

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1787.

ARISTIDES to PUBLICOLA.

IF you possessed the vast superiority, which you affect, your treatment of Aristides would be different. The experience of almost half a century might have taught you, that, in controversies like ours, the world ever considers clamour and reviling as marks of defeat. Although you manfully persist in being him the partisan of power, and insinuate, that he looked for some kind of compensation from the senate, you have assigned no reason in support of suggestion. Unless they shall succeed in their democratic views, it will be difficult for them to reward him, so long, as he shall remain obnoxious to other more numerous, and more powerful branches. One eminent proof of your "exemplary patience" is an attempt to lay him under the displeasure of the branches. The meaning of that passage in my address, which you so ingeniously misconstrue, needs no explanation to those, who are acquainted with the proceedings alluded to. On account of his "exertions," and for no other reason, as he believes, was his character traduced, in a place, where he had no opportunity of defending it. This is done too, at a most critical time; and the men, who thought as he did, on the great political questions, which called forth those exertions, far by with a most frigid indifference. Perhaps the term "given" or "sacrificed," might have been more proper, in some measure, denoting the inferiority of Aristides. Be that as it may, the *desertion*, or giving up, sacrificed him far more, than the openness of his prosecutors. And yet neither of them affected him so far, as to produce "whining or blubbering."

You have not scrupled to assert, that he offered himself as a delegate to the convention. I shall not enquire what are your "privileges." I deny, that he directly, or indirectly, I ever made the offer. My eagerness to depreciate my character may be very commendable, but it has induced you to mention an affair, which, from a regard to your own reputation, and the honour of the state, you ought, if possible, to bury in oblivion. What circumstance is more relative to that affair, which can dishonour Aristides? As he does not mean to write a pretty general satire, he will content himself with remarking, that the appointment was subsequent to his opposition against paper, and that every method was, by me men, practised to prevent his election; whilst that, as on every other occasion, he disdained to be the vile acts of intrigue.

My non-appointment to that arduous ticklish employment, I consider as a circumstance favourable to me in a variety of lights. One consolation is that I all save the effusion of that precious cash, which could be as illy spared from my "house," as from any other noble houses. Do you take it as a set-off point, that every failure at an election must render a man unhappy? I ought perhaps to return you thanks, for consoling me, in pretty nearly the same manner, as the affectionate FREEMAN, in the dens of his foul, administered comfort to his beloved friend, the associate of his youth and manhood, his faithful confessor, and the reviser of all his productions, intended for the press, save only one. "Regard them not, thou beloved of my heart! thou mirror of patriots, thou perfect pattern of every political moral, and christian virtue! What though, after manfully standing by Annapolis, its citizens have turned their backs upon thee! thou art now leaving this ungrateful city. Peradventure in the dispensations of Providence, thou mayst have it in thy power to return them evil for evil."

Another mark of your exemplary patience is your entertaining comment on the word "house," "that my Twitcher should 'peach me, I own, surprised me." You here shine in a new light; for, amongst our manifold attributes, no man ever yet thought of enumerating humor and wit. Had I the pompousness of the mighty Ventus, of the great Pompolo, even of yourself, your comment might have been spared; because foreign from the dispute; because plain man might well use "house" for "family," and because half a column is taken up in proving nothing but a determination, at all events, to load us with a variety with abuse. It would have been infinitely better to save yourself the fatigue of your learned ruminations; more especially, as the laborious exercise of your fancy has not, in the slightest degree, softened your rancour. When a man jokes, there ought to be some appearance of good humor.

I had before heard of the old toolish propensity of some for introducing into Maryland an order of nobility. Happily the good sense of the people saw

the matter in its true light. I am, however inclined to believe, that, if the titles you mention, could be conferred, we might probably hear something about the most illustrious, high, noble, and puissant DUKE of WYE. But you are out, with respect to DUKES, EARLS, and LORDS. You forget that such could not have been created. If they could, the plan would, in all human probability, have succeeded to the condign praise of the projector, the emolument of the Lord PARAMOUNT, and the gratification of his trusty adherents. There were to have been, alas! only such paltry things as POTENTATES, POTENTRES 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 story.

A third mark of exemplary patience is your application of the Athenian law. At first no civil officer had a right to meddle 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 forthwith 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 converted into a charge of high treason against the governor and council, the chancellor, the chief justice and the judges of appeals. With all these gentlemen nevertheless, I hope to remain on good terms. They will perceive that I quoted this law merely on account of that salutary 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. I never once mentioned or alluded to them. My idea is, that any of them may speak, write, or be silent, as inclination or judgment may determine. They might not think the situation 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 set them right, with respect to the doctrines contained in their delegates address. In the discharge of my official duty, I have always construed the constitution and laws upon the plain principles of common sense. I have ever reprobated arbitrary or occasional constructions. I knew of no law, under which that address, the appeal, and the adjournment could be fairly construed into a crime punishable by the courts of justice. Besides, I considered a majority of the delegates as men acting under a full persuasion, that they were doing what was right. God knows, that in addressing the people, I wished not to expose their representatives, provided I could otherwise perform the part, to which I found myself strongly impelled.

My exertions were not indeed so animated, as the harangues at Cheller mill, &c. and as certain debates in the house of delegates. My aim was to convey instruction; and he, that seeks it, will do well to prefer the perusal of a publication, written with care, and open to the examination of all the world, to the frothy, noisy declamation at public meetings. Of the former he may at leisure examine the arguments, divested of all ornament, and wanting those dangerous aids, derived from the personal influence of the orator, the force of look and gesture, and the charms of utterance, and all "the pomp, pride, and circumstance" of glorious speechification. To men of sense and candour, Aristides will perhaps appear entitled to some credit, even if his doctrine be erroneous, for his "laborious exertions," and for pursuing the dictates of his conscience, at the hazard of interest, and with the certain prospect of provoking the indignation of interested, powerful, vindictive men. How is it, you dare to speak so contemptuously of news-papers, of all other publications the most proper for conveying general information? How often by their means have insidious views been exposed and defeated! How often have they kindled, far and wide, the flame of patriotism! Their importance is so well known, that I should expect objections to news-papers from a partisan of power, much sooner than from a friend to the people, and an assertor of liberty, and equal rights. It is true they do not always afford either entertainment or instruction; but they can seldom do harm. Is there any man, who has resorted to them oftener than Publicola? But Aristides has not only descended into news-papers. After charging with high treason the house of delegates, the executive and the judicial, "he pusillanimously shrinks from the duty and dignity of his elevated station," and suffers all those daring offenders to go at large. Alas! Publicola, how art thou shrunken and fallen!

Mourn, mourn ye people! join them patriots all! In concert "wobine and blubber" at his fall. How often, in that staid-house, has he said, Curse on all laws, except what ye have made. My people want—my people did I say? My masters order, and ye shall obey. How oft, in list'ning raptures, have ye hung, And caught those glorious accents from his tongue! "Ye towering steeple" echoed back the sound. Whilst the glad throng their plaudits buzz'd around. Blot from the calendar the fatal day! He fell by curs'd "aristocratic sway." Tho' sycophants and "partisans 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 return for your friendly consolatory remarks. But every thing you have said or written against Aristides, is nothing more than an opposition to his doctrines. If you have even a little deviated, Aristides began, and therefore has no right to complain of the poignancy of your satire. This kind of morality is as novel as your politics and logic. I did not, after all, mean to call any person "a pestilent fellow." I trust, that I have more sense and good manners. I did not charge you with high treason, or insurrection. I did not compare you to Catiline or Cethegus, and (if it will give you any satisfaction) I declare, that I do not think, such a comparison would be just.

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

In a genuine republic, there is no such political idea as that of master and servant, applied to the governing and governed. The idea of the people being masters is one of the most incongruous, and absurd, that ever entered into a human brain. Every person is subject to the constitution. This is the sovereign and the protector. This is the bond of union. And if in a regular system of government, there can be such a department as the "people" having a constitutional legislative power, as a collective body, the constitution is its creator.

That the people as a collective body, possess rights "paramount" the compact or institution of government, I will allow you the full credit of discovering. Notwithstanding you may have read Locke and Sydney before, Aristides could read at all, if your pen and heart be in union, you never understood the whole of these, or other writers on government. You could not otherwise utter such jargon about "paramount" rights, not transferred by the compact, and the natural right of controlling "agents, deputies and trustees." Admitting now, that, in a state of nature,

* The common and proper acceptation of the word "people" is all the inhabitants of a country, existing in the same society, and under the same laws. It comprehends the governing as well as the governed. By Mr. Locke, and from him by our declaration of rights, the word is used to signify either the governed as distinguished from the governing, or a majority of the individuals, bound by the compact in each of these senses it is used, at different times. If by people be understood a collective body, as such, having certain powers and rights, as a part of the government, my idea is, that there can be no such thing, unless created by the compact. Should we ask some of those who are continually acclaiming about the people, the people what the mean by the people, it is possible the question might put them to a stand. Are the governor and council a part of this people, which may control the legislature? No. They are the servants of the legislature, as well as of the people. Are the judges, the other magistrates, and the rest of the civil list? They are the bloodsuckers of the people. The senate and the delegates cannot be a part of this people, from the nature of things. Is then the body of merchants? Surely not. They are the enemies of the people, as much as the lawyers. They have quite distinct and opposite views and interests. Are the country gentlemen, and respectable landholders? These are your aristocratic gentry, the friends of the senate. Were the inquiry pursued, without disclosing the intent, we should probably find, at last, that what some zealous patriots mean by the people is in reality, (if they have any precise meaning at all) those who possess the least of knowledge, worth or property the most likely to be inflamed by declamatory harangues, to be driven forwards, and drawn back at the will of a few. By means of this engine, would these few manage the senate and the house of delegates. Blessed be Providence! Not a great many of our countrymen can be reckoned amongst this people. The attempts to convert them into this political engine have been most miserably defeated.

to look round. St. Christopher's, it is said this morning, has 30 days to get a supply, and it is impossible for us to tell the consequences, but if the states submit tamely to it, they are certainly able to do the whole, and our vessels may immediately be destroyed.—There will be spirited remonstrances on account of another act of parliament, which obliges them to have two thirds white men. Mr. Pyle's Bermuda's ship, is feared in consequence of being navigated by negroes.—It will severely affect the Bermudians who navigate along with negroes.

