

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1787.

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR,

UPPOSING that the subjects in dispute between us were sufficiently explained to be understood, and that a continuance of our controversy would neither give pleasure or information to the public, I did not intend again to publish; but your last address contains assertions so groundless, and reasoning so fallacious, that I should be wanting in a just regard to truth were I by silence to suffer the intended deception to take place. Your laboured slander, and studied abuse, I view with equal contempt and indifference, and shall never envy or attempt to rival you in a talent which the most vulgar and malicious generally possess in the highest degree.

To prove your right to double commission on the sales of Nanticoke manor, you have laboured very hard to invalidate the testimony of several witnesses, men of acknowledged integrity and good understanding. The attempt must be allowed to be a bold one, and it must also be admitted that your cause requires such remedy; but, I believe this, like all your other shifts, will prove unsuccessful, and if you could induce mankind, so far to forget the respect which is due to the testimony of honest men on oath, as to suppose the witnesses alluded to did not swear to the truth; yet you would not, by this, prove your right to double commission, which, by arguments that need not be repeated, has been shown to be illegal in every case.

For the purpose of proving that the witnesses have not sworn to the truth, you have mentioned *written descriptions* of the lots, the original sale, and the plots of the manor. The only books I ever saw respecting the sale of this property are, your sale book and ledger; they were produced before the governor and council, and are now in my possession ready to be shewn. The only description of the lots or lands, parts of Nanticoke manor, appearing upon the sale book is, the quantity of land sold to each purchaser; for instance, Henry Hooper 47½ acres, at 10/6, £.23 17 6. Clement Hollyday 157, and 155½, at £.4 4 6, £.1320 6 3. William Wheeland and James Shaw 494½ acres, at £.2 13 0, £.1323 13 6. And so on to the end of the sales. I have the plot which was made by Mr. Barrow, surveyor of Dorchester county, in consequence of your first sale, which I got from the land-office, and is, I presume, agreeable to the plot by which you sold. And the only descriptions upon the plot made by the surveyor are, the lots laid down and circumscribed by lines, and numbered, and referred to in the surveyor's explanation by letters and figures. The plot upon which the commissioners drew lines, and by which they sold, has not been returned to my knowledge. There is an old plot in the land-office made for the late proprietor, but upon this the manor is not divided into lots, as you sold them; and therefore, I presume, this is not the plot you refer to.

You have attempted to set aside the evidence of Mr. Traverse and Mr. Willey, reasoning from the nature of their testimony, and drawing the form of your argument from the particular manner of wording their depositions. Mr. Traverse swears, that Pritchett Willey *fully expected* the lots he bought lay in a different manner from what they were laid off. You say, that it is impossible for any mortal but Pritchett Willey to know his *thoughts, conceptions, or expectations*. It appears to me, that your position is by no means true; because there are a variety of circumstances and situations from which what passes in a man's mind may be disclosed with such certainty as to be deplored to by others. Suppose, for instance, a tract of land called Black Acre, lying in Anne Arundel county, was exposed to public sale, declared by the auctioneer

to be the land intended to be sold, persons assemble on the land and bid for it, conversation passes respecting the soil and improvements on the land, and it is struck off to A. Afterwards the seller offers to convey to the purchaser a tract of land in Kent county called Black-Acre: Could not any person present at the sale, and acquainted with all the circumstances, very safely swear that A. *fully expected* he was bidding for, and did purchase, Black-Acre in Anne Arundel county? The witnesses might give the grounds of his assertion, so might Mr. Traverse and Mr. Willey have done; and the only exception which could, according to the most minute legal exactness, be taken to their evidence is, that they have not disclosed the facts and circumstances upon which they make their respective assertions; but when men of character undertake to swear *positively*, although they do not disclose the grounds of their assertion, every man of candour would rather suppose the assertion was grounded on facts and circumstances sufficient to convince the rational mind, than, that such men would hatch up a perjury to serve each other in a concern of very small value. The testimony of the witnesses, together with the application of Mr. Hollyday, and a view of the land, and the nature of the thing, were, in my judgment, sufficient to vacate the sales, and I never heard of any contrary evidence being in existence. Mr. Hollyday's purchases lay at the upper and lower parts of the manor, and Mr. Sullivan's nearly in the middle. You admit these purchasers were properly released; there were several different tracts of patented land in the manor, which, it would appear, the commissioners knew nothing of. Under these circumstances, can it be possible that sales made by drawing lines with a pen over an old plot, without a survey, had the smallest chance of being right? That you did not sell Mr. Steel's and Mr. Becraft's lands *intentionally* is admitted; but it is, nevertheless, certain, that the lands of these gentlemen were included in the lines by which you sold.

The sales of Nanticoke manor were taken up in the assembly in June, 1783, when the following resolution, which originated in the senate, passed:

"Whereas the claims which have been set up to the property sold in Nanticoke manor will cover most of the purchases which were made; and it being unjust to subject the purchasers to executions, until the state is satisfied of their title to said lands: RESOLVED, That no execution be issued against the purchasers of said manor, *fold* for the redemption of the last edition, before the end of next session of assembly, unless further order be taken therein at said session."

Application was made in November session, 1784, to the assembly by the purchasers, the petition was committed, and the assembly found sufficient grounds to pass a law; the intendand delivered you the bonds taken for the vacated sales. All these things you were perfectly acquainted with, and never disclosed any objection to these measures, maintaining a perfect silence, until a question arises respecting your charge of double commission. And then every thing is to be tried to support a sale respecting which, always before, the most perfect indifference had been shewn.—You charge me with being hasty in declaring the sales void. The act passed November session, 1784. The sales were not declared void until sometime in April, 1785. You knew of the law, and if you had any evidence to contradict, or invalidate, what had been disclosed, you certainly ought to have discovered it, and not to have kept it back, as a ground for censure, or as a pretext for charging a double commission, when it could answer no other purpose.

You charge me with vacating parts of purchases, and suffering the purchasers to retain the most valuable part, to the injury of the state, and the case of Dr. Wheeland's purchase is recited as an instance to prove this charge. Let us examine the circumstances. It appears by the treasurer's books and the bonds lodged, that Dr. Wheeland bonded for £.737 7 3, with his securities. Mr. James Shaw for £.586 6 3, with his securities. It appears by the plot made in consequence, and under your direction, that lot No. 5 is divided between Dr. Wheeland and Mr. Shaw, 131½ acres to the latter, and 273¼ to the former, the part of each being circumscribed by lines, and referred to in the surveyor's explanation, as the property of the respective purchasers. The entry upon your sale book, page 28, (which however, I did not see till May 1786,) long after the sale was vacated, is as follows: William Wheeland, 494½ acres, at £.2 13 0, James Shaw, £.1323 13 6.

