

or sells, will in the next six months, suffer a greater loss, than he can possibly sustain by associating, and subscribing a reasonable part of his property. Let every man put his hand to the work, and there cannot possibly be any loss, and our affairs will soon wear a very different aspect.

If virtue and love of your country are not sufficient motives to influence you to give a small part of your property to protect and secure the whole, a few moments attention to your real interest will determine your conduct. Maturely consider what effects will probably flow from your submission to wicked, incited and rapacious conquerors. Take a short view of the debt, and taxes of Great-Britain. Her national debt before the present war was about 136 millions of pounds sterling; the annual interest thereof about 5 millions. Her annual income, by duties and taxes, and her expences in peace, about 10 millions. The present war has added about 60 millions to her national debt. If America should be subjugated, she will probably be compelled to pay, at least, her proportion of the annual expences of Great-Britain, which would be above 5 millions of pounds specie, in peace, and much more in war; and this burthen must be borne by Tories as well as Whigs; no difference would be made between them, except that some very few Tories of *active* merit and great interest, or powerful connections, might be employed as her instruments to grind you, and to collect the taxes.

You have necessarily contracted a considerable debt. It is not in your power, during the war, to discharge, but very little, if any part of the principal. You must therefore create a national debt, and establish permanent funds for the punctual payment of the annual interest. You ought, if possible, to pay such of your creditors, whose circumstances will not permit them to lay out of the principal. It is well known, that individuals, many of whom are Whigs, and public creditors, have suffered greatly since the war, and that the burthen of supporting it has been very unequal. All the acts of our Legislature cannot be justified, or excused; but I hope the losses of individuals have not happened from principles of injustice; but from the difficulties and embarrassments arising from our situation, and the want of specie, and a true knowledge of the nature and effects of paper money.

Under the government of Great-Britain your burthens will be oppressive, and fall equally on Whigs and Tories; but the Whigs, who have taken a decided part in the war, especially those who have accepted any civil or military station, are deeply interested in the event. If the tyrant of Great-Britain should succeed, I can foresee the massacre of the Whigs, and a general confiscation of their property; and the return of the infamous refugees, those apostates and parricides of their country, and the advancement of the meanest scoundrels to the first offices in the state. A military and ecclesiastical government, and tyranny, will be established,

*At this time only £. 225,000 paper money is in circulation in this state. £. 50,000 in a few weeks, and the residue in a few months, will be carried into the treasury, and destroyed. The specie lately imported into Philadelphia is a mere trifle compared with the sum necessary for trade, and in a very small space of time will be distributed amongst thousands, and vanish. The debts due to Philadelphia can only be paid in tobacco or flour. If our merchants will consider, they will soon discover the truth of these remarks; they must make their election, and either support the credit of the new emission, or give up the war; maintain the credit of paper money; or give up trade. Patriotism, and interest must determine them to relinquish neither.*

Great-Britain is a land of taxes. The circulating specie of the nation is about 20 millions. Her annual peace establishment is half that sum. Her perpetual taxes are duties on imports and exports; on tobacco, wine, ale, beer, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, and salt, and indeed on all the necessaries of life. Her annual taxes are on land, and malt.

It would take 200 years, at the present tax of ten millions per year, to discharge the present debt of Great Britain.

The intercepted letters wrote, last March, by Lord George Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton are worthy the perusal and attention of both Whigs and Tories. Their contents prove, that the British king and his ministry expect a speedy conquest of America; that the king and his ministers regret the proffered clemency, held out in the proclamations of the commissioners; that the offers of pardon were not sufficiently guarded with exceptions; that the offer to re-admit the supplicants for pardon to the rights they enjoyed under the British government, was more than administration ever intended to grant; that our charters are to be annihilated, and governments constituted agreeable to the will of the parliament; that the recommendation of Sir Harry to put so many of the provincial corps, on the British establishment, was disapproved; and that the construction, by the ministry, of his majesty's instruction, on that subject, would restrict the benefits of it to a very few.

insupportable not only to an American spirit, but an eastern slave. I shall have this consolation, that I have discharged my duty, and exerted my feeble endeavours to rouse you to a sense of your situation, and the dangers which await you. May the God of all wisdom inspire you with understanding to discover, and virtue and public spirit to pursue your real interests.

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, July 5.

CAPTAIN Davis, who arrived here last Saturday, in 17 days from Martinico, informs, that a vessel arrived there from Count de Grafs, with intelligence that the Count had taken Tobago and invited Barbados, where the British fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, had taken shelter. Count de Grafs's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, and he had landed 20,000 troops on the island; so that in a few days we may expect intelligence of importance from that quarter.