Calvert county, July 21, 1787.
On Saturday the 15th day of August, will be offered for sale at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco, **SUNDRY** valuable negroes, viz. men, women, boys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs, together with some household furniture.—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.

Geo. Mann CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, July 24, 1787.
THE subscribers 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 customers for a 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 be paid to it, which will enable them to complete what they are desirous 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 custom.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

10/2/87 6w ROGER CLARKE.

July 24, 1787.
ON the petition of Charles Phillipphill, a prisoner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and in the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 6w SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.
RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, last night, an indentured Irish servant man, named Patrick Maclocklin, a likely fresh looking young fellow, about 3 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short light hair and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, olivabrig shirt, fawnought over jacket, short cotton under jacket, brown rolls trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pass. Whoever will take up the above servant and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, and give information to that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, paid by *1/2/87* THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 21, 1787.
RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, on the first of this instant, a negro man named GEORGE, a likely young fellow, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark yellow complexion; had on and took with him a felt hat, one olivabrig and one check shirt, one fawnought hat, one cotton jacket, one pair of check trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—He was purchased of Mr. James Rigby, of Huntingtown 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 Pennsylvania. Whoever will take up the above negro, and secure him in any gaol, and give information to the subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by *1/2/87* THOMAS SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

July 21, 1787.
STRAYED or stolen, off the commons near Annapolis, some time in June last, a bright fawn mare, with a white mane and tail, one half of her mane hangs on the off side; and the other on the near side, she is about 24 hands high, was shod before, but no perceivable brand, strong and bony, trots and gallops roughly. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, paid by *10/2/87* A. BROWN.

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

Anne Arundel county, July 19, 1787.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the fork of Patuxent, a small dark bay mare, about five years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. *10/2/87* EDWARD STEUART.

July 11, 1787.
By virtue of a conditional exparte, to me directed, will be exposed to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th instant,

TWO negroes, late the property of John Mackall, of Anne Arundel county, taken for the use of John Chesley; to be sold for ready crop tobacco, the sale to be at said Mackall's at Fishing Creek, at 21 o'clock.

10/2/87 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

June 29, 1787.
LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the last session of assembly, entitled, An act 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 2d day of September next, for final settlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the date of Maryland against the heir at law of the said Archibald 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, call d Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinson's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 240 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, 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 foot 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 tracts 130 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 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 10th day of September next, another third the 10th day of March next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September, 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 useful and elegant household furniture, for cash or final settlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

State of Maryland, Talbot county, June 25, 1787.
AGREABLE to an act of the general assembly of this state, entitled, An act to erect a town in Talbot county, will be exposed to sale, (and will continue by adjournment until the whole are sold) on Tuesday the 1st 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 sufficient security, to be approved 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 surveying, laying out, plotting 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, plotted and laid out.

10/2/87 6w JAKEMIAH BANNING,
HUGH BIERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN T. VEN,
GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH,
ALEXANDER McALLUM,
Commissioners appointed by law for laying out and selling the said ground.

July 18, 1787.
ON the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a prisoner in Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the sixth 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 5, 1787.
THE ship Hanbury, captain William Denes, now lying at Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river, takes in tobacco consigned to John Lloyd, Esq; at seven pounds sterling per ton.

July 18, 1787.
ON the petition of Judith Baily and Joseph Smith, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 10th 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and perfonally served on the attorney-general, and on the treasurer of the Western Shore.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 1, 1787.
ON the petition of John Lane, Jun. a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 10th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.
ON the petition of William Brown, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 10th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.
ON the petition of William Page, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Page, that the 10th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 9, 1787.
ON the petition of Asa Hill, a prisoner in Anne Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, that the 10th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 16, 1787.
ON the petition of George Lang, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 10th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

10/2/87 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 6, 1787.
A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.
On Wednesday the 15th day of August next will be exposed to sale, at the house of Mr. Cornelius MBB, a LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, pleasantly situated near the town-gate, on the south side of the street. The purchaser to give bond and security, to pay the money in three equal annual payments with interest.

10/2/87 AMELIA WREMS.

Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.
LOST, about the 20th day of last May, between the Hookin and the mouth of Magoth river, 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 up, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by

10/2/87 RICHARD FRIGO.

(XLIID YEAR

M A

RISTIDES

F you poss

you affect,

would be di

almost half

you, that,

world ever consider

of defeat. Althou

him the partisa

he looked for some

enate, you have affig

suggestion. Unless

ocratic views, it will

him, so long, as he

other more numerous

one eminent proof of

an attempt to lay

branches. The me

address, which you

no explanation to

the proceedings allu

est "exertions," and

liever, was his chara

ere he had no opportu

done too, at a most

thought as he did,

ns, which called forth

most frigid indifference

or sacrificed, might

in some measure, deno

es. Be that as it may

sacrifice, affected his

mity of his prosecutors

ected him so far, as to

ing."

You have not scruple

self as a delegate to t

quire what are your

her directly, or indire

our eagerness to depre

ry commendable, but

in an affair, which, fr

station, and the honou

able, to bury in obliv

are relative to that

ilides? As he does

neral satire, he will c

g, that the appointme

gition against paper, an

me men, practised to

that, as on every oth

the vile acts of intrig

My non-appointment

oyment, I consider as

in a variety of lights

all save the effusion of

ould be as illy spared f

any other noble house

ed point, that every

nder a man unhappy

ou thanks, for consol

me manner, as the aff

dnets of his soul, adm

ved friend, the affec

ood, his faithful coun

s productions, intend

ne. "Regard them

heart! thou mirror of

tern of every political

What though, after

lis, its citizens have

thee! thou art new l

Peradventure in the d

may! have it in thy

evil."

Another mark of you

tertaining comment on

my Twitcher should

." Your here shine in

(KLIND YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2116.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

ARISTIDES to PUBLICOLA.

If you possessed the vast superiority, you affect, your treatment of Aristides would be different. The experience of almost half a century might have taught you, that, in controversies like ours, the world ever considers clamour and reviling as marks of defeat. Although you manfully persist in giving him the partisan of power, and insinuate, that he looks for some kind of compensation from the Senate, you have assigned no reason in support of suggestion. Unless they shall succeed in their democratic views, it will be difficult for them to reward him, so long, as he shall remain obnoxious to other more numerous, and more powerful branches. One eminent proof of your "exemplary patience" is an attempt to lay him under the displeasure of the branches. The meaning of that passage in my address, which you so ingeniously misconstrue, is no explanation to those, who are acquainted with the proceedings alluded to. On account of his "exertions," and for no other reason, as he believes, was his character traduced, in a place, where he had no opportunity of defending it. This is done too, at a most critical time; and the men, so thought as he did, on the great political questions, which called forth those exertions, sat by with a most frigid indifference. Perhaps the term "given," or "sacrificed," might have been more proper, in some measure, denoting the inferiority of Aristides. Be that as it may, the *desertion*, or giving up, sacrificed, affected him far more, than the open enmity of his prosecutors. And yet neither of them effected him so far, as to produce "whining or blabbing."

You have not scrupled to assert, that he offered himself as a delegate to the convention. I shall not inquire what are your "privileges." I deny, that he directly, or indirectly, I ever made the offer, or expressed to depreciate my character may be very commendable, but it has induced you to mention an affair, which, from a regard to your own reputation, and the honour of the state, you ought, if possible, to bury in oblivion. What circumstance is relative to that affair, which can dishonour Aristides? As he does not mean to write a pretty general satire, he will content himself with remarking, that the appointment was subsequent to his opposition against paper, and that every method was, by me men, practised to prevent his election; whilst that, as on every other occasion, he disdained to be the vile acts of intrigue.

My non-appointment to that arduous ticklish employment, I consider as a circumstance favourable to me in a variety of lights. One consolation is that I all save the effusion of that precious cash, which could be as illy spared from my "house," as from any other noble houses. Do you take it as a settled point, that every failure at an election must render a man unhappy? I ought perhaps to return you thanks, for consoling me, in pretty nearly the same manner, as the affectionate FREEMAN, in the dress of his soul, administered comfort to his beloved friend, the associate of his youth and manhood, his faithful counsellor, and the reviser of all his productions, intended for the press, save only one. "Regard them not, thou beloved of my heart! thou mirror of patriots, thou perfect pattern of every political moral, and christian virtue! What though, after manfully standing by Annapolis, its citizens have turned their backs upon thee! thou art now leaving this ungrateful city. Peradventure in the dispensations of Providence, thou mayst have it in thy power to return them evil for evil."