And in your ledger, page 63, thus:

William Wheeland and James Shaw,
1782, Jan. 22. To confiscated property per sale book,

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Under these circumstances, was it possible for me to suppose that Dr. Wheeland had bought the *whole* lot, and afterwards, without the *approbation* of the commissioners, transferred a part of his purchase to Mr. Shaw? The commissioners took separate bonds from these purchasers. They severed the purchase by their plot; and these gentlemen were to every intent and purpose, separate purchasers of distinct parcels of land. If Dr. Wheeland was the purchaser of the whole, and afterwards sold out, his bond ought to have been taken for the whole,—and the whole ought to have been laid off for him by the commissioners plot; but the reverse of this appeared; and if there was an improper separation of this purchase, it was the act of the commissioners, not of the intendand; I found them separate purchasers. Dr. Wheeland did not choose to have his purchase vacated, and therefore I could not meddle with it. Mr. Shaw complained of being deceived, supported his allegation, and desired to be released from the purchase, and therefore I could not refuse to release him. Now with what attention to truth or candour can you allege, that "Dr. Wheeland purchased lot No. 5, and soon afterwards sold part of it to another person."—If it be so, your books are wrong. Your survey is wrong. And the bonds taken by you and lodged in the treasury, were wrong. How was I to know, without the least intimation from you, that all these acts were erroneous, and that notwithstanding their evidence, Mr. Shaw had nothing to do with the purchase? It would save me much trouble, and I think you some mortification, if you would examine facts with more attention before you make assertions. The charge just mentioned is of a piece with the account you have stated to shew the lots on the resale of the manor, in which a calculation is made, without the smallest attention to fact; and when this liberty is taken, figures may be made to speak any thing. When called upon to shew the reason why you made the sale of Nanticoke manor so expeditious, that you had not time to lay off the land agreeably to law, by way of justification you alleged, in your publication of the 5th of October, 1786, "that the governor and council saw the necessity of supporting the red money, and urged the commissioners to proceed to the sales of property; that their idea corresponded with that of the commissioners, and that much depended on execution at that critical period." When dates are compared, you find this ground is not tenable, because I have shewn beyond doubt, that instead of our circumstances being *critical* when you made this sale, they were secure and flourishing, and did not require your great aid, the British army having been taken three months before at York.—You now tell us, "this glorious event, which put our affairs in a flourishing condition, was an inducement with the commissioners to go on with the sales while we were in this situation, for it was to be apprehended, if the sales were delayed until the succeeding spring, our bay would be infested and threatened with pirates."

It must be observed, that you change your ground to the direct contrary, with as much facility as a hornpipe dancer does his steps, and you do it without seeming to have your feelings in the least hurt by the turn. But you are not content with having fixed yourself in this despicable situation, but are determined to heighten its disgrace by a barefaced misrepresentation, alleging that the capture of the British army is mentioned by me to give colour to an opinion that the commissioners ought to have postponed the sale of this manor until after a survey could be made.—This important event was not mentioned with such view, nor is so stated, nor can it be so understood. I alleged, that between the time of the British army being taken, and the time you made the sale, was near three months, in which there was ample time to have made the survey, and been prepared to sell as soon as you did. I shewed by the fact, that your allegation, that this was "a critical period," was not true, and that the excuse for selling without survey, was assigned pretence intended to deceive. You now admit the force of the evidence I offered, by taking a contrary ground. If you were governed by that regard to veracity you so often profess to be,

* On Wednesday the 28th of February, after the press was set for the above, being in the land-office, and mentioning something respecting plots of Nanticoke manor, which you stated in your last publication, Mr. Callahan, the register, informed me, that there were two plots of the manor in the office, and gave them to me. I observed upon one of the plots lines drawn and lots marked in your hand writing; and lots held by McCallister's and Smith's heirs are mentioned; but I have not an opportunity, without stopping my publication for this week, to compare these plots with your state of facts and reasoning. These plots, to the best of my recollection and belief, I never saw before, although I inquired for all the plots in the office, and received from the register, which I have referred to. The register informs me, that he delivered all the plots of this manor which he knew to be in the office at the time of my application, and supposes that he has now given me must have been put in place.

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ANNAH BISHOP.

Francis-Str eet.

or made your assertions with a cautious regard to the fact, why did you not at first say what you now do; that our situation was not critical, but prosperous long before; and at the time when your sale was made; and that you took this favourable opportunity to sell this property.—I should have admitted the fact, but I could not have coincided in the justness of the conclusion, because it involves this absurd position, that men ought to act wrong when in prosperous situations, because they may possibly, by adversity, be driven to act erroneously; and this involves another still more absurd, that both adverse and prosperous situations necessarily lead to error.

Your slanderous insinuations against my whiggism, will not, with any man of the least discernment, extricate you from the censure of attempting to impose on the public, by a fiction in the first instance, and by a sophistical conclusion in the second.

You attempt to answer the charge of neglecting to take bonds from the purchasers immediately on the sales being made, by shifting the question, and would endeavour to induce a belief, that I had charged the commissioners with neglecting to apply to the purchasers to give bonds. This charge is nowhere made by me. That the commissioners might have applied to the purchasers at divers times after the sales were over, and that letters of excuse may have been received, is not denied. You well know the charge is of a quite different nature, to wit, that you ought to have demanded bonds immediately on the sale being made, and if refused or delayed, you ought to have sold the property again, and this would have secured the state against all the delay and loss which the reverse conduct has produced. You admit the sales were voidable upon neglect or refusal of the purchaser to give bond, but contend, that the lands sold very high, and that the state would have lost by your declaring the sales void. I answer, that if the sales had been declared void by the commissioners upon the first neglect or refusal by the purchasers to bond, the property would have sold as high, or very nearly so, to others, and that selling land high, without bringing principal or interest into the treasury, is no advantage, but a real loss to the state, the commissions for selling being high and certain.—And that a reasonable price well secured, is much more advantageous than a nominal high price, depending upon after hazardous events, whether any part of it will ever be received. Thus this argument tells. And I should have wanted every regard to common sense to have been satisfied by the letters you refer to, that you acted rightly to put the finances of the state in such situation, that payment for the property could be delayed by such excuses.

You charge me, in your usual gross and ungentlemanly language, with making an assertion not warranted by your remonstrance and Mr. Hollyday's petition, and with drawing an inference from these papers directly contrary to their plain meaning.—You certainly have had experience sufficient to have taught you, that the most positive assertion, decorated with all the graces of rude language, would neither disprove a fact or pass for sound reasoning, and yet you will repeat the experiment whenever you are at loss for evidence or argument.—I cited the whole of the petition and remonstrance, and if any unwarranted assertion was made, or improper conclusion drawn every reader had a fair opportunity of discovering the fallacy.

