# ARTLAND GAZETT

AUGUST 2, 1787.

F you possessed the vast superiority, world ever confiders clamour and reviling as cratic views, it will be difficult for them to red him, fo long, as he shall remain obnoxious to other more numerous, and more powerful branch. one eminent proof of your "exemplary patience" an attempt to lay him under the displeasure of h branches. The meaning of that paffage in my address, which you so ingeniously misconstrue, do no explanation to those, who are acquainted the proceedings alluded to. On account of his ieves, was his character traduced, in a place, ere he had no opportunity of defending it. This a done too, at a most critical time; and the men, o thought as he did, on the great political quefns, which called forth those exertions. fat by with most frigid indifference. Perhaps the term "given or facrificed, might have been more proper, n fome measure, denoting the interiority of Aris-. Be that as it may, the defertion, or giving up, facrifice, affected him far more, than the open nity of his protecutors. And yet neither of them cted him to tar, as to produce " whining or blub-

ou have not scrupled to affert, that he offered her directly, or indirectly, I ever made the offer, ur eagerness to depreciate my character may be y commendable, but it has induced you to menan affair, which, from a regard to your own retation, and the honour of the state, you ought, if fible, to bury in oblivion. What circumftar ce is tre relative to that affair, which can dishonour islides? As he does not mean to write a pretty neral fatire, he will content himself with remarkthat the appointment was fublequent to his opfition against paper, and that every method was, by e men, practifed to prevent his election; whilft that, as on every other occasion, he disdained to the vile acts of intrigue.

My non-appointment to that arduous ticklish emoyment, I consider as a circumstance favourable to all fave the effusion of that precious cash, which suld be as illy spared from my "house," as from any other nobie houses. Do you take it as a settled point, that every failure at an election must

tertaining comment on the word " house," " that e." You here thine in a new light; for, amongst ared; because foreign from the dispute; because plain man might well use "house" for "family," d because half a column is taken up in proving othing but a determination, at all events, to load your verfary with abute. It would have been infinitely etter to fave yourfelf the fatigue of your learned rearches ; more especially, as the laborious exercise your tancy has not, in the flightest degree, foften-

bility. Happily the good fenfe of the people faw thou fhrunken and fallen !

IDES to PUBLICOLA. the matter in its true light. I am, however inclined to believe, that, if the titles you mention, could be F you peffessed the vast superiority, conferred, we might probably hear something about you affect, your treatment of Aristides the most illustrious, high, noble, and puissant DUKE would be different. The experience of of WYE. But you are out, with respect to DUKeS, almost half a century might have taught EARLS, and LORDS. You forget that such could you, that, in controversies like ours, not have been created. If they could, the plan would, in all human probability, have succeeded to ling him the partifan of power, and infinuate, of the Lord PARAMOUNT, and the gratification the looked for fome kind of compensation from of his trusty adherents. There were to have been, fenate, you have affigued no reason in support of alas! only such paltry things as POTENTATES, suggestion. Unless they shall succeed in their POTENTESS and POTENTESSES. You thought there was some how or other, a good joke, and you had a mind to tell it, " having a fine opportunity to bring it in". But, like many other tellers of good jokes, you unluckily forget the cream of the

A third mark of exemplary patience is your application of the Athenian law. At first no civil officer had a right to medale with politics. It was next monstrous in a judge to interfere; because his whole mt " exertions," and for no other reason, as he time should be devoted either to the administration of justice, or the study of the law. Now forfooth the enormity of one officer's interference is demonstrated by the passiveness and silence of the rest. With wonderful address my citation of the Athenian law is justice and the judges of appeals. With all their gentlemen nevertnelefs, I hope to remain on good just terms. They wil perceive that I quoted this law which it was made, and which ought ever to prevail in all republican governments. I never thought of argument. them under an obligation, to imitate my conduct. I never once mentioned or alluded to hem. My nfelt as a delegate to the convention. I shall not idea is, that any of them may speak, write, or be uite what are your "privileges." I deny, that filent, as inclination or judgment may determine. filent, as inclination or judgment may determine. They might not think the fituation of our affairs to be critical. I did. It appeared to me, that, although there was little danger of the peoples interference in favour of an emission, it was of the last importance to their future welfare to fet them right, with respect to the doctrines contained in their delegates address. In the discharge of my official duty, I have always conflrued the conflitution and laws upon the plain prin-

myfelf ftrongly impelled. My exertions were not indeed so animated, as the . The common and proper acceptation of the word mayst have it in thy power to return them evil for; the dictates of his conscience, at the hazard of infooner than from a friend to the people, and an affertor of liberty, and equal rights. It is true they do

Mourn, mourn ve people! join them patriots all! In concert " whine and blubber" at his fall. H. w often, in that fladt house, has he faid, Curie on all laws, except what ye have made. My people want-my people did I fay ? My mafters order, and ye fall obey. How oft, in litt'ning raptures, have ye hung, And caught those glorious accents from his tongue! "You towering fleeple" echoed back the found, Whilit the glad throng their plau its buzz'd around. Blot from the calendar the fatal day ! He fell by curf'd " arittocratic fway. Tho' fycophants and " partifant of power" Deride your tears, and hail the lucky hour, Come, all ye patriots! bear the plaintive call,

Whine for your leader, blubber one and all ! Accept, Publicola, these few elegiac lines, in retura for your friendly confolatory remarks. But every thing you have faid or written again & Aritides, is nothing more than an opposition to his doctrines If you have even a little deviated, Ariffides began, and therefore has no right to complain of the poignancy of your fatire. This kind of morality is as novel as your politics and logic. I did not, after all, mean to call any perion " a peffilent fellow." I truil, that I have more fense and good manners. I did not charge you with high treason, or infurrection. converted into a charge of high treason against the Idid not compare you to Catiline or Cethegus, and governor and council, the chancellor, the chief (if it will give you any facisfaction) I declare, that I do not think, fuch a comparison would be

Having faid more than perhaps was necessary, in merely on account of that falutary principle upon reply, to the abufive part of your address, I proceed to freak fully to the very little you have faid by way

In a genuine republic, there is no fuch political idea as that of master and fervant, applied to the go-verning and governed. The idea of the people being masters is one of the most incongruous, and abfurd, that ever entered into a human brain. Every person is subject to the constitution. This is the fovereign and the protector. This is the bond of union. And if in a regular fyslem of government, there can be fuch a department as the " people having a conflicutional legislative power, as a collective body, the constitution is its creator.

That the people as a collective body, possess rights a paramount the compact or institution of government, ciples of common fense. I have ever reprobated ar- "paramount" the compact or inflitution of government, bitrary or occasional constructions I knew of no law, I will allow you the full credit of discovering. Notunder which that adoress, the appeal, and the ad- withstanding you may have read Locke and Sydney journment could be fairly construed into a crime pu- b fore. Aristides could read at all, if your pen and nishable by the courts of justice. Besides, I coafi- heart be in union, you never understood the whole dered a majority of the delegates as men acting un- of thefe, or other writers on government. Y. a der a full perfusiion, that they were doing what was could not otherwise utter fuch jargon about " pararight. God knows, that in addressing the people, mount" rights, not transferred by the compact, and I wished not to expose their representatives, provided the natural right of controling " agents, deputies and I could otherwise perform the part, to which I found trustee." Admitting now, that, in a state of nature,

harangues at Cheller mili, &c. and ascertain debates " people" is all the inhabitants of a country, existing in nder a man unhappy? I ought perhaps to return in the house of delegates. My aim was to convey the same lociety, and under the same laws to compreou thanks, for confoling me, in pretty nearly the instruction; and he, that seeks it, will do well to bends the governing as well as the governed By Mr. me manner, as the affectionate Freeman, in the prefer the perusual of a publication, written with Locke, and from him by our deciaration of rights, the dness of his foul, administered comfort to his be care, and open to the examination of all the world, award is used to figurefy earber the governed as distinguished ved friend, the affociate of his youth and man- to the frothy, noily declamation at public meetings. from the governing, or a mojority of the individuals, ood, his faithful counsellor, and the reviser of all Of the former he may at leifure examine the argu- board by the compact in each of thefe fenies it is used, productions, intended for the preis, fave only ments, divelled of all ornament, and wanting those at different times If by people be underflood a collective " Regard them not, thou beloved of my dangerous aids, derived from the personal influence body, as such, bawing certain powers and rights, as a heart! thou mirror of patriots, thou perfect par. of the orator, the force of look and geffure, the part of the government, my idea is, that there can be no tern of every political moral, and christian virtue! charms of atterance, and all " the pomp, pride, and juch thing, unels created by the compact. Should we alk What though, after manfully flanding by Annapo- circumstance" of glorious speechification. To men jome of those who are continually acclaiming about the lis, its citizens have turned their backs upon of sense and candour, Aristides will perhaps appear people, the people what the mean by the people, it is thee ! thou art now leaving this ungrateful city. entitled to some credit, even if his doctrine be erro- possible the question might put them to a stand. Are the Peradventure in the dispensations of Providence, thou neous, for his " laborious exertions." and for pursuing governor and council a part of this people, which may may the have it in thy power to return them evil for the distates of his conscience, at the hazard of in control the leg statute? No They are the servants terest, and with the certain prospect of provoking the of the legislature, as well as of the people. Are the Another mark of your exemplary patience is your indignation of interested, powerful, vindictive men. judges, the other magistrates, and the rest of the civil How is it, you dare to speak so contemptuously of lift? They are the bloodjuckers of the people The mmy Twitcher should 'peach me, I own, surprised news-papers, of all other publications the most pro- fenate and the delegates cannot be a part of this people. per for conveying general information ? How often from the nature of things Is then the body of merchants? pur manifold attributes, no man ever yet thought by their means have infidious views been expeled Surely not They are the enemies of the people, as much senumerating humor and wit. Had I the pompo and deteated! How often have they kindled, far as the lawyers. They have quite diffined and opposite y of the mighty Ventosus, of the great Pompolo, and wide, the flame of patriotism! Their imporviews and interests. Are the country gentlemen, and rever of your telf, your comment might have been tance is so well known, that I should expect object speakable landbolders? These are your aristocratic gentions to news papers from a partifun of power, much try, the friends of the fenate. Were the inquiry purjued, without disclosing the intent, we should probably find, at luft, that what fome zealous patriots mean by the people not always offord either entertainment or inflruction; is in reality, (if they have any precise meaning at ail) but they can teldom do harm. Is there any man, those who profess the least of knowledge, worth or property who has reforted to them oftener than Publicoia? the most likely to be inflamed by declamatory barangues, But Arithides has not only deteended into news to be driven forwards, and drawn back at the will of your tancy has not, in the flightest degree, fosten- papers. After charging with high treason the nouse a few. By means of this engine, would theje few mayour rancour. When a man jokes, there ought of delegates, the executive and the judicial, "he pu- nage the senate and the bout of delegates. Biefed be hed before heard of the old toolish proprietary his elevated station," and fullers all those during be reckoned amongst this people. The att mpts to convert teme for introducing into Matyland an order of offenders to go at large. Alas! Publicola, how are them into this political engine have been most miferally

une og. 1787. ge, a priluner the city of An will be appointed to the direction at this notice

nore Advertile

HOWARD,

HOWARD,

Journal and Bu HOWARD, June 9, 1917. allos, praying the An act respecting

uftees will be a

Maryland Jou he Maryland G Cur, Can. June 16, 1787. of Calvert count

enefit of the act infolvent debtures of the faid per Advertiter, Y HOWARD, Cur. Can.

July 6, 1787. OF SALE. Corneline will y of Anna

LIA WEEMS.

中国政治政治会 ancis-Sereel to look round. St. Christopher's, it is faid this morning, has so days to get a supply, and it is impossible for as to tell the consequences, but if the states submit tamely to it, they are certainly able to do the whole, and our reliefs may immediately be destroyed.—There will be spirited remonstrances on account of another act of parliament, which obliges them to have two thirds witte learner. Mr. Tyle's Bermuds stop, is sevend in consequence of being assisted. Bermuds floop is ferred in consqueace of manigated by negroes—it will leverely affect the Bermudians who navigate altogether with negroes.

Od Saturday the 18th day of Angult, will be offered for tale at the subscriber's house, for calls, or tobacco,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women,
boys and girls.—Also some houses, cattle and hogs,
engether with some household surniture.—The subscriber will also dispute of me private fale, (on three
years credit) one hundred acres of good land, some
pegroes, and several valuable horses.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, July 24, 1787.

The fubferibers observing that fittle attention was paid to a former advertifement of theirs, and being anxious to pay what balances are against them, make this fecond application to their customers for a fettlement, which is expected will be compiled with, and a discharge of their respective, balances, compiled. fettlement, which is expected will be compiled with, and a discharge of their respective balances compiled previous to, or by the first of September next. Those who have favoured the subscribers with their culton, cannot but admit, that the articles they have dealt and do deal in, are cash articles, or cannot be procured but on a very short credit; therefore they hope that this request may be thought reasonable, and that attention be paid to it, which will enable them to compilete what they are desirous of doors, discharging their balances. they are defirous of doing, discharging their balances, and carrying on their business in a manner more to their satisfaction, and probably to those who honour them with their cuftom.

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787. THIS is to give notice, that the fubiciber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an aft lately paffed, for the relief of intolvent 10 Ling On They ROGER CLARKE.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

ON the petition of Charles Phillipshill, a priloner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the Benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respect ing infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the fourteenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the laid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truftee or truftee will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertifer and in the Maryland Gazette.

Ten 8 MUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

A N away from the Patuzent iron-works, last night, an indented frish tervant man, named Patrick Maclocklin, a likely fresh looking young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short light thir and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, ofnabrig fairt, fearmought over jacket, thort cotron under jacket, brown rolls troufers, and coarfe thoes with firings—As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pats. Whoever will take up the above fervant and deliver nim to the subscriber, or fecure him in any gaol, and give information to that he may be had again. that receive the above reward, paid by I THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. July 23: 1757. A N away from the Patusent

A N away from the Patusent iron-works, on the first of this instant, a negro man named GEORGE, a likely young fellow, about five feet eight inches tigh, of a dark yellow complexion; had on and took with him a feit hat, one oinstrig and one cheak thirty one fearnought and one cotton jacker, one check thirt, one fearnought and one cotton jacket, one pair of check troufers, and coaris these with strings.—
He was purchased of hir. James Rigby, of Huntingsown in Calvert county, and it is probable he will endeavour to be harboured by the negroes of that neighbourhood, or endeavour to pass as a free man, and try
to get to Penn(ylyania, Whoever will take up the above
negro, and secure him in any gaol, and give information to the subfiriber, so that he may be had again,
shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

STRAYED or tolen, off the commons near Annapolis, Tome time in June laft, a bright forrel mare, with a white mane and tail, one half of her mane haugs on the off tide and the other on the near ditto, the is about 14 hands high, was thou before, but no berceivable brand, ftrong and bony, trots and gellops oughly. Whoever takes up taid mare, and brings her Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, thall neive the above reward, paid by

A. BROWN, SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne Arandel e unity, July 19, 2787.

T A K B N up by the lubicriber, living at the fork of Patnacht, a final dark by man, about five years old, branded on the near moulder and buttock H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is denied to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

BOWARD STEUART.

virtue of a condition capacity, to me directed, will be exposed to the highest bidder, on Monday the goth instant,

T W O negroes, late the property of John Mickell, of Anne Arundel county, taken for the use of John Chelley; to be fold for ready grop tobacco, the late to be at faid Mackailla at Fifting Creek, at as o'clock.

