

may be most beneficial to us. The United Netherlands are friendly to us; their money lenders have unbounded confidence in the justice and uprightnes of our views; and the minister here, Mr. Van Berkel, is very desirous of doing every thing in his power to facilitate a most intimate and friendly connexion between us."

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

On Friday last arrived here the brig Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, and on Sunday the ship Betsey, captain Dobbs, from London.

AN ESSAY ON HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot possibly be any situation, in which the collective members of a community can be placed, but some will complain of hard times. The superior industry, frugality and abilities of some will ever procure wealth and respect, while the idleness and dissipation of others must beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable distinction will take place, not from the design of individuals, but from the consequence naturally resulting from the pursuit of different plans in life; and hence, in some measure, every individual is answerable for his want of respect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, generally speaking, is not so much the fault of the soil and government, as of custom and education; where the youth are taught to hold manual labour in contempt, where poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not so much consist in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in those countries where labour is not regarded as a virtue, want and wretchedness will finally close the period of their political existence.

All the riches of the United States must ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happiness that our soil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture; and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the sterility of labour than of the soil.—He who has the happiness to possess land, is in possession of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as useless as hidden ore, and that person who has the free use of his limbs, is in possession of an independent treasure; but if, like the miser with his wealth, he is sparing in the use of them, he must expect to meet want and indigence.

Could a just comparison be drawn between the ease with which those support themselves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and those who follow the hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumstances, for the most prodigious are incapable of displaying their frugality; they are always in want of some of the necessaries of life, and soon become constitutionally habituated to idleness, and nothing but the desire of supporting a miserable existence, can stimulate them to action; the government of such a people will always want energy, and they will ever have hard times.—It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an industrious man, is a life of ease; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardship and want.

A wife and superintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happiness of man; we have all the requisites for happiness; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we possess one of the finest countries in the world; and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of hard times.

To DAN of ST THO. JENIFER, Esquire.
SIR,

AN apology ought to be made to the public for attracting their attention to your character, which is sufficiently known to be generally despised; but there are some remarks in your last address, which cannot be suffered to pass without comment or observation. From the liberality of sentiment, and elegance of its composition, it appears to have been written by yourself. Through a long life of deliberate treachery, you have contracted such inveterate habits of falsehood and prevarication, that you find it difficult, if not impossible, to shake them off. No man, I believe, ever possessed a more sovereign contempt for truth and consistency.

Your conduct in vacating the sale of Nanticoke manor not being defensible, you have endeavoured to justify it in particular instances, and attempt to prove that lot No. 5 was not purchased by Dr. Wheeland. I have asserted that it was, and have referred to the original sale lodged in the auditor's office, and which you have often seen and had in your possession. Conscious of the truth of my assertion, you will not meet me upon this evidence, but expect by mean shifts and evasion to mislead and deceive, and appeal to a certificate from the treasurer that the bond of Mr. Shaw, as well as that of Dr. Wheeland, was taken and lodged in the treasury. You are ready to fly any where for information but to the proper place, and when you cannot disprove what has been asserted, you attempt to establish another fact which, whether it be admitted or denied, can prove nothing as to the real matter in dispute. That Dr. Wheeland was the purchaser, is evident from the following certificate:

"IT is hereby certified, that it appears by the original sales of Nanticoke manor, lodged in the auditor's office, that William Wheeland is the whole and sole purchaser of lot No. 5, of said manor.

"C. RICHMOND, aud. gen."

May 21st, 1787.

From your own assertion that "you went to the land and examined with the surveyor its location by the plots, &c." it was certainly rational to suppose that you had the plots used by the commissioners at the sale. To prove that they were not in your possession, but in mine, you have published two certificates from Mr. Callahan, register of the land office, and then charge me with "attempts to mislead and deceive." Whether you are really sincere in your ignorance, or "wilful in your malignity," is left to every man to decide for himself. It is true that those plots were delivered into the land office by me as certified by the register; but this neither proves that they were not in your possession at the time you vacated the sale, (which has not been asserted) nor that they were in mine. The plots were left with Mr. Barrow, surveyor of Dorchester county, the day after the sale, to govern him in the survey of the manor, and I never saw them from that time until after this dispute began. And because they were not delivered to the register until after the 26th of April, 1786, your deduction is that you could not have had them before you in Dorchester county in April 1785, and that they were in my possession. This may pass for logic with you, and the few who suffer themselves to be the dupes of your sophistry and misrepresentation, but with men of sense and candour, it must ever be considered as "folly or villainy in the extreme."

