

discharge of that part of... And while on this... that from the represen... after of France, referred... that in some of the statu... between the citizens of... zens of other countries... the said resolution: They... should be required to... ings herein, and to ex... future of this provision... persons within its descrip...

o consider, in what way... requisite for the ser... thought it their duty in... ther no surpluses might... of congress, after the... they were originally... that it would be poss... to apply such surplus... the next requisition... fact, that such a sur... on of October 30, 1781... or the services of the en... as would be great from... that requisition was eff... continental army would... full establishment; and... other necessities for... be provided. The states... an army. Hence the... finally abridged. It was... position, that we might... us were then exerted... come and abroad, and... applied by taxes. Loans... the surplus increased by... circumstance has further... on this requisition have... instead of money, the... States have received... due to them, and the... the fund proposed to be... at though the debts exist... another fund. To know... plus, the committee ex... sums actually received... pots to which they have... tions thereof still unattai... 11.71 only of the eight... ceived at the treasury at... t these had been applied... and 1783, and that for... s, debts were contracted... million of dollars more... arge on further receipts... e out and forwarded to... tates. You committee... plus of 5 513 483 88 dol... tion, after answering all... e against it, which were... nor transferred to other... ight to be applied, so far... purposes of the United... quitions on them till the... and to shew to those who... uota of any requisition... n anew, till all the other... paid up their quotas... hat there was a requisi... 1782, for two million... e year 1783, on which... tendered, but that the... ound it better to receive... eight millions. They... in the sum before stat... head.

ands existing against the... ave performed but half... r unnoticed their condi... ions must be measured in... eir creditors themselves... m the ravages of preca... an attendance on camps... eginning to sow, but not... e of necessity and habitu... ing new supplies out of... r. Forbearance then, to... self to them. Congress... o of justice between the... ppose both parties defini... ons should be considered... mmittee are of opinion... the two requisitions of... ould be rigorously call... e of the present year, a... d produce much distress;... f this should be fixed on... well as of the most able... e that the states be re... e of the present year, ... under the requisition of... payments to the close of... e half of their original... payments be appropri... tatement in the first part... where accommodation... several objects, a pre... in which they are ar...

former deficiencies is of... e pressure of demands... ial nor delay, and the... ate is expected, to enable... certainty to satisfy these... warmly recommended to... yond this proportion in... n will admit, under an... tributions will be applied... t debt agreeably to the pre... ced to their credit in the... thereon from the time of... any further demand is... requisition for two mil... on for eight millions of

dollars, congress will revise the quotas of the several states mentioned in the said requisitions respectively, and will make them agreeable to justice, upon the best information congress may have when such demand is made. But as all our exertions will probably fall short of their full object, in that case it is believed, that the public creditors, seeing the load of interest accumulated during the war greater than can be discharged in the first year of peace, will be contented for the present to receive the earlier part of these arrears, and to rely for the residue on the efforts of the ensuing year.

Individual states have at times thought it hard that while, in their own opinion, they were in advance for the United States on accounts existing and unsettled between them, they should yet be called on to furnish actual contributions of money. The committee observe in answer to this, first, that almost every state thinks itself in advance: And secondly, that it has been the constant wish of congress that these accounts should be settled, and the contributions of each be known and credited. They have accordingly taken measures, and will continue their endeavours to effect these settlements: And as a further encouragement to hasten this desirable work, the committee are of opinion Congress should declare, that so soon as these accounts shall be settled, and it shall appear in favour of what states balances arise, such states shall have credit for the same in the requisitions next ensuing.

But it will be necessary to remind the states, that no materials have yet been furnished to enable congress to adjust the ultimate ratio in which the expenditures of the late war shall be apportioned on the states. The confederation directs, that this shall be regulated by the value of the lands in the several states, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Experiments made however since the date of that instrument, for the purposes of ordinary taxation, had induced doubts as to the practicability of this rule of apportionment; yet congress thought it their duty to give it fair trial, and recommended to the several states on the 17th of February 1783, to furnish an account of their lands, buildings and number of inhabitants, whereon they might proceed to estimate their respective quotas: but apprehending that the incompetence of the rule would immediately shew itself, and desirous that no time should be unnecessarily lost, they followed it with another recommendation of the 18th of April 1783, to substitute in lieu of that article in the confederation another, which should make the number of inhabitants, under certain modifications, the measure of contribution for each state. Both these propositions are still under reference to the several legislatures; the latter accompanied by the earnest wishes and preference of congress, under full conviction that it will be found in event as equal, more satisfactory, and more easy of execution: The former only pressed if the other should be rejected. The committee are informed that the states of Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, have acceded to the alteration proposed; but have no evidence that the other states have as yet decided thereon. As it is necessary that the one or the other measure should be immediately resorted to, they are of opinion it should be recommended to the legislatures which have not yet decided between them, to come to decision at their next meeting.

In order to present to the eye a general view of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them, the committee has tabulated them in the form of a table, wherein the 1st column enumerates the states; the 2d the apportionment of the 1,200,000 dollars; the 3d that of the 8 millions; the 4th that of the 2 millions; the 5th the sums paid by the several states in part of their respective quotas to the last day of the year 1783; and the 6th the sums now required to make up one half of their respective quotas of the 8 millions, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

A TABLE of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them.

States	Apportionment of the 1,200,000 dol.	Apportionment of the 8 mil.	Apportionment of the 2 mil.	Paid of the 8 m. by the several states to the last day of the year 1783.	Sum now required to make up one half of the 8 m.
New-Hampshire	48,000	313,598	80,000	3,000	183,799
Massachusetts	192,000	1,307,596	404,910	47,676.66	406,181.34
Rhode-Island	48,000	313,598	80,000	67,847.95	40,491.05
Connecticut	133,300	747,196	232,000	31,577.83	44,080.17
New-York	516,000	3,515,988	900,000	39,064.1	147,734.9
Pennsylvania	66,000	451,679	110,000	101,004.95	140,834.55
Delaware	16,800	113,079.4	30,000	346,632.98	213,764.02
Maryland	133,000	933,996	230,000	89,308.11	56,044.5
Virginia	174,000	1,207,594	290,000	115,309.53	377,695.89
North-Carolina	88,000	633,677	168,000	344,301.57	538,693.47
South-Carolina	75,000	513,598	130,000		311,338.5
Georgia	14,000	24,905	24,000		32,453.4
	1,200,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,486,511.71	2,670,987.89

Resolved, That congress agree to the said report.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.
THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,
 Com. acct. state Mar.
 N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

May 26, 1784.
THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up the said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to close finally with the most advantageous offer for executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary. *Geo. Olato*
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

W A N T E D,
 As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,
ASEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers. *1 Frank Luke*

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands. *10^o 16/10*
MARY BOND.

June 16, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.
JOHN MACGILL.
 All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril. *10^o 7/6*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, ornabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by
BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, June 2, 1784.
MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence - in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public, that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of speech are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. Any person inclined to subscribe, may know the conditions, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio Clerici, at any time. **2**

F O R L O N D O N.
THE SHIP WILLING TOM, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will sail about the beginning of July; for passage apply to the captain on board. **2**

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, she likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of
MARY RANKEN.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country dress short gown and petticoat, an old ornabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old ornabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward. **2**

BALDWIN LUSBY.
 N. B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.

June 7, 1784.
 To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold before at private sale,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.
WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next,
SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, among which there is a very valuable blacksmith; and the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the sale begin at ten o'clock.
JOHN WATKINS,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, } executors.