

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 1, 1783.

The last CRISIS.

THE times that tried mens souls," are over—and the greatest and completest revolution the world ever knew is gloriously and happily accomplished.

But to pass from the extremes of danger to safety—from the tumult of war, to the tranquillity of peace, though sweet in contemplation, requires a gradual compoſure of the ſenſes to receive it. Even calmneſs has the power of ſtunning when it opens too ſuddenly upon us. The long and raging hurricane that ſhould ceaſe in a moment, would leave us in a ſtate rather of wonder than enjoyment; and ſome moments of recollection muſt paſs before we could be capable of taſting the full felicity of repoſe. There are but few inſtances, in which the mind is fitted for ſudden tranſitions: it takes in its pleaſures by reflection and compariſon, and thoſe muſt have time to act, before the pleaſure for new ſcenes is complete.

In the preſent caſe—the mighty magnitude of the object—the various uncertainties of fate it has undergone—the numerous and complicated dangers we have eſcaped or eluded—the eminence we now ſtand on, and the vaſt proſpect before us, muſt all conſpire to impreſs us with contemplation.

To ſee it in our power to make a world happy—to teach mankind the art of being ſo—to exhibit on the theatre of the univerſe a character hitherto unknown—and to have, as it were, a new creation entruſted to our hands, are honours that command reflection, and can neither be too highly eſtimated, nor too gratefully received.

In this pauſe then of recollection—while the ſtorm ceaſes, and the long agitated mind vibrating to a ſtill, let us look back on the ſcenes we have paſſed, and learn from experience what is yet to be done.

Never, I ſay, had a country ſo many openings to happineſs as this. Her ſetting out into life, like the riſing of a fair morning, was unclouded and promiſing. Her cauſe was good. Her principles juſt and liberal. Her temper ſerene and firm. Her conduct regulated by the nicest ſteps of order, and every thing about her wore the mark of honour.

It is not every country (perhaps there is not another in the world) that can boaſt of ſuch an origin. Even the firſt ſettlement of America correſponds with the character of the revolution. Rome, once the proud miſtreſs of the univerſe, was originally a band of ruſſians. Plunder and rapine made her rich, and her oppreſſion of millions made her great. But America needs never be aſhamed to tell her birth, nor relate the ſtages by which ſhe roſe to empire.

The remembrance, then, of what is paſt, if it operates rightly, muſt inſpire her with the moſt laudable of all ambition, that of adding to the fair fame the beſt with. The world has ſeen her great in adverſity, ſtruggling, without a thought of yielding, beneath accumulated difficulties. Bravely, nay proudly, encountering diſtreſs, and riſing in reſolution as the ſtorm encreaſed. All this is juſtly due to her, for her fortitude has merited the character. Let, then, the world ſee that ſhe can bear proſperity; and that her honeſt virtue in time of peace, is equal to the braveſt virtue in time of war.

She is now deſcending to the ſcenes of quiet and domeſtic life. Not beneath the cypreſs ſhade of diſappointment, but to enjoy in her own land, and under her own vine, the ſweets of her labours, and the reward of her toil. In this ſituation, may ſhe never forget, that a fair national reputation is of as much importance as independence. That it poſſeſſes a charm which wins upon the world, and makes even enemies civil. That it gives a dignity which is often ſuperior to power, and commands a reverence where pomp and ſplendour fail.

It would be a circumſtance ever to be lamented and never to be forgotten, were a ſingle blot, from any cauſe whatever, ſuſſered to fall on a revolution, which to the end of time muſt be an honour to the age that accompliſhed it: and which has contributed more to enlighten the world, and diſſuſe a ſpirit of freedom and liberty among mankind, than any human event (if this may be called one) that ever preceded it.

It is not among the leaſt of the calamities of a long continued war, that it unhinges the mind from thoſe nice ſenſations which at other times appear ſo amiable. The continual ſpectacle of woe blunts the finer feelings, and the neceſſity of bearing with the fight renders it familiar. In like manner, are many of the moral obligations of ſociety weakened, till the cuſtom of acting by neceſſity, becomes an apology where it is truly a crime. Yet let but a nation conceive rightly of its character, and it will be chaſtely juſt in protecting it. None ever began with a fairer than America, and none can be under a greater obligation to preſerve it.

The debt which America has contracted, compared with the cauſe ſhe has gained, and the advantages to flow from it, ought ſcarcely to be mentioned. She has it in her choice to do, and to live, as happily, as ſhe pleaſes. The world is in her hands. She has now no foreign power to monopolize her commerce, perplex her legiſlation, or controul her proſperity. The ſtruggle is over, which muſt one day have happened, and, perhaps, never could have happened at a better

time. And inſtead of a domineering maſter, ſhe has gained an ally, whole exemplary greatneſs, and univerſal liberality, have extorted a confeſſion even from her enemies.

With the bleſſings of peace, independence, and an univerſal commerce, the ſtates, individually and collectively, will have leiſure and opportunity to regulate and eſtabliſh their domeſtic concerns, and to put it beyond the power of calumny to throw the leaſt reflection on their honour. Character is much eaſier kept than recovered, and that man, if any ſuch there be, who, from any ſuſtainer views, or littleneſs of ſoul, lends unſeen his hand to injure it, contrives a wound it will never be in his power to heal.

As we have eſtabliſhed an inheritance for poſterity, let that inheritance deſcend with every mark of an honourable conveyance. The little it will coſt, compared with the worth of the ſtates, the greatneſs of the object, and the value of national character, will be a profitable exchange.

But that which muſt more forcibly ſtrike a thoughtful, penetrating mind, and which includes and renders eaſy all intereſt concerns, is the UNION OF THE STATES. On this, our great national character depends. It is this which muſt give us importance abroad and ſecurity at home. It is through this only that we are, or can be nationally known in the world. It is the flag of the United States which renders our ſhips and commerce ſafe on the ſeas, or in a foreign port. Our Mediterranean paſſes muſt be obtained under the ſame ſtyle. All our treaties, whether of alliance, peace, or commerce, are formed under the ſovereignty of the United States, and Europe knows us by no other name or title.

The diviſion of the empire into ſtates is for our own convenience, but abroad this diſtinction ceaſes. The affairs of each ſtate are local. They can go no farther than to itſelf. And were the whole worth of even the richeſt of them expended in revenue, it would not be ſufficient to ſupport ſovereignty againſt a foreign attack. In ſhort, we have no other national ſovereignty than as United States. It would even be fatal for us if we had—too expensive to be maintained, and impoſſible to be ſupported. Individuals or individual ſtates may call themſelves what they pleaſe; but the world, and eſpecially the world of enemies, is not to be held in awe by the whiſtling of a name. Sovereignty muſt have power to protect all the parts that compoſe and conſtitute it: and as UNITED STATES we are equal to the importance of the title, but otherwiſe we are not. Our union well and wiſely regulated and cemented, is the cheapeſt way of being great—the eaſieſt way of being powerful, and the happieſt invention in government which the circumſtances of America can admit of. Becauſe it collects from each ſtate, that, which, by being inadequate, can be of no uſe to it, and forms an aggregate that ſerves for all.

† That the revolution began at the exact period of time beſt fitted to the purpoſe, is ſufficiently proved by the event. But the great hinge on which the whole machine turned is the UNION OF THE STATES: and this union was naturally produced by the inability of any one ſtate to ſupport itſelf againſt a foreign enemy without the aſſiſtance of the reſt.

Had the ſtates ſeverally been left able than they were when the war began, their united ſtrength would not have been equal to the undertaking, and they muſt, in all human probability, have failed—And on the other hand, had they ſeverally been more able, they might not have ſeen, or what is more, might not have felt, the neceſſity of uniting; and either by attempting to ſtand alone, or in ſmall conſederacies, would have been ſeparately conquered.

Now, as we cannot ſee time (and many years muſt paſs away before it can arrive) when the ſtrength of any one ſtate, or of ſeveral united, can be equal to the whole of the preſent United States, and as we have ſeen the extreme difficulty of collectively proſecuting the war to a ſucceſſful iſſue, and preſerving our national importance in the world, therefore, from the experience we have had, and the knowledge we have gained, we muſt, unleſs we make a waſte of wiſdom, be ſtrongly impreſſed with the advantage, as well as the neceſſity, of ſtrengthening that happy union which has been our ſalvation, and without which we ſhould have been a ruined people.

While I was writing this note, I caſt my eye on the pamphlet COMMON SENSE, from which I ſhall make an extract, as it applies exactly to the caſe. It is as follows:

"I have never met with a man, either in England or America, who hath not confeſſed his opinion that a ſeparation between the countries would take place one time or other: and there is no inſtance in which we have ſhewn leſs judgment, than in endeavouring to deſcribe, what we call, the ripeneſs or ſineſs of the continent for independence.

"As all men allow the meaſure, and differ only in their opinion of the time, let us, in order to remove miſtakes, take a general ſurvey of things, and endeavour, if poſſible, to find out the VERY TIME. But we need not go far, the enquiry ceaſes; at once, for, THE TIME HATH FOUND US. The general concurrence, the glorious union of all things prove the fact.

"It is not in numbers, but in union, that our great ſtrength lies. The continent is juſt arrived at that pitch of ſtrength, in which no ſingle colony is able to ſupport itſelf, and the whole, when united, can accompliſh the maſter; and either more or leſs than this, might be fatal in its effects."

The ſtates of Holland are an unfortunate inſtance of the effects of individual ſovereignty. Their diſjointed condition expoſes them to numerous intrigues, loſſes, calamities, and enemies; and the almoſt impoſſibility of bringing their meaſures to a deciſion, and that deciſion into execution, is to them, and would be to us, a ſource of endleſs miſfortune.

It is with confederate ſtates as with individuals in ſociety; ſomething muſt be yielded up to make the whole ſecure. In this view of things we gain by what we give, and draw an annual intereſt greater than the capital. I ever feel myſelf hurt when I hear the union, that great palladium of our liberty and ſafety, the leaſt irreverently ſpoke of. It is the moſt ſacred thing in the conſtitution of America, and that which every man ſhould be the moſt proud and tender of. Our citizenship in the United States is our national character. Our citizenship in any particular ſtate is only our local diſtinction. By the latter we are known at home, by the former to the world. Our great title is, AMERICANS; our inferior one varies with the place.

So far as my endeavours could go, they have all been directed to conciliate the affections, unite the intereſts, and draw and keep the mind of the country together; and the better to aſſiſt in this foundation work of the revolution, I have avoided all places of profit or office, either in the ſtate I live in, or in the United States; kept myſelf at a diſtance from all parties and party connections, and even diſregarded all private and interior concerns; and when we take into view the great work we have gone through, and feel, as we ought to feel, the juſt importance of it, we ſhall then ſee, that the little wranglings and indigent contentions of perſonal party, are as diſhonourable to our characters, as they are injurious to our repoſe.

It was the cauſe of America that made me an author. The force with which it ſtruck my mind, and the dangerous condition the country appeared to me in, by courting an impoſſible and unnatural reconciliation with thoſe who were determined to reduce her, inſtead of ſtriking out into the only line that could cement and ſave her, A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, made it impoſſible for me, feeling as I did, to be ſilent; and it, in the courſe of more than ſeven years, I have rendered her any ſervice, I have likewiſe added ſomething to the reputation of literature, by freely and diſinterreſtedly employing it in the great cauſe of mankind, and ſhewing there may be genius without proſtitution.

Independence always appeared to me practicable and probable; provided the ſentiment of the country could be formed and held to the object; and there is no inſtance in the world, where a people ſo extended, and wedded to former habits of thinking, and under ſuch a variety of circumſtances, were ſo inſtantly and effectually pervaded, by a turn in politics, as in the caſe of independence, and who ſupported their opinion, undiminished, through ſuch a ſucceſſion of good and ill fortune, till they crowned it with ſucceſs.

But as the ſcenes of war are cloſed, and every man preparing for home and happier times, I therefore take my leave of the ſubject. I have moſt ſincerely followed it from beginning to end, and through all its turns and windings; and whatever country I may hereafter be in, I ſhall always feel an honeſt pride at the part I have taken and acted, and a gratitude to Nature and Providence for putting it in my power to be of ſome uſe to mankind.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 19.

H A G U E, January 22, 1783.

THE duke de Vauguyon, ambaffador of France, having the day before yeſterday notified in a formal manner his return to Paris to the baron Lyden de Hemmen, who preſides this week in the aſſembly of the ſtates General, the latter has complimented him with the uſual formalities. Yeſterday this miniſter of the Moſt Chriſtian King, had conferences with the prince ſtadtholder, as well as with the counſel or penſionary, of the province of Holland, and the ſecretary of the ſtates General.

Mr. Thunienyer, envoy extraordinary of his Pruſſian majeſty, has within a few days, conferred with ſome members of government, and yeſterday morning he delivered to the preſident of the ſtates General, a memorial in the following terms:

High and mighty lords,

The king flattered himſelf that the amicable representations and communications, which the underſigned had made by the expreſs orders of his majeſty, to many of the diſtinguiſhed members of the ſtates General of the United Provinces, on the bad interior fermentation, which at preſent appears in this country, would have produced the effect wiſhed for, agreeably to the poſitive aſſurances given on this head; but his majeſty has learned with as much diſſatisfaction, as ſurpriſe that inſtead of abating, theſe interior broils ſtill go on increaſing, and that nothing leſs is meditated than the depriving the prince ſtadtholder of the command of the land and ſea forces, and thereby to put him of the principal and moſt eſſential prerogatives of his office of hereditary captain-general and admiral-general.

The king cannot imagine, that it is can be the ſentiment and deſign of the nation in general, and of the regents of the ſtate. Every good Low Dutchman muſt recolect with gratitude, that the foundations of his preſent liberty and happineſs were layed by the princes

"These are the times that try mens souls." Crisis No. 2. published December 19. 1776.

of the illustrious house of Orange and Nassau, and acquired in part at the expense of their blood: that it was this family which formed and consolidated the present constitution of the republic, and which after extraordinary vicissitudes and revolutions, resembling in some measure the present, formerly rescued the United Provinces from the imminent dangers with which they were threatened, and re-established them in their former lustre.

It is, without doubt, on the preservation of this form of government, which has now so happily subsisted for two ages, and of which the stadtholdership is an inseparable part, that the happiness and safety of the republic depends. Every real patriot must be convinced of this truth. All the neighbouring powers appear equally apprised of it, and are affected to see such dangerous and unreasonable dissensions break out and increase within the United Provinces, the consequences of which must be fatal to the republic, as such have been to other states, when alike circumstanced: and the neighbouring powers are equally concerned in the support of the present system of government. The king indeed is more particularly so, as well by the ties of relationship, which connect him with the illustrious house of Orange, as because he is the nearest neighbour, and constant and sincere friend of the republic. His majesty is persuaded, and has the most positive assurances of it, that the prince stadtholder has the purest and most salutary views, for the good of the republic and for the support of the present constitution; and that if ill-designing persons attribute to him any other, it is by a fiction destitute of all probability, and injurious to his person and his understanding. That the prince will follow and execute invariably the system and principles adopted by the sovereign power of the United Provinces, and he will for the future remove even the suspicions of the contrary.

The undersigned envoy extraordinary has the honour to lay before your high mightinesses all those important considerations. He is charged, by the king's most particular orders, to recommend them to their most serious reflections, and to call upon them, to reject and lay aside every proposition tending to lessen the just prerogatives of the stadtholdership, or to change the established form of government, which has so long and happily subsisted, and that they will immediately take efficacious steps to stifle all internal dissensions, to stop factious enterprises, to suppress abusive libels, and to establish, not only necessary union, but likewise the authority and respect due to the prince stadtholder and other persons concerned in the government of the republic. His majesty flatters himself that their high mightinesses will receive and take in good part the representations of their neighbour, who is a real friend, and far from being indifferent to the happiness of the republic; one who will ever take the most warm and zealous interest in seeing its present state preserved.

At the Hague, January 20, 1783.

As there has been no attempt hitherto to take away any of the lawful prerogatives of the prince stadtholder, and as all recommendations of innovations till now only respect the remedying of abuses which had crept into the government of some cities and towns, we are yet to learn upon what grounds his prussian majesty charges the design to take away his powers of general and admiral; no such proposition having come to the public ear.

PARIS, Jan. 13. The queen is again pregnant, which happy event gives great joy to the nation. We are assured, that it was by the order of this princess that general Washington was written to to save from death the unfortunate and innocent Asgill, and that this captain, penetrated with the most lively gratitude, is setting out to Versailles, to thank in person, his august liberatrix, as well as the comte de Vergennes, who, impelled by duty and beneficence, hastened to be the instrument of it.

L O N D O N, January 28.

The foreign ministers were all at the levee at St. James's yesterday; a circumstance very novel, but supposed to be on account of the admission of the French plenipotentiary, and the Spanish (pro tempore) ambassador, till the terms of a general peace are ratified between the belligerent powers.

Yesterday morning the foreign ministers had a meeting at their hotel, in St. James's-street, when Monsieur de Rayneval was introduced, and complimented on his appointment from the court of Versailles.

The earl of Surrey is said to be fixed upon as ambassador to the United States of America.

The duke of Richmond and lord Keppel, it is said, will oppose the peace in the house of lords.

Monsieur Gerard de Rayneval, the new minister from the court of France, is not to act long in that capacity; as soon as the articles of peace are fully concluded, a person of more dignified rank will be sent over to our court, with the character of ambassador. The duke de Guignes, who filled that station when he was count de Guignes, is talked of as likely to visit St. James's once more in a public character; but the most prevailing opinion is, that the baron de Choiseul, late minister from his Most Christian Majesty to the court of Turin, will be sent over here with the same character.

When Dr. Franklin was about to sign the provisional treaty with Mr. Fitzherbert, at Paris, he begged to leave them for a few minutes, which he did, and returned soon after in an old suit of cloaths, instead of a rich suit in which he had just appeared. Being asked the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, the veteran answered—"It was in this suit that I abused me before the privy council, and in this suit I chose to sign the treaty of American independence."

It is strongly asserted, that soon after the formal ratification of peace, the whole garrison of Gibraltar will be exchanged, and that upon their arrival in England, either honorary or pecuniary rewards will be conferred upon every individual concerned in the memorable defence of that fortress.

Ministers having founded the disposition of parliament, relative to Gibraltar, found that the cession of that fortress would not be borne; however, they have made a tolerable good sacrifice to Spain, in its stead; for, in order to save Gibraltar, they have ceded Minorca and the two Floridas to Spain, one of them indeed had already been reduced by that crown, but the other had not been so much as menaced; thus Gib-

ralta is preserved, but at a very heavy expence to this country.

Mr. Laurens, now at Bath, it is supposed, will be nominated ambassador to the British court, from the United States of America. Mr. Laurens, though armed with philosophical fortitude, still laments the death of his eldest son. He has great consolation however, in the rising virtues of another.

Dr. Franklin has taken the lodgings in Surrey-street, which he occupied some years ago, and is expected in London in a few days.

Trincomale, which our ministers have insisted on keeping, is rated at ten millions value; so great is its importance, on account of traffic to the East Indies.

The reasons which have induced Holland to stand out, or to act singly in this business, have not, as yet, transpired, at least from any source of authority. The political speculatists assign various causes for this conduct in the Dutch, the most probable of which is, that they insist upon pecuniary restitution for their loss of personal property in the island of St. Eustatius.

Russia with astonishing wisdom, makes the happiness of her people the great object of her politics. She has lately extended her commerce by a most advantageous treaty with Denmark. The losses of Great-Britain have alarmed all Europe, and commerce now seems the prevailing principle of every state.

The inhabitants who left Charles town, are, in general, quite destitute, having taken nothing with them but a few household goods, as there was hardly any merchandise left carrying away.

The loss of the merchants of this country who traded to South-Carolina alone, before the war, is calculated at the enormous sum of 700,000*l.* sterling.

The mercantile world is in a hurry and bustle, unknown at any former time. The merchants are endeavouring to out ship each other in the race of traffic. European goods, and particularly the produce of England, being greatly wanted in all parts of America, the destination of many of the vessels now in the river is altered from the West India islands to the American ports, where it is expected their cargoes will find an immense profit.

If the Floridas be ceded to Spain by the new treaty, they will turn out the first objects of American ambition, and will shortly cause a breach between the states and Spain.

The Dutch now find themselves in a disagreeable hobble. Left to negotiate for themselves, the advantages are too many against them. And if we consider the internal state of their affairs, it must appear that peace at any price is desirable to them.

Feb. 4. It is resolved in council, that a large body of marines shall be kept up during the peace, in case of a sudden rupture; as they have been found the most useful body of troops in the kingdom during the last war, both by sea and land, where they have equally distinguished themselves.

There could not (says a correspondent) have been so ruinous a peace to England as the present. After the loss of one hundred millions of money and more than one hundred thousand men, we have lost by it all America, Mahoa, Tobago, and Senegal; given back the superior State of the East-Indies in Chandernagore and Pondicherry; the same in Africa in Senegal and Goree; and a decided superiority over us in the West-Indies, by restoring St. Lucia.

No mischief to Britain (says the same writer) was ever equal to that done in the administration of lord Rockingham, and completed in lord Shelburne's; who, with all his boasted talents, has not shown the wisdom of a child; who has had recourse to shops and wine cellars, to find negotiators to ruin his country.

Extract of a letter from the Paris Bas, January 30.

"Peace is no sooner signed between France, Spain, and England, than all the horrors of war are like to take place on the continent. The emperor, it is said, with other powers, is bent upon driving the Turks out of Europe; in which case France must assist the latter; nay perhaps, even the pope, and the Italian states. The king of Prussia is directing the Hollanders, as Louis the sixteenth has the Genevois.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February 2.

"The duke of Athol, colonel Murray, and lord George Lennox, commander in chief in Scotland, have been down here: but the Athol Highlanders are still determined not to go to the East-Indies. They have put up their arms and ammunition into one of the magazines, and placed a very strong guard over them, whilst the rest of the regiment sleep and refresh themselves. They come regularly and quietly to the grand parade, very cleanly dressed, twice a day. Their adjutant and other officers parade with them. One day it was proposed to turn the great guns on the ramparts against the Highlanders; but that scheme was soon over-ruled. Another time it was suggested to send for some marching regiments quartered near this place; upon which the Highlanders drew up the draw-bridges, and placed sentinels at them.

"The 81st, another Highland regiment aboard the Indiamen, have also insisted on being disembarked, and we hear that they are to disembark on Tuesday. The Athol Highlanders are then to march to Guilford, on their way home.

"An English regiment, embarked for the West-Indies, enlisted likewise on being relanded, and cut the cables of their transports, and are now in the barracks here. The Athol Highlanders are quartered among the town's people; they do not all appear to be Highlanders. There are indeed some of Struan Robertson's men amongst them, and a few of the Glin Ammon people, and Stuarts of Appin, and Camerons of Lochiel; but they chiefly consist of young lads from Perth, Glasgow, Dundee, and Montrose, amounting in the whole to near 1000 men. The most of them attended the worship of God to-day, it being Sabbath, and have placed sentinels all round for fear of being surprised.

"The inns are full of company from London, and the country people from Sussex and twenty miles round flock in to see the Highlanders."

B O S T O N, April 10.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the Fire-Brand, captain Frazier, in 35 days from Amsterdams, but left from Dover, in the English Channel, in 29 days; we hear she lay several days at the latter port near two

British 74 gun ships of war, with American colours flying, and that no notice was taken of it.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 19.

Yesterday morning captain Makey, in a brig, arrived here in nine days from Charles-town, but brings nothing new from that quarter. Off the capes of Virginia he saw several British cruisers.

By letters from London, of the beginning of February; we learn, that it was reported that lord Surrey was pointed out as ambassador from that court to the United States, and that his lordship would shortly embark for this city.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated February 11.

"We most cordially congratulate you on the peace, and presume, that a considerable intercourse will now take place between America and Portugal, trade being happily freed from the arbitrary restrictions of England. We imagine that congress will judge it expedient to form a commercial treaty with Portugal; in which case it is probable the negotiators will have orders to insist that the sales of wheat, brought from America, should be free and open as formerly; at present it is subject to a heavy duty, and can be sold no where but in the corn market, in which the sale is taken out of the proprietors hands; this duty was imposed in consequence of the war with America."

