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 25.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of four and five, there was a violent squall of wind and rain in this town and harbour, accompanied with lightning, which continued about fifteen minutes, and blew down two houses in New-Charles-town, on the Palisades, and several others were considerably damaged, though no lives were lost, nor any other mischief done that has come to our knowledge.

Many persons in this town affirm, that during the short tempest which happened yesterday morning, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which lasted a few seconds, but happily did no damage.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) July 12.

Sunday last his Most Christian Majesty's ship America, commanded by the chevalier Macarty, sailed for

France. In her went passengers, M. de Valnais (late consul for France, in the eastern department) his lady and family, &c.

S A L E M, July 17.

By a computation which has been made, (says a writer in the last Boston gazette) there are in the dominions of the United States, three hundred and sixty millions of acres of unlocated land; which, at six-pence two farthings sterling per acre, will pay our national debt; allowing the debt to be nine millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling. This singular and vast advantage Providence hath given to our nation—such a privilege as no other nation in the world enjoys. By the improvement of this one advantage, in time, the whole national debt may be paid.

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) July 14.

A correspondent observes, that the letter from his excellency general Washington to his excellency our governor (occasioned by his determination to resign his command, the glorious object for which he engaged in the service of his country being obtained) and which is published in this day's paper, ought, if possible, to be printed in letters of gold, and kept close to the heart of every American. The letter is circular, and has been sent by the illustrious commander in chief of our armies to the several governors in the United States.

NEWPORT, July 19.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 13.

"Last Tuesday Dr. Franklin, minister from the United States of America, had the honour of presenting to the king, the medal struck here by order of the commissioners of the congress, on occasion of the independence of their country. This medal will transmit to the remotest ages the epoch of one of the most remarkable revolutions in the history of mankind."

PROVIDENCE, July 19.

Tuesday last captain Macey, in the brig Manilla, arrived here from London, after a passage of seven weeks. He touched at Nantucket, where his papers were left, but says they do not contain any material intelligence. On the 20th ult. in lat. 44, long. 33, he spoke a fleet of French transports, from the West-Indies, with troops, bound for France, under convoy of the frigate la Nymphe.

HARTFORD, June 29.

By a vessel just arrived from Bermuda we are informed, that a French sloop of war which lately left Philadelphia, bound to Martinico, run on the rocks off Bermuda, and beat to pieces—the crew with much difficulty were saved.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The late excessive hot weather has occasioned much sickness in the neighbouring state of New-Jersey; one of the most respectable families (Mr. Aarent Schuyler's) has experienced it in a high degree; his eldest of two children, and five negroes, have lately been buried, and the youngest and only remaining child, with ten negroes, are in so bad a state, as their lives have been despaired of.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Island, that Mr. James Nixon, formerly an inhabitant of that town, who last week went there in order to recover payment for a vessel he lately sold to a person belonging to that place, was, on his landing, immediately seized and committed to gaol. Three other persons whose business required their visiting that town, have lately been taken up and sent to prison, where they must remain till the governor issues his warrant for sending them off.

A correspondent observing the intelligence of the arrival of part of the Massachusetts line of the American army in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which lately appeared in the gazettes, desires the public to be informed, that since their entry there, they have found the most compliant and hospitable reception from the citizens, and that the utmost harmony subsists between the troops and the inhabitants, of which the former entertain a grateful sense.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

A gentleman from New-York, which he left a few days ago, informs us, that it was not then publicly known, whether the definitive treaty was brought by the Mercury frigate, or not; but it was thought that some piece of news of importance had been received, as the troops were ordered some miles nearer the city than their former station.

A duel was lately fought in New-York, between colonel Campbell and major Coffin, both belonging to refugee corps. The latter received a ball in the groin, which proved mortal. We are informed of the following particulars by a gentleman from New-York: The colonel having cast some reflections on the character of the major, produced a challenge, which being declined, the major publicly posted him as a coward. They soon after met in the street, and being both armed, discharged a brace of pistols at each other, but without effect. They met by appointment next morning, and the matter ended as above related.

August 5. Several transports have lately arrived at New-York from Jamaica, St. Augustine, and Turk's-Island.

