

month. It seems to have been designed as a vindication of his own conduct, and to exculpate the late intendant respecting the exchange of certificates between them. Let it be remembered that I did not censure the conduct of colonel Stone, nor did I attack his feelings or reputation; nor shall I meddle with his conduct or character in this address.

The transaction alluded to was represented by me as a disadvantageous one to the public; and the least attention to facts will evince the propriety of my opinion. Mr. Stone's reasoning upon the subject is plausible, but fallacious. His calculation is made upon a supposition that the provision certificates, given by the intendant in exchange for depreciation certificates, were worth no more than £.70 cash in the hundred. This is said to have been the selling price before, at, and after the exchange was made; and that therefore no imputation could justly be made against the intendant or himself for a transaction by which he got in value from the intendant more for his property than he could have got from others, and by which it appeared that no profitable injury could be done the state. But these pretences in their full extent cannot be granted. If it be admitted that the provision certificates might now and then be purchased from a few of the holders who were ignorant of their real value for £.70 in the hundred, it must also be allowed that among those who knew their actual worth, at least £.95 in the hundred might be got for them before, at, and after this exchange was made. This is an undeniable fact and can be easily ascertained. It will not be contended, I presume, that the intendant was ignorant of the value of those certificates; and if he could have disposed of them to greater advantage, and obtained more than he did in the exchange with colonel Stone, it is clear that he did not manage and improve the public revenue with the best economy, and to the utmost benefit of the public.—The considerable profit gained by the member who obtained a part of those certificates from colonel Stone upon the same terms upon which he procured them from the intendant, is an irrefragable proof that the intendant might have got more for them than he did, and that his conduct is justly reprehensible.

The provision certificates being discountable in the present or any future assignment, were, undoubtedly, for the purpose of paying assessments equal to cash to those who owed taxes; and for the same reason were in the words of the committee, as good to the state as so much cash in the treasury; and the state certainly lost the sum reported by the committee. The depreciation certificates are admitted to have been worth about £.75 in the hundred, principal. This being a just estimate of the value of the different certificates, I should certainly question the sincerity of any man of understanding who would say that he thought it a good bargain for the state. The subject being rightly understood, a man can no more say that he thinks it was an advantageous contract for the public, than he can say that in his opinion £.70 are equal to £.100, or that the snow which descends from above is scarlet or green.

In answer to my observation, that this part of the intendant's conduct, taken separately, could not have been approved by the house of delegates; it is observed by colonel Stone, that a contrary opinion must be formed from their determination, taking the plain meaning and import of their words. From the conduct of the delegates, and the plain and apparent meaning of their expressions, it is evident to me that they purposely avoided giving an opinion on particular parts of the intendant's conduct. Whether they acted *disingenuously* in approving the general conduct of an officer, when particular parts of his conduct were exceptionable, is not for me to determine.

G. DUVAL.

February 27, 1787.

* A CONSTITUENT will be in our next.

HAGUE, November 24.

BY accounts from Nimeguen, the Stadtholderian court entered that city on the 13th for the winter season. It had been maliciously reported, that the inhabitants were not much pleased at the idea of that illustrious family residing in that city, but the contrary seems to be the fact, as they were received with every demonstration of general joy by the people.

A small difference has arisen between the Austrian government and the states-general, relative to the resolution taken by the latter to keep the canal called Zwin, in Zealand, shut. It is said, that the government general of the Austrian Netherlands, has sent a division of cannoniers to garrison Malines, with ten pieces of cannon from the arsenal at Antwerp, to defend the little bay of Hazegras, upon the Imperial territory, and upon which their high mightinesses thought that the Dutch vessels might cast anchor upon paying the duties of the country. This point is of too little moment not to be soon settled by the respective commissioners who are now employed at Brussels in settling the reciprocal limits.

LONDON, December 5.

The English and French treaties with Russia are still on the tapis and undetermined. A variety of obstacles have been thrown in the way; and when the last accounts came from Petersburg, it was stated that the Imperial court waited for a perusal of the new commercial treaty between England and

France, before any determination could be agreed to. The English trade, however, is permitted to go on according to the terms of the last treaty—no unfavourable sign.

A letter from Barcelona says, the regency of Algiers has quarrelled with the Danes, or is seeking a quarrel with them; and nobody here will for the present have any thing to do with that flag, either in loading or insuring.