The ship Astrea, captain Derby, arrived at Salem on Friday the 4th instant, after 22 days passage, from France. By her was received a copy of a declaration for a cessation of hostilities, signed by the American commissioners at Paris, the 20th of February last.

Notice of six ships for Virginia and Maryland, was put up at the Royal Exchange, London, the 28th of January, to sail without convoy.

April 20. Accounts from New-York mention, that the last embarkation of refugees, consisting of near 5000 souls, sailed from thence on Thursday last for Nova-Scotia. That orders had been issued for reinstating those virtuous citizens who had left their property on the invasion of the British forces in 1776; and they were accordingly admitted into the British lines, for the purpose of settling their affairs with those persons who have held their estates in the course of the war.

April 26 We hear Mr. Carmichael, secretary to the commission at Madrid, from America, has, in the absence of Mr. Jay, who is at Paris, been received at the court of Spain as the minister of the Independent States of America.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated March 14.

"An embargo is laid in England upon all the vessels which were fitting out for America, of which there were many, till the treaty of commerce is settled, or till it is known if they will be admitted into the ports of the United States.

"The queen of Portugal has issued her royal decree, ordering all her ports to be opened to the citizens of America, and that they are to enjoy all the privileges that other foreigners do."

A N N A P O L I S, May 1.

Official Intelligence being received by his Excellency the Governor of a general Cessation of Hostilities, last Thursday was appointed as the Day of public Rejoicings. A convenient, extensive, and occasional Building, was erected on Carroll's Green, sufficient for the Accommodation of many Hundreds; Thirteen Pieces of Artillery were planted opposite, and an elegant and plentiful Dinner provided.

The Proclamation, by his Excellency's Command, being read by the High Sheriff, and Thirteen Cannon discharged, to announce the glorious and ever-memorable Event; the Gentlemen then retired to Dinner; at which were present, his Excellency the Governor, the honourable Council, many Members of the Senate and Delegates of Assembly, and a great Number of Gentlemen both of Town and Country; who with unfeigned Satisfaction congratulated each other on the Blessings of Peace—the rising Glory of their Country—the Prospects of her Commerce—her future Grandeur and Importance in the Scale of Nations.

After Dinner the following truly liberal, generous and patriotic Toasts were drank, each attended with Thirteen Cannon:

1. The third of February 1783, in perpetual Memory, on which Day a virtuous War was concluded by an honourable Peace.
2. The United States; may their Confederacy endure for ever.
3. Friendship with France:—May every Nation imitate the Depth and Moderation of her Policy, by which the Freedom of Navigation has been secured, the Liberty of these States confirmed, and the Blessings of Peace and Commerce diffused throughout the Globe.
4. His Excellency General Washington.
5. The Generals, Officers and Soldiers of our Army: May their Services be remembered, and generously rewarded by a grateful People.
6. The French Generals, Officers and Troops, who served in America.
7. The Marquis of Fayette: May our posterity ever retain a grateful sense of his strong Attachment to this Country, and of the important Services rendered it in the Field and Cabinet.
8. The immortal Memory of the gallant Soldiers and virtuous Citizens who gloriously fell in the late War.
9. The Patriots of America: Honours crown their labours; may future Ages revere their memory, and emulate their Fame.
10. The United Netherlands, and the friendly Powers in Europe.
11. May the Influence of the present Revolution be extended to all the Nations of the Earth, by introducing among them that Spirit of Humanity, and religious Toleration, which has so peculiarly distinguished this Country, and united the Efforts of all Denominations of Christians in the Support of Freedom.

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12. The Commissioners of the United States at

13. The State of Maryland:—May she ever support Religion, Learning, and Virtue; preserve Justice, public Faith, and Honour; give every encouragement and Attention to Agriculture and Commerce; and on all Occasions maintain with Dignity her national Character.

At Night the State-House, a superb Building, was beautifully and magnificently illuminated; and an elegant Entertainment was given to the Ladies at the Ball-Room, which concluded the Evening.—The City never shone before with such a numerous and brilliant Appearance of Ladies.

The whole was conducted with great Propriety, Harmony, and Decorum; and without any Accident whatever to interrupt the festive Hours.

We hear that the anniversary, or chief quarterly meeting, of the Visitors and Governors of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, agreeable to law and the fundamental ordinances of the corporation, is to be held at the town of Chester on Tuesday May 13; and the punctual attendance of every member of the corporation is expected and requested, as sundry ordinances and regulations, of lasting importance to the seminary, are then to be considered and established.

On the day following (being Wednesday 14th) the FIRST COMMENCEMENT for degrees in the arts and sciences will be held in the church at Chester-town. The doors will be opened at 9 o'clock, for the reception of the company, and half an hour afterwards the corporation of visitors and governors, the professors, the candidates, with the students and scholars, will enter, in order to proceed with the business of the day.

On the evening of the same day, Dr. Young's *Tragedy of the Brothers* will be performed by the graduates, &c. As sundry of the public exercises will have a proper reference to the present great era and crisis in American affairs, the establishment of independence, liberty, and peace, it is hoped they will be truly interesting.

On Thursday (the 15th) at 10 o'clock a. m. the foundation stone of the new college will be laid, with the usual ceremonies. The visitors and governors will afterwards proceed to the public sale of about seventy acres of the college grounds, for building or other improvements, on leases of 99 years, agreeable to law. The lots will generally consist of one acre, and are most beautifully situated, being bounded by the town and river on the south, and by the college on the north, accommodated with fine springs of water, and convenient streets and lanes.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.
The Remonstrance and Petition of the Electors of _____ county.

WHEREAS by the treaty of peace concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it is agreed, that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment in the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted, which must, and in justice should, be strictly carried into execution: And whereas sundry payments of British debts have been made into the treasury of this State in depreciated paper money, to the amount of upwards of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, the value of which, when deposited in the treasury, did amount to a less sum than fifteen hundred pounds real money. Your remonstrants hereby declare against the manifest injustice of burthening the State with the debts of a few individuals, who in equity and good conscience can never entertain such an expectation—we most cheerfully consent to the payment of our proportionable part of the several sums of depreciated monies when lodged in the treasury.—Substantial justice requires, that the debtors should be compelled to make good the deficiency. Taking into consideration the great scarcity of money and grain throughout the State, we beg leave to submit to the wisdom and justice of the General Assembly the propriety of giving a longer time for payment of the first part of the taxes imposed by an act of assembly passed last session—the delegates representing the county of _____ in the General Assembly, will accept the above remonstrance as an instruction particularly addressed to them by their constituents, and regulate their conduct accordingly.

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.

A few Copies of the

LAW S,
Passed last Session of Assembly, may be had at the Printing Office.

To be SOLD,

ALIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

WANTED,

A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of land, laying on the river Severn, between Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, who lives thereon.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

1776 GERARD HARBIN.

To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope walk, NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, fulkey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

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

YOUNG GRANBY,
An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, at ten dollars a mare, and half a collar to the groom.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active, he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's sire and grand dam is so well known and established that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.

Good fast rage at three shillings per week, and particular care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

FRANCIS MILLER.

P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like 1, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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

JOHN ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's county; William Allen, Lower Marlborough; Philemon Acouent, on Chester-bay.

Fielder Bowie, Prince-George's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county.

John Craggs, London-town; Thomas Caustice, eastern shore, Virginia; John Craig, Port-Tobacco; Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; captain William Campbell, Samuel Chase (2), Annapolis.

Theodore Dent, Charles county; John Davidson, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis.

Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; Samuel B. Fox, Queen-Anne's county; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank.

Elizabeth Gordon, Chester-town; captain John Gaffaway, Mr. Gaffaway, captain Samuel Godman, Annapolis.

Francis Hawkins, Charles county; Dr. Leonard Hollyday, Patuxent river; Robert H. Harrison, Maryland.

Catharine Jerminham, Charles county; Jasper M. Jackson, Prince-George's county; Rinaldo Johnston (2), Aquasco.

Charles Leacompt, Caroline county.

Robert Mundull, Port-Tobacco; captain Jonathan Morgan, Benjamin Mackall, Calvert county; James M'Henry, captain John Mitchell, Annapolis.

Anne Neale, Port-Tobacco.

Lieutenant Richard O'Bryan, Annapolis.

James Pearce, jun. Prince-George's county; captain Andrew Paton; John Plomer, John Plumber, near Annapolis.

Rachel Rifton, Prince George's county; Rachel Riley, George-town, eastern shore.

Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Mrs. C. Siye, near Port-Tobacco; James Stone, Lower Marlborough; rev. Benjamin Sebastian, St. Mary's county.

Philip Thomas, jun. (3), West river; Thomas Tucker, Anne-Arundel county.

John Willis, Annapolis.

Edward Yard, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the State of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

March 26, 1783.

BLACK PRINCE

To be SOLD, or hired for the season to cover. HE was got by Don Carlos, whose dam was the noted running mare Primrose, and he was got by Figure. Black Prince's dam was got by Figure, grand-dam by Dove, great-grand dam by Othello, great-grand-grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian. She was the dam of Mr. Hall's horse that won the fifty guineas at Annapolis last year. He is now in training. For terms apply to

JOHN BROWN.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM SANDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

JAMES DAWSON.

TAKEN up as a stray by Matthew Stone, living in Durham parish, Charles county, a likely gray mare, about thirteen hands and one inch high, appears to be about seven years old, is in good order, branded on the near buttock 1 B and on the off wit a cross, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands, at least as far as his property will admit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose preferring a petition to the next general assembly for the State of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish.

EBENEZER RYNER, register.

February 16, 1783.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

Signed by order of the commissioners, EDWARD McCUELL, register.

April 10, 1783.

THE trustees of Charlotte Hall school are once more earnestly requested to attend at the Cool Springs on Thursday the eighth day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, to receive plans and proposals, agree and contract with any person or persons who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate six y scholars, masters, and servants; and all persons desirous of undertaking the said buildings, are invited to attend on the said day: And whereas there have already been three different days appointed for a meeting of the said trustees, and a number sufficient to transact business have never attended, it is hoped that the gentlemen trustees will on the above day be very punctual in meeting, that a design so beneficial to the community may be no longer retarded. Those gentlemen whom it may not suit to attend any longer to the business of the said school, it is expected will send in their resignation, that the remaining trustees may appoint others in their room, to whom it may be more convenient to give punctual and due attendance, otherwise there will be application made to the next session of assembly for dissolving the present trustees and for a new appointment.

Signed by order of the trustees present, HENRY TUBMAN, register.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on Patuxent river, near the Governor's bridge, two negro fellows, namely, SANDY and BASIL. Sandy went away about the last of January, is a stout, strong, well made fellow, between 30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, country made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 30 years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows, or thirty shillings for either, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

TAKEN up, as a stray by James Wilson, a black gelding, thirteen and a half hands high, very poor, appears to be old, no perceptible brand, his two hind and one fore foot white, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Forester, son of John, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gray gelding, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock 1 A, part of his eye-lash off, a white mealy nose, trots, paces, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

YOUNG YORICK,
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasture will be found, and great care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing preface of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Talker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not conversant in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w 2 FIEDLER BOWIE.

SILVER TAIL,
STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got by Selim, her dam by Pantons Arabian, her grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great grand-dam by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Pantons Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several purses and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he is a sure to getter, and his stock are remarkably large and beautiful.

3 MARK ROUGHED.

C O M E T,
March 30, 1783.
That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, it paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Talker's Othello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

2 JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscribers, together with the heirs of the late James McClean, Esq; intend petitioning the next general assembly for the purpose of having his will confirmed.

6 JOHN KENNARD, } executors.
JAMES PIPER, }

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time.

5 ANDREW GRAY.

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, 1781.
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,

10 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Prince George's county, April 8, 1781.
U N I O N,
STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at three guineas, and 7/6 to the groom. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, and was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Talker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand-dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with black mane, tail, and legs; he is the first running horse in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

3w RICHARD B. HALL.
N. B. Credit will be given until the fall.

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.
The DAUPHIN,
A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane, and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Contee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five guineas each, payable on or before the first day of January, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this spring, is all fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous imported Dove, his great-grand dam by col. Talker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian.

2 GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.
N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. N.

April 15, 1783.
LANDS FOR SALE.
To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th of May, on the premises,

A VERY valuable tract of land called Recovery, containing near four hundred acres, well timbered and watered, with meadow grounds, some dwelling houses, tobacco houses, orchard and other improvements; it is well situated in the heart of a fine country famous for the best tobacco, wheat, and grass, in the forest of Prince George's county, between Queen-Anne and Bladensburg, nearly equidistant, and near the main road; it lies in a long square and may be divided into convenient tenements or plantations. Also fifty acres or more of a tract of land called the Jeremiah and Mary, adjoining and convenient to the Recovery, it is of a good soil, well timbered and watered. The subscriber J. Belt will shew the land, and correct plats will be produced on the day of sale. A good title will be made to the purchasers, and time allowed for payment if desired; bills, cash or tobacco will be taken in payment.

2 JEREMIAH BELT,
STEPHEN WEST.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, 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

4 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.
WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

Annapolis, April 23, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge their accounts as soon as possible, in order that the administrators may be enabled to satisfy those who have just demands against the said estate.

2 JONATHAN PINKNEY, administrator,
PRISCILLA PINKNEY, administratrix.

Annapolis, April 23, 1783.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately removed his shop to Cornhill street, opposite to Mr. John Brewer's, where he still carries on the carriage-making and turning business as usual. He flatters himself that those gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, will still continue to oblige him with it; they may depend on having their work well and speedily executed by their obedient servant,

2 SAMUEL HUTTON.

April 18, 1783.
A F R I C A N.
STANDS this season at West river, and covers at eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked. African will be five years old next May, is about fifteen hands high, and perfectly sound. He was got by Carelets, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-dam by col. Talker's Othello out of Old Milley. Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and see that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. Good pasturage at 3/9 per week.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 17, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of May next, SEVERAL thousand acres of land late the property of the Principio company. The land will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.
N. B. A negro fellow, an excellent founder, and his wife, a good house wench, will be sold at the same time and place.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

ISAAC MARSHALL.

R O E B U C K,
A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active.
WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

Anne-Arundel county, April 15, 1783.
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway in August 1781, negro JACK, who said he was a slave belonging to Thomas Jones, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whom I have wrote several times and received no answer: And whereas I did at that time advertise him in the Maryland gazette, but have had no application for him since, I hereby give notice, that unless the owner applies to me on or before the 25th day of May next, he will then be sold at the coffee-house, in Annapolis, to discharge the fees accrued on his imprisonment.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, April 7, 1783.
WHEREAS mean and ill-disposed persons have entered in, and plundered a small pond of the oysters I had procured to be sowed therein for my own use; this is to forewarn all such from entering the said pond for the future, under any pretence whatever, as I have now enclosed the same (though before within my lines) and am determined to proceed against, to the utmost rigour of the law, every such offending person for the time to come.

2 MICHAEL TANEY.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Noley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

4 ROBERT ROGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

2 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1783.

LONDON, February 24.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY, February 25.

R. secretary Townshend gave notice, that he would, on a future day, make a motion relative to the regulating the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and North-America.

Lord John Cavendish informed the house, that at first it was his intention to wait till the Dutch articles were laid before them, in order that they might judge with the greater precision concerning the peace; but after the issue of the debate on Monday last, he was convinced that the farther consideration of these articles should immediately take place, without any interruption whatever. He did not argue in this manner from any pique or personal enmity against any man, but for the national good, which ought to be the first consideration of every member of that house. It had been industriously spread abroad, that the part he took in Monday's debate tended to militate against the peace, whereas he meant no such thing. His amendment was intended to delay the consideration of the terms of the treaty, till such time as parliament were fully informed of the different articles, and not to inform his majesty that they had considered and approved of the treaty, when, in fact, they knew very little about it. He did not at all mean to insinuate, that the treaty should not be looked upon as binding in every respect; and that it was ratified to all intents and purposes. He thought that the national honour and faith were pledged upon it, and he would by no means wish to have it believed without doors, that he entertained any the least idea of breaking this treaty, although some very officious persons had industriously circulated such an opinion: but he assured the honourable house and he believed every gentleman upon the least reflection would agree with him, that the amendment of Monday last, which he had the honour to make, had quite the contrary tendency. What motives such persons could have in circulating a report which carried along with it such notorious falsity, he could not pretend to determine; but he was sorry to think it might be now fully propagated in the country, that those were his intentions. He then said, that although he thought that the national faith should be held as sacred and binding in every respect, and that the articles of pacification, which were now ratified, should be considered as finally entered into and agreed upon by the different powers, yet he begged leave to observe, that the peace was not so honourable to this country as might have been expected. He did not think that the framers of this treaty were entitled to such high compliments, or such distinguished praise, as their dependents had imagined. We were not in such a deplorable situation as they thought proper to represent. We had been victorious in many parts of the globe, and we should not have made such shameful and extravagant concessions as we had done. We had given up great and lucrative possessions, and gained nothing in return. We had lost our national importance, and diminished our grandeur. We had tarnished our splendid victories, by yielding to our enemies such possessions as they could not wish to have a degree of reason look for. He did not mean to criminate any of the gentlemen in administration, but he thought, and he flattered himself every gentleman, who judged with candour and propriety, on a subject of so great importance, would coincide with him in opinion, by saying that there was fault some where, and ought to be enquired into. Perhaps it might appear that government were not to blame in this treaty, but it should be so proved to the house. After some farther argument to the same purport, he made five motions to the following effect:

1. That the house will support his majesty in the articles of peace already concluded between him and the different powers.
2. That they will assist his majesty in dispensing the blessings of peace among his subjects.
3. That his majesty, considering the circumstances of the times, acted right in granting independence to the thirteen United States of America.
4. That it is the opinion of the house, that the concessions made on the part of Great-Britain, by his majesty's ministers, were too many, and too extravagant.
5. That it be recommended to government, to provide some way or another for the loyalists, so as that they may be relieved from their present distressed situation.

Mr. St. John supported the noble mover. He thought that our concessions were too many, especially when we considered the insignificance of what we had in return, and that the peace was a shameful one to Great-Britain.

Mr. secretary Townshend did not attempt to defend the peace on any other than national principles. If gentlemen were resolved to make an enquiry into the treaty, let them do it in a fair and candid manner and not be led away by party prejudices. Let them if they please, make a motion for the immediate removal of the present administration, if they thought they had not acted agreeably to the interests of the nation. If any man could lay any blame on him, he would be ready to meet him whenever he thought proper; and he was certain that his colleagues, who acted in every respect with as much rectitude and probity, would be ready at any time for such an investigation. He said

he had no objection to the first, second, and third motions, but the fourth he would oppose, as he thought it uncandid and improper; that his majesty's ministers, if they had made any concessions, had certainly some compensation in return. He likewise objected to the fifth, although he agreed that the loyalists ought to be provided for.

Sir Cecil Wray declared, that he was an enemy to all parties, particularly those that were detrimental to the interests of the nation.

A discussion then took place between lord North, Sir Richard Sutton, Sir Horace Mann, Mr. Burrell, secretary Townshend, general Conway, &c. concerning this point, whether or not the different motions should be taken into consideration in toto, or debated upon one after another, when the latter was agreed to.

The first and second were then read, and passed nemine contradicente.

After which the third was read, when

Lord Newhaven and Sir W. Dolben wished to know what authority his majesty had for dismembering the empire? The bill that passed in parliament, granting his majesty power to make a truce or peace with America, did not grant him such authority. The framers of the bill certainly did not mean that his majesty should have full power to grant America independence. As the honourable gentleman was in the house, they would like to have his opinion upon it, and to know what his sentiments were when he brought the bill into parliament.

Sir Wallace said, that when the bill was first brought into parliament, it undoubtedly bore that meaning, and that it granted his majesty full power to give the Americans independence, if that was the price of peace.

A short conversation took place between the attorney general, Mr. Lee, and the solicitor general, relative to his majesty's prerogative to grant independence to America, in which they differed from one another, and promised at any time to meet each other on this point of law; but they deterred entering into the grounds of it then, as it would in all probability soon come before the house.

Sir Adam Ferguson doubted much whether or not this was the original intention of the bill. But allowing that it was, surely, says he, his majesty has no power to give away any principal part of Canada. The bill never went so far, and he denied the legality of such a procedure.

Lord North thought that we had given up too much, and wondered that we should have made such concessions; but he would not embarrass ministry by declaiming against their conduct, as he thought it an uncandid mode of proceeding. The motion was then agreed to.

The fourth was then read, when

Mr. Powys, in a speech of considerable length, inveighed against those who were dissatisfied with the peace, and was surprised that the noble lord should have made such a motion. He respected him for his integrity and philanthropy, and wondered how he could be guilty of so great an impropriety. He declaimed against party prejudices, and imputed a great part of our misfortunes to the noble lord in the blue riband.

Lord John Cavendish refuted the last honourable speaker in his attacks on him and his party; and said, he did not mean to im each administration, but he thought it necessary to enquire into the reasons of making such great concessions.

Sir Edward Althey despised all parties, and thought every one should unite in the cause of the nation. He would wish to see discord banished, and all sides of the house shake hands in an amicable manner, and exert themselves in the common cause. So far was his interest from administration, that he assured the house he had not influence enough to make an officer of the customs or excise. He thought that the noble lord in the blue riband had plunged us in the ruinous and destructive war in which we had been engaged for many years. But the enormity of pensions had proceeded to such a height, that his lordship had been rewarded with one, and his secretary with another. With regard to this, his successors could not dare to blame him, as they had committed the like enormity. He was therefore amazed at the corruption of the times, and concluded with dissenting from the motion.

Mr. McDougal opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox, in a long and very able speech, said, that we had made base and mean concessions to our enemies. The condition of our country was much more respectable than had been represented. France had decreed thirteen in line of battle ships the last year, while those of Great-Britain had increased seventeen ships of the line. We had a great superiority in the West-Indies. Our fleet, he said, was put on the most respectable footing, by the great exertions of the first lord of the admiralty (lord Keppel), a man who deserved well of his country, but who had been invidiously and maliciously calumniated. We had given away inestimable possessions, and we were wiser a fortnight. What we had given to France was equal to a general restitution. He said he had taken notice of the usurpation on a former day, and he averred that what we had done was as lucrative to France as a general restitution. This to him appeared prima facie; and at first blush he was convinced of our error. He lamented the untimely death of the marquis of Rockingham, and paid many compliments to his memory. He said he himself had withdrawn himself from the present administration, as soon

as he found that the gentlemen with whom he had confided in for years abandoned their principles. The present administration were formed from the ruins of the last, and he was sorry to see many gentlemen for whom he had the highest regard remain so long in administration. He blamed the earl of B., and said, that he had never a great opinion of his lordship. He was up near three hours, and entered minutely into his political principles.

Mr. chancellor Pitt made a long and elegant speech, in which he gave a narrative of the condition of our navy, and compared it with that of our enemies, by which he endeavoured to show that Mr. Fox's statement was erroneous. He said, that he and his colleagues should be forced from their situation, he would not erect, like Mr. Fox, a fortress for the invitation of a phalanx, but would leave to government the management of the state, unclogged by invidious opposition.

Sir Cecil Wray rose to explain. He was only the enemy of lord North's principles; but of all men in this country he would select Mr. Fox to be prime minister.

Lord North made a long and most able speech, in which he confirmed what Mr. Fox had said. Their enmity had ceased with its cause. He had always found Mr. Fox a warm friend; a fair, but formidable adversary.

Mr. Pitt arraigned the unnatural junction of men the most adverse in principle, and told a story of a barbarian, who meeting a friend as he was going to a feast, mangled and left him in a miserable condition; and afterwards, when he found that they had bathed and bound up his wounds, he tore off the bandages, and let them bleed afresh. This story he applied to lord North.

Several other members spoke, and at length the house divided, ayes 107; noes 190. Majority against ministry 17.

Lord John Cavendish then withdrew his fifth proposition respecting the loyalists, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, March 3.

Read a first time the bill for opening an intercourse with America.

The secretary at war moved, that the house should go into a committee, and vote one year's supply for the army. He gave a particular account of the different estimates, and explained to the house the several extraordinary that had been voted during the time that he had held his office in the administration.

Mr. D. Hartley, in a speech of considerable length, said, that instead of one year's supply, he thought that six or nine months supply would be sufficient to answer all the purposes requisite. He did not, he said, speak to administration, for were he so to do, it would be doing nothing, as there were at present no administration in this country, therefore he hoped the house would take the matter into consideration, and insist that the troops should be immediately withdrawn from America.