Another mark of your exemplary patience is your tarting comment on the word "house," "that my Twitcher should 'peach me, I own, surprised me." You here shine in a new light; for, amongst our manifold attributes, no man ever yet thought of enumerating humor and wit. Had I the pomposity of the mighty Ventus, of the great Pomposus, even of yourself, your comment might have been spared; because foreign from the dispute; because plain man might well use "house" for "family," and because half a column is taken up in proving nothing but a determination, at all events, to load your adversary with abuse. It would have been infinitely better to save yourself the fatigue of your learned researches; more especially, as the laborious exercise of your fancy has not, in the slightest degree, softened your rancour. When a man jokes, there ought to be some appearance of good humor.

I had before heard of the old foolish proprietary scheme for introducing into Maryland an order of nobility. Happily the good sense of the people saw

the matter in its true light. I am, however inclined to believe, that, if the titles you mention, could be conferred, we might probably hear something about the most illustrious, high, noble, and puissant DUKE of WYE. But you are out, with respect to DUKES, EARLS, and LORDS. You forget that such could not have been created. If they could, the plan would, in all human probability, have succeeded to the condign praise of the projector, the emolument of the Lord PARAMOUNT, and the gratification of his trusty adherents. There were to have been, alas! only such paltry things as POTENTATES, POTENTEES and POTENTESES. 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 story.

A third mark of exemplary patience is your application of the Athenian law. At first no civil officer had a right to meddle 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 forthwith 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 converted into a charge of high treason against the governor and council, the chancellor, the chief justice and the judges of appeals. With all these gentlemen nevertheless, I hope to remain on good terms. They will perceive that I quoted this law merely on account of that salutary 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. I never once mentioned or alluded to them. My idea is, that any of them may speak, write, or be silent, as inclination or judgment may determine. They might not think the situation 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 set them right, with respect to the doctrines contained in their delegates address. In the discharge of my official duty, I have always construed the constitution and laws upon the plain principles of common sense. I have ever reprobated arbitrary or occasional constructions. I knew of no law, under which that address, the appeal, and the adjournment could be fairly construed into a crime punishable by the courts of justice. Besides, I considered a majority of the delegates as men acting under a full persuasion, that they were doing what was right. God knows, that in addressing the people, I wished not to expose their representatives, provided I could otherwise perform the part, to which I found myself strongly impelled.

My exertions were not indeed so animated, as the harangues at Chelster mill, &c. and as certain debates in the house of delegates. My aim was to convey instruction; and he, that seeks it, will do well to prefer the perusal of a publication, written with care, and open to the examination of all the world, to the frothy, noisy declamation at public meetings. Of the former he may at leisure examine the arguments, divested of all ornament, and wanting those dangerous aids, derived from the personal influence of the orator, the force of look and gesture, the charms of utterance, and all "the pomp, pride, and circumstance" of glorious speechification. To men of sense and candour, Aristides will perhaps appear entitled to some credit, even if his doctrine be erroneous, for his "laborious exertions," and for pursuing the dictates of his conscience, at the hazard of interest, and with the certain prospect of provoking the indignation of interested, powerful, vindictive men. How is it, you dare to speak so contemptuously of news-papers, of all other publications the most proper for conveying general information? How often by their means have insidious views been exposed and defeated! How often have they kindled, far and wide, the flame of patriotism! Their importance is so well known, that I should expect objections to news-papers from a partisan of power, much sooner than from a friend to the people, and an assertor of liberty, and equal rights. It is true they do not always afford either entertainment or instruction; but they can seldom do harm. Is there any man, who has resorted to them oftener than Publicola? But Aristides has not only defended into news-papers. After charging with high treason the house of delegates, the executive and the judicial, "he pusillanimously shrinks from the duty and dignity of his elevated station," and suffers all those daring offenders to go at large. Alas! Publicola, how art thou shrunken and fallen!

Mourn, mourn ye people! join them patriots all! In concert "wobine and blubber" at his fall. How often, in that black-house, has he said, Curse on all laws, except what ye have made. My people want—my people did I say? My masters order, and ye shall obey. How oft, in listening raptures, have ye hung, And caught those glorious accents from his tongue! "Yon towering steeple" echoed back the sound, Whilst the glad throng their plaudits buzz'd around. Blot from the calendar the fatal day! He fell by cur'd "aristocratic sway. Tho' sycophants and "partisans of power" Deride your tears, and hail the lucky hour, Come, all ye patriots! hear the plaintive call, Whine for your leader, blubber one and all!

Accept, Publicola, these few elegiac lines, in return for your friendly consolatory remarks. But every thing you have said or written against Aristides, is nothing more than an opposition to his doctrines. If you have even a little deviated, Aristides began, and therefore has no right to complain of the poignancy of your satire. This kind of morality is as novel as your politics and logic. I did not, after all, mean to call any person "a pestilent fellow." I trust, that I have more sense and good manners. I did not charge you with high treason, or insurrection. I did not compare you to Catiline or Cethegus, and (if it will give you any satisfaction) I declare, that I do not think, such a comparison would be just.

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

In a genuine republic, there is no such political idea as that of master and servant, applied to the governing and governed. The idea of the people being masters is one of the most incongruous, and absurd, that ever entered into a human brain. Every person is subject to the constitution. This is the sovereign and the protector. This is the bond of union. And if in a regular system of government, there can be such a department as the "people having a constitutional legislative power, as a collective body, the constitution is its creator.

That the people as a collective body, possess rights "paramount" the compact or institution of government, I will allow you the full credit of discovering. Notwithstanding you may have read Locke and Sydney before Aristides could read at all, if your pen and heart be in union, you never understood the whole of these, or other writers on government. You could not otherwise utter such jargon about "paramount" rights, not transferred by the compact, and the natural right of controlling "agents, deputies and trustees." Admitting now, that, in a state of nature,

* The common and proper acceptance of the word "people" is all the inhabitants of a country, existing in the same society, and under the same laws. It comprehends the governing as well as the governed. By Mr. Locke, and from him by our declaration of rights, the word is used to signify either the governed as distinguished from the governing, or a majority of the individuals, bound by the compact. In each of these senses it is used, at different times. If by people be understood a collective body, as such, having certain powers and rights, as a part of the government, my idea is, that there can be no such thing, unless created by the compact. Should we ask some of those who are continually declaiming about the people, the people what the mean by the people, it is possible the question might put them to a stand. Are the governor and council a part of this people, which may control the legislature? No They are the servants of the legislature, as well as of the people. Are the judges, the other magistrates, and the rest of the civil list? They are the bloodsuckers of the people. The Senate and the delegates cannot be a part of this people, from the nature of things. Is then the body of merchants? Surely not. They are the enemies of the people, as much as the lawyers. They have quite distinct and opposite views and interests. Are the country gentlemen, and respectable landholders? These are your aristocratic gentry, the friends of the senate. Were the inquiry pursued, without disclosing the intent, we should probably find, at last, that what some zealous patriots mean by, the people is in reality, (if they have any precise meaning at all) those who possess the least of knowledge, wealth or property the most likely to be inflamed by declamatory harangues, to be driven forwards, and drawn back at the will of a few. By means of this engine, would these few manage the senate and the house of delegates. Blessed be Providence! Not a great many of our countrymen can be reckoned amongst this people. The attempts to convert them into this political engine have been most miserably defeated.

an individual might have an agent, deputy, or trustee; how, in the name of every thing profound, was this agent deputy, or trustee, to be controlled? In a state of nature, (if ever such there was) no man had any authority over another, except that which was temporary, and derived from superior cunning, or strength. Admitting again, that this agent, deputy or trustee, might be controlled; who ever heard of the people, or a collective body, in the state of nature, having the right of controlling their agents, deputies, or trustees? Suppose even this absurdity, that, in a state of nature, there was this people or collective body of individuals, who had the right of constituting, and controlling, their agents, deputies or trustees. Let them still continue to control all those agents, deputies or trustees, which they had in the state of nature. Neither a house of delegates, nor a senate were among them. Besides if delegates and senators were amongst these agents, deputies or trustees, there is this further consideration. When the people entered into a compact of government, and thereby parted with the whole legislative power, although this natural right, which you talk of, be not mentioned in the compact, yet, as it is incompatible with the exercise of the legislative power, conferred on a body, or bodies of men, common sense must decide, that it is given up, as clearly, as if it had been mentioned.

You most erroneously imagine the constitutional legislature to be nothing more than agents, deputies or trustees. Suppose our compact had instituted a different form of government. It was debated in convention, whether there should not be three distinct branches of the legislature. Had the proposition been adopted, would you have called them all agents, deputies or trustees, subject to the orders of their principal? All good writers, that speak on the subject, agree, so far as I have read, that the compact confers rights as well as duties, on the governing, whilst you would make them mere tools of the governed. I demand whether the king of England be this agent, deputy or trustee, to be directed and controlled by the people, his masters. Is even the house of peers under the constitutional control of these masters? Understand me now Publicola. The king of England would do wrong to slight the opinions of his people. Our legislature, I trust, will never presume to despise the wants, sentiments and wishes of the people. All that I have ever contended for, is, that this legislature, whilst it lasts, is not to be precluded from the freedom of deliberation. The general sense of a nation is supposed to be always right, and without doubt, it must ever, to a great degree, influence a wise and honest legislature that knows it.

If then the people, or a collective body of men, having rights as such, cannot exist without a compact of government, either express or implied; it is plain they can have no rights "paramount" the compact. After all, the dispute is precisely the same; although I flatter myself, its merits are now better understood. I say, that not even a majority of the individuals, composing the society, can rightfully control the constitutional legislature. You say, it can. "I beg your pardon." Your position, I believe, is, that a majority of voters can do it. Here is a fresh absurdity. For when you confine your "paramount" right to voters, may not paupers, and some others, well demand, why you do so, seeing that the right of suffrage is regulated by the compact only? If you correct yourself and admit paupers, I would then ask, how is it you admit to control the legislature these men, who have nothing to do, in electing the legislature?