DAVID STEUART, fheriff of Anne-Arandel county.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, decealed, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenier, and Benjamin Nichotion, to fell and dispote of certain tracts of land, for the purpose berein after mentioned, the subscribers will lell at l'imonium, the dwelling plantation of Barah Buchanan, on the adday of eptember next, for final fertlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging fundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the faid Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great root that leads from Baltimore town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, call d Taylor's Palace, that leads from Baltimore town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, call d Taylor's Palace, Wetch's Fancy, and Robinton's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing ago acres, fity of which are already in excellent mendow, and fifty more may be made with a small expence, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, which is sufficient to water every loor of it. Also, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called lack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase. Part of Sulfed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracts 150 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant situations for country seats, that commands a most be utiful and extensive inland prospect, mands a most be utiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Bellefield.—One third of the purchase money to be paid the foth day of September next, another third the 10th day of March next, and the remaining third the 10th day of Septem-

next, and the remaining third the fold day of september, in the year, 1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Fxecutrix.

THOMAS SIM LEE,

DAN. of 80. Tho. JENIFER,

ALEXANDER COWEN,

BENJAMIN NICHODOMON,

At the fame time and place will be offered for fals,
a variety of uteful and elegant hausehold furniture,
for eath or final settlements.

for eath or final fettlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

State of Maryland, Taibot county, June 25, 1787.

A GR EE A B L E to an act or the general element of the property of this frate, entitled, An act to creck a town in Taibot county, will be exposed to fale, (and will continue by adjournment until the whole are told) on Tuciday the said day of August next, on the premises, Several lots of ground, fituate, lying and being within the limits of the aborelaid town, on the following terms:—The purchaser to give bond with fufficient fecurity, to be approved of the the commit. fufficient fecurity, to be aproved of fly the commis-fioners for laying out the laid town, or a major part of them, to pay the purchase money with interest thereon, in twelve muths to the propretor of the land, except the just proportion of the expenses of furveying, laying out, plotting and bounding the faid town, which must be paid in ready money, and no person to possess more than three lots within twe we mouths after the same are divided, plotted and laid out.

JAKEMIAH BANNING.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN'S' VENS.

GREENBURY GOLDSROROUGH,
ALEX NDER M'CALLUM,

Commissioners appointed by law for
lying out and felling the faid
ground,

O N the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a priloner in Mon On the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a preioner in Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of affeightly, entitled. An act respecting
infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the fixth flay of September next, is appointed for a meeting of the taid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis,
and that a truftee or truftees will be appointed on that
day on their behalf, according to the direction of the
faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published
fix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE thip Hanbury, captain William Den-nes, now lying at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, takes in tobacco configued to John Lloyd, Efq; at feven pounds flerling per tun.

and set; and it is ordered, that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimor dwertier, and Maryland Gazette, and performitived on the attorney-general, and on the treaturer of Webern Shore.

Ted. . SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Joly 2, 1987.

O N the petition of John Lane, jun. a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancelor, praying the least of the act, entitled, An act respecting motivens debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the feid petitioner, that the 10th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the land creditors, at the citratery office in the city of August next is truitee or traitees will be appointed on that day of their behalt, according to the direction of the find act and it is provided that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Text. A SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cor. Can.

On the petition of William Brown, a prisoner is of the act of allembly, entitled, An act ref, ecting into went electors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitabner, that the 16th day of August next appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that trullee or trutteen will be appointed on that day at their behalf, according to the direction of the faid at and it is ordered that this notice be published fix westing the Maryland Gazette.

Tell.

Samuel Harvey Howard, Reg. Cu. Can. June sg, 1787.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

June 25, 2787.

O N the petition of William Page, a prilomer is Baltimore county, to the chancellor, peaying the benefit of the set of affembly, entitled. An act of specting inforced debtors, notice is berein given a the creditors of the faid William Page, that the 171 day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Au nypolis, and that a truffice or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act, and it is ordered that this notice is published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Genette.

Ich. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

ON the petition of Afa Hill, a prifesor in Ana Arundel county, to the chanceller, praying the brackle of the act of allerably, entitled, An act respecting intolvent debtors, notice in hereby given, that the act of August next is appointed for a meeting of the laid eccentroes at the chancery-office, in the city of Anaspoint, and that a truffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the distributions of the taid act, and it is ordered that the name is published for weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Greetle.

Tel. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reps Cur. Can.

N the petition of George Lang, of Calvert count to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act affembly, entitled, An act respecting infolvent debter notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid pet tioner, that the 8th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the laid creditors, at the chancer office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a fruitee trustees will be appointed on that day on their behasecording to the directions of the faid act, and it ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore, Advertistr, a Maryland Gazette.

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

July 6, 1787. A VALUABLE L O T for SALE. On Wednesday the right day of Angust next will expected to sale, at the bould of Mr. Cornelius Mills A LOT of ground in the city of Annapole of the first of the town-gars, on fouth side of the first. The purchaser to give both and formity, to pay the morey in three count hand and fecusity, to pay the money in three equal annu payments with interest.

Strawberry, hill, gase Annapolis, Jane so, 198-L OS F, about the agth day of left May; bets L the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy rive fmall almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve keel, rows with four oars, and has the inbicti name cut on her flere. Whoeser will deliver her or give such infermation that the be recovered or give such infermation that the be recovered or give such infermation that the be recovered. RICHARD SPRING

Printed by F, and S. G R E E N, at the Post-Ofrice, Francis-Sered ANNAPOLIS:

KLIId YEAR

you affect,

would be d

almost half you, that, world ever confide is of defeat. Altho ing him the partife he looked for fome fenate, you have affir cratic views, it wil d him, fo long, as he other more numerous one eminent proof of an attempt to lay h branches. The me de no explanation to th the proceedings alle ieves, was his chara ere he had no opportu done too, at a most thought as he did, most frigid indifferen " or facrificed, migh n fome meafure, den . Be that as it may facrifice, affected his

nity of his profecutors

cted him fo far, as to

ing."

You have not fcrupl felt as a delegate to uire what are your " er directly, or indire ur esgernels to depre y commendable, but an affair, which, fre tation, and the honou Tible, to bury in oblis re relative to that iffides ? As he does neral fatire, he will o that the appointme ne men, practifed to that, as on every oth the vile acts of intrig My non-appointment byment, I confider as in a variety of lights all fave the effution of old be as illy spared f any other noble house ed point, that every nder a man unhappy ou thanks, for confol me manner, as the aff dness of his foul, admi ved friend, the affor productions, intend " Regard them heart I thou mirror o tern of every politica What though, after lis, its citizens hav thee! show art new l Peradventure in the d mayft have it in thy

evil." Another mark of you tertaining comment or mmy Twitcher should e." You here shine in ur manifold attribut enumerating humor y of the mighty Ven even of yourtelf, you ared; because foseig plain man might weil ad because half a co othing but a determinan verfary with abute. etter to fave yourfelf : arches ; more efpecial your lancy has not, i be form appearance of heme for introducing chility, Happily the

# ARTLAND GAZETTE.

U R S D A Y, AUGUST 2, 1787.

d him, fo long, as he shall remain obnoxious to an attempt to lay him under the displeasure of story.

h branches. The meaning of that passage in my At the proceedings alluded to. On account of his use "exertions," and for no other reason, as he ieves, was his character traduced, in a place, are he had no opportunity of defending it. This done too, at a most critical time; and the men, thought as he did, on the great political quefmost frigid indifference. Perhaps the term " given or facrificed, might have been more proper, some measure, denoting the inferiority of Aris-Be that as it may, the desertion, or giving up, facrifice, affected him far more, than the open mity of his profecutors. And yet neither of them ded him so far, as to produce "whining or blub-

ou have not ferupled to affert, that he offered nfelt as a delegate to the convention. I shall not uire what are your "privileges." I deny, that er directly, or indirectly, I ever made the offer. ur eagerness to depreciate my character may be y commendable, but it has induced you to menan affair, which, from a regard to your own retation, and the honour of the flate, you ought, if lible, to bury in oblivion. What circumftance is e relative to that affair, which can dishonour istides? As he does not mean to write a pretty neral fatire, he will content himself with remarkthat the appointment was subsequent to his opfition against paper, and that every method was, by e men, practifed to prevent his election; whilft that, as on every other occasion, he disdained to

HOWARD,

of the ac

dvertiter,

HOWARD,

July 6, 1787.

wit next will

OF SALE.

LIA WEEMS.

neu-Street

ald be as illy spared from my "house," as from myself strongly impelled. y other nobie houses. Do you take it as a fetpoint, that every failure at an election muft nder a man unhappy ? I ought perhaps to return ou thanks, for confoling me, in pretty nearly the ne manner, as the affectionate FREEMAN, in the dness of his foul, administered comfort to his beved friend, the affociate of his youth and maned, his faithful counsellor, and the reviser of all productions, intended, for the preis, fave only " Regard them not, thou beloved of my heart I thou mirror of patriors, thou perfect partern of every political moral, and christian virtue! What though, after manfully flanding by Annapohis, its citizens have turned their backs upon thee! show art new leaving this ungrateful city. Peradventure in the dispensations of Providence, thou mayst have it in thy power to return them evil for

Another mark of your exemplary patience is your tertaining comment on the word " house," " that mmy Twitcher should 'peach me, I own, surprised e." You here shine in a new light; for, amongst ar manifold attributes, no man ever yet thought enumerating humor and wit. Had I the pompoof the mighty Ventofus, of the great Pompoto, even of yourfelf, your comment might have been red; because foreign from the dispute; because plain man might well use " house" for " family," because half a column is taken up in proving thing but a determination, at all events, to load your verfary with abuse. It would have been infinitely. tter to fave yourfelf the fatigue of your learned reyour lancy has not, in the flightest degree, fostenyour rancour. When a man jokes, there ought

bility. Happily the good fenfe of the people faw thou fhrunken and fallen !

TIDES to PUBLICOLA. the matter in its true light. I am, however inclined to believe, that, if the titles you mention, could be P you peffested the vast superiority, conferred, we might probably hear something about you affect, your treatment of Arifides the most illustrious, high, noble, and puissant DUKE would be different. The experience of of WYE. But you are out, with respect to DUKES, almost half a century might have taught EARLS, and LORDS. You forget that such could you, that, in controversies like ours, not have been created. If they could, the plan world ever confiders clamour and reviling as would, in all human probability, have succeeded to als of defeat. Although you manfully perfit in the condign praise of the projector, the emolument and him the partisan of power, and infinuate, of the Lord PARAMOUNT, and the gratification the lookes for some kind of compensation from of his trusty adherents. There were to have been, senate, you have affigued no reason in support of alas i only such pattry things as POTENTATES, suggestion. Unless they shall succeed in their POTENTEES and POTENTESSES. You thought dhim, fo long, as he shall remain obnoxious to had a mind to tell it, "having a fine opportunity to other more numerous, and more powerful branch. bring it in". But, like many other tellers of good one eminent proof of your "exemplary patience" jokes, you unluckily torget the cream of the

A third mark of exemplary patience is your appliaddress, which you so ingeniously misconstrue, carion of the Athenian law. At first no civil officer de no explanation to those, who are acquainted had a right to medule with politics. It was next monstrous in a judge to interfere; because his whole time should be devoted either to the administration of justice, or the study of the law. Now forfooth the wonderful address my citation of the Athenian law is converted into a charge of high treaton against the governor and council, the chancellor, the chief justice and the judges of appeals. With all these gentlemen nevertaeles, I hope to remain on good just terms. They will perceive that I quoted this law merely on account of that falutary principle upon which it was made, and which ought ever to prevail in all republican governments. I never thought them under an obligation, to imitate my conduct. never once mentioned or alluded to them. My idea is, that any of them may speak, write, or be filent, as inclination or judgment may determine. They might not think the fituation of our affairs to be critical. I did. It appeared to me, that, although there was little danger of the peoples interference in favour of an emission, it was of the last importance to their future welfare to fet them right, with respect to the doctrines contained in their delegates address. In the discharge of my official duty, I have always confirmed the conflitation and laws upon the plain principles of common sense. I have ever reprobated ar-bitrary or occasional constructions I knew of no law, under which that adorefs, the appeal, and the ad-journment could be fairly confirmed into a crime pu-

My exertions were not indeed so animated, as the instruction; and he, that fecks it, will do well to dangerous aids, derived from the perfonal influence of the orator, the force of look and gesture, the charms of utterance, and all " the pomp, pride, and entitled to some creait, even if his doctrine be erroneous, for his " laborious exertions." and for pursuing the dictates of his conscience, at the hazard of intions to news-papers from a partifan of power, much fooner than from a friend to the people, and an affertor of liberty, and equal rights. It is true they do not always afford either entertainment or inflrection; but they can feldom do harm. Is there any man. who has reforted to them oftener than Publicoia? But Arithdes has not only defeended into news-papers. After charging with high treaten the nouse

Mourn, mourn ye people! join them patriots all! In concert " whine and blubber" at his fall. How often, in that fadt-houle, has he faid, Curse on all laws, except what ye have made. My people want-my people did I fay ? My masters order, and ye shall obey. How oit, in litt'ning raptures, have ye hung, And caught those glorious accents from his tongue! " You towering fleeple" echoed back the found, Whilst the glad throng their plausits buzz'd around. Blot from the calendar the fatal day ! He fell by curf'd " aristocratic sway. Tho' fycophants and " partifant of power" Deride your tears, and hall the lucky hour, Come, all ye patriots! bear the plaintive call, Whine for your leader, blubber one and all !

Accept, Publicola, these few elegiac lines, in return for your friendly confolatory remarks. But every thing you have faid or written against Arisisdes, is nothing more than an opposition to his doctrines. If you have even a little deviated, Ariftides began, and therefore has no right to complain of the poignancy of your fatire. This kind of morality is as novel as your politics and logic. I did not, after enormity of one officer's interference is demonstrated all, mean to call any person " a pestilent fellow." I ed by the passiveness and silence of the rest. With trust, that I have more sense and good manners. I did not charge you with high treason, or infurrection. I did not compare you to Catiline or Cethegus, and (if it will give you any facisfaction) I declare, that do not think, fuch a comparison would be

> Having faid more than perhaps was necessary, in reply to the abusive part of your address, I proceed to freak fully to the very little you have faid by way of argument.

> In a genuine republic, there is no fuch political idea as that of mafter and fervant, applied to the governing and governed. The idea of the people being masters is one of the most facongruous, and abfurd, that ever entered into a human brain. Every person is subject to the constitution. This is the fovereign and the protector. This is the bond of union. And if in a regular fyslem of government, there can be such a department as the \* people having a conflitutional legislative power, as a collective body, the constitution is its creator.

