

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1781.

scriber intends to petition the next assembly of this state, for an act to record a deed, and make it valid as not acknowledged according to the law; it was executed by Mr. Baltimore town, in the beginning of there was no civil magistrate acting in government just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

LANDS FOR SALE. ENLARGED, 644 acres, surveyed by 1775, and certificate returned for examined and passed, by the name of but not patented, because of the Manjell's United Friendship, 359 acres. The Purchase, 1400 acres: The Scheme, four tracts lie adjoining each other in Forest, 1136 acres; this tract lies from the above lands. All the tract is land; a considerable part of them soil; each tract is very well watered on the whole about 200 acres of good land. There is little timber on the except on the main western fork of Delaware, falls of Patuxent river may be procured to build tobacco lands lie near the great main road to town to Baltimore, and between from the latter, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Samuel Manjell. 667 acres, of which about one half or tracts; this land lies below Baltimore from Frederick-town, near on the river. In all a out 4 147 acres. A will be taken for the water; if the reparatory, the price will be more to the quality and situation. The tracts is indisputable. Bond with tobacco or specie, with interest; of the at emission at par with specie in payment, and the lands immediately. Enquire of the printers. 10

is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of Maryland, in the service of the United States, for the pay in their own hands, or to those who have fallen in service, that it will be necessary to a commission supported by vouchers of their own or the time they were in the rank they held, between the 1777 and the thirty-first of July, sums of money received on account otherwise not accounted for, with sum received, and the wife or what the prices thereof for which they are.

WILKINS, commissioner. SOLD very CHEAP. hundred acres of valuable land in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Hills, about sixteen miles from Frederick through the said land an excellent mill, on which a mill may be built with little trouble or expense, and in a place where a mill is very much wanted. The whole together or in lots, as may be desired or purchased; the above land is gold or silver, or the real exchange of currency at the time of payment will be given for part of the bond with good security, if the who are inclined to purchase may subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowden, where major-Nathan Hammond is.

THOMAS HAMMOND. Charles county, June 30, 1781. my custody committed as a runaway man, who appears to be upward of age, five feet four inches high, his ears about the size of an English I can understand him, he speaks plain William King, he speaks that I cannot understand any thing on when delivered to me a striped jacket, a tow linen shirt and trousers and bonnet. The owner of said runaway pay charges and take him away. AMIN CAWOOD, jun. Sheriff.

in this city for taking subscriptions in the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES, is now opened at the THOMAS HARWOOD, CHARLES WALLACE.

W. SANDERS. Office, Charles-Street.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND. *Pro certis, contra latrones, & hostes humani generis, pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris, sociisque.* call.

You contend, against robbers, and the enemies of mankind, for your country, your posterity, your religion, and property.

OK above six years America has defended herself against one of the most powerful nations in the world; and her efforts have been crowned with success beyond the expectation of the most sanguine man amongst us. Every motive which impelled you to enter into the war, is increased in hundred fold, whether you consider the fatal consequences, if conquered; or the happiness, wealth, and power, which must flow from peace and independence. Your honour and pride, your glory and safety, all combine to urge you to the utmost exertions; and you have more ability to continue the war for six years longer, than you had for the six which are past. Your new government (the best in the union, and which you may commend at pleasure) has been established almost five years. Your numbers have not decreased, though your losses in the field, and the hospitals, have been very considerable. Your enrolled militia are above 30,000; and the natural population, with the migration from other states, will, probably, as heretofore, make up your future losses in the war. You have above 1500 regular troops, under brave experienced officers; and it cannot be doubted, that your virtuous soldiery will preserve the military reputation they have so justly acquired. The property in the state is above the value of sixteen millions of real money; and your soil is burthened with the most plentiful crops of grain. Your bountiful creator has blessed you with every means to defend yourselves, if you will but exercise your wisdom to call them forth; and will pursue, with firmness and decision, the same distant measures, which directed your councils and exertions in the commencement, and for the three first years of the war. The very honourable and disinterested alliance, with the illustrious monarch of France, will insure your independence, if you do not, from a love of present ease, and vain pursuits of imaginary wealth, neglect to make the exertions which are in your power.