We hear that Sir Guy Carleton is dismantling the fortifications at Kingsbridge, and calling in the posts from Long-Island; but there does not appear a sufficient number of transports to take off the whole garrison and stores.

The honourable the general assembly of Virginia having, by a resolution, invited the honourable the congress to make the city of Williamsburg, in that state, the place of their future residence; the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood lately met and resolved, that they would willingly submit to such jurisdiction as might be compatible with their political welfare, and worthy of generous minds either to demand or yield.

The ship Grange, captain Roberts, left Liverpool the 8th of July, when it was generally understood that every matter relative to the peace was settled; consequently we may expect the first arrival from Europe will bring us the definitive treaty.

Saturday last a detachment of continental troops, belonging to the Pennsylvania line (about 300) arrived here from Charles town, South-Carolina. In the afternoon they marched through the city, and, by their veteran appearance, justly excited the admiration and ap-

plause of the citizens. We are told that two companies of Pennsylvania artillery remained in South-Carolina when the above came away, but they are shortly expected here.

The brig Ferret, captain Ewing, arrived at New-York last Tuesday from Liverpool. On the 9th of June, in lat. 47, long. 13, he spoke the ship St. James, from Philadelphia, bound to Breff, with French troops on board.

The New-York paper of Saturday last contains nothing new.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated the 30th ult.

"You may rely that 47 fail of the line, which were paid off, are put into commission again in England since the peace, 13 of which are 3 deckers.

The address of the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof, to his Excellency the president and congress of the United States.

Most honourable Sirs,

FROM the commencement of the late ever memorable contest for liberty, and the honour and happiness of the human race, the citizens of Philadelphia and of the liberties thereof have, in an essential manner, distinguished themselves by every exertion which principle could inspire, or fortitude support.

Neither have they been free with their lives only as militia, but with their fortunes as citizens; as instances of these we need only appeal to facts.

The progress of the war has fully confirmed the one, and the monthly return of taxes from this state, of which the city and liberties form so great a part, has not been exceeded by any; and we with they had been proportionably equalled by every state in the union. To which we may add the establishment of the bank, which has extended its usefulness to the public service, and acquired a permanency as effectual, and in some instances superior, to those of older nations.

The government of this state has likewise ever distinguished itself, by adopting and passing, and its citizens by supporting, all such laws recommended by congress, as were necessary to be passed throughout the continent, for bringing the war to an happy issue, and for the raising such monies as the expense of it required.

The act for laying a duty of five per cent. on imported articles, though it would have found its richest mine in the commerce and consumption of this city and state, yet struck with the propriety and equity of raising money from the channel in which it most circulates, and impressed with the necessity as well as the bounden duty of maintaining the justice and honour of America, we cheerfully gave it our best support. And as we have ever been, so we mean ever to continue to be, among the foremost to establish the national character of America, on the firm basis of inviolable faith and sacred honour.

In thus expressing our minds to congress, we are likewise compelled to say, that from your residence among us, we have been witnesses to the uncommon difficulties you have had to struggle with; we have beheld them with concern, and oftentimes with heartfelt anxiety. We have participated in your cares, and partook of your burdens; while our chiefest consolation under them was, that they did not arise from any unwillingness or backwardness in the government of this state, to adopt proper measures for removing them, nor from any narrow views in the citizens to counteract them.

We do not amuse the world with calling on congress to do justice to the army, and to the creditors of America, and at the same time withhold the means by which that justice is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, we freely offer ourselves to bear our share in any national measure to effect those purposes, and to establish the character of America equal to her rank.

Though we do not enter into the reasons or causes which might have suggested to your honourable body the propriety of adjourning at the particular time you did adjourn, from your long accustomed residence in this city, we beg leave to assure congress of the affection of the citizens of Philadelphia to that union, which has so happily succeeded in accomplishing the freedom and independence of America; and that if either now, or at any future time, until the residence of congress shall be permanently established, it should appear to your honourable body, that the situation of Philadelphia is convenient for transacting therein the affairs of the United States, that congress may repose the utmost confidence in the patriotism of its inhabitants, not only to prevent any circumstance which may have a tendency to disturb the necessary deliberations of congress, but to aid in all measures to support the national honour and dignity.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, July 28, 1783.