From the circumstances attending the passage of the act for consolidating the funds, &c. and from the remonstrance and petition alluded to, I have made the following conclusions: "That it was not the wish of the legislature you should resel the property; it was the request of you and Mr. Hollyday that you should have the opportunity of securing a commission by the resale." That you both had the strongest apprehensions of losing all commission on property sold and not bonded for, if the bill, with the direction to the intendant to sell, passed into a law; and that the only complaint you had, was, that if the property was resold, without your having an opportunity of finishing the business, and thereby entitling yourselves to commission, that you would lose the whole fruits of your past labours.

You now assert, that the contrary of these conclusions may fairly be deduced from the remonstrance and petition, and that you were of the same opinion when the remonstrance was put in, that you now profess to entertain.—If I understand the opinion you now hold upon these subjects, it is, that the commissioners would have been entitled to commission on the first sales, although the act before mentioned had directed the intendant to make the resales instead of the commissioners, and that the commissioners being directed by the act to make the resales, and having done so, are entitled to commission both on the first and second sales.—And you declare you was not under an apprehension of losing the commission, if that part of the resolve alluded to, had passed into a law. That you and Mr. Hollyday applied to the assembly with some design, is clear.—That this design was not to give information, which might prevent the assembly doing any injury to the state, is equally clear; because no information is given by either, which the assembly could be supposed ignorant of before the applications made.

You expressly state in your remonstrance, "that the report of the committee of supply contained a resolution, which had then already been passed by the house of delegates, directing a second sale of that part of confiscated property which had been sold

by the commissioners, and for which bonds had not been taken; whereby the commissioners would lose the commissions on those sales. And that the resolve was fraught with such injustice and iniquity towards you that you were persuaded it would not have an advocate in either branch of the legislature, when your conduct was fully stated. You also express an hope that the part of the report which directed a second sale of unbonded property might not be passed into a law, as the legislature would thereby at one breath give their fiat to deprive you of what you apprehended to be justly due to you for services performed years before," and you suggest, that under the circumstances you had premised, you conceived yourself to be as much entitled to a proportionate part of the commission arising on the unbonded sales, as any citizen of the state was to property he had acquired under the sanction of laws.

Mr. Hollyday states in his petition, "that the second sale was directed to be made by the intendant, and the commissioners might in consequence lose the whole of the commissions arising from the first sales;" and after mentioning his services and the money he had received declares, that if nothing was to be allowed for the sales of that part of the confiscated property which was unbonded, he apprehended that if there was not a balance against him in favour of the state, there would be little or nothing for him to receive. Let any person possessed of intellects compare these suggestions with the inferences made by me, and say if the conclusions I have drawn do not necessarily follow from the premises; the language is so clear and pointed, that explanation is needless.

You lay hold of the part of your remonstrance in which you state your title to a proportionate part of the commission, to destroy the inference arising from every other part of the remonstrance. But this is an attempt to mislead, by concealing the question between us, which is not upon what grounds your claim would have really stood, if no law at all had been passed upon the subject; but what was your opinion of the effect of the proposed law upon your claim? There are very different questions, and although you might have been sincere in your declaration of right to commission before any law passed, yet you might suppose that such law, appointing another to sell, might deprive you of any legal claim to commission, and however you may now attempt to shew the absurdity of such an opinion, you certainly entertained it when your remonstrance was put in, or you were not in earnest in your assertion of your claim to commission; for it is preposterous in the extreme to suppose you were, when the remonstrance was preferred, of the same opinion you now profess to be of; if this were the case, and you had no apprehensions of losing the commission, I ask, what reason had you to apply to the assembly? Why complain? Why such strong expressions of injustice being done you by the resolve or bill grounded on it? All this was the raving of a lunatic, and not the dictate of sober sense, if nothing was apprehended. No loss or injury dreaded as the consequence of the resolve or bill complained of; if your right to commission on the first sales was certain, although another might be directed to sell, the legislature directing any other officer to sell was doing you no injury or injustice; if you then believed as you now profess, that you, being appointed to resel, of course are entitled to double commission, and you supposed it was intended that the commissioners should resel; this could not be complained of as an injury, because by it they were getting two commissions instead of having what they called a claim to one.—You cannot but allow the force of these remarks, and must admit, that if you had any meaning in your application, it was to secure a commission which you were very much afraid would be lost; but you will ask from whence I infer that it was your own request that you should resel the property and have the opportunity of securing a commission? I answer, that although neither you or Mr. Hollyday request, in express words, that the commissioners should be empowered to resel, yet the very nature of the application, and the terms used, plainly speak what you wished to be done. Mr. Hollyday states, that the intendant is directed to resel, from which he apprehends injurious consequences to the commissioners. You assign the reason for your becoming a commissioner upon colonel Ramsey's resignation to be, that you might finally complete the unfinished business, and be enabled to draw commission. And what is conclusive upon this part of the dispute is, that after the amendment made by the senate to give the direction to resel to the commissioners, we hear no complaints against the bill, your application had succeeded according to your wishes, and the predicted loss which might happen to the state by the resales was forgot in the pleasure you felt by having secured a commission to yourselves.—You are aware of the consequence of admitting that your objection did not go to the person to be appointed to resel; for this being admitted would prove that your opinion, as to the right to commission, could not be the same when the remonstrance was drawn as it now is. You therefore assert, that both you and Mr. Hollyday remonstrated against a second sale altogether. This is not the fact. Mr. Hollyday expressly states the injury he apprehends to be a consequence of the resales being directed to be made by the intendant; he mentions indeed that he supposed that some of the members did not remember an act which they had assented to at April session 1782, and refers to your remonstrance to shew the injury the state would sustain by

