

ature has endowed him with so fine
there be a board of -
smell it out
promise you
ment, th
want credit,
few circumsta
of the protou
character; I
I have

Receiving it in taxes of specie will instantly pro-
duce an universal and pressing demand, which can-
not fail to appreciate it. I foresee two objections—
“Speculators will be benefited by the measure, and
we ought to do every thing to disappoint, and pu-
nish them.” Surely no thinking candid man would
forego a public benefit merely to punish a set of men
without ever having any precise ideas who or what
they are. Again—“We shall get the whole of the
emissions by taxes; and as the bills are not to re-
issue, government will be disappointed of its sup-
plies.” Suppose we collect the whole, what is the
amount in the hands of the people? 75,000 confu-
sional state, 12,000 of the blacks, and 55,000 of the
red emissions. Add them together, and they amount
to 176,000 pounds, to be deducted from the
sum of 325,000, which is the gross sum to be
raised by the supply bill—it is impossible to get the
whole by taxes—if it was, there must result this
benefit—the property assigned for their redemption,
or the money to arise from what is already sold
would be at the disposal of government—But I pro-
pose, that whatever is brought into the treasury
by any means, except by the taxes established for
redemption, or by purchasers of the property as-
signed for the same purpose, shall re-issue at par
the red bills, as opinion, at present, gives them
the preference. Should be the first re-issued, and
applied in the first place to discharge the interest of
the public debt, allowing 8 per cent. Supposing
the quantity of red money which has not yet been
issued to be 125,000 pounds, there may then, in
the course of the ensuing year, be 291,000 pounds
paper in circulation, which, if it passes as specie,
by no means exceeds the sum necessary for a me-
dium of commerce.

As a further method of creating a demand for
the bills, and supplying the wants of government,
I propose that loans be received of the paper at par,
and that the interest arising upon them be regularly
paid. In a short time every body would wish to
lend, because it would be their interest to do so,
rather than part with their bills at a depreciation.
Under all these circumstances, it is indeed scarcely
possible for them to continue in their depreciated
state, or for government to want money, so long
as it can pay the interest of the debt with all its
revenue. There is no hazard of a loss to the state,
by this scheme, because if it cannot re-issue the
bills at par, I would not propose to re-issue them
at all.

After all—to proceed upon sure ground, the go-
vernment must procure specie to answer a press-
ing demand. I mean the recruiting our line. Let
us do any thing, rather than recur to the shocking
expedient of a draught. I propose to lay an addi-
tional tax of 1/8 in the hundred to be paid in spe-
cie, one half by the 1st of April, and the other by
the 1st of August. If it is objected, that the peo-
ple are unable, let it be remembered, that substi-
tutes are to be procured with specie alone, and that
the price far exceeds what a recruiting officer
would declare a sufficient encouragement for re-
cruits.

One more proposition—Let every thing relating
to taxes be placed under the superintendance of
one man—empower him to displace the officers un-
der him, and to trade with part of the specific ar-
ticles—let it be his duty to state the public debts,
and to lay estimates before the general assembly.

I flatter myself, that I may have suggested some
useful matter to those generous spirits, who are not
too proud to accept hints from men of inferior sta-
tion, or intelligence. I am indebted for the best
of these remarks to a gentleman, who has scarcely
attained the prime of manhood, and has been re-
cently promoted to an office, where his virtues and
his talents may render essential service to his coun-
try. Pleased with his assistance, and conscious of
the rectitude of my politics, I care not, who pro-
nounces my remarks to be rash, crude and incon-
sistent.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1781. ACH

NEW-YORK, November 30.

Came up yesterday morning a brig from New-
bury, for the Chesapeake, called the Alexander,
captain Crawford, prize to his majesty's ship Am-
phion, with a trifling cargo.

Neither the public prints nor private letters re-
ceived from Boston by yesterday's post, say any
thing of the taking of the Jamaica fleet in the Bri-
tish channel, as mentioned in our paper last Tues-
day; so that it is generally imagined the gentle-
man, who was said to have brought that account
from Boston, must have been mistaken.

Persons lately sup of New-York say, that the
sailing of the London fleet was stopped on the ar-
rival of the Greyhound packet from England, by
which orders were brought for the recall of Sir
Henry Clinton from the chief command, and the
appointment of Lord Cornwallis in his stead.

A vessel which arrived here last Thursday morn-
ing, in 50 days from Bourdeaux, brings an ac-
count, that the garrison of Fort St. Philip had sent
a flag to the Duke de Crillon, requesting terms of
capitulation. It is presumed, that the whole island
of Minorca is now in the complete possession of his
catholic majesty.

