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answer any pressing demand. But let me recal my bond, and pass in exchange one hundred notes of 50/6 each, payable as before, and these will probably circulate at par among my neighbours, by thus becoming more perfectly negotiable, from a confidence of their security in me.—It would most probably be so with bills thus proposed to be emitted—which ought not to be made a legal tender for the discharge of any debt, or entire duty, whatsoever; but should only be permitted to pass among the people at their pleasure, as a common medium to answer their local or domestic purposes, which might be almost as usefully promoted by a parcel of shells, if they chose to fix an ideal value upon them, and make them current as a medium. It would be improper and impolitic to make them bear an interest, on the one hand, or direct them, on the other, to the compulsory payment of too many purposes; because in the first case they might become an object of dangerous speculation, as we may remember from late observations; and in the last might tempt too many, from motives of interest, to depreciate their value, in order to discharge the claims to which they were applicable with less than were really due.

If a scheme like the present, happily improved by abler men, should be adopted into use, the quantity first put in circulation would decrease in proportion as the public debt would be lessened—so much indeed as to create again a scarcity of money in the state; in which event the general assembly might exchange, in like manner, what might remain of these certificates; or might assume upon themselves the payment of our quota of continental securities and pledging adequate funds for the redemption of these, they might exchange on this footing such a proportion of them as might occasionally be deemed necessary, so as to keep in continual circulation a proper quantity of money; and thus, by slow degrees, the community may be discharged from the weight of all these state and continental debts, with which they are at present so heavily encumbered. I would also propose, that the assembly should adopt the requisition of congress; and by permitting another portion of the annual tax to be paid in "facilities" thus assist in relieving a part of the burthen, which has been unavoidably imposed by continental measures.

These are intended only as hints, which I beg leave to suggest to my fellow-citizens: They are dictated by the purest motives, and offered by a man who has not a peculiar interest of his own to gratify, and who has thus stepped forth with a desire to lend an helping hand to the relief of the people: They are probably very imperfect, as he has not in every instance given his opinion from certain information: They are however such as the legislature, by their wisdom and attention, may possibly improve into a system of redress, which may gain them the plaudits of their constituents, and secure to the people a lasting advantage.

**MODESTUS.**

Dorchester county, March 6, 1787.

**V E N I C E, December 30.**

IN the night of the 24th two shocks of an earthquake were felt here, which lasted one minute; the direction of the undulation was from west to east, but happily no damage was done. Although the shocks were rather violent, they are thought by philosophers to have been only the reverberation of those which were felt at the same time on the coasts of Romania, where the inhabitants, particularly those of Rimini, are still so alarmed as to continue under tents in the fields.

**L O N D O N, February 4.**

Extra of a letter from Petersburg, December 19. "Accounts are received from captain Smayloff, governor of Kamtschatka, that two armed ships, under English colours, from the coast of America, with a cargo of furs, were put into the island of Metmi; that on their arrival they were not allowed to land or even traffic for fresh provisions, but after making the prince some valuable presents of European articles, they had entered into a league of friendship with him for the carrying on a traffic with the Japanese for the disposal of their cargoes, which chiefly consisted of furs; that before the sloop which brought the intelligence sailed from Metmi, they had made several voyages to the coast of Japan, and met with great success; that they were preparing to leave some of their people on the island, to whom the prince had promised his protection, and had actually betrothed one of his daughters to the supercargo who was to be left on the island as commander of the party, for the carrying on a correspondence with the Japanese and the Kurile Islands."

Extra of a letter from Chatham, February 1.

"Since the commencement of the winter, our artificers, who are employed by the job or task work, are only permitted to earn at the rate of one tide per day (in addition to their bare day wages) except the blacksmiths, who are allowed to work a quarter of a day extra, and the anchor smiths double days, and sail-makers double days. The cause of this extraordinary extra to the sail-makers in the winter season, is owing to the great repairs wanting to the hulls of the ships which have come home from sea since the peace, and are now laid up in ordinary at this port. They are likewise making sails for

many new ships lately launched, and in ordinary here."

Feb. 7. A letter from Rotterdam says, that the calm which reigns at present in the Low Countries will be but of short duration, as from certain appearances in Brandenburg, a flame will soon break out, that must not only involve Holland and the neighbouring provinces, but disturb the peace of all Europe, Great Britain and France excepted, who seem wholly intent on their commercial aggrandisement.

Extra of a letter from Lewis, February 5.

"Last Friday evening a ship from the coast of Africa, laden with gold dust, elephants teeth, and white gum, came on shore in a fog near Seaford; but there being a very easy sea she had the good fortune to get off again by the help of two boats that put off from the above place to her assistance. One of the crew jumped overboard and was drowned. The captain seemed very choice of his cargo, for he would not permit a man (who being elevated with liquor, and seeing the ship strike, leaped into the sea, and swam off to her) to come on board; nor would he for a considerable time, nor until he found it impossible to get off without them, receive any assistance from the boats. The captain rejoiced at finding himself off shore again, and gave the seafarers all the money he had about him, (two guineas) and his watch for their trouble."

**B O S T O N, March 23.**

On Sunday evening last, a gentleman, lately belonging to the army, arrived in town from Northfield, in the county of Hampshire, by whom we learn, that several towns in Vermont, which lie near the line of Hampshire county, give asylum and protection to the rebels, who continue assembled therein, and threaten to return and destroy the property of the friends to government, as soon as the warm weather will admit of their taking the field in force; that the Days are the principal leaders of these rebels; that the disasters and defeats which they have met with have served only to whet their appetites for revenge; and that it is the opinion of those who have been steadily attached to government and who have made the most astonishing exertions for its support, that nothing but the operations of strict justice on a considerable number of their principals, will ever bring the rebels to a sense of their duty. This gentleman likewise informs, that the troops already raised for the four months service amount to about 600, who are formed into two regiments, one of which, commanded by colonel Newell, is posted at Pittsfield; the other by colonel Badlam at Northampton.