Of tracing the absurd consequences of your doctrine there is no end. I have before said, that the right of the people to interfere, when the ends of government are perverted, &c. exists independent of the express provision in the compact. Perhaps, to anticipate evil, it may be proper to explain myself, so as to reconcile the position, with the ideas just disclosed. I there use the word "people," in the same sense, as it is used by Locke, and, from him by the declaration of rights. I use it to signify a majority of the individuals bound by the compact.—a number of individuals, entered into a compact of government, creating various political powers, connected with, or dependent on each other, so as to form a complete system, for the protection of their natural rights, not transferred, and of the rights thereby created. Should this compact be violated, in such a manner, as that the end of it is defeated, and it affords within itself no redress for the injury; the individuals, or several parties to the compact, (and those living under the government, and enjoying the right of citizens, must be ever considered as parties) are then, independent of any force, which may render them otherwise, on the same footing, as before the compact, except certain rights of property, &c. They are again a number of independent persons, who must again form an entire new compact, or resume their old system, after correcting its errors, and abuses. If you must be gratified with the idea, that the constitutional legislature consists of agents, deputies, or trustees, I would then tell you, that the parties to the compact, in which each has a right, that ought not to be violated, have agreed that those agents, deputies, or trustees, shall act according to their own judgments, so long as they shall act at all. I would ask you, whether even a number of merchants may not, by articles of agreement, enter into partnership, and place their affairs in the hands of agents, being a part of the company

who are in all cases to act according to their own judgment, so long as the partnership continues. Do you seriously assert, Publicola, or is it only one of your jokes, that Mr. Locke, in the passage I cited, means nothing more, than that whilst government lasts, the people cannot "individually," exercise those powers, which in a state of nature they possessed, "independently" and "exclusively" of each other? I must again call your attention to that passage, first giving you the sentence which precedes it.—

"The power that every individual gave the society, when he entered into it, can never revert to the individuals again, as long as the society lasts; but will always remain in the community; because, without this, there can be no community, or commonwealth, which is contrary to the original agreement."

In this sentence, he speaks directly as you say; but that sentence I had not quoted. He then goes on as I had before quoted.

"So also, when the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men, to continue in them, and their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors, the legislative can never revert to the people, whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislative, and cannot resume it. But, if they have let limits to the duration of their legislative, and made the supreme power in any person, or assembly, only temporary; or else, when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or, at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society; and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves, or erect a new form, or under the old form, place it in new hands, as they shall think good."

If this be not a most pointed authority for the whole of my doctrine, and particularly against the right of the people to bind those to whom is delegated the power of legislation, then am I labouring under an unaccountable delusion. As you are so very ingenious at construction, I wonder indeed, that you have not twisted this passage into an authority for your doctrine. Locke has indeed called the governing deputies and trustees; but, in no passage of Locke, is there a single syllable about dictating to these deputies and trustees. In laying down his principles, he evidently had the government of England in his eye; writing, as he intimates himself, "to establish the throne of the great restorer, king William," and yet he says not a single word, in support of the right of the people to bind this deputy, king William, nor even the house of lords, nor even their immediate representatives, the house of commons.

To get over (as I imagine) something in the above quotation, that bears rather hard, you have made a distinction between binding by instructions, and exercising a legislative power. Now, Publicola, exert 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 sanction of law, be not, in effect, an exercise of legislative authority.

You intimate, that, having admitted the propriety of instructions, on the footing of opinion, remonstrance, or advice, I ought to have admitted them as binding and conclusive; one kind being no more mentioned in the compact, than the other. Wonderful indeed! Publicola can advise Aristides. To give an opinion or advice, is no exercise of authority. But I thank Heaven! Publicola cannot require obedience to his commands. It might even be said, that the constitution actually provides for the first kind of instructions, in securing the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of petitioning. You say too, that our legislature dictates to our delegates in congress; and yet the constitution does not confer that authority expressly. There is little analogy between the cases. If there be any, it is in my favour. Delegates in congress may, in some respects, be considered as the deputies of their respective legislatures. In other respects, they are more. Where congress has authority under the articles of confederation to do any act, the ratification of the several states is not necessary, and therefore, if a delegate votes contrary to instructions, his state may recall and disgrace him; but still his vote remains good. Where congress is about an act, requiring ratification, delegates must be bound by instructions; because, in that case, they have no authority without the instructions.

My main position ever was, that the question between us depends on the construction of the compact. As reasoning from analogy always has weight, I called on you for instances in other governments by representation, either with, or without any provision in their constitution, or laws, where the people have prescribed to, and precluded the deliberations of, the legislature; or where the national voice, as you call it, has laid on the legislature its positive commands; or where the legislature has recognized the authority of the people to lay these commands. I called on you to produce any approved book, asserting, that, where an express compact delegates the power of legislation to a body, or bodies of men, without reserving any part of it to the people, this legislature shall notwithstanding, in all cases be bound by the

directions of the people. In answer to this, you refer me to the English government, the British government, the United Netherlands; and, on Sydney's authority, to many other governments. In the face of common sense, give me one particular example, or one particular quotation from an author, such as I demand, or at once honestly allow, that you cannot.

You and I cannot agree upon the meaning of either Sydney or Locke. The case of the several states of the United Netherlands, instructing the deputies, is most pointedly distinguished, by Sydney from the case of the people in an English county, instructing its representatives. You get over that, in a manner, becoming yourself. Aristides had been put some general vague expressions in Sydney to warm of controversy with the wretched Rillmer, return, you tell him, that this very particular intelligible passage is all a joke. ("Gentle dulness loves a joke.") And, when I quote, no less authority than Hume, to shew the state of the controversy in England, respecting instructions, you break forth into abuse both of Hume and myself. This kind of reasoning has often browbeaten an adversary at a distance, and influenced those, who even pretended not to understand the debate. I have you, Publicola, before a more respectable tribunal, which will determine according to the true merits of the case without Aristides. But alas poor David! Thou wast no more friend to paper money than to the doctrine of binding instructions. With thy acknowledged skill in logic, and thy deep historical researches, thy name would not otherwise have been so grossly insulted as a man, so very little thy superior.

You refer me, however, on your own authority to a case, which happened during our convention—a case of instructions from a particular county. Was a case too of instructions for forming a compact, not for making laws, under a compact already formed. Suppose now, those instructions had been obeyed. You say too, that, in all the governments of America, the right was formerly exercised. Admitting that, either in America, or in England, the representatives of particular counties have obeyed the directions, handed to them as the instructions of their constituents, what would that prove as to the right of controlling, if it should, on the other side, be shewn, that other representatives have disobeyed instructions, and, notwithstanding their votes have been held good? I might very justly contend, that the bare consideration of such votes being universally held good, settles the question in my favour.—the instructions are to be considered, on the footing of opinion, remonstrance, or advice. I do not believe, that a majority of voters in a county have ever joined in one letter of instructions; although it be a common thing for representatives to say, they are instructed, and, although popular men have often attempted to avail themselves of instructions. Most men would choose to follow instructions, for a variety of reasons; but surely no man would have the impudence to claim a right of controlling another, because that other had generally, or even on all occasions, followed his advice.

But, to confine myself to the point,—admitting that the practice of instructions prevailed throughout the American colonies; that they were never disobeyed; and that every man had held them to be binding; all this would be nothing at all to your purpose. You do not pretend, that the practice was anything more than the practice of particular counties directing their respective immediate representatives. Our controversy is respecting "national" instructions, to bind not only the immediate representatives of the people, but every other branch of the legislature if there were an hundred. And these same national instructions, given by the people at large to their legislature, I verily believe, were never before contended for.

When first I quoted Sydney, you told me, he was speaking only of instructions from particular counties, concerning the force of which, you said, there were various opinions. You said too, that the passage impliedly admitted the right of national instructions. Well then! "I met you on that ground." I shewed, that Sydney considered these same national instructions given by the people, entirely out of the question. I told you too, that the instructions of the several states in the Netherlands to their deputies, were instructions given by government, not by the people at large, and that all cases like that of the Netherlands of instructions by governments or states were foreign from the question. To this you gave no answer, except, as I observed, that what Sydney said was all a joke. I suppose it was a joke too in Publicola to refer me to the practice of particular instructions, binding immediate representatives, to support this same "new fangled doctrine" of national instructions, binding the whole legislature. You may rest assured, that such conduct will never establish your claim to the amazing superiority, you have all along affected over Aristides. Suppose him to retort, and ask, pray, Publicola, what are you? Suppose too he should give an answer to his own question. Why then he would do a thing, which he sincerely despised 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 malignant by pouring forth a torrent of invective. Of all species of composition, personal abuse, or even personal satire, demands the least of parts, or loadable knowledge, because every thing of that kind is but

well refuted by many sides holds it as necessary to his principles scarcely any effort when he is conscious of a petulant not, with those is chiefly solicited for wit, under ostism.

You demand, under what the Americans resist. Is it necessary to different words? Know people to throw off a government, is founded on the real or supposed side, the other side.

That the people's ex- so far as to dictate to lead to licentious having once begun lowest classes of the slightest call, to le- ample tumultuously, different proposition exercising this trans- apprehended. As the on complicated qu- sity of interests, ally to be brought b- ns might frequently b- this stage, enlarge- cing a practice, which liberation in the legis- adopt the opinion of- dently intended as- dy else, would allow, be introduced, the- ould not be so materia- Was it ever known, duction of licentious- arnation? You main- the legislature must lead- each you, Publicola, ving our free and hap- se things. Is it no- ent and free; that the- secured; that each- id remonstrate; that- rupting the legisla- ht of infracting woul- ople) that the membe- the laws they enact, an- a general mass of ci- es of extremity, even- orises a suspension, o- ent?