The speaker then put the question, when the house divided, and the numbers were, ayes 183; noes 10. Majority against Mr. Hartley, 175.

Mr. David Hartley used some arguments similar to what he had already advanced, and expressed his intention of moving for an address to his majesty relative to the withdrawing the troops immediately from America.

Secretary Townshend observed, that it would take a considerable time to accomplish it, as it required an immensity of tonnage to convey the troops and the implements of war from that country; and was surprised that any gentleman could doubt the sincerity of this country to America, after what had passed.

Mr. Pultney was equally affirmed at the former honourable gentleman's sentiments with regard to our sincerity to America, and thought that administration should not be teased on the occasion, as he hoped that all cause of enmity between the two countries was now at an end.

Mr. H. W. Hartley warmly urged the committee to take care in time, and not to vote a matter, the evil consequences of which were not felt at present, but he was persuaded would be greater than any of the ministry, or any other person could possibly have expected. Mr. Hartley talked of the suspicions that had already been embraced respecting the sincerity of this country's conciliatory disposition towards America, and said he was sorry such suspicions had really been entertained.

Mr. Sheridan rose immediately after Mr. H. W. Hartley sat down, and observed, that any one man in that house holding a language similar to that the committee had just heard, and hinting even at the suspicions of the sincerity of this country, with respect to her reconciliation with America, might create very serious jealousies, and do much mischief. Mr. Sheridan declared, that to say this country was not sincere, in regard to the United States, gentlemen must know and feel to be an assertion very ill founded indeed! This country was, this country could not but be sincere, in what she had done, but it did not appear that it ought to follow that New York must be evacuated in any limited time. If he understood the 6th article of the provisional treaty rightly, he meant that article when stipulated that there should be no further confiscations made, and that those persons in confinement at the time of the ratification of the treaty, should be imme-

distely set at liberty. If he understood that article rightly, the word "the treaty" referred to a future treaty, that remained to be made, and not the provisional treaty; should such be the fact, ministers undoubtedly would hold New-York till that treaty was concluded, otherwise the loyalists would be completely abandoned, and stand but a poor chance of even reaping the little benefit held out to them by the 5th article. Mr. Sheridan dwelt for some little time on the difficulty that would be thrown in the way of the king's present servants, or of any ministers that might succeed them, if the resolution was altered from the form in which it had been moved. The chief part of what he said seemed to meet with the concurrence of the chancellor of the exchequer, as that minister nodded his assent repeatedly, while Mr. Sheridan was speaking.

Sir Cecil Wray rose in some surprise, and said, what had fallen from the honourable gentleman, had given him a much higher suspicion, and a much stronger doubt of the sincerity of this country towards America than he had before entertained. Not evacuate New-York for twelve months! "God bless my soul (said Sir Cecil) what am I to conclude from such a declaration? Is it then intended to renew the American war, and to plunge this country still deeper into ruin?" He was pursuing this idea pretty strongly, while Mr. Sheridan was silently expressing his wonder, that what he had suggested should have generated so odd a construction, when

The chancellor of the exchequer rose and said it was high time to put an end to a conversation, which if pursued farther, he saw clearly, might, in the present state of the country, do infinite mischief. He begged, therefore, that gentlemen would weigh their words before they ventured opinions that tended only to raise doubt, where there was no real foundation for it, and to excite jealousies that were wholly unmerited on the part of Great Britain. Mr. Pitt add d some cogent reasons in support of the resolution in its present shape, and quoted the terms of the provisional treaty, which stated "that his Britannic majesty shall, with all convenient speed, withdraw his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States and from every port, place, and harbour within the same." After a word or two more from Mr. Sheridan, the motions of supply were agreed to.

T R A D E.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill relative to our exports to St. Vincent's, Montserrat, Dominique, &c. which was read a first time.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate our commerce between this country and America, which was agreed to, and the same to be taken into the consideration of the house to-morrow, and he deferred enlarging on it till the house was fuller. Adjourned.

PETERSBURGH, February 10.

It is reported, that the two imperial courts have formed the project to drive the Turks from all the fertile provinces of Greece, and to restore liberty to those countries, which will be of great advantage to the trade of all the powers of Europe, except France.

Feb. 13. Lieutenant-general Nepuejew arrived here from Crimea on the 2d, with accounts that general Belman, who commands the van of the Russian army, had, with only 100 men, overtaken the seditious Bahiti Gueray, at the head of 1000 men, whom he entirely routed, killed 70, and took Bahiti Gueray prisoner just as he was going to enter a strong castle.

M A D R I D, January 21.

The prince de Nassau, on his journey from Madrid to Cadiz, was stopped by a band of robbers, who knowing that nobleman, politely demanded his money. The prince having offered to them his purse, those gentlemen were not contented, and exacted a bag of money which was in the carriage; he was obliged to comply. Before retiring, they offered the prince to escort him, for fear of a second attack, but he thanked them, saying, there was no occasion, as he had not any thing more to lose.

L O N D O N, February 27.

At a very full court of common council this day an address was agreed to be presented to his majesty expressing the gratitude of the city of London for the restoration of peace, and their entire approbation of the terms agreed upon. His majesty has appointed Wednesday next to receive the same.

After the second defeat of the minister, last night, in the house of commons, there cannot be a doubt but a partial change, at least, must take place, and it is generally agreed upon, that the duke of Portland will be the first lord of the treasury, and the Cavendishes, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Lee, be all taken in. Lord Shelburne, with the lord chancellor, Mr. Townshend, the paymaster of the forces, and the treasurer of the navy, it is said, are to retire.

Administration conscious that in consequence of the two votes which have been carried against them in the lower assembly, on one of the most important subjects that can possibly come under the discussion of parliament, that their power is on the eve of dissolution, are making haste to dispose of all the places within their patronage, and have issued orders for the preparation of the following patents to be got ready for the great seal immediately, namely, one to constitute and appoint Edward Marth w, Esq; major-general in the army, and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the West-Indies, captain-general and governor in chief over the islands of the Grenades and the Grenadines. Another patent is also preparing to appoint John Ord, Esq; captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's island of Dominica. And another to Edmond Lincoln, Esq; with the appointment of captain-general and governor in chief over the island of St. Vincent, and the Caribbee islands adjacent.

Letters from Petersburg advise, that the empress has applied to the court of Great-Britain, requesting that permission may be granted for a certain number of experienced naval officers to engage on board her fleets, provided her imperial majesty should be driven to the necessity of declaring war against the grand signior.

March 4. As soon as the solicitor general sat down in the house of commons on Friday last, after having declared that the bill for opening an intercourse of trade

with America would be ready to be presented to the house this day, lord Beauchamp said there was another point of great importance, which required immediate attention: the produce of the three islands of St. Kitt's, St. Vincent's, and Dominica was now upon the footing of the produce of all foreign countries with respect to the duties payable at our custom houses: but as these islands were to be restored to us, he thought the planters should be put on the same footing with those of Jamaica and the other British islands. If government were of the same opinion ministers could not be too expeditious in taking measures accordingly, as vessels from those islands were now, or soon would be, on their way to England. Mr. Pitt in answer declared, that he agreed with the noble lord on the propriety of placing the produce of the three islands he mentioned on the same footing with that of Jamaica, and said government would take the proper measures for that end.

The French court are determined to keep up a greater peace establishment of their navy than ever yet was known in that kingdom: the plan is to incase sailors by every means.

N E W - Y O R K, April 19.

ALL masters of vessels and others are hereby warned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off any negroes, the property of inhabitants, without obtaining a legal right to them, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

By order of the commandant,

EDWARD WILLIAMS,

New-York, April 18, 1783. major of brigade.

April 21. Last Thursday a melancholy accident happened at the house of Leffert Lefferts, Esq; in Bedford, Long-Island: his daughter, a very amiable and accomplished young lady, having observed to her mother, that a loaded pistol, left by a drover, who had been watching his cattle within it the preceding night, upon a chest of draws, was rather dangerously placed, and that some of the children might be hurt by it, proceeded to remove and put it in a holster that hung close by, but in the operation the pistol discha ged, the shot went through her body, and she expired immediately.

F I S H - K I L L, April 24.

We hear that the communication of the North river is opened—Already do we begin to experience the blessed return of peace!

A vessel from Nantucket, laden with codfish, mackerel, &c. lately arrived at Newburgh.

C H A T H A M, April 23.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 18, 1783.

THE commander in chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the king of Great-Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at the new building; and that the proclamation, which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the chaplains, with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

Although the proclamation, before alluded to, extends only to the prohibition of hostilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it must afford the most rational and sincere satisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful contest, stops the effusion of human blood, opens the prospect to a more splendid scene, and, like another morning star, promises the approach of a brighter day than hath hitherto illuminated the western hemisphere. On such a happy day, which is the harbinger of peace, a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice; it would be insensibility not to participate in the general felicity.

The commander in chief, far from endeavouring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion to all the officers of every denomination; to all the troops of the United States in general; and in particular to those gallant and persevering men who had resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country, so long as the war should continue. For these are the men who ought to be considered as the pride and boast of the American army; and who, crowned with well earned laurels, may soon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life.

While the commander in chief recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed, with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment and gratitude; while he contemplates the prospects before us with rapture, he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution; of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the smiles of Providence, on the stage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy! shall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed anything; who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions. The glorious task for which we first flew to arms being thus accomplished; the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly secured by the smiles of heaven on the purity of our cause, and the honest exertions of a feeble people, determined to be free, against a powerful nation, disposed to oppress them; and the character of those

who have persevered through every extremity of hardship, suffering and danger, being immortalized by the illustrious appellation of the PATRIOT ARMY: nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty scene to preserve a perfect unvarying consistency of character through the very last act to close the drama with applause, and to retire from the military theatre with the same approbation of angels and men, which have crowned all their former virtuous actions. For this purpose no disorder or licentiousness must be tolerated. Every considerate and well disposed soldier must remember it will be absolutely necessary to wait with patience until peace shall be declared, or congress shall be enabled to take proper measures for the security of the public stores, &c. As soon as these arrangements shall be made, the general is confident there will be no delay in discharging, with every mark of distinction and honour, all the men enlisted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The general has already interested himself in their behalf, and he thinks he need not repeat the assurance of his disposition to be useful to them on the present, and every other proper occasion. In the mean time he is determined that no military neglects or excesses shall go unpunished while he retains the command of the army.

The adjutant general will have fresh working parties detached, to assist in making the preparations for a general rejoicing, as the chief engineer with the army shall call for; and the quarter-master general will, without delay, procure such a number of discharges to be printed, as will be sufficient for all the men enlisted for the war; he will please to apply to head-quarters for the form. An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man to-morrow to drink, "Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 16.

Extra of a letter from Sunbury, dated April 10.

"I have only to inform you, two men are missing above Wyoming, and their canoe cut and flashed with the tomahawks of the savages. Another young person named McGrady, is missing; and as tracks are discovered, we have no other reason than to suppose it was done by our barbarous enemies. These matters have alarmed our people, and discouraged others in the interior parts from moving up. Are these savages to reign for ever? Is it not high time to subject and drive them from our frontiers?"

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, on the 7th of March last, they resolved, that refugees and traitors ought not to be permitted to return or remain among them.

A number of other towns to the eastward have entered into similar resolutions.

A different line of policy from the above, with regard to British subjects, seem to prevail in the southern states: in Georgia, fifty-eight British merchants have been admitted as citizens of that state; and in South-Carolina, a number of the same class have petitioned for the like privilege, which, it is thought, will be granted them.

The assembly of South-Carolina has rejected the five per cent. impost by a majority of forty votes.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the Emerald frigate, having on board count Rochambeau, general Chastellux, and many other officers of distinction, is arrived at Nantes, after a long and dangerous passage. A gentleman on board mentions the following particulars:

"Leaving the Chesapeake we were chased for 30 hours by a 64 gun ship, which had waited for us at the Capes; being a very good sailer she came up with us twice, and gave us a whole broadside; seeing ourselves just between her and the coast, we had no other means to escape but by throwing our change of masts and our guns off the fore-castle overboard, which gave us a superiority of sailing.

"Some days after we were dismasted by thunder and a most violent storm, which rendered our voyage extremely difficult, having thrown our spare masts overboard; however, by the skill and attention of our captain, we are fortunately arrived here."

Extra of a letter from l'Orient, dated March 16, 1783.

"The vessels that were bound from England to America are stopped, until a treaty of commerce is settled."

April 29. A late New-York paper says, that the number of souls embarked in the last fleet for Nova-Scotia amounts to 9000.

Yesterday morning the cutter Free Mason, captain Lambert, arrived at Gloucester point from Oxford. We have not learnt what passage she had.

Saturday last the sloop Polly, captain Walker, arrived here in 17 days from St. Kitt's.

Same day arrived a brig, and yesterday a sloop, from New-York.

We have good authority for assuring our readers, that this port is now open for the reception of vessels from any foreign port. Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New-York, that port being at this time open for the American flag.

A late London paper contains a list of the number of voters belonging to 28 different places in England, by which it appears that 354 voters send 56 members to parliament.

In another paper is published a letter from lord George Gordon to the lord mayor of London and bank directors, dated December 30, 1782, on the subject of the Scots militia bill: this letter ends with the following sentence: "One more silly speech, read or said, in either house of parliament, may involve and overwhelm your lordship and the bank directors in a war with Scot and."

The following paragraphs are taken from a London paper of the 18th of February last.

Wednesday week, an order was issued by the council, to lay an embargo on all ships, which were loading for North-America, and to prevent their sailing before

nothing can be settled in the kingdom and the parliament whether congress their ports on the foot some days since a di- frigate, at an- two marines: one of w- ended the other so- The coroner's inquest- border. The aggressio- thereupon delivered o- at the next assizes i- During the administr- 39 per cent. that i- of lord Shelburne- from 54 to 93- Emigration, the sco- devoted country, espec- gun its frightful de- England. If the legislature do- and efficacious remedy- great part of Scotland- north-western and we- presently deleted. The- government should be- encouraging; they s- penal restrictions.

A N N A

On Monday last HAMMOND, a gentlen- and whose death is- neighbours, and acqu- On Thursday the- of fifty guineas was- Marlborough, heats- John Bowie's hay ho- gus's bay horse Litt- black horse Slippery- horse Whynot, four- On the day followi- sweeper, beat Mr. B- over the same cou- guineas, heats three-

RECEIVED from the State pursuance of tions from the 11th day of F For the m- arrived 1000 a- BENJAMIN receiver of Maryland May 1, 1

** The J m o

To ASCH an ex- car'y abou- has a good- be given. To be k- terman, u- bay. For

W NOT such liberated inhabitant immediat conform into wh-

NOT pr- Maryland of the rea- county, charge th- of which to take

TAI a dark r- nor bra- 244 has- have he

nothing can be settled, as to the commerce between the kingdom and the United States, for we are yet ignorant whether congress will admit our ships into any of their ports on the footing of amity and commerce. Some days since a dispute happened on board the frigate, at anchor off Portsmouth, between two marines: one of whom having drawn his cut-throat razor, the other so much that he died instantly. The coroner's inquest found the verdict of wilful murder. The aggressor, whose name is Davis, was thereupon delivered over to the civil power to take his trial at the next assizes for the county. During the administration of lord North the stocks at 39 per cent. that is to say from 93 to 54. During the administration of lord Shelburne they have risen 19; that is to say, from 54 to 93. Emigration, the scourge which now threatens our devoted country, especially on the sea coast, has already begun its frightful devastations in different parts of England. If the legislature do not contrive some immediate and efficacious remedy against this dangerous evil, a great part of Scotland and Ireland, and even of the north-western and western parts of England, will be presently deserted. The measures to be made use of by government should be mild, peaceable, persuasive, and encouraging; they should offer rewards, but avoid penal restrictions.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.

On Monday last departed this life, Mr. PHILIP HAMMOND, a gentleman of a most respectable character, and whose death is greatly lamented by his relations, neighbours, and acquaintance.

On Thursday, the first day of May, 1783, the purse of fifty guineas was run for over the course at Upper Marlborough, heats four miles, and was won by Dr. John Bowie's bay horse Buckskin; Mr. Benjamin Rogers's bay horse Little Davy, second; Mr. G. Smith's black horse Slippery John, third; Mr. N. Young's bay horse Whynot, fourth.

On the day following, Mr. Walter Bowie's bay horse Sweeper, beat Mr. Benjamin Dulany's sorrel horse Slim, over the same course for the purse of twenty-five guineas, heats three miles.

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

For the month of April, 1783, received 1000 dollars.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

May 1, 1783.

The members of the Annapolis Jockey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern, on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD, A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead, 24 hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roebuck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783.

OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is just.

May 2, 1783.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Maryland, Cecil county, April 29, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with lord Danmore. His master, if any, is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take away. RICHARD BOYD, Sheriff of Cecil county.

HERE is at the plantation of Joachim Buckley, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the patera joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property, and paying charges.

To be sold on Tuesday the 10th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk.

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix, CHARLES STEUART, } executors, JAMES M'CULLOCH, } of James Dick, deceased.

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.

A few Copies of the

LAW S,

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

WANTED,

A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one, well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of land, laying on the river Severn, between Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, who lives thereon.

YOUNG GRANBY, An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active, he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's fire and grand-dam is so well known and established that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.

Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and particular care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

FRANCIS MILLER.

P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

April 3, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on Patuxent river, near the Governor's bridge, two negro fellows, namely, SANDY and BASIL. Sandy went away about the last of January, is a stout, strong, well made fellow, between 30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very pert, and flatters in his speech, his drels is a country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, country made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 50 years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his drels the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows, or thirty shillings for either, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

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-terry 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.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM SANDERS.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

Signed by order of the commissioners, EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like I, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

TAKEN up as a stray by Matthew Stone, living in Durham parish, Charles county, a likely gray mare, about thirteen hands and one inch high, appears to be about seven years old, is in good order, branded on the near buttock 1 B and on the off with a cross, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD,

ALIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

ALL officers inhabitants of the state of Maryland, who are entitled to half pay, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, the 15th day of May next, to consider of the late offer of congress, and appoint an agent accordingly. Those who cannot appear at that time, will please to send their determination in writing, directed to the half pay officers assembled at Annapolis.

YOUNG YORICK.
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bewick's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great care taken of the mares' grass, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed by nature in his symmetrical form; together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing presage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas; and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Taylor's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not content in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w

FILDER BOWIE.

SILVER-TAIL.
STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got by Selim, her dam by Pantan's Arabian, her grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Pantan's Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several purses and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he is a sure to getter, and his stock are remarkably large and beautiful.

MARK ROUGHED.

C O M E T,
March 30, 1783.
That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, it paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Taylor's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great-grand-dam was the dam of Shaf-toe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 1/3 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers, together with the heirs of the late James McClean, Esq; intend petitioning the next general assembly for the purpose of having his will confirmed.

JOHN KENNARD, } executors.
JAMES PIPER, }

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time.

ANDREW GRAY.

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 LATTON.

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. Consult attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Prince George's county, April 8, 1783.
U N I
STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at three guineas, and 7/6 to the groom. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, and was got by the imported horse Union, his dam by Figure, his grand dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Barabam, his dam by Rogers, his grand dam by a mare by lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with black mane, tail, and legs; he is the first running horse in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 1/3 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.
N. B. Credit will be given until the fall.

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.
The DAUPHIN,
A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane, and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Contee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five guineas each, payable on or before the first day of January, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly formed; his fire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose fire was the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 1/3 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. B.

April 15, 1783.
LANDS FOR SALE.
To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th of May, on the premises,

A VERY valuable tract of land called Recovery, containing near four hundred acres, well timbered and watered, with meadow grounds, some dwelling houses, tobacco houses, orchard and other improvements; it is well situated in the heart of a fine country famous for the best tobacco, wheat, and grass, in the forest of Prince-George's county, between Queen-Anne and Bladenburg, nearly equidistant, and near the main road; it lies in a long square and may be divided into convenient tenements or plantations. Also fifty acres or more of a tract of land called the Jeremiah and Mary, adjoining and convenient to the Recovery, it is of a good soil, well timbered and watered. The subscriber J. Belt will shew the land, and correct plats will be produced on the day of sale. A good title will be made to the purchasers, and time allowed for payment if desired; bills, cash or tobacco will be taken in payment.

JEREMIAH BELT, STEPHEN WEST.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, 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.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

Annapolis, April 22, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge their accounts as soon as possible, in order that the administrators may be enabled to satisfy those who have just demands against the said estate.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, administrator,
PRISCILLA PINKNEY, administratrix.

Annapolis, April 22, 1783.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately removed his shop to Cornhill Street, opposite to Mr. John Brewer's, where he still carries on the carriage-making and turning business as usual. He flatters himself that those gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, will still continue to oblige him with it; they may depend on having their work well and speedily executed by their obedient servant,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

April 28, 1783.
A F R I C A N

STANDS this season at West river, and covers at eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.

African will be five years old next May, is about fifteen hands high, and perfectly found. He was got by Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello out of Old Milley.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and see that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. Good pasturage at 1/3 per week.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 17, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of May next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land late the property of the Principio company. The land will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.
N. B. A negro fellow, an excellent founder, and his wife, a good house wench, will be sold at the same time and place.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Highman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

ISAAC MARSHALL.

R O E B U C K,
A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

Anne-Arundel county, April 15, 1783.
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway in August 1781, negro JACK, who said he was a slave belonging to Thomas Jones, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whom I have wrote several times and received no answer: And whereas I did at that time advertise him in the Maryland gazette, but have had no application for him since, I hereby give notice, that unless the owner applies to me on or before the 22d day of May next, he will then be sold at the courthouse, in Annapolis, to discharge the fees accrued on his imprisonment.

THOMAS HARWOOD, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, April 7, 1783.
WHEREAS mean and ill-disposed persons have entered in, and plundered a small pond of the oysters I had procured to be towed therein for my own use; this is to forewarn all such from entering the said pond for the future, under any pretence whatever, as I have now enclosed the same (though before within my lines) and am determined to proceed against, to the utmost rigour of the law, every such offending person for the time to come.

MICHAEL TANEY.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Nokey Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

ROBERT ROGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 15, 1783.

L O N D O N.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
MONDAY, February 17.

R. Thomas Pitt opened the debate in declaring to the house, that it was with a mixture of pain and pleasure that he at length saw the day arrive, so long wished for, which, putting a period to a ruinous war, restored to the British empire the blessings of peace. A mixture of pleasure and pain (continued he) of pain, at the view of the sacrifices it has been and indispensably necessary to make—but of pleasure, in anticipating the various felicity, with which peace was hastening to compensate to the nation for these sacrifices.

Although this latter sentiment will not be so readily adopted as the former; although it is unhappily true, that mankind are more inclined to manifest their discontent, than their joy and satisfaction; although, of course, experience has constantly demonstrated, that peace, how ardently soever it may be desired, becomes always unpopular as soon as it is made; nevertheless, apparent to every impartial mind, however the loss and gain may be balanced at the end of a war, peace is always a blessing. But two reasons concur, in the first moments, to present it to us another point of view. If the war has been glorious, or spirits, elevated, let no bounds to our pretensions, or to the supposed humiliation of the enemy; if, on the contrary, it has been, like that from which this nation is just beginning to respire, only a series of disasters, our national pride can barely stoop to exact no concessions. But if we disdain even moderation like this, ought such unfeeling arrogance to prolong the war, till we are not only unable to support it, but even to preserve our being as an independent people? Too deeply impressed with this just reflection, it is not without pain that I undertake the task which has this day fallen to my lot. How reasonably soever my humble faculties may represent the matter, I know how ill that I have to propose will be received; I already anticipate the clamours of prejudice; but it is without walls; here I expect to encounter no such enemies of reason and common sense, and I submit myself to the candour which distinguishes this honourable house.

When two nations enter into a war, neutral spectators always have some reasons to determine which of them will have the advantage. The complication of causes, the combination of causes, which have successively declared against us, have too well justified the opinion of foreigners, and the fears of our own people, that the confederation of our enemies would at length be found too powerful for the naked, unsupported strength of this nation. These fears have been realized; our enemies have determined their superiority; and by the incontestible truth alone we must be governed in determining whether peace was, or was not necessary.