repealing a clause in the act, or rendering it a dead letter. You remonstrate against the resale directed by the resolve, because injurious to you as a commissioner; you mention that the state would lose by a resale; but this was not the ground of your remonstrance, which in truth was of a private and not of a public nature. To shew that you objected to the thing being done, and not to the person who was to do it, and to shew that the resale mentioned in the resolve, and that directed by the bill, were different as to the person directed to resel. You assert, "that the discretionary power vested in the intendant of the revenue to direct a resale in case of inability in the purchaser to pay, was not given by the resolve alluded to, but was inserted in the act by way of amendment long after the remonstrance was preferred; whether the intendant was intended to resel the property under positive rules laid down, or was to exercise a discretion, must be admitted to be immaterial upon the question between us, and the fact you mean to establish by the above assertion is, that the resolve alluded to did not purport or shew an intention in the legislature that the resales were to be made by the intendant. Truth is directly contrary to your assertion for the purpose designed by it, as the following extract from the report will shew, "that it is the opinion of the committee, that every purchaser of confiscated British property, who hath not given bond, shall give bond before the first day of April next, with such security as the intendant of the revenue shall require, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the time and agreeably to contract, payable the first day of January, 1790, with interest annually, to commence from the first of September last; and if such purchasers neglect to give bond as aforesaid, the intendant of the revenue be authorized to declare the sale and contract void, and shall sell the same as above, unless the purchaser shall before sale pay the consideration with interest in the emissions contracted for, or in specie certificates issued by this state." Did any member of the legislature, whom you did not understand, inform you of this report too, as you say was the case, respecting the average of the intendant's sales? If so see the 41st page of the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, November session 1784, and you will discover that you were too easily led to believe what you wished, and what was essential to bolster up a weak argument. As the fact is different from what you have stated it, and you found it necessary to state it differently from the truth, all your conclusions from it fall to the ground, and according to your own implied admission, the reverse positions are true. There cannot remain a doubt after this evidence against you is disclosed, but that the true motives of your objection were as I have stated them to be, and there is as little doubt that you have, with your usual candour and regard to veracity, made a report and an amendment which never did exist. Young as you profess to be, I do not think the most hardened veteran could have made a bolder push than this is. You will say, if reasoning from facts will not serve your cause, there is nothing left for it but to make facts, and reason from the fiction, and this may possibly pass under a cloud which you raise over your adversary by accusing him of lying, corruption, duplicity, and all other crimes, the names and essences of which you are perfectly acquainted with. To every reader your line of conduct through the whole course of this dispute must be obvious. Misrepresentation, fallacy and sophistry, lead the way, and to prevent an examination of what you call your argument, you draw the reader's attention off by a torrent of abuse upon me, for the very vices you have just been guilty of, and which you knew would be discovered, if you suffered the attention to dwell sufficiently on your argument to examine and understand it. This is a common artifice, but you have pushed it too far to be successful, and though you are perfectly disposed to deceive, you manage the means of deception so clumsily that they do not produce the intended effect. Men in general are pleased with hearing others abused, but this like all other strong food which the depraved appetite relishes at first sickens upon repetition in over quantities, and men from being pleased come to detest what is disgusting to decency and sentiment, when the thing appears in its proper light, by being so often repeated as to lose the advantage of novelty. Pursuing the same principles which lead you to misquote the resolve referred to, you allege that bonds were taken, or suits commenced, in all cases in controversy, except the four following, the company who purchased James's Park, colonel Adams, Mr. Long, and Mr. Vanhorn, and that the commission on those amounted to only £.177 1, from which you made a deduction (upon grounds I am not acquainted with) of £.56 6 4, and therefore the sum in dispute between us for commission on resales you say is only £.122 14 8. This is done to induce people to believe it is a mere trifle. But pray where have you buried the double commission on Nanticoke manor and other property that you suppose they are so easily lost sight of. The sum to which this objection lies is truly stated in my last publication to be £.845 17.

[To be continued.]

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE a short reply to make to colonel Stone's publication in this gazette of the 15th of the present

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month. It seems to have been designed as a vindication of his own conduct, and to exculpate the late intendant respecting the exchange of certificates between them. Let it be remembered that I did not censure the conduct of colonel Stone, nor did I attack his feelings or reputation; nor shall I meddle with his conduct or character in this address.

The transaction alluded to was represented by me as a disadvantageous one to the public; and the least attention to facts will evince the propriety of my opinion. Mr. Stone's reasoning upon the subject is plausible, but fallacious. His calculation is made upon a supposition that the provision certificates, given by the intendant in exchange for depreciation certificates, were worth no more than £. 70 cash in the hundred. This is said to have been the selling price before, at, and after the exchange was made; and that therefore no imputation could justly be made against the intendant or himself for a transaction by which he got in value from the intendant so more for his property than he could have got from others, and by which it appeared that no possible injury could be done the state. But these premises in their full extent cannot be granted. If it be admitted that the provision certificates might now and then be purchased from a few of the holders who were ignorant of their real value for £. 70 in the hundred, it must also be allowed that among those who knew their actual worth, at least £. 95 in the hundred might be got for them before, at, and after this exchange was made. This is an undeniable fact and can be easily ascertained. It will not be contended, I presume, that the intendant was ignorant of the value of those certificates; and if he could have disposed of them to greater advantage, and obtained more than he did in the exchange with colonel Stone, it is clear that he did not manage and improve the public revenue with the best economy, and to the utmost benefit of the public. The considerable profit gained by the member who obtained a part of those certificates from colonel Stone upon the same terms upon which he procured them from the intendant, is an irrefragable proof that the intendant might have got more for them than he did, and that his conduct is justly reprehensible.

The provision certificates being discountable in the present or any future assignment, were, undoubtedly, for the purpose of paying assessments equal to cash to those who owed taxes; and for the same reason were in the words of the committee, as good to the state as so much cash in the treasury; and the state certainly lost the sum reported by the committee. The depreciation certificates are admitted to have been worth about £. 75 in the hundred, principal. This being a just estimate of the value of the different certificates, I should certainly question the sincerity of any man of understanding who would say that he thought it a good bargain for the state. The subject being rightly understood, a man can no more say that he thinks it was an advantageous contract for the public, than he can say that in his opinion £. 70 are equal to £. 100, or that the snow which descends from above is scarlet or green.

In answer to my observation, that this part of the intendant's conduct, taken separately, could not have been approved by the house of delegates; it is observed by colonel Stone, that a contrary opinion must be formed from their determination, taking the plain meaning and import of their words. From the conduct of the delegates, and the plain and apparent meaning of their expressions, it is evident to me that they purposely avoided giving an opinion on particular parts of the intendant's conduct. Whether they acted disingenuously in approving the general conduct of an officer, when particular parts of his conduct were exceptionable, is not for me to determine.

G. DUVAL.

February 27, 1787.

A CONSTITUENT will be in our next.

HAGUER, November 24.

BY accounts from Nimeguen, the Stadtholderian court entered that city on the 13th for the winter season. It had been maliciously reported, that the inhabitants were not much pleased at the idea of that illustrious family residing in that city, but the contrary seems to be the fact, as they were received with every demonstration of general joy by the people.

A small difference has arisen between the Austrian government and the states-general, relative to the resolution taken by the latter to keep the canal called Zwin, in Zealand, shut. It is said, that the government general of the Austrian Netherlands, has sent a division of cannoners to garrison Malines, with ten pieces of cannon from the arsenal at Antwerp, to defend the little bay of Hazegras, upon the Imperial territory, and upon which their high mightinesses thought that the Dutch vessels might cast anchor upon paying the duties of the country. This point is of too little moment not to be soon settled by the respective commissioners who are now employed at Brussels in settling the reciprocal limits.