In the commencement of the war, and frequently since, you solemnly pledged your lives, property, and sacred honour, to prosecute it with vigour. For several years no taxes were laid, and those you have paid, though nominally great, were very trifling, when reduced to specie, and compared with your whole property, or even the interest, or profits; and greatly inferior to what you, with reason, could expect.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes entries for 1777 February, 10/ in every £. 100. payable in April 1778, exchange 6 for 1; 1778 March, 25/ payable in September, exchange 5; October, 25/ payable in Nov. 1779, exchange 20; 1779 March, 20/ payable as above; July, £. 9 15 payable as above, exc. 40; November, £. 5 payable in May and July, exchange 60 to 65; 180 March £. 20 1/2 payable in June, exchange 60, and residue in November, exchange 80, time extended to Jan. 1781, exchange 200; 25 lb. tobacco, payable in Sept. at £. 90, exchange 70; June £. 15, clais money for recruits, payable in July, exchange 65; October, 30/ specie, 1/2 payable in April 1781, in new cont. or state at 2 for 1; 1/2 specie, or value, clais money for recruits, paid at 2 and 3 for 1.

A considerable debt hath been contracted by congress, on behalf of the United States, of which the proportion of this state may be estimated at one

It is not improbable from the last intelligence from Europe, that the present will be the last campaign; and that a peace or truce will take place next winter. The terms for America depend on herself, and she ought to act as if the war would continue several years.

This observation applies to all the states, whose numbers are calculated at above two millions; estimating one out of five, able to bear arms; there will be 400,000 fighting men in the United States.

eleventh, and may amount to £. 820,000. Our state debt may amount to £. 450,000 real money, and this for the expense of a six years war with Great-Britain. I am ashamed when I review the conduct of the states for the last three years. Immediately after the alliance with France, we fell into a fatal security; and suddenly relaxed, as if the enemy had been totally subdued, or driven from the continent. The war, and the object of it, was entirely forgot, and many of our people became speculators and projectors, and amused themselves with dreams of wealth, dissipation and luxury. Our enemy took advantage of our lethargy, and pushed their operations with success against the southern states. Part of our people, and some of our leaders, began to talk of difficulties, distresses, and dangers; phantoms only to frighten women and children and cowards. Our sufferings are mentioned, and yet, from our central situation, we have experienced less of the distresses and ravages of war, than any of the states in the union; and the little we have suffered has been entirely owing to our own folly, indolence and avarice. Are you acquainted with the sufferings of the Dutch, or the Switzers, or even of our ancestors in England, for their liberties? If you are, you would blush to mention yours, or to draw any comparison with theirs. Are you informed of the private subscriptions of your enemies to reduce you to submit to their will, the blush of shame would cover you; because to your everlasting disgrace, you have not done one hundredth part to save the liberties of yourselves and posterity, as the wicked, the corrupt people of England have done to destroy them. They have acted from national pride, the honour and love of their country, their interest, and the hopes of revenge. If you will awake from your slumbers, and enquire what is requisite for you to perform; the answer is obvious; fill your battalions, and supply them with necessaries; and all other things will be given unto you. But you have no money, and without it you cannot obtain recruits, or procure supplies. Gold and silver you have not, and paper money has lost its credit and value. I admit that it is not practicable for you to pay, annually, taxes sufficient to defray the current expenses of the war, and your civil establishment; the most opulent nations in Europe cannot raise, by taxes, their annual expenditures, in time of war. A government can only procure money by loan and taxes. In our circumstances it is impracticable to obtain, by both these modes, sums equal to the exigencies of government; therefore on credit alone can you obtain the necessary supplies; and thence the indispensable necessity of your supporting the credit and value of paper money. There is no other possible mode, unless by force, by which you can expect to prosecute the war. You have your choice; submit to Great-Britain, or tax yourselves liberally, and support the credit of the paper money, issued on your faith and honour. Your assembly, at the last session, to defray the expenses of the present campaign, passed a law for the emission of £. 200,000 in bills of credit, on a landed fund double the value of the sum issued, to be sunk on or before the 25th of June 1785. The funds are, public property, at the lowest valuation, worth above £. 125,000 specie; a tax to produce annually £. 20,000 specie, in the next three years; and subscriptions payable on or before the first of November 1784. No person can subscribe less than £. 100, and must give in, at the time of subscription, a particular of freehold estate, or real chattels, assessed to the value of double the sum subscribed, as a security for payment. If the funds should not produce sufficient to redeem the whole emission, the balance is to be proportioned among the subscribers, according to their several subscriptions; and if they should advance they are to be allowed 8 per cent. interest, and at all events indemnified by the public. By this scheme private is