The case, which I pub- rence would be necess- e legislature, and t- eans of redress. Of w- ople to instruct a b- sign to betray them- ould be irretrievably- d, 13 years ago. e old government, an- committees and conv- pitate in supposing- ainist me. To do you- ke that, you, as one- spending or dissolving- by a rich powerful- at a few corrupt de- ith success, in procur- And now, Publicola, e following questi- g by instructions, re- sily surrendered by t- amers of that constitu- right, in all cases, ex- r as to control, and p- legislature, where w- urefully for the peopl- is? Again. If the- therefore did they not- ch vast importance, a- l and doubt?

It will be no derog- uence, to treat Aris- generous in you, Pub- onfession respecting Sy- ill perceive, that he- oted. These author- d his ideas. He had- n both. He may a- erting the powers of- ould it be for mark- would dare to think mo- Publicola changed, "arious partisan;" th- have deemed him- he continent. But fu- be superiority of your- and your services, you- nce will give you ere- d knowledge. If to- not only this, but man- erted by your illbe-

and, alik
 suppose no he
 question. Why
 sincerely despised
 speeches, and
 estimate of your
 gratify the ma-
 gnificence. Of
 use, or even per-
 to, or laudable
 at kind is but

"Our tawny neighbours still continue those practices of murder and rapine, which you know are habitual to an Indian; they are frequently stealing horses 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 join in the treaty. We see them daily about the garrison, but they dare not meddle with a soldier. In short, we are not apprehensive of the least danger from them; for the garrison is well fortified, and our

Inquire of the Printers

inquire of the Printers.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1787.
To be RENTED this fall,
 THE plantation whereon I now dwell. Also negroes to be hired. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall.
 MARGARET MURDOCK.

ANNAPOLIS RACES. OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 28th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards 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 passed in October last.

The secretary 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 save trouble.

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

Montgomery county, July 26, 1787.
 THE subscriber being authorized to survey and lay off all the reserve lands in Maryland, to the westward of Fort Cumberland, desires all who have obtained surveys and titles there, since 1768, to transmit him plain copies of the courses and dates of such surveys, that they may be surveyed, marked, and established. The very great advantage of surveying and fixing, by a general plot, the patent tracts in that back unsettled part of the State, so as never again to be in doubt of loss, will certainly be a sufficient inducement for every proprietor of lands there to enclose me their copies immediately, with every direction they can give, describing the situation, beginning, and who was present at the survey when made, or can shew it. As the work will be begun in all August, it is necessary that the copies be immediately enclosed to me, recommended to the care of Mr. George Murdock, merchant in Fredericktown, or Mr. Alexander Claggett, merchant Hagerstown, who will forward them to me at Fort Cumberland.

FRANCIS DEAKINS.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, June 30, 1787.
 ALL persons indebted to the estate of Enoch Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, state of Maryland, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, are requested to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber.

JOSEPH MILLARD, executor.

July 28, 1787.
 ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, 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 Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 23, 1787.
 ON the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the tenth 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 28, 1787.
 ON the petition of Nicholas Serlott, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 14th day of September 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 7, 1787.
 WE 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 28th instant, to contract with any person or persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river opposite Queen-Anne. Bond with security will be required.

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

July 28, 1787.
 ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 13th 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 23, 1787.
 ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 13th 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 24, 1787.
 ON the petition of Charles Phillipps, a prisoner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 28, 1787.
 ON the petition of Josiah Blakely and Joseph West, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, 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 trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and personally served on the attorney-general, and on the treasurer of the Western Shore.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 2, 1787.
 ON the petition of John Lane, junr, a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 20th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.
 ON the petition of William Brown, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 16th day of August next 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 on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.
 ON the petition of William Page, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, 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 said 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 said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.
 THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

ROGER CLARKE.

July 28, 1787.
 ON the petition of Samuel Sprigg, a prisoner in Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the sixth 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 trustee or trustee will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, July 24, 1787.
 THE subscribers 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 customers. For settlement, which is expected will be completed 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 be paid to it, which will enable them to complete what they are desirous 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 custom.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.
JUST IMPORTED.
 In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco.

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

Chapiteo, 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 any ways indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the said John Briscoe.

JOHN BRISCOE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.
 RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, last night, an indentured Irish servant man, named Patrick Maclocklin, a likely fresh looking young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short light hair and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, of a bright shirt, farnought over jacket, short cotton under-jacket, brown roll trousers, and coarse shoes with strings. As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pass. Whoever will take up the above servant and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, and give information so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.
 RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, on the first of the instant, a negro man named GEORGE, a likely young fellow, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark yellow complexion; had on and took with him a felt hat, one of a bright shirt, one of a farnought over jacket, one pair of check trousers, and coarse shoes with strings. He was purchased of Mr. James Rigby, of Huntingtown 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 Pennsylvania. Whoever will take up the above negro, and secure him in any goal, and give information 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.
 RAN away from the subscriber living near Annapolis, on the ninth instant, a negro man named JACK, a luffy well made fellow, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thirty years old. He has a scar on his breast from a burn when young; he on a cotton jacket and breeches, new of a bright shirt and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if under the county, forty shillings; and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

To BE HIRED.

Till the 25th of December next, at very low prices, TWO 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 useful—inquire of the printers.

To BE 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.

Annapolis, Auditor's office, June 18, 1787.

THE auditor having directed a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to the several persons who have not accounted for public monies received by each during the late war, and apprehending that some 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, 4X

SIR, UPON the books of this office, you stand charged as stated 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 would have enabled the officers here to have charged the United States with such parts of their disbursements as are properly chargeable thereto. And as the time for presenting the claims of the state against the union is limited to a very few months, I have to request that you will, without loss of time, enable me to settle your account, which may very materially benefit the community of which you are a member.

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

Anne-Arundel county, July 5, 1787.

For PRIVATE SALE.

ON four years credit, by paying a small part of the purchase money, 415 acres of good fertile land, lying in Prince-George's county, within nine miles of Queen-Anne, eleven of Bladenburg, twenty of Annapolis, and convenient to several good grist and saw-mills; 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 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 sold together, or divided into lots, as may best suit 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 2d day 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

RICHARD HIGGINS.

R. H.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriff, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorize some 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 legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall 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 25th day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance 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 Rheta Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd afterwards 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 bond.

REZIN HAMMOND.

July 12, 1787.

ALL persons who have been accounts with Mr. William Mollen, 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. Mollen. 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 custody, the two following slaves: DAVID ANDERSON, a mulatto, about 30 years of age, says he is a carpenter and shoemaker, and that he belongs to Mrs. Hannah Hopkins, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, has on an osabrig short coat and overalls. Negro HUON, about 25 years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Essex county, in Virginia; but that he was under sentence of death, and broke gaol in May last, says he is a carpenter; has on an old green short coat, corduroy breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner or owners are requested to come, take them away, and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, July 13, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of April last, a negro man named YORK formerly the property of Thomas Watkins, deceased, he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, about forty-six 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 said negro, and secure him in any goal, or to that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

NICHOLAS WATKINS.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, 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

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Mr. Sydney informs you, that the deputies of the United States in the United Netherlands are subject to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

deputies of the United Netherlands, should have been contrary to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

situation of two distinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted. Their position is, that, if the right exists not, both branches may turn their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redress, the people must hazard a revolution and the halter. I have before, more than once solicited your attention to the securities we enjoy against such deplorable corruption in our trustees. Should they really prove false 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

grants of importance, violating their principles. the general assemblies of id, the deputies acted in en these general assem- me custom was used, in is in Languedoc and Brit- consider how far this au- rour. It amounts to no eputies did not choose to constituents, before they e agreeable to them. Is y, to prove the custom in e peoples dictating laws atives? Why, Sir, these m did more than consider from the court. It would reading, to discover one majority of the people at or Spain determined, that e be passed, and I gave representative body, that this the assembly of nobles, &c. ould you even do that, it is you could shew likewise, all the branches.

ten us is determinable only our compact, is a position, always repeating. I have action on every ground, ew. To a slight thinker, appear not very material.

According to Publicola, that gistrates from the people; ent, there is a sacred com- lied; and that society and solely for the good of the

whenver the legislature ples sentiments and wishes indeed, in all cases, with- to the contrary, do as the Publicola seems to admit, to dictate, except on oc- here then is the mighty edrines of Publicola and air contest about instruc- onest in England? The

According to Publicola, or of the voters, shall to subscribe instructions as done. The legislature to that direction. But he legislature are at liber- ese instructions, although contain the general sense, I sense be right. There stances to render improper are salutary to the people, individual has of the sub-

too, in many cases, for to adopt measures, con- according to Publicola, I lost which the legislature after receiving "national adjourn, and address the

there will be little encou- by time, to make a pretext ense, in order to force up- upon a dissenting branch, a e rejected, upon the ma- s thing had not actually e believed, that any man e presumption to call an- and ignorant of the peo- ading, that each branch is its own judgment, in

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

of no avail the salutary in- situation of two distinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted.

their position is, that, if the right exists not, both branches may turn their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redress, the people must hazard a revolution and the halter.