That the people as a collective body, poffes rights paramount" the compact or inflitution of government, will allow you the full credit of discovering. Notwithstanding you may have read Locke and Sydney b fore Aristides could read at all, if your pen and nishable by the courts of justice. Besides, I confi- heart be in union, you never understood the whole that, as on every other occasion, he distained to dered a majority of the delegates as men afting unof these, or other writers on government. Y. a dered a majority of the delegates as men afting unopment, I consider as a circumstance favourable to right. God knows, that in addressing the people, mount' rights, not transferred by the compact, and all save the essuant of that precious cash, which I could otherwise perform the part, to which I tound trustes." Admitting now, that, in a state of nature,

. The common and proper acceptation of the word harangues at Cheller mili, &c. and as certain debates " people" is all the inhabitants of a country, existing in in the house of delegates. My aim was to convey the same society, and under the same laws. It comprebenos the governing as well as the governed By Mr. prefer the perusal of a publication, written with Locke, and from bim by our deciaration of rights, the care, and open to the examination of all the world, word is used to fignify either the governed as distinguished to the frothy, noily declamation at public meetings. from the governing, or a mojority of the individuals, Of the former he may at leifure examine the argu- bound by the compact in each of these senses it is used, ments, divetted of all ornament, and wanting those at different times If by people be underflood a collective body, as such, bawing certain powers and rights, as a part of the government, my idea is, that there can be no juch thing, uness created by the compact. Should we alk circumstance" of glorious speechification. To men jome of thoje who are continually acclaiming about the of fense and candour, Ariffides will perhaps appear people, the people what the mean by the people. it is possible the question might put them to a fland. Are the governor and council a part of this people, which may control the legislature? No They are the lervants terest, and with the certain prospect of provoking the of the teg flature, as well as of the people. Are the indignation of interested, powerful, vindictive men. judges, the other mogistrates, and the rest of the civil flow is it, you dare to speak so contemptuously of list? They are the bloodjuckers of the people. The news-papers, of all other publications the most pro- fenate and the delegates cannot be a part of this people. per for conveying general information? How often from the nature of things Is then the body of merchants? by their means have infidious views been expeted Surely not They are the enemies of the people, as much and deleated! How often have they kindled, far as the lawyers. They have quite diffined and opp fite and wide, the flame of patriotifm! Their impor- views and interests Are the country gentlemen, and retry, the friends of the fenate. Were the inquiry purjued, without disclosing the intent, we should probably find, at luft, that what fome zealous patriots mean by the people is in reality, (if they have any precise meaning at ail) those who profess the least of knowledge, worth or property the most likely to be inflamed by declamatory baranques. to be driven forwards, and drawn back at the will of papers. After charging with high treaten the noute a few. By means of this engine, would theje few ma-of delegates, the executive and the judicial, "he pu- nage the feaste and the hour of aelegates. B'effet he be form appearance of good humor. fillanimously strinks from the duty and dignity of Previdence! Not a great many of our countrymen can I had before heard of the old toolish proprietary his elevated station," and suffers all those daring be reckoned amongst this people. The att mpts to convert heme for introducing into Maryland an order of offenders to go at large. Alas! Publicola, how are them into this political engine have been most mijerally defeated.

an individual might have an agent, deputy, or who are in all cases to act according to their own directions of the people. In answer to this, you an individual might have an agent, deputy, or who are in all cales to act according to their own directions of the people. In animal trullee, how, in the name of every thing profound, judgment, fo long as the pastnership continues. you refer me to the English government, the Brat was this agent deputy, or trustee, to be controlled? Do you seriously affert, Publicola, or is it only government, the United Netherlands; and, on St In a flate of nature, (if ever fuch there was) no man one of your jokes, that Mr. Locke, in the paffage ney's authority, to many other government, had any authority over another, except that which I cited, means nothing more, than that whilft go the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority, and derived from superior canning, vernment lasts, the people cannot "individually," example, or one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense, give me one particular quotation from an authority of the fake of common fense and the fake of common was temporary, and derived from superior canning, vernment lasts, the people cannot "individually," or strength. Admitting again, that this agent, de-exercise those powers, which in a state of nature puty or truftee, might be controlled; who ever heard they possessed, " indepenaently" and " exclusively" of the people, or a collective body, in the flate of of each other? I must again call your attention to that nature, having the right of controling their agents, passage, first giving you the tentence which pre- either Sidney or Locke. The case of the seven that, in a flate of nature, there was this people or collective body of individuals, who had the right of confinuting, and controling, their agents, deputies " or truftees. Let them fill continue to control all " but will always remain in the community; because, those agents, deputies or trustees, which they had in " without this, there can be no community, or comthe state of nature. Neither a house of delegates, " monwealth, which is contrary to the original nor a fenate were among them. Befides if delegates " agreement." and fenators were amongst these agents, deputies or truffees, there is this further confideration. but that fentence I had not quoted. He then goes When the people entered into a compact of govern- on as I had before quoted. ment, and thereby parted with the whole legislative power, although this natural right, which you talk " tive in any affembly of men, to continue in them, of, be not mentioned in the compact, yet, as it is and their fuccessors, with direction and authority incompatible with the exercise of the legislative of providing such successors, the legislative can power, conferred on a body, or bedies of men, com- " never revert to the people, whilft that govern-

legislature to be nothing more than agents, deputies " rejume it. But, if they have set limits to the du-or trust es. Suppose our compact had instituted a " ration of their legislative, and made the supreme different form of government. It was debated in " power in any person, or assembly, only teme ft oct branches of the legislature. Had the propo. " in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, fition been adopted, would you have called them all " or, at the determination of the time fet, it reverts agents, deputies or truftees, subject to the orders of their principal? All good writers, that speak on the fabjed, agree, fo far as I have read, that the compact confers rights as well as duties, on the " form, place it in new hands, as they shall think was a case too of instructions for forming a comof the governed I demand whether the king of Brigland be this agent, deputy or truftee, to be ditrol of these masters? Understand me now Publicola. The king of England would do wrong to flight the opinions of his people. Our legislature, I you have not twisted this passage into an authority their constituents, what would that prove as to fentiments and withes of the people. All that I have verning deputies and trustees; but, in no passage of ever contended for, is, that this legislature, whilst it Locke, is there a single syllable about dictating to lasts, is not to be precluded from the freedom of to these deputies and trustees. In laying down his deliberation. The general fense of a nation is supposed to be always right, and without doubt, it must ever, to a great degree, influence a wife and honest legislature that knows it.

It then the people, or a collective body of men, having rights as fuch, connot exist without a compact or government, either express or implied; it is plain they can have no rights " paramount" the compact. After all, the 'ifpute is precifely the fame; although I flatter myfelf, its merits are now better underflood I fay, that not even a majority of the individuals, composing the fociety, can rightfully control the yeur pardon Your position, I believe, is, that a n ajointy of voter can do it. Here is a fresh absurdity. For when you confine your "paramount" right to voters, may not paupers, and tome others, well demano, why you do fo, feeing that the right of effect, an exercise of legislative authority. fuff age is regulated by the compact only? If you correct yourfelf and admit paupers, I would then ask, how is it you admit to control the legislature strance, or advice, I ought to have admitted them

form a complete fythem, for the protection of their natural rights, not transferred, and of the rights thereby creared. Should this compact be violated, in fuch a manner, as that the end of it is defeated, and it affords within itself no redress for the injury ; the individuals, or feveral parties to the compact, (and those living under the government, and enjoying the right of citizens, muft be ever confidered it parties) are then, independent of any force, which may render them o herwife, on the fame footing, as before the compact, except certain rights of proper- tween us depends on the construction of the compact. ty, &c. They are again a number of independent parfons, who must again form an entire new compatt, or refume their old fystem, after correcting its errors, and abuses. If you must be gratified with the idea, that the conflicational legislature confists of agents, deputies, or truffees, I would then tell you, that the parties to the compact, in which each bas a right that ought not to be wielated, have agreed that those agents, deputies, or truitees, shall act according to their own judgments, fo long as they thail act at all I would afk you, whether even a

" The power that every individual gave the fociety, when he entered into it, can never revert from the case of the people in an English county, to the individuals again, as long as the fociety lafts;

In this fentence, he fpeaks directly as you fay ;

" So alfo, when the fociety hath placed the legislamon fente must decide, that it is given up, as clear- " ment lasts; because having provided a legislative a more respectable tribunal, which will determ " with power to continue for ever, they have given You most erroneously imagine the constitutional " up their political power to the legislative, and cannot to the fociety; and the people have a right to act as fupreme, and continue the legislative in themfelves, or erect a new form, or under the old

If this be not a most pointed authority for the whole of my doctrine, and particularly against the rected and controlled by the people, his masters. Is right of the people to bind those to whom is dele- of America, the right was formerly exercised as A gated the power of legislation, then am I labouring under an unaccountable delufion. As you are fo very ingenious at construction, I wonder indeed, that directions, handed to them as the instructions troit, will never presume to despile the wants, for your doctrine. Locke has indeed called the goprinciples, he evidently had the government of England in his eye; writing, as he intimates himfelf, " to establish the throne of the great restorer, instructions are to be considered, on the tooting king William," and yet he fays not a fingle word, in support of the right of the people to bind this that a majority of voters in a county have ever joine deputy, king William, nor even the house of lords, in one letter of instructions; although it be a con

To get over (as I imagine) fomething in the above quotation, that bears rather hard, you have made a diffinction between binding by inftructions, and exe. cifing a legislative power. Now, Publicola, exert conflitutional legislature. You fay, it can. " I beg all your talents of wit, humor, railing or ratiocination. Consult your friend, before you publish. Prove if you can, that for the people to prescribe to both branches that to which these branches are obliged to give the fanction of law, be not, in

You intimate, that, having admitted the propriety of inflractions, on the footing of opinion, remonthefe men, who have nothing to do, in electing the as binding and conclusive; one kind being no more mentioned in the compact, than the other. Wonder-Or tracing the abfurd confequences of your doc. ful indee!! Publicola can advise Aritides. To give trine there is no end. I have before faid, that the an opinion or advice, is no exercise of authority. right of the people to interfere; when the ends of But I thank Heaven! Publicola cannot require obegovernment a e perveried, &c. exists independent of dience to his commands. It might even be faid, that structions, given by the people at large to their lethe express provision in the compact Perhaps, to the constitution actually provides for the first kind of gislature, I verily believe ancicipate cavil, it may be proper to explain myself, instructions, in securing the liberty of speech, the tended for. so reconcile the position, with the ideas just freedom of the press, and the right of petitioning. When fir fame ferse, as it is used by Locke, and, from him legates in congress; and yet the constitution does concerning the force of which, you said, there were by the declaration of rights, I use it to fignify a not confer that authority expressly. There is little various opinions. You said too, that the passage a number of individuals, entered into a compact my favour. Delegates in congress may, in some Well then! "I met you on that ground." I shewed, respects, be considered as the deputies of their respec- that Sydney considered these same national instruction confederation to do any act, the ratification of the teveral states is not necessary, and therefore, if a deteveral states is not necessary, and therefore, if a de- structions given by government, not by the people at legate votes contrary to instructions, his state may large, and that all cases like that of the Netherlands recal and difgrace him; but still his vote remains of instructions by governments or states were foreign ratification, delegates must be bound by instructions; because, in that case, they have no authority without the instructions,

As reasoning from analogy always has weight, I called on you for inflances in other governments by representation, either with, or without any provision in their conflitution, or laws, where the people have over Arithdes. Suppose him to retore, and ask, prescribed to, and precluded the deliberations of, the pray, Publicola, what are you? Suppose too he it, has laid on the legislature its positive commands; or where the legislature has recognised the authority of the people to lay these commands. I called on you to produce any approved book, afferting, that, where an express compact delegates the power of le-

fuch as I demand, or at once honeftly allow, the you cannot.

flates on the United Netherlands, inftructing the deputies, is most pointedly distinguished, by Syder firuding its representatives. You get over that, manner, becoming yourfelf. Ariftides had puted some general vague expressions in Sydney to warmth of contraverly with the weetched Bilmet. return, you tell him, that this very particular inte gible passage is all a joke. ("Gentle dulnes o ity than Hume, to thew the state of the controver in England, respecting instructions, you break for into abuse both of Hume and myfelf. This kind reasoning has often browbeaten an adversary at a b and influenced those, who even pretended not to according to the true merits of the cafe without er mining which is the greater man, Publicola or A flides. But alas poor David I Thou wall no me friend to paper money than to the doctrine of bining instructions. With thy acknowledged skill in litics, and thy deep historical relearches, thy ma would not otherwife have been fo grofsly intelted aman, fo very little thy fuperior.

You refer me, however, on your own authorito a cafe, which happened during our convention -a case of instructions from a particular county. not for making laws, under a compact already for ed. Suppose now, those instructions had been di mitting that, cither in America, or in England, the representatives of particular counties have obeyed in right of controling, it it should, on the other fide, fhewn, that other representatives Bave difobeyed if fiructions, and, notwithstanding their votes has been held good? I might very justly contend, the the bare confideration of fuch votes being universal held good, fetties the queition in my favour,-the opinion, remonstrance, or advice. I do not belier nor even their immediate representatives, the house mon thing for representatives to say, they are in ftructed, and, although popular men have often s tempted to avail themselves of instructions. Mo men would choose to follow instructions, for a varie ty of reasons; but furely no man would have the in pudence to claim a right of controling another, be cause that other had generally, or even on all occafions, followed his advice.

But, to confine myfelf to the point, -admitting that the practice of instructions prevailed throughout the American colonies; that they were never die beyed; and that every man had held them to be binding; all this would be nothing at all to you purpoie. You do not pretend, that thepractice was an thing more than the practice of particular counties directing their respective immediate representatives Oer controverly is respecting " national" indructions to bind not only the immediate repretentatives of the people, but every other branch of the legislature if

