ciencies of the federal treasury, and the necessity of immediately adopting some measures, on the subject of the national revenue. On this occasion, the first subject which presented itself was, the resources that might be drawn from a general system of impost on articles of importation.—This subject, however, might be considered in two points of light.--First, as it respected only the regulation of commerce.—Secondly, as to revenue. The second point, in his opinion, demanded more particularly the attention of the committee—and with this view he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, viz.

On rum per gallon, ——— of a dollar
On all other spirituous liquors
On molasses
On Madeira wine
On all other wines
On common bohea teas, per lb.
On all other teas
On pepper
On brown sugars
On loaf sugars
On all other sugars
On cocoa and coffee
On all other articles ——— per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation.

That there ought, moreover, to be levied on all vessels in which goods, or wares and merchandise shall be imported, the duties following, viz.

On all vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, at the rate of ——— per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties, or partly to the subjects of such powers, and partly to the citizens of the said states, at the rate of ———.

On all vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of other powers, at the rate of ———.

Mr. Madison said, that in bringing forward this motion, he had availed himself of the propositions made by the late congress, in 1783—and had taken from the enumeration of articles, on which duties might be properly imposed. He would not, however, go deeply into the business at present, but having thrown out his ideas for the consideration of the committee, should submit the matter to their discretion.

Mr. Boudinot (of New-Jersey) expressed his approbation of the motion, urged the necessity of proceeding without delay in this important business; and moved that the blanks in the resolution be filled up with the same sums as expressed in the act of Congress of 1783. He moved for these sums he said, because at the time they were agitated, they appeared to be agreeable to the citizens of the United States. It was presumable therefore that they would give satisfaction now. Under this impression he grounded his motion.

Mr. White (of Virginia) wished that the motion brought forward should only be considered as the basis of a bill, in some future stage of which it would be proper to fill up the blanks. In the mean time it was probable gentlemen might possess themselves of more information on the subject.

Mr. Madison then observed, that as he did not suppose the committee to be prepared to proceed in the business, moved that they should rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

WINCHESTER, *April* 15.

There are reports in town, that a speedy draught of the militia is to take place in this state, but for what purpose we are not able to learn—also, that his excellency the governor has issued a proclamation, prohibiting any person from leaving the state, without permission, under severe penalties.—To these we may add another report, viz. that the garrison of Quebec is reinforced with 6000, or upwards, fresh troops from Britain. We hope we shall be enabled in our next to certify the truth or falsity of these reports—at present we cannot vouch for their authenticity.

GEORGE-TOWN, *April* 16.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this county, dated February 16, 1789.

"An unfortune event has lately taken place in this part of the world, which probably may break the late established harmony between the Spaniards and our states. You have no doubt been informed of the port of New-Orleans being opened to our countrymen settled on the Western waters; in consequence of which the Mississippi has been covered with fleets of boats from Cumberland, Kentucky, &c. floating down great quantities of provision, flour, plank, &c. which, on account of the distressed situation the inhabitants were reduced to, by the late fire, has been disposed of to great advantage.

"The last transport (as we are informed here) arrived from the Cumberland settlements, at the Natches (a fort still in possession of the Spaniards on the Mississippi, within the limits of Georgia) about a week ago, owned by colonel Armstrong, consisting of six large boats, manned by 30 hands. The garrison standing in need of provisions, though not willing to pay the price which was demanded, the commandant refused to grant them the necessary passport (no American boat is permitted to go to New-Orleans without entering at the fort, and producing a passport) to proceed to New-Orleans:—Our people however disposed of their cargoes to some Americans settled at the Natches, and were on their return home, when the commandant of the fort sent an officer with 50 Spanish soldiers after them, to arrest colonel Armstrong, and bring him to the fort; the colonel refused to obey the order of the Spanish commandant; told the officer that, as an American, and within the lines of the territory of the United States, he was subject to no control of any power on the face of the earth, except to the laws of his own country; he begged the officer to desist from any act of violence, as such would be accompanied with the most serious and fatal consequences.

"The officer still persisting to execute his orders, and one of the Spanish soldiers imprudently presenting his musket at the colonel's breast, upon which the Americans took to their rifles, the Spaniards firing first. An engagement followed; and the 24 Cumberlanders made 50 *Dons* take to their heels, leaving five killed and twelve wounded on the field of battle; the officer being amongst the dead.

"This affair has made a great noise in this place, and exposes those few of our countrymen now residing here, to the malice of the Spaniards: they have given our countrymen the name of Blanca Savago (a white savage) owing to some of colonel Armstrong's men handling the tomahawk pretty freely in the late engagement."

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the fourth day of May next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber,

ALL that TRACT of LAND called EDWARD's NECK, but better known by the name of FULLER's or THOMAS's-POINT; this tract lies within five miles of Annapolis, and contains, according to patent, one hundred acres; a description of the land is unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view it before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase to be paid with interest on the fourth day of September next, the other half with interest on the first day of May, 1790. Bond with approved security to be given for the purchase money, and bond for conveying the land, when the whole of the money is paid. w3

EZEKIEL DAVIDGE.

April 22, 1789. 10s 7/6

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, by the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to SALE, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock, forenoon, for cash only,

THE PLANTATION whereon THOMAS HARWOOD, former collector of Anne-Arundel, now dwells, containing 325 acres of land; also sundry NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, with stock of all kinds, and some household furniture. The above articles taken for the use of the state, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, jun. former sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 15, 1789. 10s 7/6 w3

Annapolis, April, 1789.