Should the treaty of commerce receive the sanction of parliament, the late trade of Buckinghamshire, amongst other manufactures, must infallibly be ruined, and the industrious weavers become chargeable to their several parishes. In order, if possible, to avert this evil, the manufacturers of that county are preparing a petition which contains an incontrovertible state of the injuries they justly apprehend must arise from the admission of French lace into England; the petition will be signed by many thousands, and, it is said, will be presented to the house of commons by Mr. Grenville, with the unequivocal approbation of his brother the Marquis of Buckingham.

Perhaps, in the present circumstances of this country, it may be impossible for us to preserve the high tones which we have hitherto used in regard to the navigation laws. The doctrine, that "free bottoms make free goods," it may not be in our power longer to resist, but surely there is no occasion for our voluntary recognition of it. The time may come when we can successfully assert the reverse of the principle, and we need not state how much it is for our interest to do so, if possible.

Extract of a letter from Alicante, November 16.

"A few days ago two American gentlemen with their attendants arrived here from America, and embarked for Algiers; their business is to endeavour to negotiate a treaty of peace with that power. It is reported, they have considerable and advantageous offers to make the dey, besides many rich presents. These gentlemen are said to be possessed of the greatest abilities, and from their behaviour here, it is sincerely wished by most people they may succeed, yet many politicians think they will meet with no better success than the former negotiators, as that arbitrary and despotic prince seems inflexible in his exorbitant demands.

BOSTON, February 1.

Extract of a letter from Worcester, dated January 25.

"Captain Smith, of Athol, gives me information that captain Rice of Guilford, in Vermont informed him, some time the beginning of last week, he was at Mr. Dolittle's, inn keeper in Northfield, in the county of Hampshire, where he learns from the family, that two or three nights before, the king's attorney of the province of Canada lodged at that house; that he had with him a considerable quantity of cash, and that he had by oblique inquiries endeavoured to find out the direct way to Daniel Snays; and that he, with his attendants, set out for the place the morning following."

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

We learn from the eastward, that general Lincoln is dismissing the troops under his command, having totally routed and dispersed the insurgents, except 100 men, who, under their leader Snays, have fled for refuge into New-Hampshire; and that the general court of Massachusetts is convened, and about adopting the necessary measures to secure public peace and good order in future.

A report is also circulating in town, that a party from the settlement of Kentucke has taken possession of Fort St. Vincent's within the congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel, having on board a considerable sum of money, in the Mississippi; declaring, that as the Spaniards will not permit their vessels to go down that river, that they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

Extract of a letter from London, December 5.

"The Reverend Dr. Provost and Dr. White arrived here a few days ago, and have taken lodgings in parliament street, where they are daily visited by persons of the first rank and respectability. The American ambassador accompanied them to the archbishop's, by whom they were very politely received, and assured, that they should receive episcopal consecration, without any unnecessary delay. It is said that they intend to leave England in the February packet."

A late London paper says that the British parliament, which was to have met on the 14th December last, was prorogued to the 23d January, when it was declared divers weighty and important affairs would be laid before them; that the French are strengthening their connections with America, by taking off their hands their tobacco, the consumption of which in France (in snuff principally) amounts to 40,000 hogheads annually, while that of England does not far exceed 10,000 hogheads; and that about 300 convicts had been embarked for Botany Bay.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, deceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

IN the press and will shortly be published, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the proposed plan of an emission of paper, and on the means of effecting it. By ARISTIDE.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 9th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Broden, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, an half blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart.—The creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

Annapolis, February 16, 1787.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with every convenience for the accommodation of man and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened FAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles; at the upper corner of North-e street, near the old market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their company, and assures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfaction in every respect than he is.

Most obedient, and very humble servant,
1027/6 JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

January 10, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hanton, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanon, and Mr. Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the press, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

J. PARNHAM,
BENNETT LYSON,
GEORGE LEE.

I HEREBY request the favour of all persons who have any just claims against me to bring them in legally proved, and likewise most earnestly desire all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

1027/6 BENJAMIN FIRBAIN.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts equally proved, that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

1027/6 PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holy Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legal issues from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come on, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

1027/6 WILLIAM BERRY WARM N, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

1 Sept. 1787 BELAIN POSEY.

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARGHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the tress, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

1027/6

Annapolis, February 14, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty five years of age, says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away and pay charges.

2. DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.