You say too, that our legislature dictates to our de- speaking only of instructions from particular counties, When first I quoted Sydney, you told me, he was analogy between the cases. If there be any, it is in impliedly admitted the right of national instructions. Where congress has authority under the articles of I told you too, that the instructions of the several ons given by the people, entirely out of the quellion. flates in the Netherlands to their deputies, were infrom the question. To this you gave no answer, ex-cept, as afcresaid, that what Sydney said was all a joke. I suppose it was a joke too in Puolicola to refer me to the practice of particular inftructions, bind-ing immediate representatives, to support this same " new fangled dollrine" of national instructions, binding the whole legislature. You may rest affured, that fuch conduct will never establish your claim to should give an answer to his own question. Why then he would do a thing, which he fincerely despited in another. From your conduct, your speeches, and your writings, let the world form an estimate of your principles and character. I will not gratify the manumber of merchants may not, by articles of agreegiflation to a body, or bodies of men, without rement, enter into partnership, and place their affairs ferving any part of it to the people, this legislature fonal states, demands the least of parts, or landable lignant by pouring forth a torrent of investive, Of all species of composi on, personal abuje, or even perin the hands of agents, being a part of the company thall notwithflunding, in all cases be bound by the knowledge, because every thing of that kind is but

well relished by man atrary so his princip ires fearcely any effort , when he is confeiou ument, and when h gence of a petula is chiefly folicitou ion for wit, under

otifm. You demand, under v the Americans refi Is it necessary age different words ? Kno ople to throw off a go en the real or fup

hat the people's ex

fo far as to dictate t bly lead to licentic at having once begu flighteft call, to le mble tumultuoufly, different propofitio exerciting this tran apprehended. As th on complicated qu ely to be brought b ns might frequently ! this stage, enlarge cing a practice, whic iberation in the legif adopt the opinion o dy elfe, would allow, be introduced, the uld not be fo materia Was it ever known, daction of licentiduin reation? You main legislature must vead eech you, Publicola, ving our free and ha fe things. Is it no int and free ; that the cured; that each ci remonitrate ; that t rapting the legisla ht of instructing wou opie) that the membe the laws they enact, ar general mass of ci es of extremity, even rifes a fulpenfion, o The cafe, which I pu

ign to betray them ould be irrecrievably did, 13 years ago. old government, a committees and conv pitate in supposing ainst me. To do yo e that, you, as one pending or diffolvin by a rich powerfu at 'a few corrupt de ith fuccefs, in procur And now, Publicola, e following qualti no g by inflructions t amers of that conflitu ight, in all cafes, the ras to control, and p e legislature, where w refully for the people fie? Again. If the herefore did they rot ch vaft importance,

rence would be necess

legislature, and t

ans of redrefs. Of v

ople to inflruct a b

and doubt? It will be no dero uence, to treat Arift enerous in you, Pub puteffion respecting Sy noted. Thefe author his ideas. He had n both. He may a ould it be for mani would dare to think more offered Publicola to th Publicola changed, berious partifan ;" th have deemed him u continent. But fu he superiority of your nd your fervices, you nce will give you cree nd! .....ledge. If to ot only tius, but ma: stated by your illib roment, the Brit nds; and, on Sy me one partie on from an and oneftly allow, th

n the meaning case of the seve , inftructing the uished, by Syder English county, Ariftides had h as in Sydney to erched Rilmer. y particular inte uote no leis auti elf. This kind retended not to

of the contrave adverfary at a b Publicola, bel ch will determi cafe without a Publicola or A ou wall no mor doctrine of the wledged fkill in earches, thy me grofsly intuited own authori our convention

ticular county. pact already for ons had been di I the governmen y exercifed A or in England, t es have obeyed i he inftructions t prove as to the other fide, ave disobeyed in their votes ha fly contend, the being universal my favour,-th on the looting t I do not believ y have ever joins ough it be a con fay, they are in en have often s aftructions. Mo tions, for a varie ould have the im

even on all occaoint,-admitting vailed throughou were never dilo held them to b ng at all to you epractice was an ticular counties e representatives mal' inftructions cientatives of the the legislature if fame national inlarge to their leever before con-

ling another, be

told me, he was rticular counties, faid, there wen that the passage enal instructions. und." I shewed, ational instructiof the quellion. ns of the feveral puties, were inby the people at the Netherlands tes were foreign e no aniwer, exy faid was all a Puolicola to reftructions, bindpport this fame tructions, binday reit affured, your claim to l along affected store, and afk, suppose reo he neftion. Why nccrely despised ir fpeeches, and thimate of your

gracify the ma-

nvedive. Of

le, or even per-

ts, or laudable

at kind is but

fides holds it as much beneath his character, as candid man will think them improper. trary to his principles and inclination. It reres fearcely any effort for him to preferve his tem-when he is confeious of his superiority in the nument, and when he is satisfied, that the ingence of a petulant overbearing disposition a not, with those about whose good opinion is chiefly folicitous, enhance a man's repuon for wit, understanding, courage, or pa-

You demand, under what articles of their charters the Americans refift the tyranny of Great-Bri-Is it necessary again to declare the same thing different words ? Know then that the right of the ople to throw off a government, which aims to enen the real or supposed compact is violated on fide, the other side is absolved from its obliga-

That the people's exercifing a legislative authorifo far as to dictate to the legislature, would inebly lead to licentiousness, cannot be denied. at having once begun this practice of dictating, lowest classes of the citizens would be too apt, at flightest call, to leave their employments, and mble tumultuously, for the purpose of hearing different propositions and harangues, and of exercifing this transcendent right, is greatly to apprehended. As they are not competent to deiety of interests, and as these would be more ely to be brought before them, the most ruinous ns might frequently be adopted. But I need not, this stage, enlarge on the consequences of introting a practice, which, would either preclude all iberation in the legislature, or compel one branch adopt the opinion of the other, for which it was deatly intended as a check. If you, and every y elfe, would allow, that the practice ought never be introduced, the question about abstract right

uld not be fo material.

Was it ever known, that, in any republic, the indaction of licentidufnels was not foon followed by reation? You maintain that the independence of legiflature must lead to tyranny and despotism. I ring our free and happy conflitution, to reflect on fe things. Is it no fecurity that elections are freent and free ; that the liberty of speaking and writing ecured; that each citizen has a right to petition remonitrate; that there is no power capable of rapting the legislature, (if there were, the ht of instructing would be a poor safeguard to the opie) that the members of the legislature are subject the laws they enact, and at a near period, return into general mass of citizens; and finally that in es of extremity, even the constitution expressly aurifes a fulpenfion, or a diffolution of the govern-

The cafe, which I put, where an immediate interence would be necessary, implied the corruption of legislature, and the incompetency of all other ans of redrefs. Of what avail would it be for the ople to instruct a body of men, who evidently fign to betray them? In such a case, the people ould be irrecrievably ruined, if they did not act as did, 13 years ago. Remember the suspension of committees and conventions. You were too prepitate in supposing my own case might be turned ainst me. To do you justice, I dare fay, in a case the that, you, as one of the people, would be for spending or dissolving. Were an invasion intendiby a rich powerful enemy, I should be atraid, at 'a few corrupt demagogues might be employed ith fuccefs, in procuring inflructions.

And now, Publicola, exert all your powers to parry e following qualti no: Might not the right of bindg by inflructions the legislature have been examers of that conflitution intended, that the people ight, in all cafes, exercise a legislative authority, fo ras to control, and prescribe to, both branches of e legislature, where was the necessity of providing fo nefally for the peoples interference in extraordinary Ju? Again, If they conceived that intention, herefore did they not plainly express a matter of ch vast importance, and, at once, preclude all ca-

l and doubt? It will be no derogation from your real confeuence, to treat Arithdes as an equal. It was not enerous in you, Publicola, to use against him his puseling respecting Sydney and Locke His readers ill perceive, that he understands at least what he noted. These authors, however, have not enlargboth. He may add, that he has profited, by xerting the powers of his own mind; and happy would it be for mankind in general, if other men offered Publicola to think for him; had he changed Publicola changed, and, for him, become a " la-borious partifan;" then possibly might not Publico-a have deemed him the most unlettered judge on continent. But furely, Publicola, however vaft he superiority of your genius, your atchievements, and your services, you do not imagine, our acquaintnce will give you credit for more extensive reading,

well relished by many, who affect to condemn it. uttered in defence of my character, I truft that no pletely manned. We live in a world of wealth, and

ARISTIDES. Annapolis, July 12, 1787.

L O N D O N, April 25.

Extral of a letter from Conftantinople, April 2. T is very evident from the movements here, that the Porte are apprehensive of the necessity of coming to hostilities with the Russian court. Three separate squadrons of men of war are preparing, which will employ forty thips of the line befides frigates, gallies, &c. A number of French and other officers, are lately arrived to folicit commands, which in the present situation of affairs, they cannot fail of obtaining. The military are moving in every part, and large bodies are fent off to the coast of the Black Sea."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, March 20. " Yellerday afternoon arrived the Phoenix revenue cutter from a cruife, and has brought in with her the hull of a large American bark, with 120 hogsheads of tobacco on board, but very leaky. The Phoenix fell in with the faid bark about two leagues to the westward of this place, when she had not one perion on board, so that it is imagined the

crew had taken to their boats for (after) A late Madrid Gazette advises, that a council was held a few days before, at the royal palace, when the prince of Afturias, who manages all affairs, proposed to their, consideration the necessity of abolishing the custom of interring the dead in cities and large towns, as the faculty of physic has given as their opinion, that most of the epidemic disorders observable in great societies, were occasioned by the putrid exhalations iffding every moment from those repositories. The members perfectly agreed with his royal highness, and notice was given by the beat of the drum, that from and after the twentyfifth of March, no interments would be fuffered within the city. That four large pieces of ground would be allotted for that purpole, at as many opposite ends of the town, at the distance of half a league from the gates. This order was followed by a remonstrance from the parochial clergy, who were answered, that an annual fum would be allowed them, in lieu of all mortuary emoluments. The fame regulation is extended all over the kingdom, and was to take place every where in the course of the month of April, a quantity of quick lime is to be thrown into the old ground, which will be levelled for building,

DUBLIN, May 1.

By a letter from London to a principal tradinghouse in this city, received by the last packet, we learn, that on Wednesday last his majorty received a letter from the French king, written with his own hand, containing the strongest affurances, that whatever iffue the affairs between the Porte and Ruffia may take, and however his christian majesty may be obliged to take part in the threatened war, should fuch an event occur, nothing therein shall in the least disturb the amity and peace of Great-Britain and France. This affurance, the account adds, had the most falutary effect in London, in quieting the apprehensions of the merchants, that the breaking out of a war upon the continent, would involve England

and France in the quarrel. A letter from Dingle, dated March 14. fays -" A night or two fince a vessel from America, with flaxieed and flaves, was in a violent gale of wind stranded near this town; the crew and passengers were faved, except two or three, and so would the cargo, but for the brutality of the country people, who, before any affiftance could reach the wreck, plundered it (as it is supposed) of 350 hog-sheads of flaxseed. A party of the 21st regiment, commanded by lieutenant Mackay, having marched from thence for the prefervation of the veffel and cargo amidit a violent thower of rain, no fooner appeared than they were attacked by the country people, and the extreme wet having rendered their arms unferviceable, were obliged to retreat, with a number feverely hurt, and the lofs of their arms. It is now supposed that no part of the wessel or cargo is to be had. The violence and inhumanity of the country people is beyond expression, and calls loudly for correction. The entire cargo might be faved, were it not for effects of that unfeeling temper, credit will be given for. which unfortunately is fo predominant among the inhabitants not only of this, but of every other maritime coaft.

" The mob, as I am confidently affured, amounted to at least from three to four thousand peo-

SPRINGFIELD. July 17. Extrad of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer to bis friend in this town.

" Head-quarters, at the mouth of Muskingum, May 13, 1787.

" Our tawny neighbours ftill continue those practices of murder and rapine, which you know are habitual to an Indian; they are frequently fealing hories from the inhabitants on the frontiers, and have lately most barbarously murdered a number of families; what tribe they are of we cannot tell, but suppose them to be Cherokees, as that nation did not humbly intreas the indulgence of his readers. garifon, but they dare not meddle with a foldier. A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED. sor only this, but many other egotifms have been In thort, we are not apprehentive of the leaft danger started by your illheral deviations. As they are from them, for the garrifon is well fort fied and com-

want for none of the common necoffaries of life : venifon, turkeys and partridges, with the best of vegetables, which our fertile gardens, with our own cultivation, afford us in the greatest plenty, are our common food."

PRINCETON, 9m/ By a gentleman from the well-ward we have received the following account of emigrants to the fettle. ments of Kentucke and the falls of the Ohio, taken from a return made by the adjutant of the troops nationed at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Molkingum-viz From the 10th of October 1786 to the 12th of May 1787, there have paffed the garrifon down the Ohio-177 boat , containing 2689 fouls. 1333 horfes, 766 cattle, 102 waggons and one phæton; befides a number which paff d in the night unobserved.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2. Extrast of a letter from a merchant in St. Euftatius, to bis friend in Wilmington

St. Euftatius, 25th June, 1787. Dear Sir,

I WROTE you last by a Mr --, of this place, who would be able to fatisfy you respecting the prohibition of importing to English islands from neutral or others. You will too, have had advice of it from Europe, and perhaps in time to regulate the next voyage. It is vain to point out to you further than this. The armed veffels will be very rigid in their attention to fmugglers if occasion should require, but so many English vessels will be prepared for the American trade, that they will be fully fupplied-if the convention does not impose fome fevere restrictions-true there will be a tmall trade left to two or three inconfiderable iflands, but by no means adequate to half the American veffels, I am clear it is immaterial what name or appearance trade may have, it is the intention of the British parliament to diffrefs us, and as we have not uranimity or spirit to oppose them, ca culate for retire ment-it. is too extensive a field for me to speak particularly on--Adieu.

" Nottingham, Pauxent. gift July, 1787. " Departed this life, on the 25th initiant, at hee father's residence near this place, Mrs. BLEANOR WALLACE, wife or Dr. Michael Wallace, atter a fort illnels. Her hufband and relations mult reflect with peculiar pleafure, that in the feveral capacities of wife, mother, daughter, fifter and friend, none will be dishonoured by treading in her steps, nor disgraced by imitating her manners—which were mild and endearing — Tread lightly on her tomb ye fifter matrons! Ye nymphs respect her virtues; cherish and regard her memory-" And hallowed be

Upper-Marlborough, July 21, 1787. TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 18th day of August next, at public fale, on the premises, if not before fold at private

A L L the subscriber's property adjoining the town of Upper-Mariborough, consisting of 221 acres of very valuable land, part of which may be made excellent meadow, the remainder is very rich and level, and may be laid out in lots in addition to the town, or

cultivated to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and perhaps confructed on as convenient a plan as any buildings in the frate. The dwelling house is of brick, 55 front and 35 feet wide, with a passage of 15 feet, four rooms on the first floor, with fire places in each, and a number of conveniencies-Four rooms above, a paffage and feveral very convenient clof ts;—a kitchen under the delling-house, with a large cella, vault, and other conveniencies;—a wash house 16 feet by 14 —a dry well-house and mill-house un ler the same roof, with an excellent dry well, 40 feet deep ;-a milk-houfe is feet square; an office or fludy, 17 feet by 14, all of brick and well finished ;-a well built wood stable and carriage-house, 30 feet by 18, with several other very necessary outhouses ;-garden and yards well enclosed, and a very good well of water; -a fmall orchard of ap-ple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The fituation is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either bufiness or retirement .- The title shall be sarislactory to the purchafer ;-a small proportion of the purchase money will be required on the day of fale, the remainder a liberal

The above p operty is at present occupied by Mr. George Sibbald, bu: may be entered upon immediately after the fale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Walter S. Chandler, Upper-Mariborough, or the subscriber, near Frederick-town.

Annapolis, July 31, 1787. ARRIVED, JUST

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, From ST. EUSTATIA,

A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, muscova-do sugar, to be disposed of by wholesare, or re-tail, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who has likewise for tale, a sew quarter casks of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in cases.

Inquire of the Printers.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, July 18, 1787. To be RENTED this fall,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell. Also neknown by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall. MARGARET MURDOCK.

#### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

#### OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual The hories to flart precifely at eleven o'clock. The flewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution past d in Oetober laft.

The fecretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to fave trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

Montgomery county, July 16, 1787. T H B fubscriber being authorized to survey and lay off all the referve lands in Mary and, to the weitward of Fort Cumberland, defires all who have ob-tained furveys and titles there, fince \$768, to transmit him plain copies of the courses and dates of such surveys, that they may be furveyed marked, and established.— I he very great advantage of surveying and fixing, by a general plot, the patent tracts in that back unfetted part of the state, so as never again to be in doubt of lofs, will certainly be a fufficient inducement for every proprietor of lands there to enclose me their copies immediately, with every direction they can give; describing the fituation, beginning, and who was pref nt at the furvey when made, or can thew it.—As the work will be begun in all August, it is necessary that the copies are immediately enclosed to me, recommended to the care of Mr. George Murdock, merchant in, Fraserick-town, or Mr. Alexander Clagett, merchant Hagar's toan, who will forward them to me at Fort Cumberland. FRANCIS DEAKINS.