LONDON, December 5.

The English and French treaties with Russia are still on the tapis and undetermined. A variety of obstacles have been thrown in the way; and when the last accounts came from Petersburg, it was stated that the Imperial court waited for a perusal of the new commercial treaty between England and

France, before any determination could be agreed to. The English trade, however, is permitted to go on according to the terms of the last treaty—no unfavourable sign.

A letter from Barcelona says, the regency of Algiers has quarrelled with the Danes, or is seeking a quarrel with them; and nobody here will for the present have any thing to do with that flag, either in loading or insuring.

Should the treaty of commerce receive the sanction of parliament, the late trade of Buckinghamshire, amongst other manufactures, must infallibly be ruined, and the industrious weavers become chargeable to their several parishes. In order, if possible, to avert this evil, the manufacturers of that county are preparing a petition which contains an incontrovertible state of the injuries they justly apprehend must arise from the admission of French lace into England; the petition will be signed by many thousands, and, it is said, will be presented to the house of commons by Mr. Grenville, with the unequivocal approbation of his brother the Marquis of Buckingham.

Perhaps, in the present circumstances of this country, it may be impossible for us to preserve the high tones which we have hitherto used in regard to the navigation laws. The doctrine, that "free bottoms make free goods," it may not be in our power longer to resist, but surely there is no occasion for our voluntary recognizance of it. The time may come when we can successfully assert the reverse of the principle, and we need not state how much it is for our interest to do so, if possible.

Extra of a letter from Alicant, November 16.

A few days ago two American gentlemen with their attendants arrived here from America, and embarked for Algiers; their business is to endeavour to negotiate a treaty of peace with that power. It is reported, they have considerable and advantageous offers to make the dey, besides many rich presents. These gentlemen are said to be possessed of the greatest abilities, and from their behaviour here, it is sincerely wished by most people they may succeed, yet many politicians think they will meet with no better success than the former negotiators, as that arbitrary and despotic prince seems inflexible in his exorbitant demands.

BOSTON, February 1.

Extra of a letter from Worcester, dated January 25.

Captain Smith, of Athol, gives me information that captain Rice of Guilford, in Vermont informed him, some time the beginning of last week, he was at Mr. Dolittle's, inn keeper in Northfield, in the county of Hampshire, where he learns from the family, that two or three nights before, the king's attorney of the province of Canada lodged at that house; that he had with him a considerable quantity of cash, and that he had by oblique inquiries endeavoured to find out the direct way to Daniel Snays; and that he, with his attendants, set out for the place the morning following.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

We learn from the eastward, that general Lincoln is dismissing the troops under his command, having totally routed and dispersed the insurgents, except 100 men, who, under their leader Snays, have fled for refuge into New-Hampshire; and that the general court of Massachusetts is convened, and about adopting the necessary measures to secure public peace and good order in future.

A report is also circulating in town, that a party from the settlement of Kentucky has taken possession of Fort St. Vincent's, within the congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel, having on board a considerable sum of money, in the Mississippi; declaring, that as the Spaniards will not permit their vessels to go down that river, that they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

Extra of a letter from London, December 5.

The Reverend Dr. Provost and Dr. White arrived here a few days ago, and have taken lodgings in parliament street, where they are daily visited by persons of the first rank and respectability. The American ambassador accompanied them to the archbishop's, by whom they were very politely received, and assured, that they should receive episcopal consecration, without any unnecessary delay. It is said that they intend to leave England in the February packet.

A late London paper says that the British parliament, which was to have met on the 14th December last, was prorogued to the 23d January, when it was declared divers weighty and important affairs would be laid before them; that the French are strengthening their connections with America, by taking off their hands their tobacco, the consumption of which in France (in snuff principally) amounts to 40,000 hogheads annually, while that of England does not far exceed 10,000 hogheads; and that about 300 convicts had been embarked for Botany Bay.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, deceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

IN the press and will shortly be published, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the proposed plan of an emission of paper, and on the means of effecting it. By ARISTIDES.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 29th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Broden, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, an half blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart. he creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

Annapolis, February 26, 1787.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with every convenience for the accommodation of man and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened FAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles, at the upper corner of North-street, near the old market place in this city; he will the more be humbly thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their company, and assures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfaction in every respect than their

Most obedient, and very humble servant,
JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

January 10, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hanson, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanon, and Mr. Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the press, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

J. PARNHAM,
BENNETT DYSON,
GEORGE LEE.

I HEREBY request the favour of all persons who have any just claims against me to bring them in legally proved, and likewise most earnestly desire all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

BENJAMIN FAIRBAIN.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts equally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclave, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holy Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARM N, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

1 Joseph Turner BELAIN POSEY.

February 15, 1787

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARSHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old, has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the traces, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, February 15, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty-five years of age, says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man named **JOE**, forty five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a flash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

S C H E M E OF A L O T T E R Y,

FOR the disposal of a large and valuable collection of Books, consisting of three thousand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the most esteemed authors, in Agriculture, Astrology, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymistry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, History, Husbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philosophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Physics, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

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| 1 Prize of 500 Dollars, is | 500 Dollars. |
| 1 do. 300 do. | 300 do. |
| 1 do. 200 do. | 200 do. |
| 1 do. 100 do. | 100 do. |
| 4 do. 50 do. | 200 do. |
| 8 do. 25 do. | 200 do. |
| 150 do. 16 do. | 2400 do. |

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| 167 Prizes. | 4000 Dollars. |
| 333 Blanks. | — |

500 Tickets at 8 Dollars, 4000

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the first day of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the Prizes advertised and delivered as soon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Messieurs GREEN'S Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church Street, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be seen.

The subscriber, desirous of giving general satisfaction, purposes that each adventurer who should have a prize of books drawn against the number of his ticket, and the books so drawn should not suit his taste, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any sort of jewellery, silver watches, plated ware, gold and silver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any sort of goods the subscriber may have in his store at the time of drawing.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A stout set negro girl to be sold by private sale for cash.

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHN ANSTREY, Esq; of the kingdom of Great Britain, having been specially authorized and appointed, pursuant to the directions of an act of the British parliament, to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, as may be material for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the act now in force, or any former act, for losses sustained during the late war in America, in consequence of attachment to the British government; and the same having been duly notified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary resident at the court of London, to the honourable the minister for foreign affairs, as also to his excellency the governor of this state.

