

Spit economy, to support his rank and subsist decently, without laying up a single farthing; and if I am wrong I ask pardon of any gentleman, who holds a sounder opinion.—But if any farmer, planter, or speculator (and these three orders comprehend a great majority) has felt the pressure of taxes, it is like the weight of a pigny treading on the toes of a giant—Even the monthly tax, required by congress, will not be deemed so grievous, if we consider, that three pounds five shillings in the hundred, does not actually exceed nineteen pence, nor will the allowance of liberal salaries to all the officers call for more than seven pence in the hundred for the whole year.

Let us, with the same freedom, proceed to consider some of the offices particularly. Some persons, who are more captivated by pomp and parade, than by real and essential services, have condemned our late excellent governor, for not maintaining the dignity of the state, in his outward appearance and manner of living—Such persons will not surely object to allowing the supreme magistrate a sum, adequate to this purpose, unless they are of opinion, that the dignity of a state should be supported from the private funds of an individual.

The members of the council are invested with great and extraordinary powers.—The closest attention, the utmost integrity, and a great share of discernment, are requisite to discharge with propriety, this most important office.—They are exposed to censure, on every occasion.—They are rewarded by a paltry per diem allowance, which from its nature implies, that if they were paid by the year, they would not attend; that is to say, that they are not honest men—an idea not more injurious to the gentlemen than to the state itself.

The judges of the general court are considered as having to little to do, that their public employment scarcely interferes with their private concerns—Strange it is, that men should bestow so little reflection on subjects of public delivoration.—The judges of the general court sit near three months in the year; and the expence of attending twice on each shore, will be found, on a fair calculation, to exceed their present incomes.—They forego the emoluments of their profession—They cannot, with propriety, or advantage, engage in trade.—The anxiety which they feel, when about to deliver an opinion, upon which depends the life, the liberty, or the property of a fellow subject, must be thrown into the scale.—Their decisions are to be the rule in the courts below, that the stream of justice may be constant and uniform—Whoever is to be affected in his property only, by their opinions, will be fully impressed with an idea of the qualities, which constitute a worthy judge.—There are an unshaken firmness, the most perfect integrity, and sound judgment in the law.

All our offices are of importance; but in fixing of salaries, it should always be a matter of consideration, whether uncommon talents, and rare attainments, are required, in discharging the duties of an office, or only the ordinary abilities, and the honesty which every merchant looks for in a clerk.

As I conceive no impropriety in decently suggesting hints to any body of men, who are deliberating on the public affairs, I shall give my opinion, on this subject, without reserve.—The fairest estimate is in gold or silver, to be paid in bills of credit, making due allowance for their depreciation—I have supposed, that thirty pounds of the latter will purchase as much, as one pound of the former would have done before the commencement of the war; although every one must be sensible that scarcely any of the necessities of life can be purchased with forty times the ancient price.

I propose that there be allowed to the

consider, what compensation should be made to the officers, for their past services.—On this head, I shall only observe, that it ought to be estimated how much of his private fortune each officer must unavoidably have expended; or, if he has no private fortune, how far he must have staked his credit, or subsisted on the bounty of his friends.

To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BEING a farmer by occupation as well as by name, and living at a great distance from the Metropolis, it cannot be supposed that my political knowledge is very great; however, I cannot sit easy and contented by my fire-side while the depreciation of our money is daily increasing, and therefore I look on it as my duty as well as the duty of every member of these United States, to communicate such hints as may occur, towards appreciating our money as speedily as possible, on which, in my opinion, our political salvation mostly depends. If I should be lucky enough to give a single hint that may be improved by wiser heads, and adopted by the ruling powers, it will be the greatest satisfaction I can have, and I shall contribute my quota of the taxes in future, with much more cheerfulness than at present; for as matters seem to be now circumstanced, it appears to me, that the more taxes I pay, the more I shall have to pay, by the daily accumulation of our public debt; which must exceed the sum raised by taxation in proportion to the depreciation of the money from the time the taxes are laid, until they are collected and paid into the treasury.

To put a stop to this, I beg leave to propose, That the several emissions of paper bills of credit be immediately called in and burned, and certificates given to the holders bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum for ever, or until such time as the continental treasury shall have gold and silver sufficient therein to pay off the principal.

That such of the holders of the present emissions as may chuse to have annuities for life, be permitted to purchase of the United States on terms to be fixed by congress.

That the said certificates bearing interest as above, be transferable, either in parts or in the whole, at a public office kept in each county for that purpose, or by the last will and testament of the possessor, in the same manner as real or personal estates.

That, to remedy the want of a circulating medium, which the calling in the several emissions might occasion, let a new emission be made, and an advance to the several holders of the present emissions, of six, twelve, or eighteen months interest, as also to pay our officers and soldiers until such time as taxes can be raised for that purpose; but never let this new emission exceed a certain sum which may be judged sufficient for the circulating medium, and be the first paid off in gold and silver or bills of exchange as soon as these can be obtained.

That a tax be laid in each state payable in all kinds of provisions that may be necessary for the support of the continental army.

That a further tax be laid, payable in all kinds of articles fit for exportation, for the purpose of importing arms and ammunition, soldiers clothing, and all the necessary implements of war that cannot be raised in sufficient quantities within the United States, as also for the payment of interest on foreign loans.

That a yet further tax be laid, payable in the bills of credit in circulation, or gold and silver, for the payment of interest due on the present emissions to be called in, as also for the payment of the army, when the money in circulation shall be sufficient to bear the latter, which would happen in the course of twelve or eighteen months, if not sooner.

That all certificates heretofore issued by the United States for money received on loan, be likewise called in and put on the same footing with the present bills of credit, adding the interest thereon to the date when called in.

That all taxes laid, and contracts made, before the publication of this regulation, be paid off in the present bills of credit, and none afterwards.

Something of this sort might be done, which in my opinion would prevent these United States from being bound for a greater number of "Spanish milled dollars" or the value thereof in gold and silver than they are at present. But this I leave to the opinion of better judges, who are, or ought to be, better acquainted with our public affairs than it is possible for any man in my situation of life ever to be. I remain, as I ever have been, a sincere well-wisher to my country.

A. F. A. R. M. E. R.
Washington county, Nov. 10, 1779.

DOCTOR FENDALL, the celebrated operator upon teeth, will be in town this day. Those who are disposed to apply to him will find him at the Coffee-house. The doctor's continuance in town will be about three days.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE GANTT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate, to bring them in properly attested, as they may be discharged.

HANNAH GANTT, executrix,
JAMES GANTT, executor,
of George Gantt.

N. B. A large quantity of feathers to be disposed of.

November, 1779.
DROPT, on Friday evening the 19th inst. on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, a silver mounted HANGER SCABBARD. Whoever finds the same, and delivers it to GEORGE MANN in Annapolis, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simmes, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simmes desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campuelli, who soon after failed; before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

W. CHARLES GOODRICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or six years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

	Gold.	Bills of credit.
Governor	£. 1000	equal to 30,000
Council each, 300l.	1500	45,000
Chancellor	500	15,000
Chief justice	500	15,000
Prinse judges each, 400l.	800	24,000
Judges of ap- peals, each } 300l.	1000	30,000
Judge of the admiralty	500	15,000
Attorney-general	150	4,500
Auditor-general	300	9,000
Tre surer	350	10,500
Clerks of the Council, each } 150l.	300	9,000
Clerk to the treasurer	150	4,500
Clerk to the auditor	150	4,500
Clerks of affairs by, each } 100l.	200	6,000
	£. 7100	£. 203,000

At their last session, the General Assembly resolved, that at the end of the year, they would