St Mary's county, Maryland, June 30, 1787. LL persons indebted to the effate of Enoch Pen-A LL persons indebted to the effate of Enoch Pen-wick, late of St. Mary's county, state of Mary-land, deceased, are desired to make immediate pay-ment; and those having any demands, are requested to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber.

O N the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benett of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting
insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolie, and that a trustee or trustees, will be agreeinted. lis, and that a truftee or truftees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the fail act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiler.

Page Cur. Can.

N the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respect. ing infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the caeditors of the faid petitioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truttee or truftees will be appointed on that day, on their hehalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice he publithed fix weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltis more A vertiler, and in the Maryland Gazette. Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

July 18, 1787. N the petition of Nicholas Serlott, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the 14th day of September is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truftee or truftees will be appointed on that

Reg. Cur. Can.

day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act ; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Telt. SAMBEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 7, 1787. W E the subscribers, appointed by Prince George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, do hereby give notice, that we will attend at Queen-Anne on saturday the \$8th inftant, to contract with any perion or persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river opposite Queen-Anne. Boad with security will be re-

JAMES MULLIKIN, THOMAS BOYD, WILLIAM BROGDEN, RICHARD HARWOOD.

N the petition of Samuel Purviance, or Baltimore of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the faid petitioner; that the 15th day of september next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truftee or truftees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adver-

Telt. Semuel HARVEY HOWARD. Reg Cur. Can.

N the petition of Samuel Purviance and Robert Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the bene-fit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting in olvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioners, that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, ac-cording to the direction of the faid act; and it is order-ed that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

July 24, 1787. N the petition of Charles Phillipfhill, a pritoner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting infolvent dentors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the find petitioner, that the fourteenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of Annapolis, and that a truffee or truffres will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the taid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiler and in the Maryland Gazette. Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

N the petition of Josish Blakely and Joseph West, of Baltimore county, to the chancelor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the fifth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truftee or truftees will be ap-pointed on that day, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered, that this notice be publithed fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Battimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and perfonally ferved on the attorney-general, and on the treasurer of the Wekern Shore.

Teft. . SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD. Reg. Cur. Can.

July 2, 1787. N the petition of John Lane, jun. a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act, entitled, An act respecting intolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the 20th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truitee or truitees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adver-tifer, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Reg. Cur. Can.

June ag, 1787. N the petition of William Brown, a prifoner in O Cacil county, to the chancellor praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting intoivent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the 16th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the laid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiler, and the Maryland Gazette.

Tell SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787. N the petition of William Page, a prifoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Page, that the 17th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truffee or truffees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Bal-

Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Leonard town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the function intends
to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors. ROGER CLARKE.

On the petition of Samuel Spring, a pritimenta Mont.

gomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of allembly, entitled, An act repeting infolyent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the fixth day of ceptember next, is appointed for a meeting of the Isid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annipuls, and that a trultee or trultees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that thus notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell. SAMUEL MARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, July 24, 1747.

The fubicribers observing that little attention was paid to a former advertisement of theirs, and being anxious to pay what balances are against them make this second application to their custometalor of settlement, which is expected will be complied with and a discharge of their respective balances completed previous to, or by the first of September, next. Those who have favoured the subscribers with their custom cannot but admit, that the articles they have dealt and do deal in, are cash articles, or cannot be procured but on a very short credit; therefore they hope that this request may be thought reasonable, and that attention is paid to it, which will enable them to complete while they are desirous of doing, discharging their balance, and carrying on their business in a manner more to the satisfaction, and probably to those who honour them with their custom. with their cultom. 2 MAYBURY and SMITH.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

J U S T I M P O R T E D.

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Bunter, from Londor, and to be S O L D, on the most reasonable terms, for each or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco, A LARGE and general affortment of DRT a quantity of Porter, Dorchefter Ale, sherry, very of Mountain, and Porte Wine, in hottles. They have likewife for fale, a complete iron Crane, made to puschale two tuns, well calculated for a public whart of warehouse.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, July 7, 1787.

WHEREAS a connexion in business has been carried on by us. the subscribers, under the firm of John Briscoe and company, which business was conducted by John Briscoe, this is to give notice, that the said partnership is now dissolved, and that should any person or persons have any demands thereon, they are desired to make them known, and those who are are defired to make them known, and those who are any ways indebted are requested to make immedian payment to the laid John Briscoe.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. IWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

R AN away from the Patuxent iron works, let night, an indented Iroth fervant man, named Patrick Maclocklin, a likely fresh looking young solow, about 5 feet 10 or 21 inches high, short light has and grey eyes; had on and took with him a feit hat, ofnabrig fhirt, fearnought over ja ket, fhort cottoe under jacket, brown rolls trouters, and coarfe fhon with firings—As he is a very artful rellow, it is probable he has got a forged pais. Whoever will the up the above fervant and deliver nim to the full riher, or fecure him an any gool, and give information for the riber, or fecure him an any gaol, and give information to that he may be had again, thail receive the above reward, pai THOMAS SNOWDEN.

> FIVE POUNDS REWARD. July 23. 1787.

A N away from the Patuxes iron-works, on the first of th initant, a negro man named GEORGE a likely young fellow, about five in eight inches high, of a dark yellow omplexion; had on and took with him a feit hat, one ofnabrig and on check thirt, one tearnought and one cotton jacker, on pair of check trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—
He was purchased of Mr. James Rigby, of Hunting town in Calvert county, and it is probable he will esdeavour to be harboured by the negroes of that neighbourhood, or endeavour to pass as a free man, and to to get to Pennsylvania. Whoever will take up the about the county and struck him in any good, and struck him in any good. negro, and secure him in any gaoi, and give informa-tion to the subscriber, so that he may be had again shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by THOMAS SNOWDEN.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

July 11, 1787. R AN away from the subscribed ninth inftant, a negro man nam JACK, a lufty well made fellow, sho five feet mine or ten inches high thirty years old he has a fear on be breast from a burn when young; he a cotton jacket and breeches, new ofnabrig third d felt hat. Whoever takes up and fecures the fit

negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if of of the county, torty shillings; and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law a lows, particularly shall be to the state of the state o

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN. at the Post-Office, Francis-Street SUI

del cour Hood, year 17 purchase the faid Hood : having faid To land 'to paid fo

A W for cont keeps the fpeedily the bul pel pay rageme

Con years of that he land c and or fays he in Virg and bre leather ed to c

wear ; always the abo negro, him ag

home,

Stra 0 d ti fmall a keel, I

of Annip direction of the

tice be published

HOWARD

Cane sit si

uly sa, settle

theirs, and be-are against them, r customers for s

ances complete

ber next. These
with their custom,
be procured by
the procured

to complete with their balances oner more to their

ho honour then

and SMITH.

May 23, 1787.

er, from London

reafonable rerms

and Co.

Port- Tobseco,

rtment of DRT

sherry, very on ottles. I hey him ane, made 10 pin-a public what a

bulinels has been

which butinets wa

to give notice, that

uds thereon, the and those who ar

to make immedian OE, \*W

CAMPBELL,

July 23, 1787. at iron works, let want man, name

ooking young fel

with him a felt hat

ket, thort cotton

s, and coarfe fhon al reliow, it is pro-

hoever will t ke u

to the fubl riber, a formation fo that le

above reward, pair

AS SNOW DEN.

July 23. 1787.

from the Patuxen

on the first of the n named GEORGE

low, about five les

on and took with

ne ofnabrig and on

e cotton jacket, on

hoes with firings.-Rigby, of Hunting probable he will es

egroes of that neight a free man, and try will take up the about, and give information may be had again,

dAS SNOWDEN.

July 11, 1787.

from the Subscribe r Annapolis, on the

a negro man namell made fellow, abor or ten inches high

EWARD.

EWARD.

REWARD.

fent leafon! Al

### SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE:

T H U R S D A Y, August 2, 1787.

To BE HIRED. Till the agth of December next, at very low prices, T WO negro women, a negro boy, and negro girl.—One of the women is a cook, the other understands washing and ironing, &c. The boy and girl are each of them old enough to be uleful—Inquire of the printers.

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or fhall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the sast day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the cenveyance of my right to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rhesa Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd atterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood, I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's boud.

REZIN HAMMOND. REZIN HAMMOND.

A L L persons who have open accounts with Mr. William Molleson, for dealings at any of his stores in this country, or are otherwise indebted to him for connexions in London, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, at Nottingham, where he keeps the books in order to settle with every one, and wishes to collect the debts, to satisfy the claims in this country against Mr. Molleson. Those who do not speedily comply, must not blame me for consequences; the business will be put into lawyer's hands to compel payments.

I want to employ a young man, to collect debts, copy off accounts, &c. &c. Any one who comes recommended, well qualified, will meet with encouragement, by applying to THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, July 16, 1787.

COMMITTED to my cultody, the two following flaves: David Anderson, a mulatto, about 10 years of age, fays he is a carpenter and thormaker, and that he belongs to Mrs. Hannah Hipkins, in Weltmoreland county, Virginia, has on an ofnabrig floot coat and overalls. Negro Huon, about at years of age, fays he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Effex county, in Virginia; but that he was under fentence of death, and broke gaol in May laft, fays he is a carpenter; has on an old green floot coat, cordurely breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner or owners are requested to come, take them away, and pay charges. ed to come, take them away, and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, theriff of

Aune Arundel county.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. Elk.Ridge, July 13, 1787.

A N away from the fubicriber, R about the auth of April laft, a negro man named YORK formerly negro man named Y.O.R.K. formerly the property of Thomas Watkins, deceased, he is about 6 feet high, of a vellow complexion, about torty-fix years of age; had on when he went away, a mean apparel, such as negroes commonly wear; he is supposed to be about Queen-Anne, as he always lived in that neighbourhood, till removed to the above place last spring. Whoever will take up faid negro, and tecure him in any gaol, or so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought

Strawberry hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

OS I, about the 25th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by tf

RICHARD SPRIGG.

NICHOLAS WATKINS.

To see SOLD, by the subscriber, at Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th day of August,

A GRAY mare; blood, got by Badger, and three fillies, mahogany tables, half a dozen mahogany chairs, and a young negro wench 19 years of age, and several other articles.

WILLIAM BROWN.

THE auditor having directed a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to the feveral perceived by each during the late war, and apprehending that fome of them may be removed from the places they lived at when they received the money, &c. by which means the letters may not get to their hands; he takes this method of calling upon all persons concerned, and requests their particular attention to the subject of the said letter. C. RICHMOND.

(CIRCULAR.) Annapolis, Auditor's office, 4 X

SIR,
UPON the books of this office, you fland charged as flated below. I was in hopes that every person who had received any sum or sums of money from this state for the purpose of recruiting the army or procuring supplies for carrying on the late war, would long before this time, have rendered such accounts thereof, as fore this time have rendered fuch accounts thereof, as would have enabled the officers here to have charged the United States with fuch parts of their difburfements as are properly chargeable thereto. And as the time for prefenting the claims of the flate against the union is limited tola very lew months, I have to request that you will, without lofs of time, enable me to lettle your account, which may very materially benefits the community of which you are a member.

With much respect, I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

For PRIVATE SALE,

O N four years credit, by paying a small part of the purchase money, 415 acres of good fertile lands lying in Prince George's county, within nine miles of Queen Anne, cieven of Bladensburg, twenty of Annapolis, and convenient to several good grift and saw-milis; the land is about half cleared, and under good fence, well timbered and watered, with plenty of meadow ground; this plantation is well improved, with three dwelling houses, and three tobacco houses, &c. &c. and sew excel it for fruit of all kinds, both in the contraction of dec. and few excel it for fruit of all kinds, both in quality and quantity; there are one hundred and fifty cherry trees, and, in a plentiful year, ten thousand gallons of cider of the best quality can be made; the fruit trees of all kinds are young and thriving. This land will be fold together, or divided into lots, as may best fuit the purchaser or purchasers. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the land and improvements by applying to Doctor James Macgill, living near the premises, or to the subscriber; and if it is not sold before the adday of August next, it will, on that day be sold at public vendue, on the premises. Bond with approved security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale, when possession shall be given, by given, by 3

RICHARD HIGGINS. Timber of any dimensions, and of the best quality, to be fold by R. H.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

A L L persons indebted to the citate of colone. William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are bal-lances remaining in the hands of several of the late theriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the suoscriber will authorise fome person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in le-

gally proved, to

// WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator

of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent feveral

which have not been returned. books and other things which have not been returned; and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me, W. G.

**中央中央中央中央中央** 

OT ANNUAL LAND AND

多春春春春春春春春

grants of importance folding their principals. the general affemblies of d, the deputies acted in en these general assem-me custom was used, in is in Languedoc and Britconfider how far this auyour. It amounts to no eputies did not choose to conflicuents, before they e agreable to them. is ty, to prove the cultom in e peoples dictating laws-atives? Why, Sir, thefe m did more than confider from the court It would reading, to discover one majority of the people at or Spain determined, that abe paffed, and fo gave refentative body, that this the affembly of nobles, &c. ould you even do that, it

all the branches. en us is determinable only our compact, is a polition, always repeating. I have sellion on every ground, iew. To a flight thinker. appear not very material. gisates from the people; ent, there is a facred comlied; and that fociety and folely for the good of the ples fentiments and wiftes indeed, in all cafes, withto the contrary, do as the Publicola feems to admit, to dictate, except on ochere then is the mighty parines of Publicols and eir contest about instrucontest in England ? The According to Publicols, or of the voters, thail a to fubfcribe inftructions as done. The legislature to that direction. But he legislature are at liberefe infructions, although contain the general fense, I fense be right. There flances to render improper are falutary to the people, individual has of the funtoo, in many cafes, for to adopt meafures, cossecording to Publicola, I off which the legislature after receiving " national adjourn, and address the there will be little encouby time, to make a pretext enfe, in order to force uppon a diffenting branch, a e rejected, upon the ma-s thing had not actually be believed, that any man e prefumption to call anand ignorant of the peo-

difinterefled view, it is t the peoples having a to the legislature, and to hereon, can operate as a request exercise of such a

nding, that each branch ife its own judgment, in

nitution of two diftinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted. Your (polition to, that, if the right exitts not, both Four polition le, that, if the right exists not, both branches "may sure their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redrefs, the people must hazard a revolution and the halter." I have before, more than once follicited your attention to the fecurities we enjoy against such deplorable corruntion in our trustees. Should they really prove falle to their trust, would not their influence think you be exerted, to prevent instructions, or to defeat them, after they were given? Where are the

he has a fear on h preferenties in topland, should bote contrary antiructions of himcounty or borough, his vote not to be retelved; or, that if is bill should be contrary to the indiructions of a majority of es and boroughs, by the house of commons, believe the affect of the parts, and of the king, by not to be confidered anadawi. en when young; be s, new ofnabrig flin and fecures the fit n again, fhall receive wenty fhillings; if of and it out or this fall it the law a lows, pi WORTHINGTON. 化基本 经基本基本 医电影 Francis-Street

home, by

road then will less down wire completent on him, to windicates the fame. If Publicole will be pleafed to examine attentively, he will find that, when Sydney speaks of deputies obliged to pursue the orders of those, who send them, he means the deputies of the states of the United Netherlands, or of the captures in Switzerland, or of the fame. of the cantons in Switzerland, or of the free towns in Germany. It is true, he fays the deputies of Cattile, in the cortex held at Madrid, in the time of Charles the fish, did excuse themselves from giving supplies; as Charles defired; because they had received no orders from the towns; which fent them.