An address from the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof having been received and read,

Resolved, That the president inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its liberties, in answer to their respectful and affectionate address, that the United States in Congress assembled, have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patriotic exertions which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennsylvania in the course of the late glorious war; and that they are highly pleased with the resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in all measures which may have a tendency to support the national honour and dignity.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

SIR, Princeton, July 30, 1783.

I LATELY had the honour of laying before congress a very respectful and affectionate address from the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof; in answer to which, I am instructed by congress to inform those worthy gentlemen, "that the United States in Congress assembled have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patriotic exertions, which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennsylvania, in the course of the late glorious war; and that congress is highly pleased with the resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in all measures which may have a tendency to support the national honour and dignity."

As the honourable delegates of Pennsylvania resident in the city are expected here before this can reach you, and I observe that your name is the first subscribed to the address, permit me, Sir, to beg the favour of you to make this answer known to the respectable citizens

who are among you time to assure them highly honoured, in of the United States ertions of the govern in the common cau I have the honour fideration and este humble servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMS

A N N A

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who are among your fellow subscribers, and at the same time to assure them, that I feel myself very happy, and highly honoured, in thus communicating the testimony of the United States, to the patriotic and successful exertions of the government and citizens of Pennsylvania in the common cause.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful consideration and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

THOMAS WILLING, Esq.

ANNAPOLIS, August 14.

On Monday last arrived here the ship Harford, captain N. Richardson, from London. She left England the seventh of June, and brings London prints to the fifth, but they contain nothing new. In this ship came several passengers, among whom are the late proprietor and governor of Maryland.

Yesterday the brig Peace and Plenty, captain Bradstreet, arrived in this port from England. Captain Bradstreet informs, that he understood the definitive treaty was signed a few days before he sailed.

July 22, 1783.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately, A VERY valuable plantation, on West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, 12 miles from Annapolis, containing upwards of 1000 acres, about 400 of which is wood land, and 600 of cleared upland, 20 acres of meadow fit for the fith, and 30 more may be made; a large proportion of level low ground, very rich, and suitable for either grain, clover, or other grass, and a body of salt marsh, which affords a great deal of late and early pasturage. The whole of the land is equal in quality to any in the state, and the situation preferable to most, both for health and convenience; vessels of considerable burthen come up to the land, which affords an easy and cheap conveyance of the produce to Baltimore, the Head of Elk, or any other market on Chesapeake bay. Fish, oysters, and wild fowl, are taken in great plenty and perfection, close to the land.

The premises are accommodated with a large new house, two story high, with four rooms on each floor, and an handsome passage, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and also with all other houses necessary for the use of the plantation. It will be let for a term of years, to a complete farmer, of sufficient ability to manage it to the best advantage, and no other need apply. For further particulars inquire of ANNE PEMBERTON on the premises, or CALEB CARMALT, in Philadelphia.

July 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX hundred acres of very rich and valuable land, part of which is well known by the name of White-Hall, situated and lying on the head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, 20 from Baltimore, and within 4 or 5 of navigable water, both on Severn and South-river; one half is cleared, a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence, the rest well timbered, the whole well watered, and convenient to several good mills. Improvements thereon are, three dwelling houses, one of which is 40 by 20 feet, with two brick chimnies, the others of smaller dimensions; one tobacco house, several out-houses, two orchards; this land produces grain of every kind in great abundance, and is most remarkable for crops of tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to ANNE PEMBERTON. If this land is not sold by private sale, it will be exposed to public sale on the first day of September next, at the house of the subscriber, on West-river, who will be sold, sundry horses, mares, and colts, some full-blooded, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and household furniture, some excellent feather beds, &c. &c.

N. B. Any person that has a mind to view the land, may be shewn the same by applying to THOMAS BICKNALL, who lives on the premises.

August 8, 1783.