If gentlemen will repeat here, what has been said out of doors, that we might have made a better peace, let them produce the means, and let the most prejudiced minds pronounce on the possibility or impossibility of putting them in execution. Alas, this is a subject on which one cannot fix a moment's attention, without uttering a painful sigh at those execrable first steps, which inevitably drew after them every succeeding calamity! That invaluable branch of this empire, which, at the close of last war, extended from Hudson's Bay to the gulph of Mexico, at the very beginning of this, was almost confined within the narrow limits of the former French possessions in America. Thus we were no longer that powerful nation, which twenty years before could have defied a confederacy of all Europe. A decline of power announces a diminution of success—it was impossible to recover our lost superiority, since the whole nation had determined that America was lost for ever to the British crown. It was in this wilderness of calamities, when we had nothing but future misfortunes in perspective, that our ministers seized a moment of victory, the only moment, perhaps, in which the safety of the nation was practicable, to listen to those terms of peace, which prejudice alone can consider as unfavourable. What must we have done? Answer me this single question; whether it was better to continue the war, than to accept of peace, of which the worst that can be said is, that it does not correspond to the wishes of a people accustomed to conquer and elevated by previous successes.

But before any gentleman will answer in the affirmative, let me call their attention to the following sketch of the state of the nation at that time, when his majesty's ministers resolved that peace was indispensable. The papers I shall lay before the house cannot be suspected, since they contain the report of the committee appointed for this purpose, in order to prepare the house for that discussion which must have taken place on this, or some other day, and to convince them of the true state of the public finances. As this enquiry was demanded by myself, my conduct in this respect has been plain and consistent; I have uniformly reported the American war; and I shall now demonstrate, that the pursuit of that war alone has so totally exhausted the finances of this country. For this purpose, I shall lay before the house a comparative state of our present situation, and of that before the contest with America. In January, 1776, the amount of the national debt was 123 millions, the annual interest of which was £4,421,826.

Mr. Pitt then proceeds to shew, that a war of five years cost five millions more than all the wars of the last age, including the splendid and important victories of the duke of Marlborough; and concludes with demonstrating, that the present annual interest of the national debt amounts to £9,393,137—The civil list expenses, to £900,000—The expenses of government, in time of peace, to £3,500,000—Total of annual expence, £13,793,137, without including the arrearage of the civil list, amounting to £2,500,000, which, he says, must be paid by some means or other—while the present taxes, all of which must be continued, produce only £12,500,000.

He proceeds—“These facts, I think, are sufficient to convince this house, that a decree from Heaven, that should have condemned this nation to another year's war, would have, in effect, condemned her to certain destruction: and if I am not deceived in this belief, I think I may assume it as a principle, and of course as a rule for the conduct of parliament, that a peace, such as the ministers have concluded, is an object extremely to be desired. I know that, unhappily, exceptions may always be made to the most accurate general observations; I know that certain partial considerations of commerce militate with my general principle; but trade has infinite and prompt resources, which landed property has not; and this property, which constitutes the radical strength of every country, was lessening its value every day. I am not ignorant, that there is a certain description of men, who, without any other motive than the malignant pleasure of finding fault; without any other view than to tease men in office, say among themselves—“Where was the mighty hurry? Why not take the chance of another campaign?” Mighty sigh truly! This is the precise language of a mad gambler, who crying out, “One throw more, and the last,” just completes his ruin. If these considerations are just, I flatter myself, the house will turn a deaf ear to the clamours of two sorts of men, equally to be suspected; I mean those who have been, and those who wish to be, ministers. I consider these persons as dealers in the same market, who depreciate the commodities of other people, in order to raise the value of their own. I confess, I am always armed against them both; and if they present themselves only to say, it is a bad peace, I answer, their bare assertion is insignificant. If they offer to prove it, let me ask them, whether they could have made a better? If they say, yes—come, then, say I, tell us how—here they are at a dead nonplus, and can only return to the watch-word of their parties—It is a bad peace!—We shall be able to form an idea of the prejudices of men of this class, by a knowledge of the following fact. I have addressed myself, indirectly, to Mr. Fox, and Lord North, to engage the first not to interrupt the quiet of his country, by examining, in detail, a negotiation, which ought to, and can be judged only in the mass; and advising the second to seize this opportunity of making some reparation to this nation for the errors and calamities of his ill-starred administration, by justifying a treaty, which the miseries of the American war have forced upon her. If, before we proceed to vote upon the question which I shall submit to the house, these two honourable members will answer my first question, and say, they could have made a more advantageous peace, let them do me the favour to determine, whether the prospect of advantage was equal to the hazard of another campaign, and the certain expence of twenty millions sterling.”

He goes on to observe, that the cessions made to France and Spain were of no great importance, and then says—“It is true, that by the treaty with the United States of America, we acknowledge their independence; but all the world knows, that in doing, we only seem to give them what God and Nature have already put into their hands; and in defining their limits, we still reserve Nova-Scotia and Canada, countries large enough for all the speculations of commerce.”

I pass now to the only article that afflicted, cruelly afflicted me, at the first reading; that, I mean, which relates to the loyalists. I here are, however, some observations to be made on this matter. All the individuals, comprehended under the general term of loyalists, are not equally interesting to us. I distinguish them into two classes; one of which is composed of men whom I honour and revere, with whom I would divide my only crown, and my last mouthful of bread; but I detest and abhor the other; I consider them as an impure, corrupted nest of vipers and traitors; as the most abandoned and flagitious scoundrels in the universe; who, by treachery to America, and constant deceit to this nation, have well nigh brought down destruction on both countries. God, who knows my heart, knows how sincerely I wish it were possible to do something more for the first class of them; and God only knows whether such a possibility exists. But I ask, whether to save a handful of deserving subjects, Great-Britain ought to run the hazard of her own ruin?—Whether on their account alone, it can be thought expedient to continue the war? If any gentleman says yes, I would then make two other enquiries—1st, Whether the efforts, necessary to be made, could be proportionate to the object in view? And ad, Whether, after the utmost exertion, success would be certain or even probable? I do verily think that, even for these unhappy men, matters have taken the most favourable turn they could. Congress is solemnly bound to recommend them to the several states; and we cannot doubt they

will do it with equal zeal and integrity. In short, if parliament testifies any aversion to the treaty with America; it may be remembered, it is the work of parliament itself. And with respect to the preliminaries with France and Spain, it is not long since Mr. Fox said, in a full house, and many gentlemen repeated the cry, “That we must have peace, whatever should be the price of it.”

Mr. Pitt concluded by moving, “That an humble address be presented to his majesty, containing the thanks of this house for his gracious condescension in communicating the different treaties which his majesty has concluded; and that we have considered them with that attention which their importance demands—For to express to his majesty, in the most grateful terms, how much we are satisfied, that, in consequence of the powers with which he has been vested, his majesty has, by the provisional articles concluded with North America, laid the foundation of a treaty of peace, which, we have reason to hope, will establish and secure between the two countries a reconciliation and perfect friendship—That, in confidence of this, we dare express to his majesty our just expectations, that the several states of North-America will execute, in the most effectual and satisfactory manner, the measures which the congress is so solemnly engaged, by treaty, to recommend in favour of the persons who have suffered for the part which they have taken in the war; and that we shall consider these circumstances as the surest indication of the return of friendship.” The remainder of the motion expresses great satisfaction with the preliminaries of peace concluded with France and Spain; and that every attention will be given in the extension of commerce.

The above motion, after undergoing some amendments, was passed by a majority of sixteen.

L O N D O N, February 4.

A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the harbour of Charles-town, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.

I TAKE up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

The evacuation and re-possession of Charles-town, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty; signals were agreed upon and adhered to; of course, every thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made there appearance below the state-house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town, were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets, formerly crowded and cheerful to the view, now presented one, mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West-Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risk of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their king and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewell. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance; and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated misery and ruin on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to their king, and affection for their parent country.

Throughout the whole of this transaction, though the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed, to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity; as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Sentinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched, and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken.

Feb. 28. Vast quantities of shoes, linen, and woollens, are shipped on board the fleet bound to the West-Indies, and these, among various other articles, are intended for sale in America.

His royal highness prince Edward's baggage, is now in package, previous to his setting off for Dublin, to be initiated one of the knights of the new order of St. Patrick.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, February 14.

"Two Dutch East-Indiamen arrived here the 4th instant, from Batavia: they have been seven months on their voyage from the Cape, on account of bad weather; their cargoes will be disposed of here by agreement between the merchants and the Dutch company at Amsterdam."

A letter from Flushing says, that the states of Zealand has come to a resolution, that notwithstanding there is to be a peace with England, yet they are determined to keep the men in the dock-yards at work in repairing their men of war, and the old ships are to be broke up, and new ones built in their room, that they may always have a fleet ready to put to sea at a short notice.

The departure of the marquis of Carmarthen is postponed till the new ministerial arrangement shall be formed. That nobleman is said to have declared, that he will act only under the auspices of men whose characters will add dignity to, not receive it from, their official stations.

The situation of this country at this moment is truly alarming; for not only she is without a minister, but there is at this instant no very great prospect of her getting one speedily; and here we feel one of the most fatal consequences of the peace; for if it has left us without an enemy, it has left us, at the same time, without rulers: if we were at war in such a situation, we should inevitably be undone. It is the wish of a patriot, that, whenever a new ministry is arranged, it may be so strong, that the cabinet may be able to speak like Englishmen to foreign powers, in the fullest confidence, that they will be supported firmly by parliament in all negotiations or measures that shall appear to be for the public good: but so jarring are the different parties, each of which is desirous to give a minister to the public, and so heterogeneous the mixture of principles and men who aspire to great employments in the state, that let the administration be formed whenever it may, it will not, because it cannot, be of long duration, as it probably will carry in its own bosom the seeds of dissolution. Such was the ministry that immediately followed the resignation of lord North, and which, having with difficulty kept together for a short space, soon crumbled to pieces, and was dissolved. While the cabinet of England remains in this unsteady state, it will be absolutely impossible for this country ever to make any connection with the continental powers, which may restore that balance, which the union between France, Spain, Holland, and America, has destroyed. Foreign courts will not treat with ministers who are not sure of holding their places from month to month: and thus a struggle for power at home, leaves us without allies abroad, nay, the work of peace cannot now be completed; for there are now no ministers to negotiate and conclude the different definitive treaties, of which the preliminaries have been already signed; and consequently the commercial interests of this country cannot be improved, as honest men would wish and expect. These are the blessed effects of our divisions at home!

Notwithstanding the various reports relative to new ministerial arrangements, the truth is, that none have been as yet concluded: lord Gower ceases to be spoken of as the person likely to be placed at the head of the treasury; and that office, by the last report, now lies between the duke of Portland, and Mr. W. Pitt: but this report seems to have very little foundation in truth; for while it names the duke as likely to succeed lord Shelburne in the treasury, it entirely excludes Mr. Fox from a share in the administration: now there is nothing more improbable, than that the duke of Portland would go into office without Mr. Fox, who quitted office because his grace was not seated at the head of the treasury bench; on the other hand it would appear rather bold in Mr. Pitt to accept such an office, after having been a member of that administration, which made the peace that the house of commons so severely censured.

Cool and deliberate judgment, and a talent for, and address in business, are qualities more essentially necessary in a minister of state, than brilliancy of imagination. In subordinate stations, men who enjoy the latter blessing, may contribute more to public benefit, than when the reins of government are entrusted to their own management; because, delighting in theories and speculations, often too refined to be reduced to practice, they will attempt to improve government to a degree of perfection of which it is not capable: but the emanations of their minds may enable less enterprising but more judicious men to select, from a mass of great and original ideas, such materials as may be modified into regulations of the most salutary and happy tendency. The bold and daring policy of the earl of Chatham, was agreeable to the genius of the day in which he lived; but such has been the revolution in public affairs within a few years, that the operations of deliberate judgment are more necessary to the state, than the achievements of genius, and the exploits of ambition.

Collectively and individually the English have ever been esteemed a generous people; and though we are in danger of losing the national character of generosity, the tribute of praise due to individual merit will be for ever secured, by the warmth of zeal with which all ranks of people are interested in behalf of the loyalists, whose misfortunes must the more pungently afflict them, since they will have to reflect, that where they looked for the rewards due to their fidelity, they met not only with ingratitude, but contempt and insult, to which they are palpably exposed, in being faintly recommended as objects of pity, to the very people whose enmity they had provoked by a steady perseverance in the paths of virtue and integrity, at the hazard of life, and the expence of all that renders life an object of value or desire.

March 6. The duke of Bridgewater, on Saturday last, waited upon the king as an independent peer, and offered his services to act as first lord of the treasury, without any emolument whatever, until his majesty should be able to stem the present torrent of faction: his majesty thanked him for his loyal offer, and said he would duly consider it.

All the ships that have cargoes for America, are ordered to wait till a final commercial settlement has taken place between this country and the United States.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Letters received from London, dated the 14th of March, intimates, that since lord Shelburne resigned the guidance of the helm, no minister had been appointed for fourteen days. The Duke of Devonshire was much talked of as viceroy of Ireland, and lord Loughborough for lord high chancellor; he will be the first North-Briton who has held the seals.

The following is an abstract of a bill for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America.

It recites, that the provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, have lately been solemnly acknowledged, by his majesty, to be independent and sovereign states, by the description of the United States of America.

It therefore enacts, that all statutes heretofore made to regulate the trade between Great-Britain and America, or to prohibit any intercourse between the same, shall, so far as they prohibit the intercourse between Great-Britain and the territories now composing the said United States, wholly and absolutely be repealed.

It recites, that whilst the aforesaid provinces were annexed to Great Britain, the inhabitants of the said provinces enjoyed all rights, franchises, privileges and benefits of British subjects, as well in respect to the trade and commerce with Great-Britain as in other instances: and in consequence thereof their ships and vessels, being navigated as British ships and vessels are by law navigated, were admitted into the ports of Great-Britain, with all the privileges and advantages of British built ships.

That by the several laws now existing for regulation of the trade with foreign states, the subjects of the latter are, as aliens, liable to various commercial restrictions, as also to various duties and customs at the ports of Great-Britain, which hitherto have not been applicable to, or demandable from, the inhabitants of the said several provinces of America.

That it is highly expedient the intercourse between Great Britain and the said states should be established on the most enlarged principles of reciprocal benefit to both countries; but from the distance between Great-Britain and America, it must be a considerable time before any convention for establishing the trade and intercourse between Great-Britain and the said states of America, upon a permanent foundation, can be concluded:

Therefore, for the purpose of making a temporary regulation of commerce and intercourse between Great-Britain and America, and in order to evince the disposition of Great-Britain to be on terms of the most perfect amity with America, and in confidence of a like friendly disposition on the part of the said states towards Great-Britain, it further enacts, that after (a time to be named in the bill) the ships and vessels of the subjects of America, with the merchandise on board the same, shall be admitted into all the ports of Great Britain in the same manner as vessels of the subjects of other independent states; but the merchandises and goods on board such vessels, being of the produce of the said states, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the merchandises would be subject to if they were the property of British subjects, and imported in British built vessels.

It further enacts, That during the time aforesaid, the ships and vessels of the said United States, shall be admitted into the ports of his majesty's islands, colonies, or plantations in America, with any merchandises, produce of the territories of the aforesaid states, with liberty to export from the said plantations in America, to the territories of the said states, any merchandise whatsoever; and such merchandises, which shall be imported or exported from the said British islands in America, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the said merchandises would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects.

It then enacts, that during the time herein before limited, there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties on merchandises exported from Great Britain into the territories of the said states of America, as are allowed in the case of exportation to the plantations, or colonies, now belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in America.

And further enacts, That all ships and vessels belonging to any subjects of the United States, which shall have come into any port of Great-Britain since (a time to be specified), together with the merchandises on board the same, shall have the full benefit of this act.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from the island of Antigua, says, that the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and America, of which the above are the provisional articles, had arrived at that port, and was to be proclaimed there the day he left it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

We are informed that his excellency general Washington, and his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, appointed last Thursday for and interview between them at King's-bridge.

A passenger on board the Greyhound cutter, (mentioned in our last to have arrived here from Oitend) informs us, that no vessels would be cleared out from England to the United States until the 5th of April.

The ship Hibernia, from New-York, is the first vessel which has entered our port under English colours since the cessation of hostilities. At Gloucester-point, she saluted the Washington packet with eleven guns, which was returned by five; and on her appearance before the city, she gave a compliment of thirteen guns.

Wednesday last a small schooner arrived here in fifty-one days from Nantes.

His excellency the governor of Connecticut has by proclamation declared, that the restraints upon supplies of meat, cattle, beef, and other provisions, passing into the British lines at New-York, are become unnecessary, and accordingly notifies the same to the inhabitants of that state.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.

Samuel Hughes, Esq; is chosen a member of the senate of this state, in the room of the honourable Charles Carroll, Barrister, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Johnson and James M'Henry, Esquires, appointed delegates to represent this state in congress in the room of Edward Giles, Esq; deceased, and William Hemmley, Esq; resigned.

On Saturday the 3d instant, the most happy and glorious event of an honourable peace and acknowledgment of American independence, was celebrated at Annapolis, on Severn, by upwards of an hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, ladies and gentlemen. The proclamation being read by the deputy sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, under Liberty pole, and a piece of cannon discharged, the whole company repaired to a convenient house near where an extensive table was spread with every that could be desirable, to crown the happy day. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, with that joy and cheerfulness which became true Americans.

1. The honourable continental congress.
2. General Washington, the continental officers and army.
3. The Most Christian King, Queen and royal family.
4. The silken cord and golden chain, that unites America, France, and Spain.
5. The French officers and army in the American payment.
6. The French navy.
7. The honourable plenipotentiaries of France in America.
8. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
9. Governor Paca and his honourable council.
10. The general assembly of the state of Maryland.
11. A perpetual remembrance to the worthies who fell in America's defence.
12. The true patriots and whigs of America, who never deviated from the path of liberty.
13. May American trade and commerce ever be protected, and arts and sciences never be neglected.

At each of the above toasts was discharged an eight pounder, at five minutes interval. The day being finished without the least accident, at night the company departed to their respective homes with the greatest cheerfulness.

Sentry-Box, May 3, 1783.

I HAVE lately heard much conversation respecting what ought to be done, on the final conclusion of the present peace. Those men who have, in any degree suffered by the late tender law, are violent in opinion with respect to making good the depreciation, which old debts have been paid off in continental bills of credit. Those who have run in debt for tobacco during the war, are for paying off such tobacco debts in money, at the current price of tobacco, when those debts were contracted. In short, every man seems to wish for a reformation of past errors, so as to suit his interest: but very few indeed, say a word in favour of our poor soldiers, who have been cheated of our depreciation certificates, because necessity compelled us to part with them at any price the speculators were pleased to give us; and I have not heard a word said with respect to making good the depreciation on the salaries of the civil officers, or the claims of any other public creditors, who have heretofore received depreciated bills of credit in discharge of such claims. For my part I cannot foresee, that it is possible to pass a law that will do general justice to every individual, and I cannot agree to do partial justice in favour of a few. However, should any attempt be made during the present or any future session of assembly, I would recommend the following mode for consideration.

Let the state, in the first instance, make good the depreciation to every public creditor, who hath received its bills of credit at par with specie for specie debts, and then have a law passed to compel every individual to make restitution in the same manner, not only to the state, but to every citizen concerned; let this law go farther, and abolish all contracts of every denomination whatever, where one or all the parties, had in view to outwit each other (a polite term for cheating, too much practised of late) except to oblige the debtor to pay to the creditor, the real value of the articles contracted for at the time of entering into the contract. For instance, if a seller of goods during the war, hath sold a yard of broad cloth for five pounds specie on credit; and because his debtor could not pay the money in a short time, hath taken a bond payable in tobacco at fifteen shillings per hundred (and I have heard that there are many instances of this sort), let it never be said, that under the laws of our land, this same seller of goods shall receive, ten, fifteen, or twenty pounds per yard for his cloth with interest thereon. He had a large profit on the cost in the first instance: if he chose to sell on credit, it was at his own risk, and if he gets paid at last, the original sum for which he sold, with interest for the time he has laid out of his money, it is all that he ought to expect, and as much as any honest fair dealer can require: but this doctrine will never go down with the blood-suckers of the present day, and it is not to such, that I make this address. If upon due consideration, it should be found impracticable to pass a law that will do general justice; let all money transactions, during the war, be buried in oblivion (I mean, with respect to payments that have been made under the laws of our land) and let us in future shew the world that we lack not the will to do justice; that what is past, we were compelled to by the fortune of war, and the arts of our enemies, who built the greatest hopes on the bankruptcy of our public credit, in which they had nearly succeeded. A few particular cases may require particular redress. Let this be granted on full proof of the iniquity, and a regular application to the legislature. We now have happiness in our power. If we do not long enjoy the blessing, the fault is in ourselves. I have nothing in view but the welfare and prosperity of my country, and though I have suffered in proportion to my circumstances, as much as most men during the war, I never have deserted my post, nor never will while I have the honour to be

A MARYLAND SENTINEL.

TO a people who are fond of the wonder and astonishment of the black inhabitants of the following address. When Great-Britain and wicked attempts the noble spirit of liberty, America, with the 1 against the wickedness to every sentiment of every vice, obnoxious America then, nobly assuming the fortitude claimed, "We will with admiration and approval. Determined in the storms and con war: purchased at and even at the risk obtained her liberty veral joy has difficult clamations of grati of her every free-bo on high; the glorie the court of heaven When an addre born free—to Ame nobly routed into y of slavery—to men are expanded with and freedom—to me have been unparall a conflict of man without diminuti ings of liberty to by, is made o su under the chains o of their becoming flayed and oppress feelings, and xcit would be wicked against the solemn people.

We have lately infant struggles it tended to your to kind—to your ap ples, to the Almi dition, and admi fies—We admir atude.

To that wisdom has led you to fr peal. Freedom Our object stat degrading to hu can: We shall able task of wou tion. In the la inexorable throa dres you. Lit Great Creator, of common seni dubitable right rics solemnly d tions—'Thele wted equal; th cert in unalien and the pursui ment—may, i of America at flood in need o It would be re alted principle.

Though ou our souls are i in colour, we is rights. R nity revolts a

Let Ameri partial freed their chains; this land; th lation of all fill an existe abandoned let them mal who have bl by a sacrific due the adv

Pride, in false policy shall pride, or maxims inconsistent forbid it. W ciple which forbid it. abject state fluences o eluded hap

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TO a people whose characteristic virtues are justice and fortitude, in the exercise of which they have become the wonder and astonishment of the universe, We, the black inhabitants of these United States, humbly submit the following address.

When Great-Britain essayed to make her first unjust and wicked attempts to forge chains to enslave America, the noble spirit of liberty and freedom uttered her voice. America, with the meekness of a lamb, remonstrated against the wickedness of the attempt: but Britain, lost to every sentiment of justice and virtue, and sunk in every vice, obstinately persisted in the rash attempt. America then, nobly animated with the love of liberty, assuming the fortitude of a lion, stepped forth, and proclaimed, "WE WILL BE FREE." The world beheld with admiration mingled with applause, and heaven smiled approbation.

Determined in her resolutions, America has borne the storms and complicated pressures of an eight years war: purchased at the price of her blood and treasure, and even at the risk of her existence, she has at length obtained her liberty, the darling object of her soul; universal joy has diffused itself through all her borders; acclamations of gratitude on this occasion, from the lips of her every free-born son have ascended to the throne on high; the glorious deeds of America are recorded in the court of heaven.

When an address is made to men, who have been born free—to Americans, who have been alarmed, and nobly roused into virtuous activity at the first dawnings of slavery—to men whose hearts are warm—whose minds are expanded with the recent acquisition of their own liberty and freedom—to men whose actions and whose sufferings have been unparalleled in the annals of mankind. During a conflict of many years, to retain, and to transmit, without diminution, the rights of humanity and blessings of liberty to their posterity—When an address, I say, is made to such men, by fellow creatures groaning under the chains of slavery and oppression, can we doubt of their becoming the friends and advocates of the enslaved and oppressed? Can we doubt of touching their feelings, and exciting their attention?—No—to doubt would be wickedness in the abstract—it would be sinning against the solemn declarations of a brave and virtuous people.