Mr. Sydney intoins you, that the deputies of the count flates in the Upself Notherlands are subject to the influencious of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

#### ANNAPOL OCTOBER

THE JOCKBY CLUB PI GUINEAS, will be Thursday, the 18th of Oc terms. The hories to flart under the necessity of callie are in arrears, to pay up th enfuing races, otherwife the names published, agreeably October last.

The fecretary will attend, the present year, which he he guineas to fave trouble. N. B. The Club will mee Mann's, at one o'clock.

Montgomery T H E subscriber being lay off all the referve is weitward of Fort Cumberianc tained furveys and titles there him plain copies of the coued. — The very great advantag by a general plot, the patent tled part of the flate, lo as n of lofs, will certainly be a every proprietor of lands th copies immediately, with ever describing the fituation, begit fent at the furvey when made, work will be begun in all Au the copies are immediately end ed to the care of Mr. George Frederick town, or Mr. Ale. Hagar's toan, who will fore Cumberland.

St Mary's county, Ma A wick, late of St. Mary ment; and those having any bring them in legally proved

N the petition of Tho-O N the position of I had more county, to the che nest of the act of affembly, infolvent debtors, notice is I tors of the faid petitioner, th tember next is appointed creditors, at the chancery of lis, and that a truftee or tru that day, on their behalf, ac lished fix weeks in the Ma

more Advertiler.

N the petition of G George's county, to t ing infolvent debtors, noti September next is appointed creditors, at the chancery of lis, and that a truffee or tru that day, on their hehalf, ace the faid act; and it is ordere lithed fix weeks in the Ma more A vertifer, and in the Teft. SAMUEL

N the petition of Nichol Charles county, to the nefit of the act of affembly, infolvent debturs, notice is tors of the faid petitioner, ! tember is appointed for ditors, at the chancery-off and that a truftee or trufte day on their behalf, accor faid act , and it is ordered fix weeks in the Maryland Telt D SAMUEL

W E the fubscribers, as give notice, that we will attenrurday the a8th inftant, to contract with any person of persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river opposite Queen-Anne. Boad with security will be required.

JAMES MULLIKIN, THOMAS BOYD, WILLIAM BROGDEN, RICHARD HARWOOD.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the last fession of assembly, entitled, An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Aract to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain tracts of land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the subscribers will sell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchanan, on the adday of september next, for final settlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the said Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, bald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinson's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 140 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, and fifty more may be made with a small expense, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, which is sufficient to water every toot of it. Also, some other reads. every toot of it. Also, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called Jack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase, Part of Sulfed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracks 350 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant fituations for country feats, that commands a most beautiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Bellesied.—One third of the purchase money to be paid the roth day of September next, another third the 10th day of September next, another third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September next, and the 10th day of next, and the remaining third the roth day of Septem-

ber, in the year, 1788. SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix. THOMAS SIM LEE, DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, ALEXANDER COWEN, BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a variety of uleful and elegant household furniture, for cash or final settlements. SARAH BUCHANAN.

A GREEABLE to an act of the general affeming a few points of this flate, entitled, An act to erect a town in Talbot county, will be exposed to fale, (and will continue by adjournment until the whole are fold) on Tuesday the sift day of August next, on the premises, Several lots of ground, situate, lying and being within the limits of the aforesaid town, on the following terms:—The purchaser to give bond with being within the limits of the aloreiald town, on the following terms:—The purchaser to give bond with fufficient security, to be aproved of by the commissioners for laying out the said town, or a major part of them, to pay the purchase money with interest thereon, in twelve months to the proprietor of the land, except the just proportion of the expences of furveying, laying out, plotting and bounding the faid town, which must be paid in ready money, and no person to possess more than three lots within twelve months after the same are divided, plotted and laid out.

JEREMIAH BANNING, HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington, JOHN ST. VENS, GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

ALEXANDER M'CALLUM,

Commissioners appointed by law for laying out and felling the faid ground.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. BROKE gaol and made his escape on the 24th of May last, negro 8 AM, the property of Jacob Frank-lin; he is a young sellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, his cloathing old and such as negroes commonly wear; he was committed to my custody for burglary. Who-June at, 1787.

he was committed to my cultody for burglary. Who-ever will take up faid negro, and bring him back again, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Charles county, June 16, 1787.

H B subscriber intends to publish this spring, A
Concise System of Arithmetic, adapted to business— the utility and execution of the work, it is hoped, will merit the approbation of an indulgent public.—Gentlemen willing to encourage the under-taking, may give in their names to the printers for JONATHAN ANDERSON.

Calvert county, July at, 1787.

On Saturday the 18th day of August, will be offered for fale at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco,

S UNDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women;
boys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs, together with some household surniture.—The subscriber will also dispose of at private sale, (on three years credit) one hundred acres of good land, some negroes, and several valuable horses.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

July 6, 1787. A VALUABLE L O T for SALE. On Wednesday the 15th day of August next will be exposed to sale, at the house of Mr. Cornesius Mills.

A LOT of ground in the city of Augustics, on the fouth side of the street. The purchaser to give tond and security, to pay the money in three equal annual payments with interest. 4 AMELIA WREMS.

George town, June 16, 1787.

Will be S O. L. D to the highest bidder, on Monday the 12th day of August next, at colonel John H. Beanes's tavern in Piscataway.

The He house and lot in Piscataway town, whereon Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Also between 15 to 20 acres of unimproved ground, in and adjoining the said town. The above has been many years occupied as a tavern, and is esteemed one of the first situations in town for any kind of public business. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond on interest with approved security—or for the whole sum or any part that they be paid at the day of sale, or within one month after, a discount of ten per cent, will be allowed cent. will be allowed BENJAMIN REEDER.

THE EASTERN SHORE LINE OF STAGES

FROM. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and Alexandria,

By Way of CHESTER-TOWN and ROCK-HALL.

THE proprietors beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they will run a fet of STAGEs three times a week to they will run a let of STAGES three times a week to and from the above places, to commence on Monday the ad day of July next; they will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, every Monday, Wednefday, and Friday mornings at a o'clock, arrive at Chefter-town, the fame evening, and will proceed the next morning to the northward and fouthward in the respective stages; the northern stage arrives at Philadelphia in the evening, and the southern stage arrives at Baltimore and Annapolis generally to dinner, and the

respective stages; the northern stage arrives at Philadelphia in the evening, and the southern stage arrives at
Baltimore and Annapolis generally to dinner, and the
next day dine at Alexandria, which is less than three
days from Philadelphia to Alexandria—I hey start from
Mr. Michael Dennison's George I avern, in Philadelphia, Mr. James Young's cose house in Baltimore,
and Mr. George Mann's tavern in Annapolis; the
boats are very complete, and one of the boat-men will
always call at Mr. Young's at the hour of starting.

From Philadelphia to Rock Hall, thirty sive shistings,
from Rock-Hall to Baltimore and Annapolis seven
shillings and six pence, from Annapolis to Alexandria, eighteen shillings and nine-pence, each passenger entitled to 14 pounds baggage, 150 weight baggage to pay the same as a passenger, way passengers to
pay sive-pence per mile. We can with considence of
ture those ladies and gentlemen who may choose to
for to travel by this line of stages, that no exertions o
ours shall be wanting to render their journey both easy ours shall be wanting to render their journey both easy and agreeable.

WILLIAM KERLIN, JOHN JARVIS, ELIJAH JARVIS, ROBERT HODGSON, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, WILLIAM CLARK.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1787. of Patuzent, a femall dark bay mare, about five years old, branded on the near thoulder and buttock H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is defired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her EDWARD STEUART.

on a cofton jack. and breeches, new allering mand felt hat. Whoever takes up and fecures the fall negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if one of the county, torty shillings; and it out of this sale, the above reward, including what the law a lows, paid HIS is to give notice, that the funfariber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately paffed, for the relief of infolvent

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by and S. GREEN. at the Post-Office, Francis-Street.

ROGER CLARKE.

neg. Cur. Can

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

RISTIDES

ment, the British government, lander, and, on the such ther intlrection

referough; could operate, of the could operate, of the could operate, of a divice; of a divice;

ind I have before told

# ARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURS DAY, AUGUST 9, 1787.

#### RISTIDES TO PUBLICOLA.

Experience the whole legislature has hever the yet been broaded in England. In the yet have been broaded in England. In the yet have been broaded in England. In the feature flumble on it. Indeed, were this doffring offering of the kinds but I have some had the fortune flumble on it. Indeed, were this doffring offering and in England, in how floor a time might we not as of a satisfied bankspotty, followed by a revolution in their government. Horse down as the peoperary of the electors might be interested in the partial doctors can be little doubt that, with activity and permaner, a majority of the electors might be interested to subscribe an infraction to the parliament, abolifying a great part of those taxes, "impassing them so the could for the emanment of a few."

But although this dottrine of national instructions anknown to the English, much has been faid and nitten, amongst them, about instructions given by electors to a single county, or in a single hough, so the own reptetentatives. Mr.: Hume has mired your displacative, it feems, for faying that displate share that kind of instructions is friction, and was feely an apparent with the flate of parties. He had a satisficous of the disputants respecting institutes after Hume, however, was well billed in a before, and politics of that country; and was feelly acquired with the flate of parties. He had so allowed by their instructions, Now II Mr. and be one guity of a gross anisperselectration, is many person that can say, the general question as any person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the general question as many person that can say, the discussion of instructions is not frively.

The question between Publicols and Aristides is, apply and precitely, whether or not the direction of majority of the people or of the voters in Mariand, he so far the conduction of a law, is to bind the branches of the legislature to frame a bill greeably to that direction. In maintaining the nemice Avistides has called upon all those, who maintain the assume Avistides has called upon all those, who maintain the assume the assuments of the world, (whether seemed a express compact or not) in which the direction the people at large has taid the foundation of a set, to which the regular examinated legislature was cand to give all the sections of its authority. He after called upon aftern to produce even the obtains are government, should preclade the deliberations the legislature, and coling it to pair the law. In sec government, should preclade the deliberations the legislature, and coling it to pair the law. In sec government, and coling it to pair the law. In sec to this, as it seems, you gave the following section to this, as it seems, you gave the following section the British government, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to all the sovernment, the Upited Sydney, I telem too to be upited or and Brittanny, the distance of Grimmer, Denmark, Speaden, John Law and John Law a real conveniently to contound national and particular fellous to configer me as having denied, they prefere of giving particular and to claim the victory, in vitue of this diet is the fupreme power which takes the particular theory of the interests of an immense confederacy. The princes and great lords speak for themselves. The princes and great lords speak for themselves. The princes and great lords speak for themselves, that the instructions given by a particular course of the interests of cities pursue the instructions of the respective generality which they represent the respective generality of the sent of the continuency of the sent the instructions of the propose of the propose of the propose of the great large.

The deputies of cities particular their representative sent and great lords speak of the present the respective generality which they represent the respective generality of the sent with the respective generality of the sent with the great large.

The deputies of cities particular the representative with they represent the respective generality of the sent with their there is no represent to the general course of the great course of the general governments, on the authority of Mr. Sydney. Unfortunate Sydney I been authority of Mr. Sydney in the substance of the sent with the general the great large.

The deputies of princes and great lords speak for themselves and great lords speak for themselves. The representative with the feet well and the sent was a substance of the great large.

The princes and great lords speak for themselves an

United Netherlands is nothing to your purpose of Sydney says likewise, that no grants of importance establishing the doctrine of A national instructions" were ever made, without consuling their principals. given by the people at large. Let us examine whether there is any thing relative to the other countries, mentioned in your reference, that will better answer

mentioned in your reference, that will better answer your purpose.

France, ever face the dissolution of the Roman empire, has been under a king. It formerly considered of twelve provinces, each of which had a parliament, composed of pears and landholders, whose consent was necessary to the passing of laws and the levying of money. It is now divided into many more previnces, whose parliaments fill claim a kind of negative to the king acide, which always have been the law of the land. Will you be pleased to explain how the circumstances of France can make for your purpose? Languedoc and Brittany are proexplain how the circumfunces of France can make for your purpose? Languedoc and Brittany are provinces, of France. In either of them governed by laws dictated by the people at large? Has either of them a legislative body, which is bound to obey the indirections of the people at large?

The certex, or courts of Spain are, in point of form, fomewhat fimilar to a British parliament. They confist of the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of commons. But whatever, their forces

fentatives of commons. But whatever their for-r privileges have been, these cortex now meet, by to confirm and record the decrees of the court.

he lands the representatives of the people are confidered could do, in such cases, after receiving and national could do, in such cases, after receiving and national could be to adjourn, and address the same their confittients choose to people, to prevail on them to rescand those instructions.

Oddermine for themselves, you have not shown, nor If Aristides be right, there will be little encountered.

were ever made, without confulring their principals. He fays too, that to long as the general affemblies of effates in Brance continued, the deputies acted in the fame manner; and, when there general affemblies were laid slide, the same custom was used, in the assemblies of lesser cutates in Languedec and Brittanny. Now, Publicola, consider how say this authority operates in your favour. It amounts to no more than that certain deputies did not choose to grant the money of their conflituents, before they were certain, it would be agreable to them. Is there any thing in Sydney, to prove the cultom in Spain and France, of the peoples dictating laws even to their own representatives? Why, Sir, their very representatives seldom did more than consider the propositions, that came from the cours It would puzzle you, with all your reading, to discover one fingle inflance, where a majority of the people at large, in Leither France or Spain determined, that this, or that law, should she passed, and f gave order to the whole representative body, that this body might propose it to the affembly of nobles, &c. and to the court. But, could you even do that, it would be infufficient, unless you could thew likewife, that the people dictated to all the branches.

would be infufficient, unlets you could fixe vikewife, she confirmed and records the decrees of the court. It is not impossible, that the representaives of commons were formerly fomewhat on a footing with the linglish house of commons.

In Bennark, withough it has always had akking, the legislative power was quot in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of ditiesns and farming the legislative power was quot in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of ditiesns and farming the legislative power was quot in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of ditiesns and farming the legislative power was quot in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of ditiesns and farming the representatives of the feweral orders, passed, and in every point of view. To a slight thinker, after all, the question may appear not very material. I hall ever contend, as irremuously as Publicola, that ill rightful government; or many appear not very material. I hall ever contend, as irremuously as Publicola, that ill rightful government of the expected and the fociety and that fociety and that fociety and that fociety and that fociety and the expected the disclination of the every free, government; there is a facted compact, it is a post to disclose, which is the expected the disclination of the people. Which is the particular discress, and farment. Whether the probable and the probable and the probable of the people where the probable of instructions of their discress and farming the representations. Whether the probable and the probable of the representatives are about for the people where the probable and the proba cople, to prevail on them to rescind these instructions.

If Aristides be right, there will be little encou-

can it be flewn, that the people in those countries ragement for a party at any time, to make a pretext ever thought themselves entitled to dictate to the of ubtaining the peoples sense, in order to sorce aport the diet of Germany confist of the emperor, of a measure, which they have rejected, upon the material their own effects, and of the deputies of the occurred, it would hardly be believed, that any man of character could have the prefumption to call another inimical to liberty, and ignorant of the peoples rights, merely for contending, that each branch of the legislature may exercise its own judgment, in

passing, or rejecting bills.