To be sold, at public sale, on the premises, for cash, or tobacco, on the second day of September next,

A LEASE for that noted valuable plantation lying in Calvert county, on Patuxent-river, and on the lower side of St. Leonard's-creek, whereon George Wheeler, late of said county, deceased, lived; there are on the premises a dwelling house almost new, with two rooms on a floor, two brick fire places, glass windows, &c. a kitchen, corn house, tobacco houses, quarters, and some other necessary improvements; the person for whose term of life it is sold for, is said to be a very healthy person and likely to enjoy a long life. It would be needless to enumerate on the fertility of the soil, or the many other advantages and valuable production of the place, they being very well known. At the same time the subscriber shall be very glad to settle and adjust, receive and pay, all debts due and from the said George Wheeler's estate.

EDWARD WHEELER, administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

Near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, July 14, 1783.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint or weakness in their eyes, that they may be supplied with his eye water upon very reasonable terms.

He also can with truth assure them, that all who have made use of his eye water for sore eyes have found relief, and several who were perfectly blind have been restored to sight by the use of it, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by persons of credit and veracity. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber has none to furnish them with.

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do certify, that we, or some one of our family, have been relieved from sore eyes, and some from blindness, by the efficacy of Mr. Dodson's eye water.

Nathan L. anam, Robert Brent, jun.
Nouley Maddock, Nicholas Blanford,
Edward Green, jun. Walter Pye,
Zephaniah Franklin, Richard Cox, tailor,
Priscilla Franklin, Charles Sewell, jun.
Baker Brooke, John Crofs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road from the subscriber's dwelling plantation on Patuxent-river, across the plantation of Mr. George Smith, to the main road leading from Lower-Marlbrough to Lyon's-creek bridge.

ROBERT GOVER.

LOST, supposed to be stolen, three certificates for depreciation, issued to Stephen Price, quarter-master sergeant of the second Maryland regiment, v. z. No. 1438, and 1439, for £. 30 each, and No. 1440, for £. 37 11 11. Persons are hereby forewarned from receiving the same, as no assignment has been made of them; and if they should have fallen into the hands of any person who would with the proprietor may get them again, he is requested to send them to the auditor's office.

Charles county, Cob-neck, August 11, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber on the first day of July, a mulatto fellow by the name of JERRY, about 26 years of age, 6 feet 6 or 8 inches high, his locks are rather inclinable to hair than wool; had on and took with him, one pair of check trousers, country cloth jacket and breeches, two cotton shirts, one blue waistcoat, one pair of shoes and stockings, a pair of plated buckles, and a straw hat. I will give eight dollars reward, clear of what the law allows, for apprehending and securing him in any goal for the subscriber may get him again.

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

CORNELIUS MILLS.

N. B. He formerly lived with captain Scott, of Frederick county.

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

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

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

CHARLES RIDGELY.

CAME on shore at Herring-bay, about the 10th of July last, and taken up by John Wesern, a small square stern boat, about 13 feet keel, strong made. Any person proving their property, and paying charges to James Williams, in Annapolis, may have her again.

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

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

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

A CIRCULAR LETTER

From his EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

TO THE

SEVERAL STATES,

CALLED

HIS LEGACY,

BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

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

Anne Arundel county, July 29, 1783.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 24th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

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

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1783.

To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 27th day of August next,

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

THOMAS SPURRIER.

Baltimore, July 5, 1783.

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

WILLIAM WOOLSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for an act establishing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blacksmith's shop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a grist-mill, and thence across the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worcester county.

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

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

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

JOHN GRIFFIN.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

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

EDWARD LAYTON.

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

JOHN HAYMAN.

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

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

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

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

F. GREEN, administrator,
and heir at law.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

August 5, 1783.

To be SOLD, on the premises, the 23d instant,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, containing 120 acres more or less; there is on this plantation a very good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, meat house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder such credit will be given as may be agreed upon on the day of sale. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

NELSON REED.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.

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

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

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

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

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

J. S.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

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

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

EDWARD JOHNSON.

PORTLAND,

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

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

JONATHAN HUDSON.
Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

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

CATH. ELLIOT, administratrix.
DAVID STENART, administrator.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

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

FRANK LEEKE.

June 27, 1783.

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

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

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

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

FREDERICK GREEN.