Your allusion to the purchases made by Mr. Holiday and Mr. Sulivane, connected with the petition and remonstrance, is incomprehensible, as there was not one word in either which related to the sale of Nanticoke manor.

I have before examined separately the particular instances in which a commission had been charged on retales ordered by you, and have proved by arguments founded on facts, and the immutable principles of justice, that it has not been charged in any case where it was not justly due; and such was the determination when the subject was fully "investigated by proper authority." I have also shown that your objections were founded on a wilful misrepresentation of fact, and had neither principle nor justice for their support; and I have proved that no lots has been furnished by the state, by retales, but what has proceeded from your mismanagement as intendant of the revenue, in the weak, arbitrary and injurious exercise of the powers vested in you.

Your pretended ignorance of the reasons why bonds were not returned to the treasury immediately upon the sales being made, is a proof of your depravity, and your unremitting anxiety to destroy the characters of men, whom you cannot injure. With those who know me, I consider myself as out of the reach of your slander, and defy your malevolence. The following certificate from the treasurer, will explain the reason why bonds were retained for a time in the hands of the commissioners:

"THE sales of most of the manors being made previous to a survey, the bonds were taken with condition to pay a certain price per acre according to the sales; upon Mr. Duvall's bringing some bonds to the treasury, taken in this manner, I observed to him, that it would be best for him to keep them in his possession until the surveys could be made, that the entries could then be properly made by the treasurer; whereas, if delivered before the amount of each purchase was ascertained, it would make alterations in the entries necessary, and give unnecessary trouble. It was my request that they were not delivered before the surveys were made.—I gave this information to the house of delegates in the year 1782, on a charge of misconduct against the commissioners by the intendant, and I gave it also to the governor and council, when the commissioners account was under consideration. Certified this 22d of May, 1787.

"THOMAS HARWOOD."

These facts were well known to you, and you also know, that at the time of the report of the committee, of which the honourable Mr. Hall was chairman, there were bonds taken for black and continental state money then in the treasury, to the amount of many thousands, and which were not included in the report, because a receipt had not been given for them by the treasurer to the commissioners.

I have thought proper to make these additional remarks for the information of those who are unacquainted with circumstances. If you had possessed any regard for truth or justice, or any sense of honour, they would have been unnecessary; but you are so utterly abandoned, and so "worn and hacked in the ways of men" that you are void of all those feelings which are ornamental to human nature.

You have meanly and impertinently made an insinuation (and you dare but insinuate) against my professional integrity. You should recollect, that you may indulge your malignant disposition until age shall no longer be considered a protection for your insolence.

G. DUVAL.

May 22, 1787.

* This Gazette 26th October, and 1st January, last.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright-bay HORSE-COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a small star in his forehead.—The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

May 19, 1787.
To be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, on the premises, for cash, or short credit on bond and interest with approved security, if required,

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladensburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out-houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 30½ acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Bastord, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD STEWART.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Towson. A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Port Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tons, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1787.

I HAVE about one thousand pounds first coat of goods on hand, which I will sell at a low advance for cash, bills, tobacco, or flour, and will give a reasonable credit. 10/27/87 JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchase Final Settlements of any kind, may be supplied on reasonable terms. Credit will be given on approved security. Letters addressed to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

10/22/86 HUGH PATTON.

May 15, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOW-MACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, all the shares in the company, on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in Virginia, at the courthouse in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaitering executed in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colour, by 10/27/86 FREDERICK KRAMER.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many, to send mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that these jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the season (which now suits them best) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to lend mares, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaitering in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.



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