On a dispassionate, and disinterested view, it is impossible to conceive, that the peoples having a right to dictare measures to the legislature, and to preclude its deliberation thereon, can operate as a fecurity to liberty, or advance the true interests of the people. That the frequent exercise of such a right must tend to render of no avail the falutary in-situation of two distinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted. Your polition is, that, if the right exitts not both branches " may surn their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redrefs, the people much hazard a revolution and the halter." I have before, more than once follicited your atten-tion to the fecurities we enjoy against such deplor-able correction in our trustees. Should they really prove falls to their trust, would not their influence think you be exerted, to prevent instructions, or to descat them, after they were given? Where are the

res the fall ings; if est of this flats, a lows, paid NGTON.

is-Street.

individuals who would dark to fland against the refente ment and power of a corner fenate and house of delegates maires? If this unaccountable degeneracy, should prevail in each branch, and circumftances should render it unfale to wait for the next period of election, would it not be better, at once, to refort to that grand remedy, prescribed by the 4th article of the declaration? But wherefore should you Publicola, by way of preventing a diforder, which you dread use constantly a medicine, which is too apt of itself to produce worse diseases? There is little reason to believe, that the legislature or either branch will disregard those sufferings, of which they and their connexions cannot fail to participate. But admitting that inflructions are binding ; and admirting too, that they ought not to be given, except on important occasions; how apt will popular men be, whenever disappointed in a savourite measure, to tell the people it was of infinite impor-tance, and that, by rejecting it, the legislature had turned their backs upon the people. Take now a paffage from your old and my new acquaintance, Mr.

" They may make prejudicial wars, ignominious er treaties, and unjust laws. Yet when the fession is ended, they must bear the burthen, as much as others, and, when they die, the teeth of their children will be fet on edge with the four grapes er they have eaten. But it is hard to delude, or as corrupt to many. Men do not, in matters of the " highest importance, yield to flight temptations, "No man ferves the devil for nothing-fmall wages will not content those who expose themselves to perpetual infamy, and the hatred of a nation for betraying their country."

Let us now quit for a while the theory of " natio-nal inftructions," and confider the method of reduc-ing it to practice. On a recent occasion, the mode adopted was nearly the fame, as has heretofore been attempted, to bind individual representatives. In each county, were papers carried about among the people; and, if it had so happened, that a majority of voters in each of ten councies, had figned for an emiffion, these local instructions would have been held binding not only upon the respective representatives, but upon the whole house of delegates, and not only upon the house of delegates, but upon the fenate likewife. Now the fenate, although its members are not endowed with expaordinary pri-vileges, as individuals, nor invested with their dignities for life, were intended, by the conflication, to be as independent in legislation, as the orders of nobility in the countries mentioned in your reference. The idea that fenators are representatives of the people of Maryland, is no more just, than is the idea, that the king, and the house of loids, are representatives of the people of England. The notion too of fenators being only deputies or truffees of the people, and Meretore fu jeft to their direction, whilf they all as fenators, is juit as well founded, as that of the king and house of lords being deputies and truffees, and therefore controlable by the people. You remember all which Locke fays about deputies and truffees; and yet Locke does not place them on the fame footing, as you would place our deputies

You must, at least, allow, the method of conveying the national funft is no where prefcribed. Who then has anthority to declare that, about which the conflication and the laws are filent for The right of binding by " national infirmations," you have told me is " paramount" to the conflictation. The manner then of exercing this right perhaps ought to be fixed by the national voice. How is it, we find the manner adopted, without previously consulting the people. There is indeed an old law maxim, sameis ratibabitio retretrabitur et mangato aquiparatur. That is, according to this maxim, any man of competent zeal and afforance may afforme an office belonging to no other. . He may prepare a draught of influctions; and, if a majority thall fign them, it will be the fame thing as, if the people had previously agreed on that mode. I will not perplex the cafe, by supposing a number of different draughts, carried about by dif. ferent people. Suppose one of the felf-created officers hands to the senate a paper, purporting to be infiructions of a majority of voters in Anne-Arundel. The fenate not being representatives of Aune-Arundel, may very probably be inclined to reject it. But then the fenate is informed, that there are nine other papers, containing instructions from nine other counties; and that thefe, taken altogether, convey the national fente of Marylande The fenate thereupon determines to receive them all. However, these papers not being on the footing of theriffs returns, the fenate is not, on any principle, precluded from examining into their authenticity, the number of voters in each county, whether the names appearing belong to men refidir g, and having a right of fuffrage in the respective counties, and whether these names were fet down by the owners, or with their confents. Suppose, that, after a minute, laborious, expensive invettigation, the fenate finds one or more of the fell-created officers guilty of a thousand frauds and forgeries. What then ? Why then they may hold themselves not bound by those papers. Suppose a variety of forms, all tending nearly to the same point. The legislature must be perplexed in framing the law.

I have felected a few eircumftances, to expose the lately adopted method of conveying the national fenfe, which was to lay the foundation of a law, and compel the fenate to adopt that measure, which, and the same of the property of the same of the

without any imputation of corrupt views, they and before enanimously rejected. Let us now return to the theory. Suppose the instructions of a majority of the people, prohibiting the passage of a particular bill depending in the assembly. The bill, notwithestanding, is passed in the usual form, and has all the fanctions, prescribed by the constitution. Will you maintain, that this act of assembly is unconstitution al and therefore no law; and that the executive and judicial ought to regard it as a mere nullity? Would you, in a court of juffice, make the point, that it is no law ! If you thould, would you expect the court to make the inquiry, whether or not it was passed, contrary to the instructions of the people? In purfu ance of your principle, I imagine you would. And, if your doctrine be right, the court ought, undoubtedly, to inflitute the inquiry. I would then demand " by what authority" they do this? Do they derive it from the conflicution, or an act of affembly, or an adopted British flatute, or the provision of the common law? The more we confider this " bleffed doctrine" of instructions, figned by the people, con-troling and prescribing to each branch of the legistature, which notwithstanding, agreeably to our fa-cred compact, is to be at full liberty to exercise its own judgment; the more we shall be convinced, that, not being mentioned in this compact, nor in any preceding or subsequent law, the doctrine is al-There have been great occasions, on which, a-

mongit a free prople, the mational voice has been beard. It has then constituted a law of the most exalted kind. The occasions I mean are, when the people have found it necessary, for the preservation of their rights, to interfere ; and either make a total, or a partial, change in their government, or, under the old form, to place it in new hands. I need not remind you of the English revolution in 1688, or of the late aftonifning revolution in America. Did any man, on occasions like thefe, ever think of going about with a paper, requelling and orging to fabfcribe, one after another, men who either knew nothing about the fubjett, or were totally indifferent what became of the paper after they were freed from his importantly? Did any man ever suppose that fuch a paper was to obtain a redrefs of all grievances ? On the great occasions, just mentioned, and more particularly the last, the people afted from their own knowledge and feelings. They aftembled together in every part of the country; and one opinion only, respecting the main question, prevailcollected without fetting down names, and the na-tional voice is always decifive. And, on occasions only of evident necessity like these, ought any man to folicit the national voice. I think, it may safely be affirmed, that never, before the late superal, was it any where attempted, to procure the authority of the people at large, as a legal conflictational power, ding confidently with the other confitutional powers, to oblige the regular legislature to adopt a measure of mere domestic policy, concerning which a variety of opinions had indeed pravailed, but which till very larely, had been reprobated by alt the best characters in the Sate. If history records any other in-stance, I doubt not, that, in the most decided manner, it confures the attempt. Never was it known that a determined attempt in the people at large, to exercise an authority, did not produce a copyulfion, or a suspension, or a diffolutions of the government.

But I will not again tread over that ground.

When an adverfary appears to me disposed to misconceive every thing I can say, I shall always take care to repeat and enforcemy principal politions and arguimencil. Should the voice of the people, at any sime, decidedly declare for an ordinary measure of policy, and no after circumitances thould change the complexion of affairs, it will be prudent for the legiflature, upon the principle of avoiding is greater evil, to februit. Should it plainly appear, that the national series proceeds from delution, and that obedience would be & tal to our interests, the legislature would be in fuch circumffances, as render it molt difficult to determine what ought to be done.

But should, at any time, the activity and perfewerance of a party of fet of men prevail fo far, as by mere dint of perfusion, to obtain the figuatures of a large majority of their fellow-citizens to intractions Fimed by themselves, I should hold those papers fo far from laying the foundation of an indispensable act, that the legislature ought to make a determined point of withhanding an innovation, which might speedily overthrow the falutary inflitutions of the conflitution. When there is not the leaft shadow of provision in that conflitution for conveying the fenie of the people, fo as to leave the legislature me thing more than the mere forms of reading & first and fecond time, passing, engrosting, &c. &c. when I say there is no provision made any where for this most important purpose. I am almost ashamed to have laboured fo long, and against fuch an advertary, in disproving a doctrine, which I am fare must have appeared prepaferous to almost every intelligent man, to foon as it was fairly stated. Your efforts, to toule the public indignation against the man, whom you represent as endeavouring to break down the best guard to their liberty, can tend only to your own dishonour. It is impossible they should produce the intended effect, on any mind, that will attend to what is said on both sides, and to the whole conduct of each of the men. Would to Heaven! That every man of candour and intelligence, after taking the trouble of perufing our whole controverly, would chem the same tay and the first and the same and the same

openly declare, whether Publicula, by this, diff hath manifested a regard for liberty and equal fuperior to that of Aristides. Were perpetu to be the doom of him against whom the "weice" should declare, be assed that the whom you idly slied to despite, would feel caliness, before the decision, on his own account.

There is a plain and material distinction between laudable and imperaisant equification between laudable and imperaisant equification. When a major voluntarily and without provocation address to fellow-cirizens with discourses about himself and he affairs—It is truly unmanly and disgusting. Be when his reputation is wantonly attacked, they ough with patience, to hear him so long, as he consist himself to the charge, and overleaps not the boars of modelly. However as I have some reason to training, that the public on no occasion within hear a man speak of himself, I shall conclude, with out doing that, which, at first, I intended. My conhear a man speak of himself, I shall conclude, with out doing that, which, at first, I intended. My comments on the proceedings relative to the editor of late publication shall nerester appear, provided shall be convinced that they are necessary, or the the public withes to see them.

Annapolis,

August 2, 1787.

S May N N A Mg 2 detel VERY appearance of the pefilential difords been fo much afficted, is entirely gone; in con-quence of which the Jews, and other mercha-have returned, and trade is reflored to its of channel. An agent from the United States of Aschannel. An agent from the Content of Peterburica, and another from the court of Peterburiane arrived, and established factories which protected by very successful, especially at each is many to gain the most powerful protection and recomme dation of government.

LONDON.

His majefly the king of Sardinia has given son to all foreign confuls resident in his dominions, a an inexhaustable mine of the finest and firms fossile salt has been lately discovered acceptable contain called Alosta, about two miles from the salts called Alosta, about two miles from the salts the falt, which is naturally so pure, as so used in expense of resining. That when a sofficient of the different nations of Europe, who may reason advantages from barrering their raw materials manufactures which will be taken any exchange promises no more duty, on exportation shall be acted than five sons per tun, for the term of year.

acted than five four per tun, for the term of a year.

By an advertisement in the Amberdam Gazette the 10th inft, we are informed, that anyingead and philosophic physician residing in that cary, a med Dellier, has lausly applied inflamorable air to species of amusement very different from any this hitherto attempted. After an intense applicate for several years to the subject, he has contract machine with which he represents various figure and devices by means of the electric shoid. His a chine is thirteen seet in length and of similar heighthree, reservoirs properly adapted thereto, contained one to another, have such a particular seet in inches and wonderful piece of mechanism for your resemble those contrived with gunpowder as hell stings, see, but much superior in brillian without smell or smook, and the are assumes so our tints, at the will of the machinist.

N. E. W. V. O. R. K., July 24.

Berrall of a letter from a postlenom in daguida.

Friend in Savadenabi, dated toob ale. that a general war is thought to be unavoidable number of the finell hosles have within this pall been fiolen in and near Augusta, likewish negroes a forme more flaves were taken, but their elempe, and gave the alarm. One Pranttaken up on fulpicion of being concerned with thieves, who are fuppeled to have made their withe findian nation. A party is out after them are in hopes to overtake them.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

It may be relied on for a fact, that there is no Creek, war, for they have feet down a feet.

no Creek war, for they have feet down a friend talk to our governor at Angulte, about five days go. The origin of the dispute, which it was those would drive the Creek nation to war, arose from who was held in confinement as an holiage at a guita fast April. His relations could nover be made to believe but that he was made and the second nover be made to believe but that he was made and the second nover be made to believe but that he was made and the second nover be made to believe but that he was made and the second nover be made to believe but that he was made as an include the second nover be made to believe but that he was made to be the second nover be made to be second nover be not second nover be second nover be not second no gusta fast April. His relations could nover be me to believe but that he was murdered—they detained on retaliation, and accordingly they killed a white men, and scalped them. A party of event lemediately in pursuit, fell in with a humbarry of ladians, but not the aggresson, and kill of them. Things flood thus open for a generopriety on the occasion—they feat an ambassis who explained and lamented the mistake that he pened, and which has thrings the path with ble As it has been unhapping fleet, they wish it a

TIDES.

ken ing eaching ment of foreigns reation fholistes or the term of char an ringent og in that cary, a damamble, airs

ment, die sali

fest down a fries the about five days
which it was shoot
to war, erofe from
lish, hanging hims
t as an holiage as as
a could never be mi dingly they killed fall in with a hust

inhabitants of Wilks county, who they trined and forced away with them, as toing towards Shoulder Bone, on Okoothey met with one M'Michael and anolad going home from home river, they met with one M'Michael and ano-young lad going home from heating, who en-soured to perfused the Indians to fet the negro liberty, which they refused, and for fear of be-difference, one of them fired as M'Michael om he killed on the ippe, and took off two fealps, m he killed on the spon, and took off two fealps, other endeavoured to make his efcape, but was also purfued by one of the Indiane, who came up him and killed him also, and hid him among a buffer. The report of the gane was heard one of the enighbours, whose curiofity led him to who it was, thinking it to be some of the inhemata hunning, when to his allouishment he met hid Michael, who he know, dead and scalped the road. He immediately alarmed the neighbours who went in pursuit of the Indians, but one they not to the river, the Indians had crossed

perhood, who went in pursuir of the Indians, bet fore they got to the river, the Indians had croffed as with the segro. They left their gurs and that sches behind till they got the negro clear over, but ing closely pursued could not return for them, hich fell into the hands of the white people, and in a of the that bags were found two fealps. The set day colonel Alexander of Wilks county militia, the party of between 40 and 50 croffed the river, are up with fix Indians cutting down a bectree, he after informing them the way the Indians took to white the white people went with the negro, ry immediately put them to death on the foot.

Colonel Alexander could pursuing the route of a Indians came up with them before night, retook as negro, and killed the three mardeters; in that of the two fucceeding days, they came up with, of billed in all, 18 Indians. A few days afterwards, head Alexander had raifed between 250 and 300 lianters, in Washington and Wilks county, with them he marshed is to the lower towns of the C cell wine, in order to burn all their houses, and delivery much of their provisions as possible, before the lians would be all alarmed, for that there is not lian doubt of a ferious war between the Georgie and Indians this fall.

A N. N. A. P. O. L. I. S. Angust 9. ANNAPOLIS, Agaf 9.

