

Annapolis, December 3, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from London, and to be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their store on the dock,

- B**ROWN, Blue, Stone colour, Green, Black, and Lead-coloured superfine clothes.
- Brown, Blue, Black, and Light coloured second clothes.
- Double mill'd drab cloth.
- Brown and mixed coatings.
- Rose and striped blankets.
- Fearnoughts, halfthicks, Striped liny.
- Flannels. Shalloons.
- Durants. Moreens.
- Black princes stuff.
- Bombaret.
- Calimancoes.
- Mens shoes.
- Womens calimanco ditto.
- Childrens Morocco ditto.
- Mohair buttons.
- Sewing silk, twitt.
- White & coloured threads.
- Diaper and Holland tapes.
- Garters.
- Mens and boys fine and coarse hats.
- Sail twine.
- 7-8 and yard wide Irish linnen.
- 9 8 and 5 4 wide ditto sheetings.
- 9 8 brown and white Ruf-fia sheetings.
- German dowlas.
- German and British ofnabrigs.
- Calicoes and chintzes.
- Linen and lawn pocket-handkerchiefs.
- Crimson collar-velvet.
- 5-4 wide book muslin.
- Jaconet ditto.
- Catgut. Black tiste.
- Black and white lace and edging.
- Black Barcelona handkerchiefs.
- Black latin pelong.
- White, pink, blue half ell Persians.
- Black half ell mode.
- Ditto yard wide double ditto.
- Rich black latin Florentine.
- China cups and saucers.
- Ditto bowls.

- An assortment of queen's ware.
- Writing paper.
- Ink powder, ink cake, wafers.
- Playing cards.
- Sweeping & hearth brooms.
- Shoe, buckles, and scrubbing brushes.
- Ivory and horn combs.
- Mens and womens white and coloured gloves.
- Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hote.
- Bottle corks.
- Pins.
- Whitechapel and common needles.
- Sail needles.
- Nails, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.
- Chettlocks, padlocks, stocklocks, cupboard, and baglocks.
- HL hinges.
- Double wormed gimblets.
- Files and rasps.
- Carpenters rules.
- Brass cocks.
- Elegant brass pillar fire-dogs.
- Polished steel ditto, with brass heads.
- Fire shovels and tongs with brass heads.
- Copper teakettles.
- Iron ditto, new make.
- Pewter dishes and plates.
- Knives and forks, penknives.
- Razors, scissars.
- White metal table and tea-spoons.
- Plated and common shoe and knee buckles.
- Plated spurs.
- Gilt and plated buttons.
- Gunpower, shot.
- Weight Inuff.
- Porter.
- Cheffire and Gloucester cheefe.
- Hyton, congo, and bohea tea.
- Loaf sugar.
- Black pepper.
- Ground ginger.
- Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace.
- Fig and powder blue.
- Mustard.
- Saltpetre.
- Flour sulphur.
- Glauber and Epfom salts.
- Jesuits bark.
- Antimony.

They have also for sale, ready made shirts coarse and fine, ready made coarse cloaths, yarn hote, saddles and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, spirit, West India rum, French brandy, linned oil, by the gallon or larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, milkovado and Spanish white sugar, with many other articles. 1

rived; the United States in congress assembled do recommend it to the several states to set apart the SECOND THURSDAY IN DECEMBER next as a day of public thanksgiving; that all the people may then assemble to celebrate, with grateful hearts and united voices, the praises of their Supreme and all Bountiful Benefactor, for his numberless favours and mercies; that he hath been pleased to conduct us in safety through all the perils and vicissitudes of the war; that he hath given us unanimity and resolution to adhere to our just rights: that he hath raised up a powerful ally to assist us in supporting them, and hath so far crowned our united efforts with success, that in the course of the present year hostilities have ceased, and we are left in the undisputed possession of our liberties and independence, and of the fruits of our own lands, and in the free participation of the treasures of the sea: that he hath prospered the labour of our husbandmen with plentiful harvests: and above all, that he hath been pleased to continue to us the light of the blessed gospel, and secured to us, in the fullest extent, the rights of conscience, in faith and worship. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude, and our lips set forth the praises of our great Creator, that we also offer up fervent applications, that it may please him to pardon all our offences, to give wisdom and unanimity to our public councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and to inspire them with an earnest regard for the national honour and independence, to enable them to improve the days of prosperity by every good work, and to be lovers of peace and tranquillity: that he may be pleased to bless us in our husbandry, our commerce and navigation, to smile upon our seminaries and means of education, to cause pure religion and virtue to flourish, to give peace to all nations, and to fill the world with his glory.

DONE by the United States in congress assembled. Witness his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, our president, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, president.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Calvert county, November 18, 1783.