We have lately beheld, with anxious concern, your infant struggles in the glorious cause of liberty—We attended to your solemn declaration of the rights of mankind—to your appeals, for the rectitude of your principles, to the Almighty, who regards men of every condition, and admits them to a participation of his benefits—We admired your wisdom, justice, piety, and fortitude.

To that wisdom, justice, piety, and fortitude, which has led you to freedom and true greatness, we now appeal. Freedom is the object of our humble address.

Our abject state of slavery, a state of all others the most degrading to human nature, is known to every American: We shall not, therefore, descend to the disagreeable task of wounding the feelings of any by a description. In the language of your humble addressees to the inexorable throne of Britain, permit us humbly to address you. Liberty is our claim. Reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, all convince us, that we have an indubitable right to liberty. Has not the wisdom of America solemnly declared it? Attend to your own declarations—These truths are self-evident—all men are created equal; they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We shall offer no arguments—nay, it would be insulting to the understanding of America at this enlightened period, to suppose the need of arguments to prove our right to liberty. It would be to suppose she has already forgot those exalted principles she has so lately asserted with her blood.

Though our bodies differ in colour from yours; yet our souls are similar in a desire for freedom. Disparity in colour, we conceive, can never constitute a disparity in rights. Reason is shocked at the absurdity! Humanity revolts at the idea!

Let America cease to exult—she has yet obtained but partial freedom. Thousands are yet groaning under their chains; slavery and oppression are not yet banished from this land; the appellation of master and slave, an appellation of all others the most degrading to humanity, have still an existence. We are slaves! To whom? Is it to abandoned Britons?—Permit us to refer you to facts; let them make the reply. A people who have fought—who have bled—who have purchased their own freedom by a sacrifice of their choicest heroes—will never continue the advocates for slavery.

Pride, insolence, interest, avarice, and maxims of false policy, have marked the conduct of Britain—but shall pride, insolence, considerations of interest, avarice, or maxims of false policy, lead America to a conduct inconsistent with her principles?—Forbid it Justice!—forbid it Wisdom!—forbid it sound Policy!—Every principle which has led America to freedom and greatness forbid it. Has the laws of Nature doomed us to this abject state—that out, as it were, from the benign influences of religion, knowledge, arts and science—excluded from every refinement which renders human nature happy! Reverence to our God forbids the impious thought! Why then are we held in slavery? Is it by any municipal laws? If so, YE fathers of your country; friends of liberty and of mankind; behold our chains! lend an ear to the voice of oppression—commiserate the afflictions of a helpless and abused part of the human species. To you we look up for justice—deny it not—it is our right.

Vox AFRICANORUM.

May 9, 1783.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Amery, late of Charles county, deceased, by bond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted as far forth as may be.

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR, Have for SALE.

At their store on the Head of the Dock, CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few cases of excellent claret, sail cloth, and sundry other articles; which they will sell low, for cash, or on short credit.

May 8, 1783.

Will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at George-town, on Thursday the 22d inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, ABOUT twenty likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Three months credit will be given.

BARNARD NEILL, WILLIAM DEAKIN, jun.

May 7, 1783.

To be SOLD for cash or tobacco, AN elegant PHAETON, on a new construction, very light and airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete harness for four horses, travelling trunks, &c. Also four beautiful bay horses, rising seven years old, two of them full blooded, the others two thirds blood; they go remarkably well in harness. The carriage and horses will be sold together or separate, as may suit the purchaser. Enquire of the printer, *Phœnix* Street.

Prince-George's county, May 7.

BLACK PRINCE, STANDS at Schoolfield, and will cover for two pistoles, and 2/6 the groom, the money to be sent with the mares. Pasturage at 3/9 per week, care will be taken, but accidents or escapes at the risque of the owners.

N.B. Goals proper to him who has been ordered here, are much approved of.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look so old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Esq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Who ever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6 w 1 W. BROWN.

THERE is at the plantation of Talbot Shipley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the great road that leads from Paltimore to Frederick, a stray mare and colt; the mare is about six years old, a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white, she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane and tail. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear fore, shod all round, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roebuck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783.

OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is just.

May 2, 1783.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Maryland, Cecil county, April 29, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with lord Dunmore. His master, if any, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD BOND, sheriff of Cecil county.

THERE is at the plantation of Joachim Braickly, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the pattern joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

3

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix, CHARLES STEUART, executors, JAMES McCULLOCH, of James Dick, deceased.

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.

3

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAW S,

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

WANTED,

A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house.

3X

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

8

GERARD HARBIN.

May 6, 1783.
To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to
2 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that
such prisoners of war, as have been
liberated and permitted to work with the
inhabitants of the United States, are
immediately to join their respective corps,
conformably to the stipulations entered
into when they were enlarged.

2 B. LINCOLN.

To be SOLD,
ABOUT five hundred acres of land,
laying on the river Severn, between
Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, who lives
thereon.

YOUNG GRANBY,
An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plan-
tation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county,
at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.
Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and
one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active,
he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain
out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delan-
cey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's
fire and grand-dam is so well known and established
that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.
Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and par-
ticular care taken of the mares, but I will not be an-
swerable for escapes.

3 FRANCIS MILLER.
P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

April 3, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-
George's county, on Patuxent river, near the
Governor's bridge, two negro fellows, namely, **SAN-**
DY and **BASIL**. Sandy went away about the last of
January, is a stout, strong well made fellow, between
30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very
pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country
cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, coun-
try made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about
the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 30
years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his
dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said
negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows,
or thirty shillings for either, paid by

5 BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

January 1, 1783.
To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the
head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceed-
ing good and new dwelling house, and many other con-
venient 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 pub-
lic 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 An-
napolis.

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

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river,
some time the last of February, an old schooner
boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam;
she had only one mast standing, which was her main-
mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags,
her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of
turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half
full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the
man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts
was decayed on shore in the swamp, with the boom and
gaff stuck together. The owner may have her again
on proving property and paying charges.

3 WILLIAM SANDERS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of
Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge,
a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd
nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead;
144 hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may
have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the general assembly at their next
session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving
executor of Aaron Tithman, deceased, to sell the real
estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.
ISAAC MARSHALL.

April 18, 1783.
A F R I C A N,
STANDS this season at West river, and covers at
eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom,
provided the money is paid before the mare is covered,
or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.
African will be five years old next May, is about five-
teen hands high, and perfectly found. He was got by
Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-
dam by col. Tarker's Othello out of Old Milley.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and fee
that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but
will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.
Good pasturage at 3/9 per week.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to
the legislature of this state, at their next session of as-
sembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late
Nesley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles
county, among his several daughters, or their repre-
sentatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there
being occasion for it, and one of the girls being con-
siderably under age.

6 ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of
his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

4 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

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 con-
tinued 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 Whit-
ton 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 con-
fined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time,
by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 31, 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 can-
not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
by their very humble servant,

12 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.
The DAUPHIN,
A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane,
and tail.

WILL cover mares this season, not more than
twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Con-
tee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five
guineas each, payable on or before the first day of Jan-
uary, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid
in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this
spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by
competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly
formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by
Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous
imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tarker's
Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the
Godolphin Arabian.

4 GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.
N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 3/9 per
week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will
not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. M.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, 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
6 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer
hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

YOUNG YORICK.
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high,
rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred
pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current mo-
ney, at Bowic's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent
river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great
care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for
escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended
in a regular line from the first running horses in Eng-
land, which the following pedigree will evince; the
exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed
by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his
great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing
prefigure of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e.
his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse
of his age in this state. When four years old he re-
ceived forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's
Comet, who was prevented running the match by an
accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter
Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile
course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials,
given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his
being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to estab-
lish this opinion more generally, he will run him a-
gainst any horse whatever of his age, on the first day
of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each,
a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done
who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted run-
ning horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam
by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Tho-
mas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tarker's
Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godol-
phin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle,
and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and
who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pe-
digree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not
conversant in these matters, enough has been said to
prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6 w 4 FIELDER BOWIE.

SILVER-TAIL,
STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at
two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the
groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is
covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five
shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the
mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings
and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the
mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-
Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got
by Selim, her dam by Pantan's Arabian, her grand-
dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great-grand-dam
by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Pantan's
Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got
by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several
purges and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven
years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three
inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he
is a sure foot-getter, and his stock are remarkably large
and beautiful.

5 MARK ROUGHED.

March 30, 1783.
C O M E T,
That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen
hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and
white foot.

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall,
within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-
George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of
crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if
paid any time within twelve months from the time of
covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beau-
tifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a
fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state,
and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least
equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet
was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by
Kanger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr.
Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tarker's Othello
upon Old Selima. Kanger was got by Martindale's
Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam
by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaf-
toe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and
were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the
Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway,
she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry
Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady
was got by flying Childers, his dam by Grantham.
Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat.
Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest
care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for
escapes or accidents.

4 JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscribers, together with the
heirs of the late James McClean, Esq; intend petition-
ing the next general assembly for the purpose of having
his will confirmed.

JOHN KENNARD, } executors.
JAMES PIPER, }

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it
may concern, that the subscriber intends to pre-
fer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for
an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and
sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to
him, bearing date the 20th day of October 1780, for
part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county afore-
said, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres,
which deed he neglected to have entered on the record
in time.

8 ANDREW GRAY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1783.

ADDRESS to the states, by the United States in congress assembled.

THE prospect which has for some time existed, and which is now happily realized, of a successful termination of the war, together with the critical exigencies of public affairs, have made it the duty of congress to review and provide for the debts which the war has left upon the United States, and to look forward to the means of obviating dangers which may interrupt the harmony and tranquillity of the confederacy. The result of their mature and solemn deliberations on these great objects is contained in their several recommendations of the 18th instant, herewith transmitted. Although these recommendations speak themselves the principles on which they are founded, as well as the ends which they propose, it will not be improper to enter into a few explanations and remarks, in order to place in a stronger view the necessity of complying with them.

The first measure recommended is, effectual provision for the debts of the United States. The amount of these debts, as far as they can now be ascertained, is \$1,000,000 dollars, as will appear by the schedule No. 1. To discharge the principal of this aggregate debt at once, or in any short period, is evidently not within the compass of our resources; and even if it could be accomplished, the ease of the community would require that the debt itself should be left to a course of gradual extinguishment, and certain funds be provided for paying in the mean time the annual interest. The amount of the annual interest, as will appear by the paper last referred to, is computed to be \$245,956 dollars. Funds, therefore, which will certainly and punctually produce this annual sum at least, must be provided.

In devising these funds, congress did not overlook the mode of supplying the common treasury, provided by the articles of confederation; but after the most respectful consideration of that mode, they were constrained to regard it as inadequate and inapplicable to the form into which the public debt must be thrown. The delays and uncertainties incident to a revenue to be established and collected from time to time by thirteen independent authorities, is at first view irreconcilable with the punctuality essential in the discharge of the interest of a national debt. Our own experience, after making every allowance for transient impediments, has been a sufficient illustration of this truth. Some departure, therefore, in the recommendations of congress, from the federal constitution, was unavoidable; but it will be found to be as small as could be reconciled with the object in view, and to be supported by solid considerations of interest and sound policy.

The fund which first presented itself on this, as it did on a former occasion, was a tax on imports. The reasons which recommended this branch of revenue, have heretofore been stated in an act, of which a copy No. 1, is now forwarded, and need not be here repeated. It will suffice to recapitulate, that taxes on consumption are always least burdensome, because they are least felt, and are borne too by those who are both willing and able to pay them; that of all taxes on consumption, those on foreign commerce are most compatible with the genius and policy of free states; that from the relative positions of some of the more commercial states, it will be impossible to bring this essential resource into use without a concerted uniformity; that this uniformity cannot be concerted through any channel so properly as through congress, nor for any purpose so aptly as for paying the debts of a revolution from which an unbounded freedom has accrued to commerce.

In renewing this proposition to the states, we have not been unmindful of the objections which heretofore frustrated the unanimous adoption of it. We have limited the duration of the revenue to the term of twenty-five years, and we have left to the states themselves the appointment of the officers who are to collect it. If the strict maxims of national credit alone were to be consulted, the revenue ought manifestly to be co-existent with the object of it, and the collection placed in every respect under that authority which is to disburse the former, and is responsible for the latter. These relaxations will, we trust, be regarded on one hand as the effect of a disposition in congress to attend at all times to the sentiments of those whom they serve, and on the other hand, as a proof of their anxious desire that provision may be made in some way or other for an honourable and just fulfilment of the engagements which they have formed.

To render this fund as productive as possible, and at the same time to narrow the room for collusions and frauds, it has been judged an improvement of the plan, to recommend a liberal duty on such articles as are most susceptible of a tax according to their quantity, and are of most equal and general consumption; leaving all other articles, as heretofore proposed, to be taxed according to their value.

The amount of this fund is computed to be \$245,956 dollars. The estimates on which the computation is made, are detailed in paper No. 2. Accuracy in the first essay on so complex and fluctuating a subject is not to be expected. It is presumed to be as near the truth as the defect of proper materials would admit.

The residue of the computed interest is \$1,500,000 dollars, and is referred to the states to be provided for by such funds as they may judge most convenient.

Here again the strict maxims of public credit gave way to the desire of congress to conform to the sentiments of their constituents. It ought not to be omitted, however, with respect to this portion of the revenue, that the mode in which it is to be supplied, varies to little from that pointed out in the articles of confederation, and the variations are so conducive to the great object proposed, that a ready and unqualified compliance on the part of the states may be the more justly expected. In fixing the quotas of this sum, congress, as may be well imagined, were guided by very imperfect lights, and some inequalities may consequently have ensued. These, however, can be but temporary, and as far as they may exist at all, will be redressed by a retrospective adjustment, as soon as a constitutional rule can be applied.

The necessity of making the two foregoing provisions one indivisible and irrevocable act, is apparent. Without the first quality, partial provision only might be made where complete provision is essential; nay, as some states might prefer and adopt one of the funds only, and the other states the other fund only, it might happen that no provision at all would be made; without the second, a single state out of the thirteen, might at any time involve the nation in bankruptcy, the mere practicability of which would be a fatal bar to the establishment of national credit. Instead of enlarging on these topics, two observations are submitted to the justice and wisdom of the legislatures. First: The present creditors, or rather the domestic part of them, having either made their loans for a period which has expired, or having become creditors in the first instance involuntarily, are intitled on the clear principles of justice and good faith, to demand the principal of their credits, instead of accepting the annual interest. It is necessary, therefore, as the principal cannot be paid to them on demand, that the interest should be so effectually and satisfactorily secured, as to enable them, if they incline, to transfer their stock at its full value. Secondly, if the funds be so firmly constituted as to inspire a thorough and universal confidence, may it not be hoped, that the capital of the domestic debt, which bears the high interest of six per cent. may be cancelled by other loans obtained at a more moderate interest? The saving by such an operation would be a clear one, and might be a considerable one. As a proof of the necessity of substantial funds for a support of our credit abroad, we refer to paper No. 4.

Thus much for the interest of the national debt; for the discharge of the principal within the term limited, we rely on the natural increase of the revenue from commerce, on requisitions to be made from time to time for that purpose, as circumstances may dictate, and on the respect of vacant territory. If these resources should prove inadequate, it will be necessary, at the expiration of twenty five years, to continue the funds now recommended, or to establish such others as may be then found more convenient.

With a view to the resource last mentioned, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, congress have included in their present recommendations, a renewal of those of the 6th day of September and of the 10th day of October, 1780. In both those respects a liberal and final accommodation of all interfering claims of vacant territory, is an object which cannot be pressed with too much solicitude.

The last object recommended is a constitutional change of the rule, by which a partition of the common burdens is to be made. The expediency and even necessity of such a change has been sufficiently enforced by the local injustice and discontents which have proceeded from valuations of the soil in every state where the experiment has been made. But how infinitely must these evils be increased, on a comparison of such valuations among the states themselves! On whatever side indeed this rule be surveyed, the execution of it must be attended with the most serious difficulties.

If the valuations be referred to the authorities of the several states, a general satisfaction is not to be hoped for; if they be executed by officers of the United States traversing the country for that purpose, besides the inequalities, against which this mode would be no security, the expense would be both enormous and obnoxious: if the mode taken in the act of the 17th day of February last, which was deemed on the whole least objectionable, be adhered to, still the insufficiency of the data to the purpose to which they are to be applied, must greatly impair, if not utterly destroy all confidence in the accuracy of the result; not to mention that as far as the result can be at all a just one, it will be indebted for the advantage to the principle on which the rule proposed to be substituted is founded. This rule, although not free from objections, is liable to fewer than any other that could be devised. The only material difficulty which attended it in the deliberations of congress, was to fix the proper difference between the labour and industry of free inhabitants, and of all other inhabitants. The ratio ultimately agreed on was the effect of mutual concessions; and if it should be supposed not to correspond precisely with the fact, no doubt ought to be entertained that an equal spirit of accommodation among the several legislatures, will prevail against little inequalities which may be calculated on one side or on the other. But notwithstanding the confidence of congress as to the success of this proposition, it is their duty to recollect that the event may possibly disappoint them, and to request that measures may still be pursued for obtaining and transmitting the information called for in the act of the 17th of February last, which in such event will be essential.

ting the information called for in the act of the 17th of February last, which in such event will be essential.

The plan thus communicated and explained by congress must now receive its fate from their constituents. All the objects comprised in it are conceived to be of great importance to the happiness of this confederated republic; are necessary to render the fruits of the revolution, a full reward for the blood, the toils, the cares, and the calamities which have purchased it. But the object of which the necessity will be peculiarly felt, and which it is peculiarly the duty of congress to inculcate, is the provision recommended for the national debt. Although this debt is greater than could have been wished, it is still less on the whole than could have been expected; and when referred to the cause in which it has been incurred, and compared with the burdens which wars of ambition and of vain glory have entailed on other nations, ought to be borne not only with cheerfulness but with pride. But the magnitude of the debt makes no part of the question. It is sufficient that the debt has been fairly contracted, and that justice and good faith demand that it should be fully discharged. Congress had no option but between different modes of discharging it. The same option is the only one that can exist with the states. The mode which has, after a long and elaborate discussion, been preferred, is, we are persuaded, the least objectionable of any that would have been equal to the purpose. Under this persuasion, we call upon the justice and plighted faith of the several states to give it its proper effect, to reflect on the consequences of rejecting it, and to remember that congress will not be answerable for them.

If other motives than that of justice could be requisite on this occasion, no nation could ever feel stronger; for to whom are the debts to be paid?

To AN ALLY in the first place, who to the exertion of his arms in support of our cause, has added the succours of his treasure; who, to his important loans, has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship. For more exact information on this point we refer to paper No. 5.

To individuals in a foreign country, in the next place, who were the first to give so precious a token of their confidence in our justice, and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic which was second in espousing our rank among nations. For the claims and expectations of this class of creditors we refer to paper No. 6.

Another class of creditors is, that illustrious and patriotic band of fellow citizens, whose blood and whose bravery have defended the liberties of their country, who have patiently borne, among other distresses, the privation of their stipends, whilst the distresses of their country disabled it from bestowing them; and who, even now, ask for no more than such a portion of their dues as will enable them to retire from the field of victory and glory into the bosom of peace and private citizenship, and for such effectual security for the residue of their claims, as their country is now unquestionably able to provide. For a full view of their sentiments and wishes on this subject, we transmit the paper No. 7; and as a fresh and lively instance of their superiority to every species of seduction from the paths of virtue and of honour, we add the paper No. 8.

The remaining class of creditors is composed partly of such of our fellow citizens as originally lent to the public the use of their funds, or have since manifested most confidence in their country, by receiving transfers from the lenders; and partly of those whose property has been either advanced or assumed for the public service. To discriminate the merits of these several descriptions of creditors, would be a task equally unnecessary and invidious. If the voice of humanity plead more loudly in favour of some than of others, the voice of policy, no less than of justice, pleads in favour of all. A wise nation will never permit those who relieve the wants of their country, or who rely most on its faith, its firmness, and its resources, when either of them is distressed, to suffer by the event.

Let it be remembered finally, that it has ever been the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended, were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the author of these rights, on the means exerted for their defence they have prevailed against all opposition and form the basis of thirteen independent states. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the una-uttered forms of republican government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honour, gratitude, and all the other qualities which enable the character of a nation, and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet enjoyed; and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favourable influence on the rights of mankind. If on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately blighted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate, will be dishonoured and betrayed; the last and fairest experiment in favour of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their patrons and friends exposed

May 6, 1783.
To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to
2 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that
such prisoners of war, as have been
liberated and permitted to work with the
inhabitants of the United States, are
immediately to join their respective corps,
conformably to the stipulations entered
into when they were enlarged.

2 B. LINCOLN.

To be SOLD,
ABOUT five hundred acres of land,
laying on the river Severn, between
Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, who lives
thereon.

YOUNG GRANBY,
An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plan-
tation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county,
at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.
Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and
one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active,
he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain
out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delaney,
of New-York. The character of Young Granby's
fire and grand-dam is so well known and established
that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.
Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and par-
ticular care taken of the mares, but I will not be an-
swerable for escapes.

3 FRANCIS MILLER.
P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

April 3, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-
George's county, on Patuxent river, near the
Governor's-bridge, two negro fellows, namely, S A N-
DY and B A S I L. Sandy went away about the last of
January, is a stout, strong well made fellow, between
30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very
pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country
cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, coun-
try made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about
the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 30
years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his
dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said
negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows,
or thirty shillings for either, paid by
BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

January 1, 1783.
To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the
head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceed-
ing good and new dwelling house, and many other con-
venient 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 pub-
lic 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 An-
napolis.

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

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river,
some time the last of February, an old schooner
boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam;
she had only one mast standing, which was her main-
mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags,
her gunwales painted red. she had on board a parcel of
turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half
full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the
man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts
was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and
gunwales together. The owner may have her again
on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of
Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge,
a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd
nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead;
14 hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may
have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the general assembly at their next
session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving
executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell the real
estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.
ISAAC MARSHALL.

April 18, 1783.
A F R I C A N,
STANDS this season at West river, and covers at
eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom,
provided the money is paid before the mare is covered,
or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.
African will be five years old next May, is about fif-
teen hands high, and perfectly found. He was got by
Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-
dam by col. Tasker's Othello out of Old Milley.
Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and fee
that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but
will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.
Good pasturage at 3/9 per week.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to
the legislature of this state, at their next session of as-
sembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late
Norley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles
county, among his several daughters, or their repre-
sentatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there
being occasion for it, and one of the girls being con-
siderably under age.

ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of
his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

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 con-
tinued 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 Whit-
ton 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 con-
fined 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 can-
not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
by their very humble servant,

12 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.
The **DAUPHIN,**
A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane,
and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than
twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Con-
tee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five
guineas each, payable on or before the first day of Jan-
uary, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid
in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this
spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by
competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly
formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by
Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous
imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's
Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the
Godolphin Arabian.

4 GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.
N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 3/9 per
week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will
not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. N.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, 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.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer
hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

YOUNG YORICK.
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high,
rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred
pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current mo-
ney, at Bewick's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent
river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great
care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for
escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended
in a regular line from the first running horses in Eng-
land, which the following pedigree will evince; the
exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed
by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his
great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing
prelude of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e.
his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse
of his age in this state. When four years old he re-
ceived forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's
Comet, who was prevented running the match by an
accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter
Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile
course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials,
given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his
being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to esta-
blish this opinion more generally, he will run him a-
gainst any horse whatever of his age, on the first day
of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each,
a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done
who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted run-
ning horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam
by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thom-
as Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's
Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godol-
phin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bride,
and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and
who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pe-
digree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not
conversant in these matters, enough has been said to
prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6 w 4 FIELDER BOWIE.

SILVER-TAIL,
STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at
three guineas a mare, and five shillings to the
groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is
covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five
shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the
mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings
and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the
mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-
Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got
by Selim, her dam by Pantons Arabian, her grand-
dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great-grand-dam
by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Pantons
Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got
by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several
purges and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising se-
ven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three
inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he
is a sure foot getter, and his stock are remarkably large
and beautiful.

5 MARK ROUGHED.

March 30, 1783.
C O M E T,
That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen
hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and
white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall,
within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-
George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of
crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if
paid any time within twelve months from the time of
covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beau-
tifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a
fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state,
and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least
equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet
was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by
Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr.
Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello
upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's
Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam
by Steady, his great grand dam was the dam of Sha-
toe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and
were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the
Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway,
she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry
Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady
was got by flying Childers, his dam by Grantham.
Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat.
Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest
care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for
escapes or accidents.