I have before, more than once solicited your attention to the securities we enjoy against such deplorable corruption in our trustees. Should they really prove false 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

deputies of the United Netherlands, should have been contrary to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

deputies of the United Netherlands, should have been contrary to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

Prince-George's county, July 22, 1787.
To be RENTED
THE plantation whereon
groes to be hired. T
known by applying to Mr. B
MAN

ANNAPOLIS OCTOBER

THE JOCKEY CLUB P
GUINEAS, will be
Thursday, the 28th of Oc
terms. The horses to start
The stewards of the Club
under the necessity of calling
are in arrears, to pay up th
ensuing races, otherwise the
names published, agreeably
October last.
The secretary will attend,
race, at Mr. Mann's, to re
the present year, which he h
guineas to save trouble.
N. B. The Club will mee
Mann's, at one o'clock.

Montgomery
THE subscriber being
lay off all the reserve li
westward of Fort Cumberlan
tained surveys and titles ther
him plain copies of the cou
veys, that they may be survey
ed.—The very great advantag
by a general plot, the potent
tied part of the state, to as
of lots, will certainly be a
every proprietor of lands th
copies immediately, with ever
describing the situation, begi
fint at the survey when made,
work will be begun in all Au
the copies are immediately en
to the care of Mr. George
Frederick-town, or Mr. Ale
Hagar's town, who will for
Cumberland.

St. Mary's county, M
L. L. persons indebted to
wick, late of St. Mary
land, deceased, are dired
ment, and those having any
bring them in legally proved
1787. J. JOSEPH

ON the petition of Tho
more county, to the ch
nent of the act of assembly,
involvent debtors, notice is
tors of the said petitioner, t
tember next is appointed
creditors, at the chancery of
lis, and that a trustee or tru
that day, on their behalf, as
the said act, and it is orde
lified six weeks in the Ma
more Advertiser.

Tell. SAMUEL
10/13/11 Reg

ON the petition of G
George's county, to t
benefit of the act of assembly
ing involvent debtors, noti
caeditors of the said petiti
September next is appointed
creditors, at the chancery of
lis, and that a trustee or tru
that day, on their behalf, acc
the said act, and it is orde
lified six weeks in the Ma
more Advertiser, and in the
Tell. SAMUEL
10/13/11 Reg

ON the petition of Nichol
Charles county, to the
nefit of the act of assembly,
involvent debtors, notice is
tors of the said petitioner, t
tember is appointed for
ditors, at the chancery-off
and that a trustee or trustee
day on their behalf, accor
said act, and it is orde
lified six weeks in the Maryland
Tell. SAMUEL
10/13/11 Reg

WE the subscribers, as
and Anne-Arundel
give notice, that we will atten
tuesday the 28th instant, to contract with any person or
persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river,
opposite Queen-Anne. Bond with security will be re
quired.

3X

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

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an
act of the last session of assembly, entitled, An
act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Ar
chibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Tho
mas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Ben
jamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain tracts of
land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the
subscribers will sell at Timonium, the dwelling planta
tion of Sarah Buchanan, on the 2d day 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 Archi
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 240 acres, fifty of which are
already in excellent meadow, 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 foot 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 ex
pence, 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 com
mand 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 10th day of
September next, another third the 10th day of March
next, and the remaining third the 10th 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 useful and elegant household furniture,
for cash or final settlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

State of Maryland, Talbot county, June 25, 1787.
AGREEABLE to an act of the general assem
bly of this state, entitled, An act to erect a town
in Talbot county, will be exposed to sale, (and
will continue by adjournment until the whole are
sold) on Tuesday the 21st 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
sufficient security, to be approved of by the commis
sioners 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 proprie
tor of the land, except the just proportion of
the expences of surveying, laying out, plotting 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, plot
ted and laid out.

6W
JEREMIAH BANNING,
HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN ST. VENS,
GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH,
ALEXANDER MCALLUM,
Commissioners appointed by law for
laying out and selling the said
ground.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE gaol and made his escape on the 24th of
May last, negro SAM, the property of Jacob Frank
lin; he is a young fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high,
his clothing old and such as negroes commonly wear;
he was committed to my custody for burglary. Who
ever will take up said negro, and bring him back
again, shall receive the above reward.

4 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Charles county, June 16, 1787.
THE subscriber intends to publish this spring, A
Concise System of Arithmetic, adapted to busi
ness.—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
insertion.

4 JONATHAN ANDERSON.

Calvert county, July 21, 1787.
On Saturday the 18th day of August, will be offered for
sale at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco,
SUNDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women,
boys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs,
together with some household furniture.—The sub
scriber 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 LOT FOR SALE.
On Wednesday the 15th day of August next will be
exposed to sale, at the house of Mr. Cornelius Mills,
LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis,
A pleasantly situated near the town-gate, on the
south side of the street. The purchaser to give bond
and security, to pay the money in three equal annual
payments with interest.

4 AMELIA WREMS.

George-town, June 16, 1787.
Will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on
Monday the 18th day of August next, at colonel
John H. Beanes's tavern in Piscataway,
THE house and lot in Piscataway-town, whereon
Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Also be
tween 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 may be paid at the day of
sale, or within one month after, a discount of ten per
cent. will be allowed.

5 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 set of STAGES three times a week to
and from the above places, to commence on Monday
the 2d day of July next; they will leave Philadelphia,
Baltimore, and Annapolis, every Monday, Wednes
day, and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, arrive at
Chester-town, the same evening, and will proceed the
next morning to the northward and southward in the
respective stages; the northern stage arrives at Philadel
phia 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.—They start from
Mr. Michael Dennison's George Tavern, in Philadel
phia, Mr. James Young's coffee-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 five shillings,
from Rock-Hall to Baltimore and Annapolis seven
shillings and six pence, from Annapolis to Alexan
dria, eighteen shillings and nine-pence, each passen
ger entitled to 14 pounds baggage, 150 weight bag
gage to pay the same as a passenger, way passengers to
pay five-pence per mile. We can with confidence as
sure those ladies and gentlemen who may choose to
travel by this line of stages, that no exertions o
urs shall be wanting to render their journey both easy
and agreeable.

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

3X

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1787.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the fork
of Patuxent, a small dark bay mare, about five
years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock
H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is desired
to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her
away.

2 EDWARD STEUART.

On a cotton jacket and breeches, new made, and
felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said
negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive
if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if not
of the county, forty shillings; and if out of this state,
the above reward, including what the law allows, paid
by

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1787.

ARISTIDES to PUBLICOLA.

As far as I can discover, the "new-fangled doctrine" of national instructions binding the whole legislature has never yet been broached in England. In the hundred and thousands of books, continually issuing from the press, there may be something of the kind; but I have never had the fortune to find one. Indeed, were this doctrine established in England, in how short a time might we not see a national bankruptcy, followed by a revolution in their government? Borne down as the people are by the enormous taxes, laid for the purpose of discharging only the interest of their national debt, can be little doubt that, with activity and perseverance, a majority of the electors might be induced to subscribe an instruction to the parliament, abolishing a great part of those taxes. *"Impag. writes on the whole for the advantage of a free."*

But although this doctrine of national instructions is unknown to the English, much has been said and written, among them, about instructions given by electors to a single county, or in a single borough, to its own representatives. Mr. Hume has carried your displeasure, it seems, for saying that a dispute about this kind of instructions is frivolous. Mr. Hume, however, was well skilled in history and politics of that country; and was well acquainted with the state of parties. He had the admissions of the disputants respecting instructions. One side acknowledges, that a representative ought not to disregard the opinions of his electors. The other side admits, that he is not absolutely bound by their instructions. Now if Mr. Hume be not guilty of a gross misrepresentation, is any person who can say, the general question concerning the operation of instructions is not frivolous?

The question between Publicola and Aristides is, simply and precisely, whether or not the direction of majority of the people or of the voters in Maryland, be so far the foundation of a law, as to bind the branches of the legislature to frame a bill agreeable to that direction. In maintaining the negative Aristides has called upon all those, who maintain the affirmative, to produce from history the case of any government in the world, (whether founded in express compact or not) in which the direction of the people at large has laid the foundation of a law, to which the regular established legislature was bound to give all the fractions of its authority. He further called upon them to produce even the opinion of any approved writer, that such a direction, in a free government, should preclude the deliberations of the legislature, and oblige it to pass the law. In answer to this, as it seems, you gave the following sentence: "I refer you to the English government, the British government, the United Netherlands, and, on the authority of Mr. Sydney, I refer you to all the governments mentioned on this subject, and which, at that time, admitted a representation of the people by delegates, viz. France, Spain, the States of Languedoc and Brittany, the Diet of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Bohemia; and I refer you to the governments of the colonies before the revolution, particularly the government of Maryland." You preface this reference by saying, "I had challenged you to produce instances of governments, in which the right of instructions was acknowledged. You there seem disposed conveniently to confound national and particular instructions; to confound me as having denied, that a practice of giving any kind of instruction ever prevailed; and to claim the victory, in virtue of this reference." Now Aristides never denied, that the practice of giving particular instructions prevailed in England, and in the English colonies. He maintained, that instructions given by a particular county or borough, could operate, only as an opinion, a recommendation, or advice. And this position he has fully established by Sydney and Hume; to say nothing of Judge Blackstone, Sir Edward Coke, and several others, whom the incursion of the controversy has required. I now call upon you to produce the opinion of any writer, good, bad, or indifferent, that a representative in England, should vote contrary to the instructions of his county or borough, his vote being not to be received; or that if a bill should be passed, contrary to the instructions of a majority of counties and boroughs, by the house of commons, and receive the assent of the peers, and of the king, it ought not to be considered as a law.