On the 22d day of December next will be exposed to sale, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate on a creek called Battle-creek, the two following tracts of land, viz. Part of a tract of land called Letchworth, and part of a tract of land called Brook-Place Manor, lying contiguous to each other, and containing together about 800 acres, and being situate on a navigable creek is very convenient to trade, as well as commodious to fishing and oystering; the land is fertile, well watered and timbered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow lands, some of which is improved; the buildings thereon are, a commodious new brick house, a kitchen, a large new barn, and sundry out-houses. At the same time will be sold a valuable mill seat, granted in the year 1737, for 99 years, by virtue of a writ of ad quod damnum, and renewable for ever. Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, children, boys, and girls. Likewise, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security if required. A general warrant will be given for the above mentioned lands, and the purchaser put in possession thereof immediately.

MOSES P. DUKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house lately belonging to Mr. John Lansdale, in Prince-George's county, deceased,

A PARCEL of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; likewise some stock, and household furniture. The above to be sold for six months credit, on bond with good security.

ISAAC LANSDALE, executor.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts by Christmas, legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. 100/76

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras' road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester town — w-8

ABRAHAM FALCONER.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr. Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, signed C. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, sum seventy-eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Any person delivering the same to the auditor-general, shall receive the above reward. It is of no use to any person but the owner, notice being given to all the officers to stop payment thereof.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October; a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops; and when fretted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack-river, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Let the brave soldiers and others holding certificates have the privilege of exchanging them at the treasury or fail money—

This plan like the other is subject to some objections which we shall try to answer.

It is said that the new money will either maintain its nominal value, or it will depreciate. If it maintains its value it must banish gold and silver. If it depreciates, every citizen must be cheated who handles it. If it be made payable in taxes, no specie will be paid. If the tax should be laid part in specie, and part in paper, the distinction alone would destroy the credit of the paper, for if there was no difference in their value, why establish the distinction.

These positions are admitted but the argument is still in favour of paper money. From the great impositions of British goods, without which we cannot exist, we have already contracted large new debts, and our merchants have begun to export instead of

our country produce. If we can establish a paper medium we shall go on to export the precious metals till there is not an ounce of silver or gold in the state. This is a situation devoutly to be wished for; first, because being without money, which is the root of all evil, we should certainly soon become remarkably virtuous; and secondly, because being as poor as Greeks, in all probability we should also become as merry as Greeks. But if the new paper money, as every body in his senses must expect, should depreciate, the state must gain what individuals lose, and when it is reduced, ten gain what others lose on that scale, and pay our debts by a tenth part of their value.

With some gentlemen the last argument alone would be conclusive in favour of paper money; but there are collateral arguments of no small weight.

At present we owe an interest to the military creditors and others for their liquidated debts. When they have exchanged their certificates for paper ever these have the whole interest, which is nearly £.16,488 per annum. After thus paying the interest, if we can pay off the principal with a tenth part of its value, we doubtless shall obtain the thanks of our constituents.

It has been objected, that by the introduction of paper, and banishment of gold and silver, we shall be disabled from paying our part of the continental requisitions. The conclusion is admitted, but the injury to be done must be greatly overbalanced by the advantages that are just stated. To expose our frontiers to the Indians or English without any guard—to dismiss all continental officers—recall our foreign ministers—to suffer commerce and the world at large to take care of themselves—to suffer the credulous in other countries, who have trusted us with their money in the hour of danger—to suck their paws and learn wisdom by experience—to give up all the chances of being trusted in the future, and all claims to political honesty—to withdraw ourselves from the union, and not be numbered among the States—these are trifles, when compared to the vast savings that we have in view. Whatever share of innocence we may have, let us at least be cunning as serpents.

It has been argued, that the scarcity of a circulating medium has rendered paper money necessary. This argument however we shall not urge, because it may be disputed. There are people who contend that no man should expect to get money unless he has an equivalent to give in exchange, and that whoever at this time has produce to sell may readily obtain the full value for it, either in gold or in such goods as he needs. It is true that dollars are not quite so plenty as in the year 1780, but the means of trade are rather better, because more stable. However, there is a remaining argument in favour of paper money.

By the treaty of peace British merchants are to meet with no legal impediment in recovering their debts. They certainly must be content to receive such money as we receive. If we do manage our money, as that one hundred weight of tobacco shall be worth ten pounds, we shall pay our debts with much ease; and the case will be twice as good, should tobacco sell for £.20 per cent. Nothing can be wanted in this business to make us a completely happy people, but a project which has lately been mentioned, viz. The plan for sending our paper to foreign countries, and causing them to receive it in payment for goods, by way of reciprocity, or in the same manner that we receive their gold and silver. In this case, we might probably retain as much silver in the country as might serve to make tea-spoons and some few trinkets, and we might double our present importations of dry goods. Since Congress has adjourned to this state, it is proposed to address them on this subject, and request them, by a special treaty with foreign courts, to establish this paper, and cause it to be received by them in all payments whatever.

OLD LEATHER CASE.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 14th day of February, 1782.

Dollars, 90ths.

Received November 15, 1783, 2094 62

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land; and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty, and independence, ultimately acknowledged; AND WHEREAS, in the progress of a contest, on which the most essential rights of human nature depended, the interposition of Divine Providence in our favour hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation: IMPRESSED, I HEREBY, with an exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surrounded, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being, from whose goodness and bounty they are de-

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