March 26. On Saturday last arrived here, a schooner from Lisbon, in Portugal, after a passage of 53 days. She belongs to a gentleman of this town. We are happy to learn by her, that the danger from the Algerines is very little, if any, notwithstanding the many reports which our good friends the British have circulated respecting them; but happily all their base exertions to prevent our commerce in that quarter of the globe, have not been able to deter some of the enterprising and intrepid sons of Columbia from making attempts that way. Three vessels sailed with the above-mentioned schooner for this port, and others in the vicinity— one of them arrived into Marblehead a few days since, the rest are hourly expected.—The captain of this schooner informs, that the Portuguese cruisers had been so numerous and active in pursuing and annoying them, that none of their Algerine xebecs, had ventured out of port for some months past.

**N E W - Y O R K, March 27.**

We are informed, that on account of the present deranged condition of the revenue of the United States, and the numerous demands on the federal treasury, congress a few days since, made a considerable reduction in the salaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

March 29. Major Cookson, just arrived at Boston from the camp at Pittsfield, informs, that 700 families, inhabitants of the three western counties of that commonwealth, have, within six weeks past removed into the state of Vermont.

April 2. Last week a wager was laid between a butcher and a carman, respecting the weight which the latter's horse could draw. The bet proposed by the carman was, that his horse could draw 40 cwt. from Corporation Dock, at the North river, to the pump at the west corner of St. Paul's church-yard, for the sum of ten pounds, which was agreed to by the other; and accordingly, having emptied all the stores in that part of the city of their half hundreds, they placed them on the cart, which, it was apprehended, would break down with the weight. The horse drew this without much seeming difficulty, and won for his master. The butcher then offered to bet ten pounds more, that he could not draw 50 cwt. over the same ground. This the carman accepted, and to the amazement of a numerous concourse of people, the horse also performed this astonishing draught.

**A N N A P O L I S, April 19.**

**A C C A R D.**

MR. N. CARROLL presents his respects to the author of certain late publications in the Maryland Journal, wherein his name is mentioned with particular marks of distinction, and assures that gentleman, that although he has deferred taking notice of

the favour to this time, it is not forgotten, or in the least diminished in his estimation. The reason for his deferring it will appear when the paper, which has been for sometime engaged, will admit of his reply; in which he trusts, there will be something, in manner, or matter, that will compensate for the delay. Being well satisfied that the great object of that gentleman is to shine, Mr. C. will use his endeavours to place him in a most conspicuous point of view.

In the last paper, in the sixth column of Mr. Duvall's publication, in the last paragraph but two, for praise is read praise.

A reply to Mr. Duvall's last polite and ingenious performance will be published as soon as the press is disengaged.

**DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.**

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

**J U S T A R R I V E D,**

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. VSTATIA, A QUANTITY of Rum, and old Spirit, best Gin in cases, Muscovado sugars, and Coffee, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash or produce, by JAMES WILLIAMS.

THE partnership of THOMAS PETERS and Co. late proprietors of the Baltimore strong beer brewery, being dissolved, the public are hereby advised, that the said brewery will hereafter be carried on under the firm of PETERS and Co.

It being the intention of the present owners, so soon as barley can be procured, to carry on the business in an extensive and punctual manner both for shipping and home consumption, great attention will be paid to the quality of the strong and small beer brewed at the said works—but as inconveniences and losses have arisen from giving credit to those who may favour the company with their orders, will be pleased to observe, that in future, no beer will be delivered before the money is paid. Wallace & Mays. A good price will given for any quantity of barley or hops, delivered at the works. PETERS and CO.

April 18, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has erected a T. G. E. to run from Annapolis to Alexandria, which lets out on Mondays and Fridays from Annapolis, and from Alexandria on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

**WILLIAMS CLARK.**

ALL persons having claims against John Roberts, sometime since of Annapolis, are requested to send them in legally proved to the subscriber in St. Mary's county; and those in his debt are desired to pay the same immediately, to

GEORGE LEIGH, administrator of John Roberts.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Craik, at Strawberry Hill, near Port Tobacco, a likely bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, appears to have been two years old last spring, has no brand or fish mark except the higher hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Bennett's-point, Wye, April 4, 1787.

**F O R S A L E,**

By the subscriber,

A TRACT of land called the Revival, containing one thousand acres or thereabouts, lying and being in Caroline county, this land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, advantageously situated on the waters of Choptank river; there is on the land a full proportion of wood and timber; it will be laid off in lots or sold altogether, as most convenient to the purchasers. Also to be sold, a tract of land called Cheanut Neck Corrected, lying in Queen Anne's county, containing three hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, pleasantly situated on Chester river; a large proportion of this tract is in wood and timber, which from its contiguity to Chester town adds greatly to its value. The terms of sale are for cash or good London bills of exchange, to be paid upon executing the deeds. For further particulars inquire of

RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

**S A L T.**

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Also a number of SEIN, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with country dry goods, which they will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain JESSE BURCH SMALLWOOD was bound to me until he should arrive to the age of twenty one years, which time will not expire till March 1788; and whereas he, on the 28th day of February last, eloped from my service, without any cause, on my part; these are, therefore, to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining the said Jesse Burch Smallwood, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD,

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