THEREFORE such inquiry and examination generally, and indifferently, in all cases, for the purpose above mentioned, is at this time instituted in the state of Maryland; and of this, all persons any way concerned on behalf of themselves, or their friends, to manifest and make evident the real bona fide amount in value of the actual losses sustained in this state, are hereby particularly desired to take notice.

February 13, 1787.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

A NUMBER of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children.

WILLIAM STEUART.

Bladenburg, February 12, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Joshua Wilson Selby, as I am determined not to pay the same.

JOHN BEALL.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASQUITH, St. Mary's county. Edward Burgess, Annapolis; Mary Bishop, Calvert county; John Barnes, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Bowie, Dorset county.

Samuel Chafe (2), Jeremiah T. Chafe, John Joseph Combes, Mary Coffy, Hugh Champlin, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; William Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry, Clement's Bay; Noble Crawford, Dauphin county, N. America.

Mr. Davidson, William Dancer, Hugh Donnelly, Annapolis; Impey Dawson, and Co. Talbot county; Philip Darnall, Fielder Dorsett, Patuxent.

John Gibson, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Tulip Hill.

Daniel Henry, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Messieurs Herriot, Somerset county; Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d, (3), Lower Marlborough.

John J. Jacobs, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county.

James Kennedy, Talbot county. Henry Lowes, Somerset; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point; Harbage Lane, Patowmack.

Anne Mule, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-Point; Messieurs M'Bryde and Roxburgh, Somerset county.

Lawrence O'Neale, Edward Olmond, Annapolis. Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gatham Patten, Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis. Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speake Charles county; major Snowden, Prince-George's county; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Susannah Somerville, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and R. G. Smith, Francis Skrivani, Chester-town.

William Tite, Annapolis; John Thomas, Maryland; John Turner, South Milford, America.

Dr. Williamson, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico war-house, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hog-heads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hog-heads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby the conceives what remains is her property; there are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimbursed the monies which the said sisters, and the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the said parish, generally called Chester Church; and also to be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim against them on account of the said building which may still remain unsatisfied.

N. B. The accounts of particulars, shewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inspected by any person who desires.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

JOHN HALKERSTON.

Bladenburg, February, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to a certain Peter Young, as I am determined not to pay the same.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

January 15, 1787.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Delight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from halting the sein at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

RALPH FORSTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, in the latter end of September last, from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, **DICK**, a very lusty mulatto fellow, about twenty five years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look, and stowns when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, and well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, having been formerly a waiting-man; he is fond of dress, and took with him a variety of cloaths; he will change his name and pass for a free man, and may have a forged pass; he will make for the eastern shore or Pennsylvania, or he will attempt to get on board some vessel, probably a bay craft, as he worked on board one by the name of Thomas Webster in his last runaway trip, when he commonly wore a short canvas shirt over his other cloaths. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, or for securing him in any goal, and giving notice so that his master gets him again, if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

N. B. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking him board or employing him.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

January 16, 1787.

WENT adrift from my landing the 4th of December last, a flat bottomed clunch work BOAT, about 25 feet in length, and five or six in breadth, only a few months old, and had received a coat of tar about six weeks before I lost her; she has a remarkable wide stern for the convenience of laying a sein out, and her head is very singular, the planks over-jetting and hiding the stem, and their ends secured by a slab of iron a few inches wide, which extends from the top to bottom, and is put on clumsily; the riles very much at the head and stern, can be rowed with six, and is uncommonly light for her size; her timbers are chiefly of mulberry, and her plank of oak. Whoever will inform me by letter, to be left in the post office, at Annapolis, where I may get her again, shall receive a guinea for his trouble, and if the boat is delivered at my landing upon Kent Island, about four miles above Kent-point, which may be conveniently done by any vessel passing up or down the bay, the person or persons delivering her shall receive the above reward, and any other reasonable charge, from

3 X

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named **CHARLES**, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

13

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

February 13, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

WILLIAM STEUART, } administrators.
JOHN WEEMS, }

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the prieters, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his son, propose to petition the honourable general assembly, at their next session, touching certain confiscated property of the said Addison.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1787.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of January, 1787, a negro fellow named POMPEY, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, remarkably black, has very white teeth and eyes, a down sulky look when spoke to or examined; had on and to k with him sundry wearing apparel, viz. a negro cotton jacket and breeches dyed yellow, a pair of old corded ditto, and an old blue silk coat, and a pair of black latten breeches, two of nabrig shirts half worn; he went off in company with an Irishman by the name of STEPHEN HAMILTON POKE, who it is probable will offer the said negro for sale. Whoever will secure either the said POKE or the said negro in gaol, or otherwise, so that his said master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by me

ROBERT SANDERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Lyon's Creek, Calvert county, January 25 1787.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, a negro man named JACOB, 30 years of age, a short thick fellow, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a flat nose, and thick lips, he is tolerable handy with an ax, and been much accustomed of going by water, and very well acquainted in the harbours of Chesapeake bay; had on when he went away, an old cotton waistcoat and breeches; I think he has other cloaths with him, but cannot describe them, therefore he may probably change his name; I expect he may endeavour to get employ on board some vessel to Baltimore-town, as he is well acquainted in that town. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above 10 miles fifteen shillings, if out of the county three dollars, if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Harford county, State of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be SOLD,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz the noted horse RO-CHESTER, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recapitulation needless. ROMULUS, an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be sold for the season. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filly, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stud horses, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by

GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond, passed by me, to Mr. Stephen West, of Prince-George's county, dated the first day of June, 1786, for between ninety and one hundred pounds sterling, the same having been given in satisfaction of a judgment, on which he has since taken out an execution against me, which is superfluous. Nothing is, therefore, due to Mr. West on the bond.

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

For SALE,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

ABOUT 35 tons burthen, with her tackle and apparel. For particulars apply to the subscribers, at their store, in Annapolis, where they have for sale a large assortment of dry goods, amongst which are, a quantity of seins from 30 to 50 fathoms long, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

3X

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

January 26, 1787.

To the worthy gentlemen merchants, and others, concerned in wharfs and crafts in the city of Annapolis.

THE subscriber humbly proposes to erect or frame a machine for the security and safe guard of the wharfs already finished, or that may be finished in this city, it is called a pile-driving machine, and requires a block of 350 weight, and a fall of 35 feet, the utility of which will be of the greatest advantage to the proprietors of wharfs, as by driving the piles at proper distances they will not only preserve the wharfs from bilging, but will likewise keep them firm and solid, and at the same time prevent either shipping or small craft from furling. He likewise proposes to frame and make a machine for clearing the dock, and making every wharf navigable for vessels of any burthen. Any gentlemen who choose to encourage so useful an undertaking will please to communicate the same to the subscriber soon, as if properly encouraged, he will have the pile-driving machine completed by the first of April next; and as wharf building, where the water can be made navigable, has been of the greatest advantage as well as a beauty and an ornament to the place where properly encouraged, the subscriber hopes to meet with the public's approbation and encouragement.