By Captain Martin, who arrived this day from
St. Croix, in the brig Otho, in 24 days, we are fa-
voured with the Royal Danish American Gazette,
printed at St. Croix, Christiansted, Saturday, De-
cember 4, 1781, from which are extracted the fol-
lowing paragraphs:

Letters received here yesterday morning from
St. Thomas say, that St. Eustasius was taken, and
in possession of the French on Monday last.
A vessel arrived here yesterday afternoon from
Anguilla; the captain of said vessel confirms the
above account, and further adds, that St. Mar-
tin's was taken possession of by the French on Tues-
day last.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS
OF JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this commit-
tee will sit at the stadthouse from 12 o'clock
till 3 on each day during the present session of as-
sembly. By order,
GEO. FRANKEN, clk.

STOP THE VILLAIN.
FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.
Prince-George's county, Carrollburg, October 31,
1781.

WAS taken by force, from a negro boy, the
11th of this month, on the road between
Annapolis and the Governor's bridge, a bay horse,
saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized
man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket,
and overall trousers, and was seen cross Patuxent
about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be
a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday
before going towards Annapolis, and said he was
discharged from the hospital at George-town. The
horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about
10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock
T-H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a re-
markable light trot, and a fast labourfome gallop,
frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding.
The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger
covered nail on the right side before than the other
three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap.
Whoever secures the villain, that he may brought
to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the
horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the
above reward, or four guineas for the horse and
saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.
w & 7 IGNATIUS FENWICK.

November 11, 1781.
WANTED AN OVERSEER.
A SINGLEMAN, of a sober industrious
character, that can be well recommended, will
meet with good encouragement, by applying to the
subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement
in good repair about three miles from Annapolis.
6 WILLIAM THOMAS.

Queen-Anne's county, December 15, 1781.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas
Fitzsimons, Esq; late of Queen Anne's coun-
ty, deceased, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, and those who have legal demands against it
to apply to
2 JOHN SAYER BLAKE, executor.

L A N D R O G E R & A T T O R N E Y S
S T R I N G E N D A R R E T T S
In January 1773, and afterwards returned for a very good soil, each tract is very well watered, and between
the acts, granted and sold, by the name of the meadow ground. There is little timber on the tract, except on the western fork of
the part of Maryland, United Frontinck, 55 acres; above bridge, on the river, granted for 66 acres, of which about one half
part of Maryland, 135 acres; the river, or Delaware, falls of Passapatan, 100 acres; about 5 miles from Frederick-town, near one
part of Maryland, 135 acres; this tract has
about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts houses, their lands, the great main road reasonable price will be taken for the road; if the
front Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between
15 and 20 miles from the river, and in the night
of the late Mr. Samuel Mendenhall, Kofele
title to all the tracts is indisputable. Good with
security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or
bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie;
which are sold by the tract, the price will be more or
less, according to the quality and situation. The
will be taken in payment, and the lands immedi-
ately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

For the MARYLAND
To the PEOPLE

WHATEVER
your ministry,
with America,
slavery. Thus
must be at home
reign conquest; while that
hitherto distinguished the ar-
gument—which is the Argu-
this is diverted, by fixing your
world, your rulers are lib-
erties, by adding to the
of your government, the ex-
tacy above the others, will
Expect not to detect their
series of a king's evidence;
sive no such character, in the
of justice be found inadequate
of the prerogative of your love
be never thinks himself in
the constitution.

Their lordships at the helm
to flatter your expectations
parances; it is humane in the
the enjoyment of this remain
after having empty'd on you
the miseries, and diffused the
nation, every poison which
pendent of human vicissitude
fort, which Omnipotence has
in heap of ills, your ministry
you, by assimilating its effect
times, which it was designed
they, you may expect, will c
imaginations, with those basel
with which they so long have
terstandings. Such pleasing
note their treasonable design
truly which is assumed by the
tip; but you must not exp
the lips of an enemy.

The voice of truth, to a
somed to her language, and
the calls of wisdom, must co
ing, unwelcome advice an
incertainties will be called the
efficiency, and be deemed
of suspicion, and timidity. I
price, she should attract the f
he will be indebted for this
fashionable rage for novelty,
her appearance, than to a pa
the wisdom of her counsels.

When you first resolved on
there was a hesitation in your
sive not from your friendship
city of the enterprise. Your
her, were rather partial exper
sity of her nerves, than a v
her whole frame. You acted
hid of trusting their conscien
of guilt, until by the practice
a destroy'd, and its eye render
in deformity of vice. This ca
truce of your ministry. The
British empire was their orig
were too well versed in your
leas, and your scaffolds, to
sely. The lower parts of the
pedient for them to conceal, a
sly hath fully answered the de
All oppositions by arms to cr
successful in their issue, whet
the approbrium of rebellion,
the glory of legal resistance, ha
added some precious right of h
temples of tyranny. Your mi
to have some pretence, by wh
your country were to be attac
necessary, and the cloak of reb
to their purpose. America, in
had excited your jealousy—
elegance of living, splendour o
circumstance of luxury, she wa
another country; nor were the
her, or the arts of governme
tain; these while they were the
empire, should have been its fe
labing band of union; but prid
black the efforts of the emulous,
kination to equality.

The rights of Englishmen w
and America was the destined d