We have good intelligence by the way of Hispaniola, that after the taking of Pensacola the Spaniards sent back a number of their men of war and transports to the Havanna, to take on board 1500 fresh troops, that were destined for some new enterprise, which, should it succeed, must eventually turn out much to the advantage of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The honourable Samuel Huntington having informed congress, that his ill state of health will not permit him to continue longer to exercise the duties of president, and requested leave of absence, congress proceeded to the choice of another president, and the ballots being taken, the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN was elected.

July 10, 1782. CH. THOMSON, secr.

On Thursday the 8th ult. when Skinner made an excursion into Monmouth county, lieutenant Otter of the militia was out in a boat near Newbury catching clams. A rogue gunboat, commanded by one Inflee formerly of New-Jersey, was dispatched from a sloop at some distance in pursuit of him. Lieutenant Otter gained the shore, and ran a small distance, but having forgot his coat, turned back to recover it, and just as he arrived at the boat, he was killed by a four pound shot, which passed through his body. Inflee and some of his crew came on shore, when he deliberately rode up his sleeves, tore the bowels out of lieutenant Otter, and washed his hands and arms in his blood. His wife and children of the unfortunate lieutenant were eye witnesses to the monstrous barbarity of this imp of hell.

July 17. The important intelligence mentioned under the Boston head, respecting Tobago and Barbados, is confirmed by letters from the Cape; and the latest letter (June 17) mentions the taking of Barbados as a matter already known here and for that reason does not enter into particulars. The next vessels from that quarter will most probably bring us satisfactory accounts of this interesting news.

The brig Mercury, captain Palmer, is returned into this port, having suffered considerable damage in the thunder storm on Tuesday last, the then lying in Delaware bay, outward bound. Both her masts were so much shattered by lightning as to render them useless, and six of her men were at the same time much hurt; one of them, we hear, is now in a dangerous situation.

ANNAPOLIS, July 26.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 17, 1781.

Congress have had before them a number of official letters from the ministry in Britain to their commander in chief, and other heads of departments in America; they were intercepted in a packet taken in Europe, and transmitted by Dr. Franklin. By the letters of Lord G. Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton, &c. it appears that the expectation of a speedy conquest was fully impressed on the British cabinet; and that administration already regretted their proffered clemency, through their commissioners held out in their proclamations. He observes to general Clinton and the other commissioners, that their offers of pardon were not sufficiently guarded with exceptions, and that the supplicants for pardon being readmitted into a full enjoyment of the rights exercised under their former connection was more than government ever intended to grant; or, in other words, that they meant to deprive them of their charters, and constitute their governments more to the will of the parliament. He expresses much satisfaction at the general's information, that there were more provincials in his majesty's service in America, than that of the United States; but laments the mortifying reflection, that under these circumstances the rebellion should have continued so long. His lordship reprehends general Clinton's generosity in recommending so many of the provincial corps to be put

on the British establishment, and then, secure of victory, gives such a construction to his majesty's directions on that subject, as to restrict the benefits of it to very few.

These instances serve to shew (if it remained to be proved) what would be the treatment of the friends to America in it, if his (Germaine's) imaginary ideas of success were to be realised. No sooner had they any foundation for such a hope, than they begin to estimate the value; and regret the lots of estates secured under former submissions; and wish to discharge from their service, without the rewards held out formerly, those whom they have seduced to be instrumental in accomplishing their supposed conquest. Lord G. Germaine speaks of the Carolinas and Georgia as totally reduced, and has no doubt but that Virginia must immediately yield to the activity and enterprise of Lord Cornwallis, supported by so powerful an army. His lordship speaks of an expedition, which had been projected against your bay, approves of it, and urges general Clinton to push it with vigour. It was intended to send a number of troops to the head of your bay to act against Maryland and Pennsylvania; and establish a place of security for the reception of the loyal subjects in those states. The reverse of fortune to the southward hath probably delayed the execution of this plan, and I hope the event of the operations there, and elsewhere, will oblige the enemy totally to abandon it. It appears from Germaine's letters, that they intended to fix a permanent post at Elizabeth river. These letters come down to the 7th of March.

Prince-George's county, July 15, 1782.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named BOB, who says he belongs to Joseph Matting in St. Mary's county. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, his cloaths are so indifferent a description is not necessary. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, sheriff.

Annapolis, June 9, 1782.

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforesaid.

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 18, 1782.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE manors of Bever-dam and Chaprico, in St. Mary's county, in parcels, as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired; some are for lives yet in being, and others are for terms unexpired. The sale of Bever-dam will begin on Thursday the 6th of September next, at Leonard-town. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1783, another third on the 1st of September 1784, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1785, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

After the sale of these manors is finished, the other manors in St. Mary's, and the three manors in Charles county, will be exposed to public sale on the same terms.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, July 9, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to W. SANDERS.