3X

MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

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

NOTICE is hereby given to such of the subscribers for shares in the company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore stipulated for by the board, that unless the payment first called for of five per cent, and the second of two and an half per cent, on each share, are made to the treasurer by the first of March next; the third of ten per cent, by the first of April next, and the fourth of ten per cent, by the first of May next, they will proceed to make immediate sale of the shares agreeable to law. And for the information of such persons as have not made themselves acquainted with the directions of the law in this case, the board think proper to inform them that "if such sale does not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, in the name of the company may sue for and recover the balance by action of debt, or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules, and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietor." And it is expected that those who have it in their power will make their payments as early as possible, that the board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigour.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

January 3, 1787.

3X

Annapolis, January 6, 1787.

THIS is to inform my good customers and the public in general, that I have opened a private house on the most reasonable terms; the subscriber will be obliged to all those who will favour him with their company.

2

JOSEPH BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber is determined to settle his books; suits will be commenced against March court for the same.

J. B.

that they have. Will our act upon sight? It would right then boast, without had returned.

of the depreciation at per cent for argument's a sudden depreciation to remain without alteration in the position. It experience determine will afford full information is, in the most distant depreciation must necessarily immediate one of which, the application of the then its value, and of state, by rendering the to the purposes for thereby occasioning a

undertake to estimate the, but alleges, that there tion to answer the purpose because the chief process and wheat, cannot, because, and, houses half their actual value, borrowed unless at an enty to thirty per cent." of the foregoing assertion of wheat and tobacco, reasonable price at this another reason, and per assigned for that effect,

That paper money and silver, is undoubtedly been the fate of bills to, to enjoy that reputation consequence, the position held in so high estimation as that of gold and silver, as to retain the ring the late continual experienced the good effect the contrary, those who severely test, and sorely had taken This is still of us. What then is the says a thrifty, considerate credit is likely to take only experience the fate of old and silver in my chest, any change There are will be the realising of those, that are out reflect, that perhaps he hereafter to discharge his an by parting with his; at least he is willing of opinion, that should be in his power to equal value has such circulation. This has the expectation of an

During the circulation paper, with which this, at long since overwhelmed piece of gold, or silver the decrease, and old and silver began to merical, and other dealer the planter, and the this. The articles they ed a generous price, and try lately that this has the place of cash credit is and trader, if possessed the rest of their neighborhood market, or, if they age of the present scarcity the paper will not be a injurious to any one. oblige them to take it in to cultivate the earth, hand. They must take the fruits of their industry The actual circulation expelled gold and ons of men. The late,

and present expectations of a other, or other emissions, has had that operation in a great degree. And as long as this continues or whenever the measure is carried into effect, the same consequence must accompany that situation, or result from this event.

That lands, negroes, and houses, will not sell for half their value, is rather owing to the imagination

R. D.

latter end a from the sub- county, Vir- lofty mulatto years of age, which he ge- go features and then spoken to, painted both in formerly a wait- ok with him a name and pass- pass; he will ania, or he will probably a day e name of Tho- when he com- is other cloaths, delivering him to any gaol, and him again, if said.

MASON, jun. effits, and others, from taking him

WARD.

uary 16, 1787. ing the 4th of De- ed cinch work and five or six in had received a off her; she has a nience of laying a, the planks over- ends secured by rich extends from clumily; the rises can be rowed with her size; her tim- ther plink of oak, to be left in the may get her again, e, and if the boat Kent Island, about which may be con- up or down the ing her shall receive reasonable charge,

RE FITZHUGH.

WARD.

e's county, Septem-

from the subscriber, of June, a negro ARLES, twenty- t, a short thick fel- feet six inches high, nose, a very bulky ick lips, with a lup fellow, and works en he went away his reasons to believe he cannot particularly ably may change his Natley Young, Esq; lurking about in that up and secures the get him again, shall me thirty shillings if and if out of the state what the law allows,

IM BOWIE, 3d.

February 13, 1787. estate of the reverend st. James's parish, d- fame, and those who ate are desired to make

RT. } administrators.

polis, July 21, 1786.

Sale.

le all that tract of land and Snowden's Repu- out 700 acres, situated about three miles from ous to the estate of Mr.

tion, being twelveabout polis, twenty-eight from George-town, and as of Indian Landing ted for corn, wheat, and it timbered and watered, through it; there is some ore may be made.

it are, a good dwelling on each floor, kitchen, obacco house, a very fine number of other valu-

l shew the premises above rs may be had of the pri- terfon and brothers, Balti-

TON, in Philadelphia.

iven, that H. Addison, of George, clerk, and his son, ousable general assembly, ing certain confiscated pro-

4

E, Francis-Street.

in this case, if we consider the time of arrangement heretofore. In fact the sentiment appears pretty general, if we may judge from common practice. But when the affairs of those people, who adopt this mode of increase, come to be wound up by themselves, or others, the balance is too often found, to the fore regret of their creditors, to be on the other side of the account.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.
Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

W hat, a ne-
five year
nine inc
upper fo
of his ey
double reatle jacket of
sleeve and large black l
figured pluth, and cou
and took other cloaths w
ferry loon after his escap
Ralph Forster, of Hill's
he is well acquainted
bourhood, Annapolis a
combs and powder bag,
ber, has been used to
fond of liquor. Any
that I get him again,
miles from home two
guineas, and if out of
reasonable charges if bro

S C H O L O T

FOR the disposal
of Books, constitut
volumes in folio, quar
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Divinity, Gardening, P
Law, Military Affairs,
sophy, Navigation, P
ric, Surgery, Voyages
gazines, Literary Jour
1 Prize of 50
1 do. 30
1 do. 20
1 do. 10
4 do. 5
8 do. 1
150 do. 1

167 Prizes.
333 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 1

N R The Lottery w
day of October next, o
under the inspection
Wallace and Muir, wh
and delivered as soon as

TICKETS to
Printing Office, and of
Book Store, in Church
Books, and a Catalogue

The subscriber, defi
tion, purposes that ea
a prize of books draw
ticket, and the books
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any sort of jewellery, si
and silver lace, cutlery
books, blank books, a
the subscriber may ha
drawing.