Mr. Sydney informs you, that the deputies of the United Netherlands are subject to the instructions of their respective governments; and I have before told you, that the case of the

United Netherlands is nothing to your purpose of establishing the doctrine of "national instructions" given by the people at large. Let us examine whether there is anything relative to the other countries, mentioned in your reference, that will better answer your purpose.

France, ever since the dissolution of the Roman empire, has been under a king. It formerly consisted of twelve provinces, each of which had a parliament, composed of peers and landholders, whose consent was necessary to the passing of laws and the levying of money. It is now divided into many more provinces, whose parliaments still claim a kind of negative to the king's edicts, 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 provinces of France. Is 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 instructions of the people at large?

The cortes, or courts of Spain, are, in point of form, somewhat similar to a British parliament. They consist of the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of commons. But whatever their former privileges have been, these cortes now meet only to confirm and record the decrees of the court. It is not impossible, that the representatives of commons were formerly somewhat on a footing with the English house of commons.

In Denmark, although it has always had a king, the legislative power was once in the nobility, the clergy, and the representatives of citizens and farmers. Ever since the year 1661, the king has been absolute, from the solemn act of the several orders, passed at that time. History does not inform us, that any one of those orders, on that momentous occasion, pursued the directions of the people. With respect to particular instructions from particular districts, it is probable enough, that such might have been formerly given, by way of communicating the opinion of the particular citizens and farmers.

In Sweden, Poland and Bohemia, the people have a share in the legislature, by representation. Whether or not the people in particular districts make a practice of instructing their respective representatives, or how far their representatives would hold themselves bound, I cannot positively say. But it is incumbent upon you to show (if your reference is to answer any purpose) not only that representatives are there bound by the instructions of their electors; but that the whole legislature, or at least the whole representative body, in the legislature, receive and invariably hold themselves bound to obey directions, given by a majority of the people. It would throw much light upon the subject, if you could show likewise, in what manner the sense of the people, or the "national sense," in those countries, is collected. I take it for granted, that the people, in those countries, were never more tenacious of their liberties and rights, than the people of England, whose rights Mr. Sydney asserts to be unimpaired. Now, admitting, that in all those countries, and even in England, the representatives of the people are considered as independent instruments without any right of deliberating in those cases, where their constituents choose to determine for themselves, you have not shown, nor can it be shown, that the people in those countries ever thought themselves entitled to dictate to the other branches of the legislature.

The diet of Germany consists of the emperor, of a vast number of princes and great lords, who are absolute in their own estates, and of the deputies of free cities. This diet is the supreme power which takes care of the interests of an immense confederacy. The princes and great lords speak for themselves. The deputies of cities pursue the instructions of the respective governments which they represent. For each of these cities has an internal government of its own. The diet then of Germany is nothing to your purpose; because in this diet there is no representation of the people at large.

But you refer me to all these governments, on the authority of Mr. Sydney. *Unfortunate Sydney! how best thou hast been misrepresented and abused. But I trust that thou wilt look down with complacency on him, who vindicates thy fame.* If Publicola will be pleased 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 cantons in Switzerland, or of the free towns in Germany. It is true, he says the deputies of Castile, in the cortes held at Madrid, in the time of Charles the fifth, did excuse themselves from giving supplies, as Charles desired; because they had received no orders from the towns, which sent them.

Sydney says likewise, that no grants of importance were ever made, without consulting their principals. He says too, that so long as the general assemblies of estates in France continued, the deputies acted in the same manner; and, when these general assemblies were laid aside, the same custom was used, in the assemblies of lesser estates in Languedoc and Brittany. Now, Publicola, consider how far this authority operates in your favour. It amounts to no more than that certain deputies did not choose to grant the money of their constituents, before they were certain, it would be agreeable to them. Is there any thing in Sydney, to prove the custom in Spain and France, of the peoples dictating laws even to their own representatives? Why, Sir, these very representatives seldom did more than consider the propositions, that came from the court. It would puzzle you, with all your reading, to discover one single instance, where a majority of the people at large, in either France or Spain determined, that this, or that law, should be passed, and I gave order to the whole representative body, that this body might propose it to the assembly of nobles, &c. and to the court. But, could you even do that, it would be insufficient, unless you could show likewise, that the people dictated to all the branches.

That the question between us is determinable only upon a fair construction of our compact, is a position, I shall make a point of always repeating. I have however examined the question on every ground, and in every point of view. To a slight thinker, after all, the question may appear not very material. I shall ever contend, as strenuously as Publicola, that all rightful government originates from the people; that in every free government, there is a sacred compact, either express or implied; and that society and government were instituted solely for the good of the whole. I admit too, that whenever the legislature shall be possessed of the peoples sentiments and wishes they must in most cases, and indeed, in all cases, without some weighty reason to the contrary, do as the people would have them. Publicola seems to admit, that the people ought not to dictate, except on occasions of importance. Where then is the mighty difference between the doctrines of Publicola and Aristides? Why is not their contest about instructions as frivolous, as the contest in England? The difference consists in this. According to Publicola, if a majority of the people, or of the voters, shall at any time be prevailed on to subscribe instructions the business is as good as done. The legislature must pass a bill, agreeable to that direction. But Aristides maintains, that the legislature are at liberty to examine, whether these instructions, although signed by a majority really contain the general sense, and whether that general sense be right. There may be a variety of circumstances to render improper that measure, which appears salutary to the people, from the narrow view each individual has of the subject. It may be requisite too, in many cases, for the legislature immediately to adopt measures, contrary to instructions. According to Publicola, I should suppose, the utmost which the legislature could do, in such cases, after receiving "national instructions," would be to adjourn, and address the people, to prevail upon them to rescind those instructions.

If Aristides be right, there will be little encouragement for a party at any time, to make a pretext of obtaining the peoples sense, in order to force upon the legislature, or upon a dissenting branch, a measure, which they have rejected, upon the maturest deliberation. If the thing had not actually occurred, it would hardly be believed, that any man of character could have the presumption 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 dictate measures to the legislature, and to preclude its deliberation thereon, can operate as a security 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 salutary institution of two distinct branches, and indeed to confer all power on a few men, can hardly be doubted. Your position is, that, if the right exists not, both branches "may turn their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and, to obtain redress, the people must hazard a revolution and the halter." I have before, more than once solicited your attention to the securities we enjoy against such deplorable corruption in our trustees. Should they really prove false 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*

Individuals who would dare to stand against the resentment and power of a corrupt senate and house of delegates united? If this unaccountable degeneracy, should prevail in each branch, and circumstances should render it unsafe to wait for the next period of election, would it not be better, at once, to resort to that grand remedy, prescribed by the 4th article of the declaration? But wherefore should you Publicola, by way of preventing a disorder, 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 connections cannot fail to participate. But admitting that instructions are binding; and admitting too, that they ought not to be given, except on important occasions; how apt will popular men be, whenever disappointed in a favourite measure, to tell the people it was of infinite importance, and that, by rejecting it, the legislature had turned their backs upon the people. Take now a passage from your old and my new acquaintance, Mr. Sydney—

"They may make prejudicial wars, ignominious treaties, and unjust laws. Yet when the session is ended, they must bear the burthen, as much as others, and, when they die, the teeth of their children will be set on edge with the four grapes they have eaten. But it is hard to delude, or corrupt so many. Men do not, in matters of the highest importance, yield to slight temptations. No man serves the devil for nothing—small 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 "national instructions," and consider the method of reducing it to practice. On a recent occasion, the mode adopted was nearly the same, 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 counties, had signed for an emission, 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 senate likewise. Now the senate, although its members are not endowed with extraordinary privileges, as individuals, nor invested with their dignities for life, were intended, by the constitution, to be as independent in legislation, as the orders of nobility in the countries mentioned in your reference. The idea that senators are representatives of the people of Maryland, is no more just, than is the idea, that the king, and the house of lords, are representatives of the people of England. The notion too of senators being only deputies or trustees of the people, and therefore subject to their direction, *whilst they act as senators*, is just as well founded, as that of the king and house of lords being deputies and trustees, and therefore controllable by the people. You remember all which Locke says about deputies and trustees; and yet Locke does not place them on the same footing, as you would place our deputies and trustees.

You must, at least, allow, the method of conveying the national sense is no where prescribed. Who then has authority to declare that, about which the constitution and the laws are silent? The right of binding by "national instructions," you have told me is "paramount" to the constitution. The manner then of exercising 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, *omnis iurisdictio retrotrahitur et mandata equiparatur*. That is, according to this maxim, any man of competent zeal and assurance may assume an office belonging to no other. He may prepare a draught of instructions; and, if a majority shall sign them, it will be the same thing as, if the people had previously agreed on that mode. I will not perplex the case, by supposing a number of different draughts, carried about by different people. Suppose one of the self-created officers hands to the senate a paper, purporting to be instructions of a majority of voters in Anne-Arundel. The senate not being representatives of Anne-Arundel, may very probably be inclined to reject it. But then the senate is informed, that there are nine other papers, containing instructions from nine other counties; and that these, taken altogether, convey the national sense of Maryland. The senate thereupon determines to receive them all. However, these papers not being on the footing of their returns, the senate 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 residing, and having a right of suffrage in the respective counties, and whether these names were set down by the owners, or with their consents. Suppose, that, after a minute, laborious, expensive investigation, the senate finds one or more of the self-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 selected a few circumstances, to expose the lately adopted method of conveying the national sense, which was to lay the foundation of a law, and compel the senate to adopt that measure, which,

without any imputation of corrupt views, they had before unanimously 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, notwithstanding, is passed in the usual form, and has all the sanctions, prescribed by the constitution. Will you maintain, that this act of assembly is unconstitutional and therefore no law; and that the executive and judicial ought to regard it as a mere nullity? Would you, in a court of justice, make the point, that it is no law? If you should, would you expect the court to make the inquiry, whether or not it was passed, contrary to the instructions of the people? In pursuance of your principle, I imagine you would. And, if your doctrine be right, the court ought, undoubtedly, to institute the inquiry. I would then demand "by what authority" they do this? Do they derive it from the constitution, or an act of assembly, or an adopted British statute, or the provision of the common law? The more we consider this "blessed doctrine" of instructions, signed by the people, controlling and prescribing to each branch of the legislature, which notwithstanding, agreeably to our sacred 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 altogether inadmissible upon any other ground.