4 JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscribers, together with the
heirs of the late James McClean, Esq; intend petition-
ing the next general assembly for the purpose of having
his will confirmed.

**JOHN KENNARD, } executors.
JAMES PIPER, }**

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it
may concern, that the subscriber intends to pre-
pare a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for
an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and
sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to
him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for
part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county afore-
said, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres,
which deed he neglected to have entered on the record
in time.

ANDREW GRAY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1783.

AN ADDRESS to the states, by the United States in congress assembled.

THE prospect which has for some time existed, and which is now happily realised, of a successful termination of the war, together with the critical exigencies of public affairs, have made it the duty of congress to review and provide for the debts which the war has left upon the United States, and to look forward to the means of obviating dangers which may interrupt the harmony and tranquillity of the confederacy. The result of their mature and solemn deliberations on these great objects is contained in their several recommendations of the 18th instant, herewith transmitted. Although these recommendations speak themselves the principles on which they are founded, as well as the ends which they propose, it will not be improper to enter into a few explanations and remarks, in order to place in a stronger view the necessity of complying with them.

The first measure recommended is, effectual provision for the debts of the United States. The amount of these debts, as far as they can now be ascertained, is \$4,400,375 dollars, as will appear by the schedule No. 1. To discharge the principal of this aggregate debt at once, or in any short period, is evidently not within the compass of our resources; and even if it could be accomplished, the ease of the community would require that the debt itself should be left to a course of gradual extinguishment, and certain funds be provided for paying in the mean time the annual interest. The amount of the annual interest, as will appear by the paper last referred to, is computed to be 2,415,956 dollars. Funds, therefore, which will certainly and punctually produce this annual sum at least, must be provided.

In devising these funds, congress did not overlook the mode of supplying the common treasury, provided for by the articles of confederation; but after the most respectful consideration of that mode, they were constrained to regard it as inadequate and inapplicable to the form into which the public debt must be thrown. The delays and uncertainties incident to a revenue to be established and collected from time to time by thirteen independent authorities, is at first view irreconcilable with the punctuality essential in the discharge of the interest of a national debt. Our own experience, after making every allowance for transient impediments, has been a sufficient illustration of this truth. Some departure, therefore, in the recommendations of congress, from the federal constitution, was unavoidable; but it will be found to be as small as could be reconciled with the object in view, and to be supported by solid considerations of interest and sound policy.

The fund which first presented itself on this, as it did on a former occasion, was a tax on imports. The reasons which recommended this branch of revenue, have heretofore been stated in an act, of which a copy No. 1, is now forwarded, and need not be here repeated. It will suffice to recapitulate, that taxes on consumption are always least burthenous, because they are least felt, and are borne too by those who are both willing and able to pay them: that of all taxes on consumption, those on foreign commerce are most compatible with the genius and policy of free states: that from the relative positions of some of the more commercial states, it will be impossible to bring this essential resource into use without a concerted uniformity; that this uniformity cannot be concerted through any channel so properly as through congress, nor for any purpose so aptly as for paying the debts of a revolution from which an unbounded freedom has accrued to commerce.

In renewing this proposition to the states, we have not been unmindful of the objections which heretofore frustrated the unanimous adoption of it. We have limited the duration of the revenue to the term of twenty-five years, and we have left to the states themselves the appointment of the officers who are to collect it. If the strict maxims of national credit alone were to be consulted, the revenue ought manifestly to be co-existent with the object of it, and the collection placed in every respect under that authority which is to dispense the former, and is responsible for the latter. These relaxations will, we trust, be regarded on one hand as the effect of a disposition in congress to attend at all times to the sentiments of those whom they serve, and on the other hand, as a proof of their anxious desire that provision may be made in some way or other for an honourable and just fulfilment of the engagements which they have formed.

To render this fund as productive as possible, and at the same time to narrow the room for collusions and frauds, it has been judged an improvement of the plan, to recommend a liberal duty on such articles as are most susceptible of a tax according to their quantity, and are of most equal and general consumption; leaving all other articles, as heretofore proposed, to be taxed according to their value.

The amount of this fund is computed to be 925,956 dollars. The estimates on which the computation is made, are detailed in paper No. 3. Accuracy in the first essay on so complex and fluctuating a subject is not to be expected. It is presumed to be as near the truth as the defect of proper materials would admit.

The residue of the computed interest is 1,500,000 dollars, and is referred to the states to be provided for by such funds as they may judge most convenient.

Here again the strict maxims of public credit gave way to the desire of congress to conform to the sentiments of their constituents. It ought not to be omitted, however, with respect to this portion of the revenue, that the mode in which it is to be supplied, varies so little from that pointed out in the articles of confederation, and the variations are so conducive to the great object proposed, that a ready and unqualified compliance on the part of the states may be the more justly expected. In fixing the quotas of this sum, congress, as may be well imagined, were guided by very imperfect lights, and some inequalities may consequently have ensued. These, however, can be but temporary, and as far as they may exist at all, will be redressed by a retrospective adjustment, as soon as a constitutional rule can be applied.

The necessity of making the two foregoing provisions one indivisible and irrevocable act, is apparent. Without the first quality, partial provision only might be made where complete provision is essential; nay, as some states might prefer and adopt one of the funds only, and the other states the other fund only, it might happen that no provision at all would be made without the second, a single state out of the thirteen, might at any time involve the nation in bankruptcy, the mere practicability of which would be a fatal bar to the establishment of national credit. Instead of enlarging on these topics, two observations are submitted to the justice and wisdom of the legislatures. First: The present creditors, or rather the domestic part of them, having either made their loans for a period which has expired, or having become creditors in the first instance involuntarily, are intitled on the clear principles of justice and good faith, to demand the principal of their credits, instead of accepting the annual interest. It is necessary, therefore, as the principal cannot be paid to them on demand, that the interest should be so effectually and satisfactorily secured, as to enable them, if they incline, to transfer their stock at its full value. Secondly, if the funds be so firmly constituted as to inspire a thorough and universal confidence, may it not be hoped, that the capital of the domestic debt, which bears the high interest of six per cent. may be cancelled by other loans obtained at a more moderate interest? The saving by such an operation would be a clear one, and might be a considerable one. As a proof of the necessity of substantial funds for a support of our credit abroad, we refer to paper No. 4.

Thus much for the interest of the national debt: for the discharge of the principal within the term limited, we rely on the natural increase of the revenue from commerce, on requisitions to be made from time to time for that purpose, as circumstances may dictate, and on the respect of vacant territory. If these resources should prove inadequate, it will be necessary, at the expiration of twenty-five years, to continue the funds now recommended, or to establish such others as may be then found more convenient.

With a view to the resource last mentioned, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, congress have included in their present recommendations, a renewal of those of the 6th day of September and of the 10th day of October, 1780. In both those respects a liberal and final accommodation of all interfering claims of vacant territory, is an object which cannot be pressed with too much solicitude.

The last object recommended is a constitutional change of the rule, by which a partition of the common burdens is to be made. The expediency and even necessity of such a change has been sufficiently enforced by the local injustice and discontents which have proceeded from valuations of the soil in every state where the experiment has been made. But how infinitely must these evils be increased, on a comparison of such valuations among the states themselves! On whatever side indeed this rule be surveyed, the execution of it must be attended with the most serious difficulties.

If the valuations be referred to the authorities of the several states, a general satisfaction is not to be hoped for: if they be executed by officers of the United States traversing the country for that purpose, besides the inequalities, against which this mode would be no security, the expence would be both enormous and obnoxious: if the mode taken in the act of the 17th day of February last, which was deemed on the whole least objectionable, be adhered to, still the insufficiency of the data to the purpose to which they are to be applied, must greatly impair, if not utterly destroy all confidence in the accuracy of the result; not to mention that as far as the result can be at all a just one, it will be indebted for the advantage to the principle on which the rule proposed to be substituted is founded. This rule, although not free from objections, is liable to fewer than any other that could be devised. The only material difficulty which attended it in the deliberations of congress, was to fix the proper difference between the labour and industry of free inhabitants, and of all other inhabitants. The ratio ultimately agreed on was the effect of mutual concessions; and if it should be supposed not to correspond precisely with the fact, no doubt ought to be entertained that an equal spirit of accommodation among the several legislatures, will prevail against little inequalities which may be calculated on one side or on the other. But notwithstanding the confidence of congress as to the success of this proposition, it is their duty to recollect that the event may possibly disappoint them, and to request that measures may still be pursued for obtaining and transmitting

the information called for in the act of the 17th of February last, which in such event will be essential.

The plan thus communicated and explained by congress must now receive its fate from their constituents. All the objects comprised in it are conceived to be of great importance to the happiness of this confederated republic; are necessary to render the fruits of the revolution, a full reward for the blood, the toils, the cares, and the calamities which have purchased it. But the object of which the necessity will be peculiarly felt, and which it is peculiarly the duty of congress to inculcate, is the provision recommended for the national debt. Although this debt is greater than could have been wished, it is still less on the whole than could have been expected; and when referred to the cause in which it has been incurred, and compared with the burdens which wars of ambition and of vain glory have entailed on other nations, ought to be borne not only with cheerfulness but with pride. But the magnitude of the debt makes no part of the question. It is sufficient that the debt has been fairly contracted, and that justice and good faith demand that it should be fully discharged. Congress had no option but between different modes of discharging it. The same option is the only one that can exist with the states. The mode which has, after a long and elaborate discussion, been preferred, is, we are persuaded, the least objectionable of any that would have been equal to the purpose. Under this persuasion, we call upon the justice and plighted faith of the several states to give it its proper effect, to reflect on the consequences of rejecting it, and to remember that congress will not be answerable for them.

If other motives than that of justice could be requisite on this occasion, no nation could ever feel stronger, for to whom are the debts to be paid?

TO AN ALLY in the first place, who to the exertion of his arms in support of our cause, has added the succours of his treasure; who, to his important loans, has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship. For more exact information on this point we refer to paper No. 5.

TO INDIVIDUALS in a foreign country, in the next place, who were the first to give so precious a token of their confidence in our justice, and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic which was second in spousing our rank among nations. For the claims and expectations of this class of creditors we refer to paper No. 6.

Another class of creditors is, that illustrious and patriotic band of fellow citizens, whose blood and whose bravery have defended the liberties of their country, who have patiently borne, among other distresses, the privation of their stipends, whilst the distresses of their country disabled it from bestowing them; and who, even now, ask for no more than such a portion of their dues as will enable them to retire from the field of victory and glory into the bosom of peace and private citizenship, and for such effectual security for the residue of their claims, as their country is now unquestionably able to provide. For a full view of their sentiments and wishes on this subject, we transmit the paper No. 7; and as a fresh and lively instance of their superiority to every species of seduction from the paths of virtue and of honour, we add the paper No. 8.

The remaining class of creditors is composed partly of such of our fellow citizens as originally lent to the public the use of their funds, or have since manifested most confidence in their country, by receiving transfers from the lenders; and partly of those whose property has been either advanced or assumed for the public service. To discriminate the merits of these several descriptions of creditors, would be a task equally unnecessary and invidious. If the voice of humanity plead more loudly in favour of some than of others, the voice of policy, no less than of justice, pleads in favour of all. A wise nation will never permit those who relieve the wants of their country, or who rely most on its faith, its firmness, and its resources, when either of them is distressed, to suffer by the event.

Let it be remembered finally, that it has ever been the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended, were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the author of these rights, on the means exerted for their defence they have prevailed against all opposition and form the basis of thirteen independent states. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the unaltered forms of republican government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honour, gratitude, and all the other qualities which enable the character of a nation, and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and utility which it has never yet enjoyed; and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favourable influence on the rights of mankind. If on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate, will be dishonoured and betrayed; the last and fairest experiment in favour of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their passions and friends exposed

to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation.

By order of the United States in congress assembled.
The recommendations and papers referred to will be continued in future papers.

P A R I S, February 20.

FOUR commissioners appointed by the king are gone to Dunkirk to examine if that port, formerly capable of containing 30 sail of the line, sheltered from all winds, can be established upon its ancient footing.

The ministry are also going to re-establish the port of St. Valery, the bay of which is sufficiently spacious to contain at least 300 sail of men of war.

We are assured that the marquis de la Fayette and the prince de Nassau, are gone to pay a visit to general Elliot at Gibraltar.

The definitive treaties of peace will not, according to all appearance, be signed before the month of July next.

A magazine, containing upwards of 45,000 lb. of gunpowder, situated about three leagues from Bourdeaux, blew up on the 10th of February; 39 persons were killed and wounded by this accident; all the windows were broke, and most of the houses damaged for two leagues round.

March 2. On the 5th of last month, the city of Messina, situated on the sea shore, in the vale of Demona, and five villages that surrounded it, were all swallowed up by an earthquake. The citadel, the forts that commanded the sea, the port, the superb edifices and public monuments, have all been overthrown. The earthquake is attributed to a supernatural eruption of Mount Etna. Some persons pretend this disaster is the consequence of a horrid tempest, which has overturned the order of the elements. The sea rose in the different quarters of the town upwards of four fathom. All the houses built on the port have been swallowed up; others are left on the declivity of the precipice, which the overflowing of the sea has filled up. Upwards of 20,000 victims have perished in the waves, and under the ruins of their houses. The inhabitants of Messina experienced, sixty-five years ago, an event almost similar to this, but much less destructive.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25. We are assured that the king has appointed M. de Walterstorff to be his minister to the United States of North-America, and that he will reside at Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Feb. 28. According to the last advices from Berlin, a courier is arrived at Potsdam, with intelligence that the emperor has resolved to declare war against the Turks, and that in consequence thereof prince Potemkin was set off to take the command of the army. This news merits confirmation.

HAGUE, March 4. By the last letters from Paris we are informed that the king nominated the count de Vergennes president of his council of finance; a mark of distinction (the account adds) on a minister so universally admired, which seems to give general satisfaction.

March 5. The States General have approved of the choice made of Mynheer Van Berkel, reigning burgo-master of Rotterdam, as envoy extraordinary from this republic to Philadelphia.

WARSAW, Feb. 16. All our letters from Constantinople, are expressive of the aversion which the grand seignior entertains against a rupture with Russia. That sovereign hearing of the preparations carried on by the czarina, is said to have expressed himself in the following words: "Before I ascended the throne, I had passed the best part of my days in confinement. My only wish therefore, is to spend peaceably the few remaining years allotted to me; and for that purpose I would rather submit to any conditions that equity and convenience might point out, than enter upon a war, which in the present situation of affairs, cannot but prove of the greatest disadvantage to my empire."

L O N D O N, February 25.

The commissioners of the customs, have demanded of the master of the ship lately arrived in the river from Nantucket, eighteen shillings duty per ton upon her oil, with which she is loaded, which has been refused, and a memorial has been presented to them in consequence of this very extravagant price, whereby she is treated as an enemy's ship, and not as an ally. Let ministers beware how they create fresh broils with our American brethren.

March 8. It is said a great personage was so harassed on Monday last, in attempting to form a new ministry, that he had determined to go in person to the house, and desire them to recommend to him those who possessed the confidence of the people, and were capable of conducting the affairs of the nation. It was with difficulty he was prevailed upon from putting his design in execution, and which he certainly would have done, but for the danger of establishing a precedent that interfered so materially with the royal prerogative.

The treaty with the Dutch is completely settled; but before it can be properly announced, it must pass the different states of that republic, and the provinces must all approve of it previous to its being ratified by the executive power.

March 13. Lord North was yesterday sent for by his majesty, and desired to form an arrangement of administration upon as broad and permanent a basis as possible.

We are well informed that a ministry (so long wanted to this country) is at last formed under the direction of his grace the duke of Portland, to whom his majesty yesterday committed the office of first lord of the treasury, and the nomination of the persons whom he thought most adequate to fill the other departments of the state.

The new arrangement, we are informed, is as follows: Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox, and lord Fitzwilliam, or Mr. Pitt, secretaries of state; Mr. Montague, chancellor of the exchequer.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pitt will join the above, but it is hoped and believed he will be prevailed upon to take a principal office.

If Mr. Pitt does not continue chancellor of the exchequer, lord John Cavendish is likely to succeed him.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 6.

"The departure of our excellent viceroy and his lady from this kingdom and government is fixed upon to take place between the 20th and 30th of next month."

March 15. Two merchants of the city who were deeply engaged in the American trade, and had very great arrears owing to them at the commencement of the troubles, have received letters from their correspondents by the way of France, within these few days, wherein they are promised to have considerable consignments sent over as soon as their ports are all open for a trade.

Our readers may rest assured, that though the final hand has not been put to the ministerial arrangements in all the parts of it, yet that the principal departments are actually disposed of, and that the ultimate formation will be announced on Monday next at the levee. The offices already filled are as follow: the duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox and lord Stormont, secretaries of state; lord North, member of the cabinet, as warden of the cinque ports; lord Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; lord Carlisle, ambassador to France; Mr. Eden, secretary at war; Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Sheridan, under secretary of state; lord Foley, postmaster-general.

The chancellorship of the exchequer is not yet finally disposed of.

The three American vessels that came up the Thames from Ostend, with the thirteen stripes flying, immediately on the declaration of the preliminary articles of peace being signed, now lie off the custom-house keys with the broad R upon them, on account of having taken in their lading prior to any commercial treaty being concluded upon between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

Yesterday an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, giving an account of the people of Staffordshire having rose in large bodies near Newcastle; they were upwards of 3000. The militia of the county had been employed, but threw down their arms; the principal inhabitants had formed themselves into committees, but hitherto had not been able to disperse them, their numbers increasing every day, on account of the high prices of the necessary articles of life.

March 18. We are happy to acquaint our readers, that a message from his majesty carried lord North to Buckingham house, on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, when a conversation took place between the king and his lordship, which ended in a re-establishment of his lordship's royal commission to form an arrangement of administration; and we have every reason to believe, that we shall have in our power to congratulate our fellow subjects on the restoration of a government of Great Britain within two or three days at farthest.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Saturday last arrived here the brig Shark (late a privateer) commanded by capt. Ellis, in three days from Halifax. This is the first vessel arrived in port with a British ensign not reversed, since the evacuation of the town by the British troops on the 17th of March 1776. The day before capt. Ellis sailed, three ships arrived there from London (formerly letters of marque) without a gun.

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

At the moment of this gazette's going to press (four o'clock in the morning) we were saluted with the arrival of the brig Iris, capt. Caldebaugh, in 39 days from the Downs; by whom we are informed of a new arrangement in his majesty's administration, of which we are told the following are some of the particulars:

The duke of Portland is appointed first lord of the treasury.

Lord Stormont, and the honourable Charles Fox, secretaries of state.

Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces.

Colonel North, said to be treasurer of the navy.

Lord Gower, president of the council.

Mr. Pitt, remains chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Temple, stays as viceroy of Ireland.

The seals to be in commission, &c. &c.

This coalition seemed conciliatory to the parties. Lord Cornwallis had taken leave, to command in the East-Indies, from whence good news had arrived, via Holland, and Mons. Suffren retired to Mauritius.

Difficulties and debates in parliament respecting the treaty of commerce with America, but nothing militating against the independence of this continent.

Colonel Fanning is appointed lieutenant-governor of Halifax.

Sir Charles Gray's departure for America was stopped.

May 12. By capt. Howlings, in 9 days from St. Augustine, we learn, that a few privateers belonging to that province, manned with 300 men, landed on the island of New-Providence, about the 7th of April, and surprised the Spanish garrison, consisting of about 600 men, without loss on either side; and the island was immediately surrendered to the English.

The ship Active, capt. Powell, from Liverpool, is arrived here. It is said she cleared out for this port, but was bound to Philadelphia.

C H A T H A M, May 7.

As Hannibal swore never to be at peace with the Romans, so let every whig swear, by the abhorrence of slavery, by liberty and religion, by the shades of those departed friends who have fallen in battle, by the ghosts of those of our brethren who have been destroyed on board of prison ships and in loathsome dungeons, by the manes of a Hayne and other virtuous citizens whose lives have been wantonly destroyed, by every thing that a freeman holds dear, never to be at peace with those sends the refugees, whose thefts, murders, and treasons, have filled the cup of woe; but shew to the world that we prefer war, with all its direful calamities, to giving those fell destroyers of the human species a residence among us. We have crimsoned the earth with our blood to purchase peace, therefore are determined to enjoy harmony uninterrupted, without the contaminating breath of a tory.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

Arrivals in this port since our last. Sloop Betsey, Collins, from Dublin, which she left the 14th of March, when two other vessels were bound for this port from Dublin.

Ship Brazil, Hendrick, from Cape Francois, bound for Ostend, but having sprung a leak, put in here.

Brig Partridge, Poole, from Havana.

— Brabant, Wolf, in 12 weeks from Amsterdam.

— Venus, Bonchouse, from l'Orient.

And a brig from New-York.

May 13. It appears by the English prints, that the bill for opening an intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, had been the subject of a parliamentary debate. The following is the substance of a speech of a member of the house of commons on that bill, the 17th of March last:

"In the course of the committee's sitting, the chancellor of the exchequer declared, he had it in his power to say more to the committee respecting the probability of the United States of America being satisfied with the bill, than he had before been able to communicate. He was happy to be enabled to assure the house, that the commissioners of America, now at Paris, had declared expressly, that as far as they were capable of judging from the outline of the bill, as it had been transmitted to them, the bill manifested the liberality of Great-Britain towards the United States in an eminent degree, and in their opinion not only promised to prove fully satisfactory to America, considered as a single measure, but appeared likely to be the means of creating and cementing a most hearty and cordial conciliation between the two countries."

May 14. Saturday last brigadier-gen. Allured Clarke and several other British officers, arrived here from New-York. Since which upwards of 1000 British prisoners have been liberated and sent to that city.

Sunday last a number of transports with 9000 loyalists sailed from Sandy Hook, for the inhospitable wilds of Nova Scotia. Two divisions more of those wretched people are to follow as soon as vessels can be procured for their transportation.

Tuesday last his Excellency general Washington, accompanied by governor Clinton, &c. met Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby at Tappan, on the subject of the evacuation, and other arrangements: but the result of the interview has not yet transpired; though it is generally expected, that Sir Guy will immediately remove the British troops to Staten Island, where they will remain till their final embarkation. An elegant entertainment was prepared on the occasion, by Mr. Francis whole bill, it is said, amounted to 500l.

The Snow Maria, capt. Lewis, from Dublin for the port, is ashore off Egg-harbour, but it is thought it will be got off without much damage.

Arrivals. Ship Duchels of Parma, Wildrite, from Martinique; brig Commerce, Lewis, St. Kitts; schooner Active, Sheriff, ditto; brig Three Friends, Rich New-York; brig Huslar, Wilson, ditto; sloop Amelia Graham, ditto; sloop Polly, Hyde, Boston; — Brewster, ditto; brig Commerce, Patton, Virginia; brig Commodore Hood, Richards, Falmouth, Old England ship —, Lisbon; snow Bonaventure, Fiquet rede, ditto.

May 17. Accounts from New-York say, that on Sunday last an order was issued for transports, sufficient to take on board 2000 Hessians, to get ready to sail, and on Monday they fell down to Staten Island.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 7.

"A brig arrived here yesterday in a very short passage from London. The commercial treaty meets with some difficulties, and I understand there was an embargo on all vessels sailing to any American ports, except this place and Halifax."

Sir Guy Carleton, in his conference with his Excellency general Washington, it is said, declared he could not positively assign the time when the British garrison would be withdrawn from New-York, as he had received no orders for that purpose; but was in daily expectation that such instructions from his court would arrive by the next packet, and that he should make every preparation on his part for such an event.

The following translation of governor UNZAGA's notification was received by the last vessels from Havana.

PEACE having taken place with Great Britain, and consequently his majesty's permission, of admitting into this port vessels belonging to the United States of America, with provisions, &c. ceasing, Don Michael Edwards, interpreter, will accordingly inform thereof the captains and supercargoes of all vessels that shall leave this port, from the day of the date hereof, that they should not return to it with the said articles, until new orders are received from court, agreeable to which will be regulated what ought to be practised in future, which will be made known to the United States of America, for their government. He will also inform of this regulation all the citizens of the said United States, residing in this place, charged with receiving and dispatching vessels, loaded with provisions, that they may inform their correspondents accordingly.