The debt to our officers and soldiers is not included. The sales of the landed property, and the produce of the taxes, pledged for the redemption of the new emission, will amount to £. 125,000. If the subscriptions do not exceed that sum, the subscribers cannot be called on for one farthing; if the whole sum emitted should be subscribed, they will be answerable for their proportion only of £. 15,000, eventually, and on the supposition that the general assembly will not be able to provide for the payment of that sum. In fact, a subscriber, in any probable event, will not be answerable, even so the amount of the tenth part of the sum by him subscribed.

added to public security, and the possessors of the bills of credit ensured, at all events, except conquest, to receive, in four years, gold or silver to the amount of the sum expressed on the face of the bills. If the credit of this emission cannot be supported, we must despair of giving a real and permanent value to any paper money; the funds are indisputably ample, the quantity small, and the period of redemption short, and public and private faith jointly pledged for payment in specie, without any discount for any depreciation which may possibly happen. Any subscriber may pay in the whole, or any part of his subscription in specie or bills of credit, to the treasurer of the western shore, and any possessor of the said bills may deliver them (not less than £. 100) to either of the treasurers; subscribers are to receive 8 per cent. interest, possessors 6 per cent. Any subscriber may pay in and discharge himself of the whole, or any part of his subscription; and the bearer of any receipt given to any possessor will be entitled to receive the principal and interest in specie. To prevent as far as possible, the bills of credit from depreciating, an association is proposed, by which each associator engages on his honour, to receive from associators, the said bills of credit, at par with gold, on all past and future transactions, until he shall carry into the treasury the sum of money, or proportion of his property, annexed to his name; or until he shall receive to the amount subscribed, not having had a reasonable time to carry it into the treasury. This association generally and liberally entered into, will certainly secure the money from any depreciation worthy of notice. Whether the money shall issue from the office depends on the bonds taken for property sold, and the subscriptions; whether it shall depreciate depends on the associations. In a word, as the credit and value of all paper money depends solely on public opinion; it remains with you to stamp a value on your own notes of credit. If you neglect, or slumber, the wheels of government will stop, and all means to procure supplies, by purchase, or to make speedy and vigorous exertions against the enemy, must fail. In my judgment every man, who declines to subscribe, is a worthless member of the community; and every one, who refuses to associate, ought to be considered as unkindly to us and our cause, and unworthy ever to execute any office of trust or profit in the government; and any man, who shall wilfully violate his honour, and depreciate the money, by asking more in the new bills of credit, for goods or produce, than the current market price, in specie, ought to be considered of suspicious or infamous character, and his name published; and no one afterwards ought to deal or associate with him. Every man of reflection must discover the fatal effects, which have already, and must continue to flow from a depreciating currency. All ranks of men suffer severely, and yet very few will do any thing to prevent it. All complain, but many give nothing but murmurs to remedy the mischief. Every man, who buys

It may not be improper to review the ancient custom of tarring and feathering, and to expect such infamous characters the state.

It is visionary in our merchants to expect to carry on trade with specie. Gold and silver, by the general consent of all civilized nations, is established, as the common measure, or standard, by which to ascertain the price, or value of goods, or labour; gold or silver therefore, is the representative of all property; and credit, that is notes, or bills of credit, is the sign, or representation of gold. In every state there ought to be as much money, or notes, or bills of credit, as will represent all the objects of commerce, that is all the property and labour bought or sold in the state for cash. This is commonly called the medium of trade. What sum the commerce of the United States would require, during the war, can only be conjectured. The objects of trade for five years before the war, communibus annis, did require about five millions of specie; and there was not one fifth of that sum in circulation; the residue was supplied by paper credit. In 1776 above £. 238,000 in bills of credit emitted by the old government, and above £. 200,000 issued by the conventions, were in circulation, and passed, until the month of August, at par with specie; above £. 100,000 in gold it is probable was also in circulation. The emissions by congress to August 1776 amounted to 35 millions of dollars; and in November £. 200,000 more was emitted, and yet the actual depreciation compared with gold, was only 2 for 1 to the month of April 1777. These facts evince that above £. 600,000 specie, or its value in paper credit, is requisite to carry on the present trade of this state.