At a late examination in Dantmouth college appeared a monitor of gradition, viz. A po-At a late examination in Distinguish college, or appeared a mailter of cradition, viz. A pology of theman, from Ireland, who, upon a farcaltical at being reflected on the folloolineh of his county, gave the presented and examinators, a formal tray challenger is which he gave them choice of the surface of the most effect of the particular of the end of the effect of the following the policy of the following the following of the end of the

A playion iscentive to excite emulation in the diou youths of this three, in their parties, of If-ture, which, also is the much neglected. confedent wifes that I goo fach famina-

Ope for stree flate. 11 Marie 12 Marie 14 Marie

MOTTAL HO WILLIAM LEIGH. era half a bather, or three pecks, of (green) old tred task to after, boil the after in three dred tak hark to after, boil the after in three law of water, well reduced to one, first that sallon off, and boil it away to thick lubitance, har to butter mile or cream), apply a Imail quantum a piece of file or flat, to the cancer, no bigger, a the place or part aftered.—I have known two lens to effect a cure, where the cancer lay in a or position for the medicine immediately to peasure on the roots of it, otherwise it may take the playings; as the medicine must be repeated two hours until the cancer's roots are sufficient hilled, then apply healing falve (with a little to the cancer of the cancer, and dress it twice. saril-cured, which is will farely be in about

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of ventition exponer to me directed, will be fold, on the and of August, at the plantation where Jacob Lufby, deceated, lived, three negroes,

T WO men and one woman, taken as the property of Elizabeth Lufby, administration of Jacob Lufby, and fold for the use of caleb Burgets.

By virtue of a writ of fieri lacias, to mo direct d, will be fold on the 30th day of August, at the plantation where Daniel Brigdal now lives, on the north fide of

Four negroes; one horse; three milch cows, and one cast; taken as the property of Daniel Brigon, and to be fold to satisfy a sept due the state of Maryland.

Of Anne-Arundel county.

TUST IMPORTED. And to be a OLD by RICHARD CURSON.

N elegant affortment of Italian marble chimney A pieces; flabs for hearths and tables; paving flags of 18, 28 and 25 inches square; and marble mortars of all fixes with petitles.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6, THE

Of April Session, 1787. THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES.

By the PRESTORET and DIRECTOR'S of the PA HE fubicibers for flares in the faid company,

The fubleribers for mares in the laid company, are benety informed that the further fum of fix pounds fterling on each mare, is ordered by the board, to be paid into the hands of the treaturer, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. fet.

Annapolis, August 9, 1787.

T the particular request of many of the respectaable inhabitants of this eny, the subjection purculto open a circulating library on the first day of tember next, on the following terms, viz. Each yearly subfiriber to pay, at the time of subfiribing, one guines, half yearly subfiribers three dollars, quartery do, twelve shillings and six-pence, and monthly one dollar, a single octavo volume one shilling, and duodecimo six-pence. Subscriptions for the above will be taken in at the subscriber's store in Caurch-street, Anmapolis, where may be had all forts of stationary, plated THE THE STEPHEN CLARK

Maryland; Charles county, July 23, 1787.

No the a6th day of March list, was committed to my gabl, as a runaway negro. BE N, the property of major Samuel Bradford, near Frederickfourg, Unginis, who has had early notice thereof.—I therefore give this public notice, that, if the fald negro is not released by his master, on or before the 18th day of August next, he will on that day be exposed to public fale, in Port-Tobacco, for the discharge of sees.

FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

A L.L. Petfont indebted to Thomas Hams, late of the city of Annapolis, described, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are deficed to bring them in, legally proved, by the first day of Bovember, that they may be settled, by HOMAS PYPER, administrator.

August 6, 1787.

O B the petition of Morgan Jones, a prisoner in benefit of the act of assembly, entitled. An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the authory of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truitee or truitees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Genetie.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Rey. Our Can. 19

August 9, 1917)

With Exercise the substance of the subst

county, Virginia; had on an ofnabrig flort coar, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the faid man, and de ivers him to the fubicriber, that have three pounds reward;

DAVID STFUART, fheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Frederickiburg, (Virginia), July 29, 1787. TAKEN up and committee to the priton in Fredericksburg, a negro man named TOM, who says that he belongs to Dennard Tirpen, of Doreneffer county, Maryland, and has been a fent about a year. - His maffer away, otherwise he will be fold as the law directs.

THREE POUNDS REWARD. August 7, 1787.

R AN away, on the 10th of April, from the subscriber, living on the main road leading from Anniapolis to to the lower ferry of Parapico, a negro-woman, named JOAN, or tome times calls heriely JENNY, about 4 sect 5 or linches high, thirty five or torty years ages has tolk the fight of her right eye, and very gray on the forehead; had on and took with her, linley woolley petticoat and jacket, with coarse shoes and yarn lockings. Whoever takes up the faid negro woman and fecures her, to that I get her again, thall receive, if in the county, twenty thillings, it out of the county, forty thillings, and it out of the first, the above reward, and resonable charges paid, by me

N. B. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or concessing the above hogro. She has been fe a in Montgomery county with Mr. Lanidale, her former mafter, or with Richard Scot, morn I bought her ot, on E kridge.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. July 25, 1787

STRAYED or folen, off the commons near Annapolis, forme time in June falt, a bright torrel male, with a white mane and sail, one bull of her mane hangs on the off fide and the beiner on the near sitte, fine is about 14/
Shands digh, was fined before, but no
perceivable b and, it ong and bony, trots and gallops'
roughly. Whoever takes up laid mare, and brings her
to Mr. John Wellhy, individer in Annapous, finalreceive the above reward, paid by AT BROWN.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED. 2 Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 31, 1787. LUST ARRIVED, In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE.

From ST. LUSTATIA, QUANTITY of old run, foirit, mascoya-do fugar, to be disposed of by wholesar, or re-

likewife for tale, a few quarter cafka of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in eafes.

2 5 W JAMES WILLIAMS.

I M P O R E D. IUST In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be S O L D, on the most reasonable terms, for eath or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co. At their Stores in Annapolis and Ports Tobacco.

A LARGE and general affortment of DRY GOODS, fuitable for the prefent leafon. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottler. They have likewife for fale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public whart or warehouse. 10

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Patrick Maclucklin, a tilely fresh looking young fellow, about 5 feet so or 11 inches high, short light hair and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, ofnabrig shirt, fearnought over lacket, short cotton under jacket, brown rolls troulers, and coarse shoed with strings—As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pase. Whoever will take up the above fervant and deliver nim to the subtribet, or the above fervant and deliver nim to the fubl riber, or fecure him in any gaol, and give information to that he may be had again, shall reserve the above reward, paid by THOMAS SNOWDEN.

N the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Balti On the petition of Thoms Woodward, of Baltiment of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting
insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of September nex is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed un
that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of
the said act; and it is ordered that this notice he pubhished six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

more Advertiler, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Teit. 9 Reg. Cur. Can.

N the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respect ing infolvent debtors, notice is bereby given to the caeditors of the faid peritioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the taid creditors, at the chansery office in the city of Annapa. lis, and that a truitee or truitees will be appointed on that day, on their pehali, according to the direction of the faid ict; and it is ordered that this notice be publithed fix weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltis more A vertifer, and in the Maryland Gagette.

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

O N the petition of Nicholas Serlott, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellos, praying the be nefit of the act of affemby, entitled, An act respecting infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the 14th day of Septrancer is a pointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a traiter or truftees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the fand act ; and it is ordered th t this notice be published

fix weeks in the Marylan i Gazette.

Teff. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

N the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore or or of or affective, entitled, An act respecting into weeks in the Marking Journal and Baltimore Adver-tifer, and in the Maynes G zette.

Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

N the petition of Samuel Pursiance and Robert O Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the bene-fit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting insovent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the laid petitioners, that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the hancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weks in the Ma-

Maryland Gagette, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

O N the petition of Charles Phillipfhill, a prison r in Worceft r county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aff inbly, entitled, en act ret ectvent de tor, notic e is hereny given to the dy of S ptember next is appointed for a meeting of the taut cre iters at the chancety office, in the city of Annapoles, and that a truttee or truftes will be ap. pointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the laid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimbre Advertiser and in the Maryland Gazette.

Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

On the petition of Josah Brakely and Joseph West, of Battimore county, to the chan ellor, praying the benefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioners, that the fitth day, of Section has a section of the faid petitioners, that the fitth day. of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published fix week in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore, Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and perfonally, ferved on the attorneys general, and on the treasurer of the Western blore.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Leonard town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

I H I S is to give notice, that the indicriber intends
to petition the next county dourr, to take the benefit of an act laiely passed, for the relief of intolvent debtors. ROGER CLARKE.

On the petition of John Lane, june a prilipage in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the head of the act, entitled, an act respecting inforcent debfors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the aoth day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that an trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faul act; and is, is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertifer, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 18, 1787. N the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a priloner in of the petition of Samuel spring, a priloner in Montanefit of the act of affembly, entitled, An act respecting
infolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the faid petitioner, that the fixth day of September next, is appointed for a meeting of the late creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis,
and that a realize or trades will be appointed in the and that a truitee or truitees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid act; and it is ordered that this notice be published fix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

LANDS FOR SA-LE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archiba'd Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jehiter, and Benjamin Nichellon, to sell and ditpole of certain tracts of least to the property beauty. jamin Nicholton, to fell and ditpole of certain tracts of land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the subscribers will fell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchaman, on the ad day of september next, sor final sectionest certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the faid Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of sand, lying and being in haltimore county, on the great odd that leads source bettimore town to York town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Laylor's Palace. eleven miles from the former, called Laylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinion's Addition, three trafts went debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the faid petitioner that the acts day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the faid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a struffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid attruffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid attruffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid attruffee or truffees will be appointed on the faid attruffee or truffees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the faid and series and part of jack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase, Part of Sulfed and Serie; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little extended. pence, containing in the four tracts \$50 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and comarkable for its tertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant fituations for country feats, that commands a most beautiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Bellefield. One third of the purchase money to be paid the roth day of September next, another third the noth day of September next, another third the roth day of September and the remaining third the roth day of September and the remaining third the roth day of September and the remaining third the roth day of September and the remaining third the roth day of September and the remaining third the roth day of September and the remaining third, the roth day of September and the remaining third, the roth day of September and the remaining third, the roth day of September and the remaining third, the roth day of September and the roth day of September and the remaining third, the roth day of September and the roth day next, and the remaining third the roth day of Septem-

ber, in the year, 1788,
SAR H BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
DAN, of St. THO. JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

At the fame time, and place will be offered for fale, variety of uleful and elegant household furniture, tor cash or final fettlements. SARAH BUCHANAN

state of Marylano, Laibot county, June as, 1787. A GREE & B L E to an act of the general affemwill continue by adjournment until the whole are fold) on Tuesday the said day of August next, on the presuites, Several lots of ground, fituate, lying and being within the limits of the atoresaid town, on the following terms:—The purchaser to give bond with fufficient fecurity, to be aproved of by the commissioners for laying out the faid fown, or a major part of them, to pay the purchase money with interest thereon, in twelve months to the properetor of the land, except the just proportion of the expenses of lurveying, laying out, pletting and bounding the said town, which must be paid in ready money, and no person to possess more than three lots within twelve months after the same are divided, plots ted and laid out. will continue by adjournment until the whole are ted and laid out.

HUGH SHER WOOD, of Huntingto ORKENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH, ALEX INDER MICALLUM, Commillioners appointed by law for laying out and felling the faid ground.

A VALUABLE L O T for SALE. On Wednesday the agth day of August next will be exposed to the, at the house of Mr. Cornelius Mills, A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, on the south tide of the street, The purchase to give bend and security, to pay the money in three equal annual payments with interest. X AMELIA WEEMS.

conveniencies—four sooms above, a pallage markey ral very convenient cloterapes kiechen the chief delling-boute, with a large cellur, wants, and other conveniencies is such house and recellur, and the conveniencies is such house and recellur, and the conveniencies is such house and recellur and mill house under the fame root, with an excellent dry well, an feet deep ;—a mill, hopse, as feet fquare; an office or sudr, 27 feet by 24. all a brick and well finished;—a well built, wood houle and carriage house, to feet by 18, with feveral other very necessary outhouses—garden and yards with electrical and a very good well of water —a small original of application, and a very good well of water —a small original of application. The future is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either business or neticement.—The title shall be farisfactory to the our hafer is—a small proportion of the purchase monen will be required on the day of lale, the remainder a liberal credit will be given for.

The above property is at present octupied by Mr. George Sibbuld, but may be entered upon immediate after the fale. Any person inclinable to burthash, his know the terms by applying to Mr. Waller S. Chim. let, Upper-Mariborough, or the subscriber, near Faderick-towns. 20

#### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCALY CLUB PURSE of DINE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Anni poin. Thursday, the 18th of October near, upon the usual terms: The bories to start presently at close october. The figurards of the Club and themselves once may under the occession of calling upon the members we are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before a ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have the names published, agreeably to a rejointion passed in October last.

October last.

The fecretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the substructions to the prefeat year, which he hopes will be discharged guineas to lave trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race,

Manual at one a clack,

Will be S O L D so the highest bistery of Monday the sale day of August next, as color John H. Beane's torque in Piccataway.

H E house and lot in Piccataway town, where tween is to as seres of ultimproved grow dain a adjoining the taid town. The above has been many years occupied as a tavern, and is effected due of the fluctions in town for any kind of public human Twelve months credit will be given the par chiefly giving bond on antered with approved becurity and the mole lim or kny part that may be said as the day fale, or within one month, after a discount ob ten cent. Will be allowed.

BEN/AMERICAN TOTAL TOTAL AND ARRESTED FR.

On Saturday the with day of Augus, will be offered S U NID'R Y valueble in boys and girls.—Alfo for together with some honseled credit), one hundred scree of good CHARLES WILLIAM

Final Settlement for Sal NY gentleman that wants purchase Final Settlements any kind, may be supplied on able terms. Credit will be given approved fecurity. Letters address to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, who be duly attended to.

1 HUGH PATTON

\* ANNAPOLIS by F. and S. GREBN. Printed at the Post -Office, Francis-Stra

1 minant any tuen thing.

a paige turns 

KANK O U.P Y nifold a are fuffic blie correction. were determine d. I think there comment, as there Twitchet fliould Your humble ferv twonder that you ter of Macheath; correspondence in m plunder too, be our gibes and free mant fpirit, fue enfed As to Fr wever the justice t have given is hibitions. b. And y faile give a affecting mon moving tales ab seven fenfibility be difdmins to public body upo

rights and power transferred by hough not mentic ch compact ; that deputy, agent or to e people possessed et, and therefore, ght be exercised, ned or afcertaine But this reasoning , is all jargen : compact; and it a natural right to d truffees. I mean gmatical as you bject you are upo By men verfed in paramount" is we t. By rights pa an the compact,

a former pub no rights or p

ntioned, defined

ntioned; defined no fuch right e

polition was not

You deny there fach is jargon. hat then are thei ght to private j d religion ; the d the right to ter than our co theld by the grandfluction does d fecurities for t thefe rights, e legislature ex-operly or improp-nces, to petition removal of them ons, are difrega All thefe right illence from any nt. Nor are y compact th wer, I would a erty, &c? In v wer ? If, ind nces, I forfeit

fo in a fla

a Alder in