Havana, May 2, 1783. UNZAGA, governor.

N. B. Since the above notification, we hear an edict was, on the 5th instant, issued, refusing admittance to all foreign vessels whatsoever.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, April 28, 1783.

THE committee appointed to confer with the superintendent of finance, respecting his continuance in office, report, that they have conferred with him accordingly, and that the substance of the conference was on the part of Mr. Morris, as follows, "That his continuance in office was highly injurious to his private affairs, and contrary to his private inclinations; but that he felt the importance of the exertions necessary to be made at the present juncture, towards the reduction of the army, in a manner satisfactory to them and convenient to the public; that therefore, if congress should think his services towards effecting that object of importance, and should desire them, he would be ready to continue them till arrangements for that purpose could be made, and the engagements taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, could be finally completed. That in this case he should hope for the support of congress;" whereupon,

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be informed that congress are of opinion, the public service requires his continuance in office till arrangements for the reduction of the army can be made, and the engagements that shall be taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, shall be finally completed.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 2, 1783.

WHEREAS it is the desire of congress when the reduction of the army shall take place, to enable the officers and soldiers to return to their respective homes

with convenience and it will be indispensable pay before they leave the present juncture there at which the public faith performance of which United States, neither be effected without the dates in the collection. Resolved, That the in the most earnest manner may without delinquency, as will be adequate that congress consider disposition of their co-those brave men, w-much in the cause of must be extreme without the payment but also to enable reputation of the U-ally concerned in r-rious army and fulfil. Resolved, That the rected to take the views of congress assured of their first engagements he has a public account duri-CE

We are informed the superintendent congress, and inform of the acts of con and second instant their views; but that his continuanc object of fulfilling which the necessit form;" and at ti to inform congre sense of their affu reliance on it, he for the service of t

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with convenience and satisfaction; for which purpose it will be indispensable to advance them a part of their pay before they leave the field; and whereas at the present juncture there are many other engagements, for which the public faith is pledged and the punctual performance of which is essential to the credit of the United States, neither of which important objects can be effected without the vigorous exertions of the several states in the collection of taxes: wherefore;

Resolved, That the respective states be called upon in the most earnest manner to make every effort in their power to forward the collection of taxes, that such a power may without delay be paid into the common treasury, as will be adequate to the public exigencies, and that congress confidently rely for an immediate and efficacious attention to the present requisition, upon the disposition of their constituents, not only to do justice to those brave men, who have suffered and sacrificed so much in the cause of their country, and whose distresses must be extreme should they be sent from the field without the payment of a part of their well earned dues; but also to enable congress to maintain the faith and reputation of the United States; both which are seriously concerned in relieving the necessities of a meritorious army and fulfilling the public stipulations.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be directed to take the necessary arrangements for carrying the views of congress into execution, and that he be assured of their firm support towards fulfilling the engagements he has already taken or may take on the public account during his continuance in office.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

We are informed, that on the third of this month the superintendent of finance wrote to the president of congress, and informed him, that "upon consideration of the acts of congress of the twenty-eighth of April and second instant, he has determined to comply with their views; but prayed that it may be understood, that his continuance in office is limited to the particular object of fulfilling his present engagements, and those which the necessity of our affairs may compel him to form;" and at the same time intreated his excellency to inform congress, "that he entertained a proper sense of their assurance of firm support, and that in a reliance on it, he would continue his zealous exertions for the service of the United States."

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Late arrivals in this port. The schooner Havanna, capt. Channing, and the schooner Greyhound, capt. Wilson, from Cape Francois.

NAVAL OFFICE.

Entries at the port of Baltimore. Schooner Polly, C. Burkett, from North-Carolina; ship Comte de Falkenstein, J. Morain, Martinique; schooner Anna Maria, J. Foster, Havanna; brig Houle of Austria, S. Horstford, Granada; brig Phenix, J. Raphael, Port au Prince; sloop Resource, J. Gramould, Cape Francois; schooner Cupid, B. Crooker, St. Croix; schooner St. Joseph, P. St. Guittier, and sloop Ranger, E. Parkinson, New York; brig Friendship, L. Thomas, Belfast.

Clearances at the port of Baltimore. Schooner Antelope, J. Yellott, and ship Iris, T. Cole, for Amsterdam; sloop Nancy, P. Carter, and sloop Caroline, M. Pawlon, New-London; ship Queen of France, T. Traj, Gottenburgh.

Upper-Marlborough, May 15, 1783.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of Wiltshire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Edeles's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the soil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, small dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, containing seven hundred and sixteen acres; his land lies in the same neighbourhood, and is far superior to the tract above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at least four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is fine timber. There are several tenements on this tract, which rent from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made easy to the purchasers.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

May 20, 1783.

HENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an English school at the house near Mr. Hyde's tanyard; he begs the favour of those that have any children to send to school, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for those that intend to be instructed in the French language, either at their respective lodgings, or at the school house.

A YOUNG labouring negro fellow, to be hired by the day, week, or month. Enquire of the printers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

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 it being profoundly kept so, by the subscriber's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley and Benjamin Newnam, and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

Piney Woods, May 14, 1783.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment, or otherwise they may depend on being sued; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by their most humble servant,

SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Joshua.

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

FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, }

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.

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

SARAH BALL.

The beautiful high bred horse UNION,

COVERS this season at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will send three mares in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown for each mare to the groom, and credit given until Christmas, clear of interest.

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an half high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the first horses on the continent; he was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller out of col. Bird's imported mare Pocohuntar, whose blood is unexceptionable. Shakespear was got by Old Fear-nought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, she was got by Old Crab, son of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrismond, son of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Magul, brother to Babram, her great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, fire to the dam of Whistle Jacket, her great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton and a fillet to Sloven, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Old Spot, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rising six years old, he is a sure foal-getter, and his flock remarkably large and beautiful. Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead, 14 hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Ricknell, on the head of South-river, a bay horse, about thirteen hands high or upwards, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time.

ANDREW GRAY.

To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope walk, A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,

CHARLES STEUAR, } executors,

JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

ISAAC MARSHALL.

March 30, 1783.

That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by ol. Tasker's Otello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry An. rew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand dam was the dam of Shaf-toe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hattboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

J. M. BROWN.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like I, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Joachim Braickly, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the pattern joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Maryland, Cecil county, April 29, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small pox, about 4 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with lord Dunmore. His master, if any, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD BOND, sheriff of Cecil county.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, a small schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM SANDERS.

May 6, 1783.
To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to

3 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that
such prisoners of war, as have been
liberated and permitted to work with the
inhabitants of the United States, are
immediately to join their respective corps,
conformably to the stipulations entered
into when they were enlarged.

3 B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783.
The beautiful well bred horse
ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwell-
ing plantation, in Charles county, about six miles
from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if
the money is paid by the first of October, or five
hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not
paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was
bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's
county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and
full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was
got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who
was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was
got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Mor-
ton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by
col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-
dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis,
but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roe-
buck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of
Charles county, is five years old this spring, and
was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello,
who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chat-
ham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough
bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was
got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab,
his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-
grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783.

OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate
given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is
just.

May 2, 1783.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

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 pay-
ment.

4 FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the
L A W S,
Passed last Session of Assembly, may be
had at the Printing Office.

April 8, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the gene-
ral assembly, at their next session, on
behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers
Elias and William Harbin, for a law to
make good and valid the will of our late
father, relative to land bequeathed us.

4 GERARD HARBIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general assembly for the
state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to pre-
vent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the
town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

May 9, 1783.
ALL persons having claims against
the estate of John Amery, late of
Charles county, deceased, by bond, are
requested to bring them in properly au-
thenticated, that they may be adjusted as
far forth as may be.

2 w 3
SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.
WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,
Have for SALE,

At their store on the Head of the Dock,
CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes,
hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few
casks of excellent claret, sail cloth, and
sundry other articles; which they will
sell low, for cash, or on short credit.

May 7, 1783.
To be SOLD for cash or tobacco
AN elegant PHAETON, on a
new construction, very light and
airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete
harness for four horses, travelling trunks,
&c. Also four beautiful bay horses,
rising seven years old, two of them full
blooded, the others two thirds blood; they
go remarkably well in harness. The
carriage and horses will be sold together
or separate, as may suit the purchaser.
Enquire of the printers.

Prince-George's county, May 7.

BLACK PRINCE,
STANDS at Schoolfield, and will
cover for two pistoles, and 2/6 the
groom, the money to be sent with the
mares. Pasturage at 3/9 per week,
care will be taken, but accidents or es-
capes at the risque of the owners.

2 N. B. Foals dropt to him the season
be covered here, are much approved of.

May 7, 1783.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from
the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro
woman named JENNY, about forty years of age,
but does not look so old, is well made, and rather
tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a va-
riety; she has been frequently seen in the neigh-
bourhood of West river, where she lived some time
in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the
plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood,
and Jere. M. gruder, Esq; She was in company with
a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately
taken and told those who took him that she was a
free woman, and had been formerly the property of
Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures
and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive
the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6 w 2 W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to
prefer a petition to the general assembly of
Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much
of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline
county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and dis-
charge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm,
of which intention all persons interested are desired
to take notice.

3 B. SYLVESTER, administrator
of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of Talbot Ship-
ley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the
great road that leads from Baltimore to Frederick, a
fay mare and colt; the mare is about six years old,
a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white,
she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two
years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane
and tail. The owner may have them again on
proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD,
A LIKELY young negro wench that has been
used to house work; she has two small children,
a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. En-
quire of the printers.

YOUNG YORICK.
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high,
rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred
pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current mo-
ney, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent
river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great
care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for
escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended
in a regular line from the first running horses in Eng-
land, which the following pedigree will evince; the
exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed
by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his
great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing
preage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e.
his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse
of his age in this state. When four years old he re-
ceived forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's
Comet, who was prevented running the match by an
accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter
Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile
course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials,
given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his
being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to estab-
lish this opinion more generally, he will run him a-
gainst any horse whatever of his age, on the first day
of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each,
a four-mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done
who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted run-
ning horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam
by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Tho-
mas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's
Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godol-
phin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle,
and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and
who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pe-
digree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not
conversant in these matters, enough has been said to
prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6 w 4 FIELDER BOWIE.

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

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been had
with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whit-
ton 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 con-
fined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time,
by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 21, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling
for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect
health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

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

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

WILLIAM LOGAN.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to
the legislature of this state, at their next session of as-
sembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late
Notley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles
county, among his several daughters, or their repre-
sentatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there
being occasion for it, and one of the girls being con-
siderably under age.

ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of
his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

ROEBUCK,
A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very
strong made and active.
WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's
plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a
mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-
ney to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at
half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes
or other accidents.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer
hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 29, 1783.

RECOMMENDATIONS to the several states, by the United States in congress assembled, April 15, 1783.

RESOLVED by nine states,

THAT it be recommended to the several states, as indispensably necessary to the restoration of public credit, and to the punctual and honourable discharge of the public debts, to invest the United States in congress assembled, with a power to levy for the use of the United States, the following duties upon goods imported into the said states from any foreign port, island, or plantation.

Upon all rum of Jamaica proof,	4	90ths of a dollar.
per gallon,	3	90ths do.
Upon all other spirituous liquors,	22	90ths do.
Upon Madeira wine,	6	90ths do.
Upon all other wines,	6	90ths do.
Upon common bohea tea per lb.	6	90ths do.
Upon all other teas,	24	90ths do.
Upon pepper per lb.	3	90ths do.
Upon brown sugar per lb.	1	90th do.
Upon loaf sugar,	2	90ths do.
Upon all other sugars,	1	90th do.
Upon molasses per gallon,	1	90th do.
Upon cocoa and coffee per lb.	1	90th do.

Upon all other goods a duty of five per cent. ad valorem at the time and place of importation.

Provided that none of the said duties shall be applied to any other purpose than the discharge of the interest principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for supporting the war, agreeably to the resolution of the 16th day of December last, nor be continued for a longer term than 25 years; and provided that the collectors of the said duties shall be appointed by the states within which their offices are to be respectively exercised; but when so appointed, shall be amenable to and removable by the United States in congress assembled, alone; and in case any state shall not make such appointment within one month after notice given for that purpose, the appointment may be made by the United States in congress assembled.

That it be further recommended to the several states, to establish for a term limited to 25 years, and to appropriate to the discharge of the interest and principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for supporting the war, substantial and effectual revenues of such nature as they may judge most convenient, for supplying their respective proportions of 1,500,000 dollars annually, exclusive of the aforementioned duties, which proportion shall be fixed and equalized from time to time, according to the rule which is or may be prescribed by the articles of confederation; and in case the revenues established by any state, shall at any time yield a sum exceeding its actual proportion, the excess shall be refunded to it; and in case the revenues of any state shall be found to be deficient, the immediate deficiency shall be made up by such state with as little delay as possible, and a future deficiency guarded against by an enlargement of the revenues established; provided, that until the rule of the confederation can be carried into practice, the proportions of the said 1,500,000 dollars shall be as follows, viz.

New-Hampshire	51,708	Delaware	22,443
Massachusetts	224,427	Maryland	141,517
Rhode-Island	32,318	Virginia	256,817
Connecticut	132,091	North-Carolina	109,006
New-York	218,243	South-Carolina	96,183
New-Jersey	83,358	Georgia	16,030
Pennsylvania	205,189		

The said last mentioned revenues to be collected by persons appointed as aforesaid, but to be carried to the separate credit of the states within which they shall be collected.

That an annual account of the proceeds and application of all the aforementioned revenues, shall be made out and transmitted to the several states, distinguishing the proceeds of each of the specified articles, and the amount of the whole revenue received from each state, together with the allowances made to the several officers employed in the collection of the said revenues.

That none of the preceding resolutions shall take effect until all of them shall be acceded to by every state, after which unanimous accession, however, they shall be considered as forming a mutual compact among all the states, and shall be irrevocable by any one or more of them without the concurrence of the whole, or of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

That as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States, it be recommended to the states which have passed no acts towards complying with the resolutions of congress of the 6th of September and 10th of October, 1780, relative to the cession of territorial claims, to make the liberal cessions therein recommended, and to the states which may have passed acts complying with the said resolutions in part only, to revise and complete such compliance.

That as a more convenient and certain rule of ascertaining the proportions to be supplied by the states respectively to the common treasury, the following alteration in the articles of confederation and perpetual union, between these states, be and the same is hereby agreed to in congress; and the several states are advised to authorize their respective delegates to subscribe and ratify the same as part of the said instrument of union, in the words following, to wit:

So much of the 8th of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the thirteen states of America, as is contained in the words following, to wit:

"All charges of war and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the value of all land within each state granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint;" is hereby revoked and made void; and in place thereof it is declared and concluded, the same having been agreed to in a congress of the United States, that all charges of war and all other expences that have been or shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, except so far as shall be otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes, in each state; which number shall be triennially taken and transmitted to the United States in congress assembled, in such mode as they shall direct and appoint.

The papers referred to in the foregoing address are as follow:

[P A P E R No. I.]			
An estimate of the national debt, viz.		Livres.	Dollars.
Due to the farmers general of France		1,000,000	
To individuals in France, on unliquidated accts. estimated		3,000,000	
To the crown of France, including a loan of 20,000,000 borrowed in Holland, and for which France is guarantee,		28,000,000	
To ditto, a loan for 1783,		6,000,000	
		38,000,000	
at 5 livres 8 sous per dol.			7,037,037
To lenders in Holland, received in part of the loan contracted for by Mr. J. Adams, 1,678,000 florins,			671,200
Borrowed in Spain by Mr. Jay, One year's interest of Dutch loan of 10,000,000 livres			150,000
			26,848
Foreign debt, 1st January, 1783.			7,885,085

Domestic debt.		
On loan office certificates, reduced to specie value,		11,463,302
Interest unpaid for 1781,		190,000
Ditto 1782,		687,828
Credit to sundries in treasury books,		638,042
Army debt to 31st December 1782,		5,635,618
Unliquidated debt, estimated at		8,000,000
Commutable to the army, agreeable to the act of 22d of March last,		5,000,000
Bounty due to privates		500,000
Deficients in 1783, suppose		2,000,000
		34,115,190

Total debt, 42,000,375		
Annual interest of the debt of the United States.		
On the foreign debt, part at 4 and part at 5 per cent.		369,038 6
On the domestic debt, at 6 per cent.		2,046,917 4
		2,415,956

[P A P E R No. II.]
By the United States in congress assembled, December 16, 1782.

THE committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, to whom was referred the letter of 30th November, from the honourable William Bradford, speaker of the lower house of assembly of the state of Rhode-Island, containing, under three heads, the reasons of that state for refusing their compliance with the recommendation of congress for a duty on imports and prize goods; report,

"That they flatter themselves the state, on a reconsideration of the objections they have offered, with a candid attention to the arguments which stand in opposition to them, will be induced to retract their dissent, convinced that the measure is supported on the most solid grounds of equal justice, policy, and general utility. The following observations, contrasted with each head of the objections, successively, will furnish a satisfactory answer to the whole.

First objection. "That the proposed duty would be unequal in its operation, bearing hardest upon the most commercial states, and so would press peculiarly hard upon that state, which draws its chief support from commerce."

The most common experience, joined to the concurrent opinions of the ablest commercial and political observers, have established beyond controversy this general principle, "that every duty on imports is incorporated with the price of the commodity, and ultimately paid by the consumer, with a profit on the duty itself, as a compensation to the merchant for the advance of his money."

The merchant considers the duty demanded by the state on the imported article, in the same light with freight or any similar charge, and adding it to the original cost, calculates his profit on the aggregate sum. It may happen that at particular conjunctures, where the markets are over stocked, and there is a competition among the sellers, this may not be practicable; but in the general course of trade the demand for consumption preponderates, and the merchant can with ease indemnify himself, and even obtain a profit on the advance. As a consumer, he pays his share of the duty, but it is no further a burthen upon him. The consequence of the principle laid down is, that every class of the community bears its share of the duty in proportion to its consumption, which last is regulated by the comparative wealth of the respective classes, in conjunction with their habits of expence or frugality. The rich and luxurious pay in proportion to their riches and luxury; the poor and parsimonious, in proportion to their poverty and parsimony. A chief excellence of this mode of revenue is, that it preserves a just measure to the abilities of individuals, promotes frugality, and taxes extravagance. The same reasoning in our situation applies to the intercourse between two states; if one imports and the other does not, the latter must be supplied by the former. The duty being transferred to the price of the commodity, is no more a charge on the importing state for what is consumed in the other, than it is a charge on the merchant for what is consumed by the farmer or artificer. Either state will only feel the burthen in a ratio to its consumption, and this will be in a ratio to its population and wealth. What happens between the different classes of the same community internally happens between the two states; and as the merchant, in the first case, so far from losing the duty himself, has a profit on the money he advances for that purpose; so the importing state, which in the second case is the merchant with respect to the other, is not only reimbursed by the non-importing state, but has a like benefit on the duty advanced. It is therefore the reverse of a just position, that the duty proposed will bear hardest on the most commercial states; it will, if any thing, have a contrary effect, though not in a sufficient degree to justify an objection on the part of the non-importing states. For it is as reasonable they should allow an advance on the duty paid as on the first cost, freight or any incidental charge. They have also other advantages in the measure fully equivalent to this disadvantage. Over nice and minute calculations, in matters of this nature, are inconsistent with national measures, and in the imperfect state of human affairs, would stagnate all the operations of government. Absolute equality is not to be attained: to aim at it, is pursuing a shadow at the expence of the substance, and in the event we should find ourselves wider of the mark, than if in the first instance we were content to approach it with moderation.

Second objection. "That the recommendation proposes to introduce into that and the other states, officers unknown and unaccountable to them, and so is against the constitution of the state."

It is not to be presumed that the constitution of any state could mean to define and fix the precise numbers and descriptions of all officers to be permitted in the state, excluding the creation of any new ones, whatever might be the necessity derived from that variety of circumstances incident to all political institutions. The legislature must always have a discretionary power of appointing officers, not expressly known to the constitution, and this power will include that of authorizing the federal government to make the appointments in cases where the general welfare may require it. The denial of this would prove too much; to wit: that the power given by the confederation to congress, to appoint all officers in the post-office, was illegal and unconstitutional.

The doctrine advanced by Rhode-Island would perhaps prove also that the federal government ought to have the appointment of no internal officers whatever; a position that would defeat all the provisions of the confederation, and all the purposes of the union. The truth is, that no federal constitution can exist without powers that in their exercise affect the internal police of the component members. It is equally true, that no government can exist without a right to appoint officers for those purposes which proceed from and center in itself; and therefore the confederation has expressly declared that congress shall have authority to appoint all such "civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction." All that can be required is, that the federal government confine its appointments to such as it is empowered to make by the original act of union, or by the subsequent consent of the parties; unless there should be express words of exclusion in the constitution of a state, there can be no reason to doubt that it is within the compass of legislative discretion to communicate that authority.

The propriety of doing it upon the present occasion, is founded on substantial reasons.

The measure proposed is a measure of necessity. Repeated experiments have shown, that the revenue to be raised within these states is altogether inadequate to the public wants. The deficiency can only be supplied by loans. Our applications to the foreign powers, on whose friendship we depend, have had a success far short of our necessities. The next resource is to borrow from individuals. These will neither be actuated by generosity nor reasons of state. 'Tis to their interest alone we must appeal. To conciliate this, we must not only stipulate a proper compensation for what they lend, but we must give security for the performance. We must pledge an ascertained fund, simple and productive in its nature; general in its principle, and at the disposal of a single will. There can be little confidence in a security under the constant revival of thirteen different deliberatives. It must, once for all, be defined and established on the faith of the states solemnly pledged to each other, and not revocable by any without a breach of the general compact.

'Tis by such expedients that nations, whose resources are understood, whose reputations and governments are erected on the foundation of ages, are enabled to obtain a solid and extensive credit. Would it be reasonable in us to hope for more easy terms, who have so recently assumed our rank among the nations? Is it not to be expected; that individuals will be cautious in lending their money to a people in our circumstances; and that they will at least require the best security we can give?

We have an enemy vigilant, intriguing, well acquainted with our defects and embarrassments. We may expect that he will make every effort to inflame diffidences into individuals, and in the present posture of our internal affairs, he will have too plausible ground on which to tread. Our necessities have obliged us to embrace measures with respect to our public credit, calculated to inspire distrust. The prepossessions on this article must naturally be against us, and it is therefore indispensable we should endeavour to remove them, by such means as will be the most obvious and striking.

It was with these views congress determined on a general fund; and the one they have recommended must, upon a thorough examination, appear to have fewer inconveniences than any other.

It has been remarked as an essential part of the plan, that the fund should depend on a single will. This will not be the case unless the collection, as well as the appropriation, is under the controul of the United States; for it is evident, that after the duty is agreed upon, it may in a great measure be defeated by an ineffectual mode of levying it. The United States have a common interest in an uniform and equally energetic collection; and not only policy, but justice to all the parts of the union, designates the utility of lodging the power of making it where the interest is common. Without this it might in reality operate as a very unequal tax.

Third objection. "That by granting to congress a power to collect monies from the commerce of these states indefinitely as to time and quantity, and for the expenditure of which they are not to be accountable to the states, they would become independent of their constituents, and so the proposed impost is repugnant to the liberty of the United States."

Admitting the principle of this objection to be true, still it ought to have no weight in the present case, because there is no analogy between the principle and the fact.

First. The fund proposed is sufficiently definite as to time, because it is only co-extensive with the existence of the debt contracted and to be contracted in the course of the war. Congress are persuaded that it is as remote from the intention of their constituents to perpetuate that debt, as to extinguish it at once by a faithless neglect of providing the means to fulfil the public engagements. Their ability to discharge it in a moderate time, can as little be doubted as their inclination, and the moment that debt ceases, the duty, so far as respects the present provision, ceases with it.

The resolution recommending the duty, specifies the object of it to be the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, or which may be contracted on the faith of the United States for supporting the present war.

Secondly. The rate per cent. is fixed, and it is not at the option of the United States to increase it. Though the product will vary according to the variations in trade; yet as there is this limitation of the rate, it cannot be properly said to be indefinite as to quantity.