There have been great occasions, on which, amongst a free people, the national voice has been heard. 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 astonishing revolution in America. Did any man, on occasions like these, ever think of going about with a paper, requesting and urging to subscribe, one after another, men who either knew nothing about the subject, or were totally indifferent what became of the paper after they were freed from his importunity? Did any man ever suppose that such a paper was to obtain a redress of all grievances? On the great occasions, just mentioned, and more particularly the last, the people acted from their own knowledge and feelings. They assembled together in every part of the country; and one opinion only, respecting the main question, prevailed. In cases like these, the national sense is collected without setting down names, and the national voice is always decisive. And, on occasions only of evident necessity like these, ought any man to solicit the national voice. I think, it may safely be affirmed, that never, before the late attempt, was it any where attempted, to procure the authority of the people at large, as a legal constitutional power, acting consistently with the other constitutional powers, to oblige the regular legislature to adopt a measure of mere domestic policy, concerning which a variety of opinions had indeed prevailed, but which, till very lately, had been reprobated by all the best characters in the State. If history records any other instance, I doubt not, that, in the most decided manner, it confutes the attempt. (Never was it known that a determined attempt in the people at large, to exercise an authority, did not produce a convulsion, or a suspension, or a dissolution of the government. But I will not again tread over that ground.)

When an adversary appears to me disposed to misconceive every thing I can say, I shall always take care to repeat, and enforce my principal positions and arguments. Should the voice of the people, at any time, decidedly declare for an ordinary measure of policy, and no after circumstances should change the complexion of affairs, it will be prudent for the legislature, upon the principle of avoiding a greater evil, to submit. Should it plainly appear, that the national voice proceeds from delusion, and that obedience would be fatal to our interests, the legislature would be in such circumstances, as renders it most difficult to determine what ought to be done.

But should, at any time, the activity and perseverance of a party, or set of men prevail so far, as by mere dint of persuasion, to obtain the signatures of a large majority of their fellow-citizens to instructions framed by themselves, I should hold those papers so far from laying the foundation of an indispensable act, that the legislature ought to make a determined point of withholding an innovation, which might speedily overthrow the salutary institutions of the constitution. When there is not the least shadow of a provision in that constitution for conveying the sense of the people, so as to leave the legislature nothing more than the mere forms of reading a first and second time, passing, engrossing, &c. &c. when I say there is no provision made any where for this most important purpose, I am almost ashamed to have laboured so long, and against such an adversary, in disproving a doctrine, which I am sure must have appeared preposterous to almost every intelligent man, so soon as it was fairly stated. Your efforts, to rouse 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 perusing our whole controversy, would

openly declare, whether Publicola, by this dispute, hath manifested a regard for liberty and equal rights, superior to that of Aristides. Were perpetual enmity to be the doom of him against whom the "national voice" should declare, he assured that the man whom you idly affect to despise, would feel no uneasiness, before the decision, on his own account.

There is a plain and material distinction between laudable and impudent egotism. When a man voluntarily and without provocation addresses his fellow-citizens with discourses about himself and his affairs—it is truly unmanly and disgusting. He when his reputation is wantonly attacked, they ought, with patience, to hear him so long, as he confines himself to the charge, and overlaps not the boundaries of modesty. However as I have some reason to be satisfied, that the public on no occasion will hear a man speak of himself, I shall conclude, without doing that, which, at first, I intended. My comments on the proceedings relative to the editor of late publication shall hereafter appear, provided I shall be convinced that they are necessary, or that the public wishes to see them.

Annapolis, August 2, 1787.

S M Y R N A, May 2.

EVERY appearance of the pestilential disorder with which the inhabitants of this city have been so much afflicted, is entirely gone; in consequence of which the Jews, and other merchants have returned, and trade is restored to its usual channel. An agent from the United States of America, and another from the court of Petersburg, have arrived, and established factories which promise to be very successful, especially as each is managed to gain the most powerful protection and recommendation of government.

L O N D O N, August 2.

His majesty the king of Sardinia has given orders to all foreign consuls resident in his dominions, to an inexhaustible mine of the finest and strongest marble, lately discovered near the mountain called Alosta, about two miles from the city of Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia. That considerable number of men are now employed in the mine, which is naturally so pure, as to require no experience of mining. That when a sufficient quantity shall be prepared, public notice will be sent to the different nations of Europe, who may reap the advantages from basing their own materials, manufactures which will be taken in exchange. His majesty for the encouragement of foreign commerce promises no more duty on exportation than he has admitted than five sous per ton, for the term of five years.

By an advertisement in the Amsterdam Gazette, the 20th inst. we are informed, that an ingenious and philosophic physician, residing in that city, named Dellier, has lately applied inflammable air to the species of amusement very different from any thing hitherto attempted. After an intense application for several years to the subject, he has contrived a machine with which he represents various figures and devices by means of the electric fluid. His machine is thirteen feet in length and of similar height, three reservoirs properly adapted thereto, contain the inflammable air, and 60,000 different plates joined one to another, have each a particular tension and effect. The exhibitions produced by this complex and wonderful piece of mechanism look most resemble those contrived with gunpowder and flint, &c. but much superior in brilliancy without smell or smoke, and the fire assumes various tints, at the will of the mechanist.

N E W Y O R K, July 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a friend in Savannah, dated 10th inst. The back country people have lately killed Indians, and a party under the command of Colonel Alexander, consisting of 120 men, is gone out, that a general war is thought to be unavoidable. A number of the best horses have within this week past been stolen in and near Augusta, likewise negroes; some more slaves were taken, but escaped their escape, and gave the alarm. One Prater taken up on suspicion of being concerned with thieves, who are supposed to have made their way to the Indian nation. A party is out after them, and are in hopes to overtake them.

C H A R L E S T O N, July 13.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated July 13. It may be relied on for a fact, that there will be no Creek war, for they have sent down a friend to our governor at Augusta, about five days ago. The origin of the dispute, which it was thought would drive the Creek nation to war, arose from a circumstance of a young Indian, having killed a man who was held in confinement as a hostage at Augusta last April. His relations could never be made to believe but that he was murdered—they determined on retaliation, and accordingly they killed white men, and scalped them. A party of our party of Indians, but not the aggressors, and killed 50 of them. Things stood thus open for a general rupture. The Indians acted with great justice and propriety on the occasion—they sent an ambassador who explained and lamented the mistake that had been made, and which had stained the path with blood. As it has been unhappily shed, they wish it

top there; and they plead that the future cause of the great joy of both parties.

R I C H M O N D, By a gentleman just from the information that about half party of Indians killed three of whom one of the inhabitants immediately seized and they were going towards the river, they met with a young lad going to a liberty, which they discovered, one of whom he killed on the spot. The other endeavored to escape, but was seized by one of the Indians and killed him and killed his horse. The report out of the neighbourhood who it was, thinking it was a mistake, when with Michael, who was on the road. He immediately went to the river, where they got to the river with the negro. The negroes behind till they were closely pursued, which fell into the hands of the hot bags were a party of between 10 and 15 Indians, who after informing them, immediately put the Colonel Alexander and the Indians came up with the negro, and killed the two succeeding and killed in all, 13 Indians. Colonel Alexander had a horse killed in Washington, from he marched into the nation, in order to burn much of their provisions would be all a loss, and doubt of a victory and Indians this fall.

A N N A P O L I S, August 2.

At a late examination were appeared a military gentleman, from Ireland, being reflected on, gave the proprietors a challenge in various languages, and the crowd flocked, they were armed combat, and mean gentlemen in the youth appeared, they were confuted, they were no substitutes, they were superior, they were eleven hours, and proved of my country and oriental language at the examination, they had not been, they would look, and brilliant position, a polished set of letters, a glorious incentive, about youth of the nature, which, as Mr. B. The aristocracy, his twentieth year, a correspondence, would sit in our view, 2203.

O n the river flat, HERRIN, you have, on their 5th, more than 100, or 120,000.

M O T T A Y, half a bushel, and oak bark to be of water, not gallon off, and to be better milk, a piece of silk, the place of, par, to effect a cure, position for the, down to the, tal planters; as, of two hours until, killed, then app, ornament in, until cured, w.

5X

Advertiser, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Tel. 2 Reg. Cur. Can.

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

Left. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

and in the May 1914 G. Zette.
Tel. A. 1. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.**
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Cap.

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

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

3 ROGER CLARKE.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cir. Can.

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

SARAH H. BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
DAN, of St. Leo, JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

SARAH BUCHANAN

JEREMIAH BANNING,
HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN STEVENS,
GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH,
ALEXANDER MCALLUM

July 6, 1787.

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis pleasantly situated near the town-gate, on the south side of the street. The purchaser to give his

AMELIA WEEMS.

DAVID STUART, 6
of Ass. Trustees

at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-St.

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