THIS is to inform the public, that we, the subscribers, have commenced partnership, and intend to carry on the TAILOR's BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, on Fleet-street, near Mr. Absalom Ridgely's store. All persons that will be pleased to favour us with their custom, may depend upon our dispatching their work with all convenient speed.

3w CLEMENT RICHARDS,
JOHN WISHAM.

Montgomery county, April 15, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the late officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, who have not received their land warrants, agreeable to the secretary at war's advertisement, that a number of officers have empowered the subscriber to receive their warrants, have them located, and see their lands surveyed, for which he is to receive one third of the warrants for his own use; he farther informs them that he is willing to undertake to negotiate this business for the whole of the late officers and soldiers on the above terms. Those gentlemen who approve of this plan, and wish me to do their business, will please to be speedy in forwarding their powers to general Williams, in Baltimore, captain Kilty, in Annapolis, major Hardman, in Frederick-town, captain Lingan, in George-town, or the subscriber, in Montgomery county, who intends to apply at the war office in about four or five weeks.

LLOYD BEALL.

Charles county, April 14, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN JORDAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring the same in to the subscriber legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to 4w

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South River, on Tuesday night 14th inst. a negro man named DAVID, about 38 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; he has a down look, and generally speaks slow; had on and took with him when he went away, a fearnought coat, white knapt cotton jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, old shoes, and two osnabrig shirts. From his connexion with a certain Nell Hazellep, living on South River, near the Land of Ease, I have every reason to believe she has induced him to take this trip, and think it probable he is now secreted by her. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. tf

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

April 22, 1789.

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:—

ANDREW BROWN, Annapolis; John Bryan, Anne-Arundel county; Ellsworth Bayne, Prince-George's county.

Jeremiah Chase, John Callahan, captain Benjamin Chase, Gerard Commeford, Annapolis; captain David Carcaud (2), Patuxent.

Captain William Davidson, Annapolis; Dr. Basil Duke, near Hunting-town; Robert Duncanson, Saint-Mary's county.

James Fenwick, near Piscataway; Alexander Ferrar, care of Thomas Gray, Hunting-Creek; William Fitzhugh, Lower-Marlborough; Andrew Francis, Patuxent.

Richard Goldsborough, Annapolis; Doctor Edward Gantt, Prince-George's county; Doctor James Gray, Calvert county.

Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Annapolis; John Hall, Vineyard; Osborn Harwood Anne-Arundel county; Mrs. Harwood, Thomas Harwood 3d, Lower-Marlborough: Mr. Heighe, Plumb-Point, Calvert county.

Thomas Johnson, jun. Annapolis.

Captain Thomas Kennedy, of the ship Sally, Annapolis; Jeremiah Kirkpatrick (2), Lower-Marlborough.

Luther Martin, Annapolis; Theodore Maddox, Charles county; Dennis Magruder, Broad-Creek; John Marbury, Prince-George's county.

Levin Patterson, Annapolis; Roger Parke (2), Prince-George's county.

Joseph Spencer, Robert Smith, William Sandison (2), Philip Sicily, care of Mr. Hammond, John Shanahan, care of Mr. Walsh, Annapolis; Richard G. Smith, Langford's-Bay; Stephen Steward (2), West River.

Robert B. Tyler, Prince-George's county; Raphael Taney, Saint-Mary's county.

Edward Vidler (2), Annapolis; Nancy Urquhart, Head of Severn; Charles Underwood, Saint-Mary's county.

Nathan Waters, Annapolis; William Worthington, near Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

William Yieldall, at Mr. Baldwin's tavern.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

Anne-Arundel county, April 22, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the 15th inst. a negro man, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to CLEMENT NORRIS, of St. Mary's county, within about two miles of Leonardtown; he is about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, has a scar on his upper lip, has with him a green short coat, a blue ditto and breeches, white linen shirt, shoes and stockings, and a round felt hat. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJ. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ROMULUS,

A BRIGHT bay, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkably strong, handsome and active, will stand this season at Mount Stewart, near South river church, and cover mares at three pounds, and five shillings to the groom. ROMULUS was got by Sweeper, his dam by the imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, his great-grand-dam by Othello, out of an imported mare. Good pasturage will be provided for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. WHEAT, CORN, OATS or TOBACCO, will be taken instead of the cash at the present market prices. 1 P. 9/4 w4

The imported HORSE

ECLIPSE,

STANDS at Collington Meadows for this season, and will cover mares at 5l. per mare, and 7/6 cash to the groom. He is a fine chesnut sorrel, with large black spots all over him, a small blaze and one white foot, he is full fifteen hands two inches high, his stock is remarkably stout and beautiful, and his pedigree equal to any horse ever imported. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for any aceidents or escapes.

THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. Produce will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed upon.

March 5, 1789. 3X

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL cover, from the 25th of April to the last of the season, at SQUIRREL NECK, on Rhode river, the seat of Mr. JAMES CARROLL, at two barrels of corn, to be brought with the mare, or three dollars cash. JOLLY ROGER is a fine shining black, full fifteen hands high, remarkably well and stout made, and is, perhaps, as good a draught horse as any in the state, his blood is between the DRAY and TOM; his dam was a TOM, and his sire the noted horse STIRLING, bred by H. D. GOUGH, Esquire. Mares from ten miles and upwards distant will be pastured gratis, but entirely at the risk of the several proprietors, as the owner of the horse will be answerable for no escapes or accidents.

SAMUEL PARROTT.

April 11, 1789. 2