By the confederation, congress have an absolute discretion in determining the quantum of revenue requisite for the national expenditure. When this is done, nothing remains for the states, separately, but the mode of raising. No state can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded without a breach of the confederation; and when the money comes into the treasury the appropriation is the exclusive province of the federal government. This provision of the confederation (without which it would be an empty form) comprehends in it the principle in its fullest latitude, which objection under consideration treats as repugnant to the liberty of the United States, to wit: an indefinite power of prescribing the quantity of money to be raised, and of appropriating it when raised.

If it be said that the states individually, having the collection in their own hands, may refuse a compliance with exorbitant demands, the confederation will answer, that this is a point of which they have no constitutional liberty to judge. Such a refusal would be an exertion of power, not of right, and the same power which could disregard a requisition made on the authority of the confederation, might at any time arrest the collection of the duty.

The same kind of responsibility which exists with respect to the expenditure of the money furnished in the forms hitherto practised, would be equally applicable to the revenue from the imports.

The truth is, the security intended to the general liberty in the confederation, consists in the frequent election, and in the rotation of the members of congress, by which there is a constant and an effectual check upon them. This is the security which the people in every state enjoy against the usurpations of their internal governments; and it is the true source of security in a representative republic. The government, so constituted, ought to have the means necessary to answer the end of its institution. By weakening its

hands too much it may be rendered incapable of providing for the interior harmony, or the exterior defence of the state.

The measure in question, if not within the letter, is within the spirit of the confederation. Congress, by that, are empowered to borrow money for the use of the United States, and by implication, to concert the means necessary to accomplish the end. But without insisting upon this argument, if the confederation has not made proper provision for the exigencies of the states, it will be at all times the duty of congress to suggest further provisions; and when their proposals are submitted to the unanimous consent of the states, they can never be charged with exceeding the bounds of their trust. Such a consent is the basis and sanction of the confederation, which expressly, in the 13th article, empowers congress to agree to and propose such additional provision.

The remarks hitherto made, have had reference principally to the future prosecution of the war. There still remains an interesting light in which the subject ought to be viewed.

The United States have already contracted debts in Europe, and in this country, for which their faith is pledged. The capital of this debt can only be discharged by degrees; but a fund for this purpose, and for paying the interest annually, on every principle of policy and justice, ought to be provided. The omission will be the deepest ingratitude and cruelty to a large number of meritorious individuals, who, in the most critical periods of the war, have adventured their fortunes in support of our independence. It would stamp the national character with indelible disgrace.

An annual provision for the purpose will be too precarious. If its continuance and application were certain it would not afford complete relief. With many, the regular payment of interest, by occasional grants, would suffice; but with many more it would not. These want the use of the principal itself, and they have a right to it; but since it is not in our power to pay off the principal, the next expedient is to fund the debt and render the evidence of it negotiable.

Besides the advantage to individuals from this arrangement, the active stock of the nation would be increased by the whole amount of the domestic debt, and of course the abilities of the community to contribute to the public wants. The national credit would revive and stand hereafter on a secure basis.

This was another object of the proposed duty.

If it be conceded that a similar fund is necessary, it can hardly be disputed that the one recommended is the most eligible. It has been already shown that it affects all parts of the community, in proportion to their consumption, and has therefore the best pretensions to equality. It is the most agreeable tax to the people that can be imposed, because it is paid insensibly and seems to be voluntary.

It may perhaps be imagined that it is unfavourable to commerce, but the contrary can easily be demonstrated. It has been seen that it does not diminish the profit of the merchant and of course can be no diminution of his inducements to trade. It is too moderate in its amount to discourage the consumption of imported goods, and cannot on that account abridge the extent of importations. If it even had this effect it would be an advantage to commerce by lessening the proportion of our imports to our exports, and inclining the balance in favour of this country.

The principal thing to be consulted for the advancement of commerce, is to promote exports. All impediments to these, either by way of prohibition or by increasing the prices of native commodities, decreasing by that means their sale and consumption at foreign markets, are injurious. Duties on exports have this operation. For the same reasons, taxes on possessions and the articles of our own growth or manufacture, whether in the form of a land tax, excise, or any other, are more hurtful to trade than impost duties. The tendency of all such taxes is to increase the prices of those articles which are the objects of exportation, and to enable others to undersell us abroad. The farmer, if he pays a heavy land tax, must endeavour to get more for the products of his farm: the mechanic and labourer, if they find the necessities of life grow dearer by an excise, must endeavour to exact higher wages; and these causes will produce an increase of prices within, and operate against foreign commerce.

It is not, however, to be inferred, that the whole revenue ought to be drawn from imports; all extremes are to be rejected. The chief thing to be attended to is, that the weight of the taxes fall not too heavily in the first instance upon particular parts of the community. A judicious distribution to all kinds of taxable property, is a first principle in taxation. The tendency of these observations is only to shew, that taxes on possessions, on articles of our own growth and manufacture, are more prejudicial to trade than duties on imports.

The observations which conclude the letter on which these remarks are made, naturally lead to reflections that deserve the serious attention of every member of the union. There is a happy mean between too much confidence and excessive jealousy, in which the health and prosperity of a state consist. Either extreme is a dangerous vice; the first is a temptation to men in power to arrogate more than they have a right to—the latter enervates government, prevents system in the administration, defeats the most salutary measures, breeds confusion in the state, disgusts and discontents among the people, and may eventually prove as fatal to liberty as the opposite temper.

It is certainly pernicious to leave any government in a situation of responsibility disproportioned to its power.

The conduct of the war is intrusted to congress, and the public expectation turned upon them without any competent means at their command to satisfy the important trust. After the most full and solemn deliberation, under a collective view, of all the public difficulties, they recommend a measure which appears to them the corner stone of the public safety; they see this measure suspended for near two years—partially complied with by some of the states, rejected by one of them, and in danger on that account to be frustrated; the public embarrassments every day increasing, the dissatisfaction of the army growing more serious, the other creditors of the public clamouring for justice; both irritated by the delay of measures for their present

relief or future security, the hopes of our enemies encouraged to protract the war, the zeal of our friends depressed by an appearance of renitescence and want of exertion on our part, congress harassed, the national character suffering and the national safety at the mercy of events.

This state of things cannot but be extremely painful to congress, and appear to your committee to make their duty to be urgent to obviate the evils with which it is pregnant.

Resolved, That congress agree to the said report.

[To be continued.]

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN a late Baltimore paper, the author of a fictitious epistle has attempted to exhibit the character of the intendant in a ludicrous light, and a subsequent writer with a wonderful affectation of gravity, has refuted the whimsical positions and reasoning of the former. I am pleased that due credit has been given to the first for the delicacy of his satire; and I admire the ingenuity displayed by the latter, for the emolument of those honest readers, who cannot comprehend, that a printed paper may speak one thing, and mean the reverse. In my opinion, they have both too lightly handled a subject which merits a very different treatment. To behold mere creature of the assembly, an officer unknown to the constitution, so far elated with the ideas of his importance, as to assume a controul of the supreme executive power, disposing in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, dispensing with the most positive laws, and aiming to reduce every officer in the government to slavish dependence on his will and pleasure; these things might indeed excite merriment, if the authority of the intendant, like that of Sancho in his government, were nothing more than a solemn mockery, and might be dissolved whenever it had fulfilled the purposes of amusement. The temper, talents, and principles of the intendant, are admirably calculated for improving the authority he has once gained—he stands on too firm a basis to be shaken by the slight blasts of ridicule. I shall therefore consider the powers of the intendant with all possible plainness and freedom, and examine some parts of his administration; so far at least as the lights I am possessed of enable me to speak with certainty and precision.

For a considerable time, almost the whole weight of public affairs was imposed on the governor and council by a variety of acts and resolves. It was impossible for them, or any other body of men, to manage every part with advantage. The people were burthened with severe taxes, which, from the misconduct or negligence of collectors, and the great waste and destruction of specifics, produced little to the treasury. This was an evil of the first magnitude, and the assembly judged wisely when they determined to commit the superintendence of the tax, and the management of specifics, to a single man; but in framing the bill, they went far beyond their first ideas—they seem, indeed, to have been influenced by a desire of punishing a set of men, for not doing more than was possible—they did not accurately distinguish between the peculiar duties of an executive and the power, which might, with propriety, be delegated to an intendant. To this single man, then, they committed a load, which none but an Atlas could sustain—to part even the intendant, I am told, objected in the strongest terms—the humour of his constituents, however, prevailed; and the loose, indefinite, general terms, of the law might, without great violence, admit of the construction, which produced that memorable contest between rival powers, on these very important points—whether any new-created officer of the government can be exempt from the superintendence of the executive; and whether the executive could be subjected to the controul of a new-created officer—these points might possibly admit an easy decision; but the question has never been determined.

To inspect public property, to prevent waste, destruction, or embezzlement, to superintend the collection of the tax, to sell specific articles, and to prepare estimates for the information of the legislature, was, undoubtedly, the proper department of an intendant, and powers competent to the occasion ought to have been conferred; but to empower the intendant to examine and curtail accounts, after passing the auditor, and whilst they were still liable to be curtailed by the governor and council, was unnecessary—it held out the illiberal idea, that, unless the intendant "overlooked all," the state might be injured by a combination of its creditors with the executive, and the auditor. The trouble, vexation, and real difficulty, of going through so many officers, before an order could be obtained, and the necessity of receiving only one half, or waiting many years for the whole, excited universal disgust, and contributed to reduce public credit to a still more deplorable condition—this branch of the intendant's authority no longer exists, although it saved money to the state; for, in many instances, accounts have been curtailed by the intendant; and there have not been wanting some, where they have been totally rejected, after passing the auditor, and meeting with the approbation of the executive.

The power of releasing or compounding on contracts, and of apportioning money among the different departments, I conceive altogether improper, unless it can be proved, that a body of men, unconnected with each other, except by office, would be more apt to misapply the public treasure, than a single man, who, if available at all, cannot fail of being exposed to the wily arts of flattery and seduction. I cannot entertain the ungenerous suspicion, that interest dictated these two last exceptionable clauses in the bill; experience soon evinced, that it was better to subject the money brought into the treasury to the direction of the governor and council alone, and to them alone does the direction at present legally belong.

To the first year of the intendant's administration, I shall only object, that he, by no means, answered the expectation I had entertained of the utility of the office; I lament the want of an opportunity of examining at leisure the report, which gained him so much credit at the last session; notwithstanding its very favourable reception, it did not appear to me, that taxes had been better collected, the public debts better levied, or specifics managed to a greater advantage; it indeed contained information respecting the amount of red, black, and continental state money, with some other matters

of similar nature and who heard it, with much hours in the state of depression might have been from our worthy treasury to insure it and if this principle upon, and the laws of this kind to be sub public; every man means of examining it is necessary to d knowledge of their free state, and no o war, can require th weak minds, and c

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of similar nature and importance; and furnished those, who heard it, with materials, for instructing their neighbours in the state of our finance; but the same information might have been received, without the least parade, from our worthy treasurer. If a variety of checks is necessary to insure the faithful administration of laws, and if this principle pervades every part of the constitution, and the laws enacted since the revolution, it is amazing that the legislature should not direct reports of this kind to be submitted to the consideration of the public; every man might then be furnished with the means of examining the conduct of its servants. That it is necessary to deceive, or keep the people from a knowledge of their affairs, is a detestable maxim in a free state, and no occasion, except in the operations of war, can require that mystery, which results only from weak minds, and contemptible hearts.

Among those, who undertake the conduct of public affairs, how few endeavour to qualify themselves by their own observation and reflection! Acting from first impressions, and giving way to the impulse of every whim, and caprice, they derive little advantage from experience. The trial of one year might have ascertained the proper duties of an intendant, and how far the present intendant is qualified for the office. The house of delegates were at first pleased with his report, and concurred with the opinion of the senate, that the office should be continued. A bill brought in for the very purpose was rejected, and leave denied to bring in another. The senate then prepared a bill, and, as something, about the close of the session, had given a new turn to opinions, it was, at length, carried in the house of delegates. The shame arising from a review of this business, may possibly inspire gentlemen with a resolution to study, and find out true principles, before they decide on any subject of national concern.

My objections to the conduct of the intendant since the last session are of a very serious nature.

By the supply bill for the present year, the taxes are appropriated to answer many pressing demands, and every man concerned in the collection might be expected to strain every nerve, to accomplish it in time. If he is not fully impressed with an idea of the importance of reviving public credit, the feelings of humanity might prompt him to the most animated exertions for the relief of individuals, reduced almost to the most abject indigence, by a fond reliance on the justice and faith of their country. What has been the conduct of the intendant on this trying occasion? In his late progress through the state, wherever he passed, did he not inculcate the necessity "of easing off the taxes?" And what has been the result? The collectors, who have been taught to consider themselves amenable to the intendant alone, remitted their exertions, the people made no preparation at all, and a fair trial has not been had of the practicability of levying the tax agreeably to the law. They must be blindly devoted to the intendant indeed, who will contend, that a man has discharged his trust, by doing every thing in his power to obstruct the business he was chosen to superintend.

To administer a small, though grateful, supply to our part of that gallant injured band, to whose services America is indebted for its existence, as a nation, the legislature directed a sale of lands and specifics. It would outrage common sense, when the sale was directed to comply with an immediate demand, to give any other construction to the law than this—that the intendant shall act with all convenient diligence and dispatch—a letter from the West Indies declares, that peace is concluded, and an article in the treaty provides for the restitution of British property—this, beyond doubt, requires the sale of the lands to be postponed—the ostensible reasons are pitiful indeed—that surveys could not be completed, and that lands will sell better some time hence. By an immediate sale of specifics, the state would sustain the loss of thousands—peace opens the flattering prospect of a high price for every species of country produce; and besides, if the intendant is precipitate in disposing of the public flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and planters—with ineffable disdain I have attended to these arguments, drawn from public good, and public necessity—no consideration at all is due to those unhappy people, from whom the price of their time, labour, and property, is cruelly withheld—they may dispose of the wretched remnant of their effects at half value, or if these means of subsistence are already exhausted, they may humbly supplicate the intendant, and out of his private funds he may possibly afford them relief.

Supposing for a moment it were necessary for some authority, in the recess of the assembly, to interfere, and dispense with the law, to whom should we naturally look for an exercise of the power? The intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council; but he never asked their opinion—they repeatedly urged a compliance with the law; but confiding in the plenitude of his power, he disregards every argument and remonstrance which they can offer.

After all I have said, I would by no means impeach the integrity of the intendant—I charge him not with embezzlement—I do not believe that any part of the public money has found a way to his private coffers—his errors may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause; and to this motive I must ascribe another of his measures, which wears a far worse aspect than any thing I have yet mentioned.

The five shillings specie tax is directed by the law to be paid to the treasurer, who is to pay it over to the continental receiver, for the use of congress. The intendant, during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his power of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver it to him, and he appropriates it to discharge the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a list of names, belonging only to members of the assembly. I have too high an opinion of that respectable body, to suppose they will sanctify the measure by receiving it, when they are told of the fund, from whence it is illegally derived. This state has hitherto escaped the baneful influence of bribery and corruption; and I hope every thing that has the least tendency that way may excite the indignation it deserves. Let not the strict attention of the intendant to accommodate members of the legislature conciliate their favour so far as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct—there are several bills under consideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration,

and there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to the honour of the intendant.

I am sensible I can derive no benefit from the undertaking I have thus far proceeded in—I am fully apprised of the dangerous ground on which I tread; but should these strictures meet with universal censure, the consciousness of having acted the part of a virtuous citizen, will afford a consolation, superior to the unmerited applause of a popular assembly, or the fulsome adulation of a crowd of dependants.

AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, May 27, 1783.

L O N D O N, March 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 13, 1783.

T O B A C C O T R A D E.

SIR Herbert Macworth gave notice, that he would on Monday next make a motion with regard to the tobacco laws. Sir Herbert said, the new situation of America made it necessary, that something should be immediately done upon the subject. That the preamble to one of the most operative acts, relative to the importation of tobacco from Virginia, stated, that the necessities of that colony called for encouragement to its staple produce on the part of this country; Virginia, therefore, no longer being dependent on Great-Britain, Sir Herbert said, he thought some law, to allow the cultivation and growth of tobacco at home, highly necessary.

Lord Surrey said, perhaps the honourable baronet was not aware, that an act had passed last year, laying such penalties on the cultivation and growth of tobacco, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, as had in fact amounted to a total prohibition. His lordship further declared, that he thought the agitating any question relative to tobacco, pending the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States of America, extremely improper.

Sir Herbert said, he was aware of the difficulty started by his honourable friend, but still he thought the subject important, and that it could not be brought forward too soon. When it was before the house, they would dispose of it, as their wisdom and prudence should direct.

D U B L I N, March 11.

There never happened an event more providentially for this country than the present peace, which took place at the moment that the distress of the manufacturers, and of all the poor in general, was arrived to a crisis of calamity as great as in the spring, 1779, with this addition of the high price of all the necessaries of life to render it insupportable. What a sudden and happy change has succeeded? Every hand is set to work, and all the long of cheerful industry is heard in all parts of the city, instead of that heart piercing cry of sorrow, and murmurs of distress. Our traders animated with a truly patriotic ardour, boldly launch their property on the sea of commercial adventure, determined in every possible manner to explore the channels through which the fabrics of their country may find their way.

Though by the last advices from Bourdeaux we learn, that there are actually fifty vessels taking in goods there for America, yet our merchants need not be alarmed thereat, for the articles shipping there are not the same as what are going from hence, except trifling quantities, the French exports thither consisting chiefly of wine, brandy, paper, silk stockings, coaks, brimstone, saltpetre, earthen ware, glass, vinegar, upholstery, cambricks, canvas, sailcloth, superfine woollens, and East-India goods.

There are well founded expectations that the vessels now loading here for America will come to a good market, especially as no vessels with assorted cargoes can sail from the ports of Britain to those of the United States until the prohibitory acts are repealed; which acts being of the British legislature do not affect this kingdom.

The meeting of our parliament next month, is a measure of the most absolute necessity, on account of the necessary alteration of the trade laws, particularly in the plantation laws, which enact, that no produce of America shall be landed in this kingdom, but from British vessels; thus no vessel belonging to the United States of America, can legally discharge her cargo here. Repeated applications have been made to the ministry in London to call a meeting of our parliament, to which they have hitherto given no answer, but a mortifying silence.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 20.

The last advices from Amsterdam, (dated March 18) inform, that, although the preliminary articles of a peace between Great-Britain and that republic were not signed, yet the negotiators had so far accomplished the objects of their commission, as to admit little or no doubt of that event shortly taking place. It was said, indeed, that nothing remained to be done, but the ceremonial of that interesting business.

The ship Hartford, captain Folger, left the Downs the 3d of April, and brings accounts from London of the 1st, when no new administration had been fixed upon by his Britannic majesty. The bill for opening an intercourse with the United States had not passed either house of parliament; nor can we give any satisfactory information concerning the definitive treaty of peace.

The chevalier John Paul Jones came passenger in the brig Prince Alberti, from Cape François. This celebrated commander, we understand, was preparing an elegant ship of war at Porto Bello; but the accounts of peace having arrived, closed, for the present, his military career, in which he hath, in the most eminent degree, frequently distinguished himself during the war.

Piney-Woods, May 14, 1783.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment, or otherwise they may depend on being sued; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts, in legally proved, that they may be adjusted by their most humble servant,

SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Joshua,

To be run for, on Thursday the 12th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, beats three miles; the best two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horses to be entered with the aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise.

PETER CLARKE.

W A N T E D,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the undersigned.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Wheat, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a small star in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.

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

SARAH BALL, administratrix.

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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear sore, shod all round, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, jun. 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

2 FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, }

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, 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 CHESELEY, jun. administrator.

May 6, 1783.
To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to

4 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that
such prisoners of war, as have been
liberated and permitted to work with the
inhabitants of the United States, are
immediately to join their respective corps,
conformably to the stipulations entered
into when they were enlarged.

4 B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783.
The beautiful well bred horse
ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwell-
ing plantation, in Charles county, about six miles
from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if
the money is paid by the first of October; or five
hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not
paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was
bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's
county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and
full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was
got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who
was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was
got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Mor-
ton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by
col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-
dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis,
but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roe-
buck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of
Charles county, is five years old this spring, and
was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello,
who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq. of Chat-
ham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough
bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was
got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab,
his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-
grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783.

OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate
given by Overton Carr, Esq. of Othello's blood, is
just

May 2, 1783. 4 BENJAMIN DULANT.

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 pay-
ment.

5 FREDERICK GREEN.

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

April 8, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the gene-
ral assembly, at their next session, on
behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers
Elias and William Harbin, for a law to
make good and valid the will of our late
father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general assembly for the
State of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to pre-
vent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the
town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

May 9, 1783.
ALL persons having claims against
the estate of John Amery, late of
Charles county, deceased, by bond, are
requested to bring them in properly au-
thenticated, that they may be adjusted as
far forth as may be.

2X w 3 SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.
WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,
Have for SALE,

At their store on the Head of the Dock,
CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes,
hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few
cases of excellent claret, sail cloth, and
undry other articles; which they will
sell low, for cash, or on short credit.

May 7, 1783.
To be SOLD for cash or tobacco,
AN elegant PHAETON, on a
new construction, very light and
airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete
harness for four horses, travelling trunks,
&c. Also four beautiful bay horses,
rising seven years old, two of them full
blooded, the others two thirds blood; they
go remarkably well in harness. The
carriage and horses will be sold together
or separate, as may suit the purchaser.
Enquire of the printers.

3X w

Prince-George's county, May 7-
BLACK PRINCE,
STANDS at Schoolfield, and will
cover for two pistoles, and 2/6 the
groom, the money to be sent with the
mares. Pasturage at 3/9 per week,
care will be taken, but accidents or es-
capes at the risque of the owners.

2X N. B. Foals dropt to him the season
be covered here, are much approved of.

May 7, 1783.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from
the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro
woman named JENNY, about forty years of age,
but does not look so old, is well made, and rather
tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a va-
riety; she has been frequently seen in the neigh-
bourhood of West river, where she lived some time
in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the
plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood,
and Jere. Magruder, Esq. She was in company with
a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately
taken and told those who took him that she was a
free woman, and had been formerly the property of
Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures
and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive
the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6 w 3 W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to
prefer a petition to the general assembly of
Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much
of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline
county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and dis-
charge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm,
of which intention all persons interested are desired
to take notice.

4 B. SYLVESTER, administrator
of John Malcolm.
THERE is at the plantation of Talbot Ship-
ley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the
great road that leads from Baltimore to Frederick, a
bay mare and colt; the mare is about six years old,
a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white,
she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two
years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane
and tail. The owner may have them again on
proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD,
A LIKELY young negro wench that has been
used to house work; she has two small children,
a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. En-
quire of the printers.

YOUNG YORICK.
A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high,
rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred
pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current mo-
ney, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent
river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great
care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for
escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended
in a regular line from the first running horses in Eng-
land, which the following pedigree will evince; the
exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed
by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his
great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing
prefige of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e.
his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse
of his age in this state. When four years old he re-
ceived forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's
Comet, who was prevented running the match by an
accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter
Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile
course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials,
given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his
being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to esta-
blish this opinion more generally, he will run him a-
gainst any horse whatever of his age, on the first day
of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each,
a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done
who dare

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted run-
ning horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam
by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Tho-
mas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's
Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godol-
phin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bride,
and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and
who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pe-
digree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not
conversant in these matters, enough has been said to
prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6 w 6X FIELDER BOWIE.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a
paralytic stroke, which affected me very much;
it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised
to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward
application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in
about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm,
knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it con-
tinued 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 Whi-
ton 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 con-
fined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time,
by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 21, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq. who had a white swelling
for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect
health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

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

I ALSO relieve palfies, 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 can-
not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
by their very humble servant,

14 WILLIAM LOGAN.

March 22, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to
the legislature of this state, at their next session of as-
sembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late
Notley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles
county, among his several daughters, or their repre-
sentatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there
being occasion for it, and one of the girls being con-
siderably under age.

9X ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of
his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

6 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

ROEBUCK,
A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very
strong made and active,
WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's
plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a
mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-
ney to be brought with the mares. Good pasturage at
half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes
or other accidents.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer
herof, a lad who can read and write well.