N. B. A stout set ni
sale for cash.

Annapolis, B
JOHN ANSTLEY
Britain, having bee
pointed, pursuant to th
tish parliament, to repai
rica, for the purpose of
such facts and circumsta
better ascertaining the
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tise in letters from his
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don, to the honourable
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THEREFORE
generally, and indiffer
pole above mentioned,
state of Maryland; as
concerned on behalf of
manifest and make evide
value of the actual lo
hereby particularly defi

To be sold by the su
South river church
year's inspection, o
upon London, Glas
NUMBER of
men, and child
2

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an
assignment on my bond to Joshua Wilson Selby, as
I am determined not to pay the same.

JOHN BEALL

tation, or from halting the sein at any of the fishing
landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to
make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing
upon him in either way.

RALPH FORSTER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office,
Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to ap-
point persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted
of treason, and for a specific performance of certain con-
tracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.**

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims
against British merchants trading to this state
before the revolution, and since peace those merchants
have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts
due to them from the citizens of this state, and those
factors or agents never having notified by public ad-
vertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the
debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims
against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their
accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as
possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That all such factors or agents, or their principals,
now within this state, unless bond with security be
given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the
first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list
of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and
any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall here-
after come into this state shall, within four months from
the time of coming into this state, lodge with the au-
ditor a list upon oath of all claims due to such mer-
chants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list
as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of
such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this
act, and the several courts of justice within this state are
hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of Au-
gust next, to give judgment against any citizen of this
state on any action brought by any of the said mer-
chants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they pro-
duce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this
act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent ap-
pointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day
of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens
of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every
such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond
to the state with such security and in such penalty as
the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he
will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such cre-
ditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall
be collected by him; and no debtor of any such Bri-
tish creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before
bond be given as hereby required, and a bond and
security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British
merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to re-
turn the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims
against persons whose property has been confiscated by
this state, have been laid before the auditor to be ap-
proved and passed for payment thereof, and many of
them have been and still may be rejected for want of
the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the just-
ness of the claim, **Be it enacted,** That in all cases where
the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or
claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or
from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant
may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is here-
by authorized to make up an issue on the case and send
it for trial to the county court where such person re-
sides, or the general court, as the case may require,
and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid shall
be sufficient to authorize the treasurer to receive the
claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall ap-
pear to the auditor by the lists returned as before di-
rected, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens
of this state due to persons whose property has been
confiscated as British property, the creditors of such
persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts,
and the property confiscated shall be only responsible
where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the
claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority
heretofore vested in the governor and council to ap-
prove or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and
is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby re-
quired to take into his possession all the accounts and
claims which now lie before the governor and council,
and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same,
as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons
convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out
by law for collecting the same, **Be it enacted,** That the
county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint
a proper person in their county to take into their posses-
sion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to
such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said
person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorized to
collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the
name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he
shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted
person, and to pay the same, after deducting his com-
mission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury
of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be con-

sidered as part of the estate of the person to whom due,
and applied towards discharging the claims against such
estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the
county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he
acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the
state in such penalty and with such security as the said
court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the
trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be
lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him re-
corded, and the original to be transmitted with all
convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by
him safely kept in his office, and such county court may
allow the person by them appointed such commission for
his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according
to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per
cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales
made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the
time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one
of the United States, and there is no mode of pro-
curing a conveyance of such property, or compelling
a specific performance of such contracts **Be it enacted,**
That in all cases where there has been a contract and
sale of any real property by a British subject previous
to the revolution, and such contract has not been com-
pleted, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for
the claimant, and he is hereby authorized and di-
rected, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon
full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case,
to decree a conveyance of the property and payment
of the money agreeable to the rules of the court of
chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the
money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chan-
cellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the
same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before
sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or An-
napolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons
issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause,
if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for
bringing in and setting claims against the state,
passed the 20th January, 1787.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That all claims against this state, on account of
property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army,
or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of
the United States, or their executors or administrators,
which have arisen before the time limited by law for
bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and set-
tled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day
of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven,
and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid
by this state as by law directed, any thing in former
acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the
claimants, or their executors or administrators, make
appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to
the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want
of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable im-
pediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid
within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim
against this state, on account of the property of the
debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satis-
factory proof is given, that there are not debts due in
the county to the persons whose property has been
confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the
state, and that due industry has been used by the
claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and
the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out
of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for
bringing in claims against the public, the auditor ge-
neral gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay
or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it,
produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid
them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the
identical persons who served in the army by the names
they respectively call themselves, and those who admi-
nister as legal representatives of soldiers who actually
died in the service of the United States, must produce
authentic vouchers that they are relations and true
heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person
who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of
pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier
deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be
due to either of them. And no person, or the repre-
sentative of a person who was not in service on the 30th
day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly dis-
charged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had
not served two full years before that time, from and
after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regu-
larly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for
the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of
the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his son,
propose to petition the honourable general assembly,
at their next session, touching certain confiscated pro-
perty of the said Addison.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 8, 1787.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE disagreement between the two branches of our legislature, and the measures pursued in consequence of that disagreement, call for the serious attention of every citizen of the state. An appeal is made by the house of delegates on the subject of this difference. The question which gave rise to the appeal, though of considerable consequence, is far less important than the appeal itself. An emission of paper money to the amount, or indeed to more than the amount, required by the house of delegates, and upon terms the most favoured by the supporters of that measure, although it may be attended with pernicious effects, yet cannot, it is hoped, produce those lasting evils that must result from a measure which, should it succeed, and be formed into a practice, will give an effectual blow to the constitution itself.

Even the favourers of an emission feel some surprise at the conduct of the framers, and supporters of that scheme. Instead of a hasty appeal to the people, why did they not enter into a discussion of the subject with the senate upon the principles of the appeal, and in reply to their message? Merely to assert, as the appeal does, "that the message of the senate contained nothing in it, but what related to the depreciation of the paper, and that the senate had enumerated a great number of causes in support of their opinion, but that in the opinion of the appellants, this was a matter of judgment to be determined by the event," I say, merely to assert this, without inquiring into the causes, and stating to the people their reasons in opposition to them, does by no means establish the propriety of such a trial. Men of prudence regulate their conduct by probable events, supported by reason and experience. Hazardous experiments are ever rejected by the considerate and wise, in favour of remedies less doubtful in the event, although perhaps more silent, and slow in their operation.

But this might have been deemed unnecessary. For with respect to taxation, it is declared by the appeal to be a matter altogether immaterial, whether the bills of credit depreciate, or not. The words are these, "It is very clear to us, that if the money should depreciate, it cannot in any manner injure individuals; and we are not able to discover how the depreciation suppose (say five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent. for argument sake) can injure our government." With respect to the former part of this position, a question is put a little lower down in the appeal, which intimates this circumstance to be a benefit, rather than an injury. Thus, "suppose a man owes two silver dollars for his tax, for which he must give three bushels of wheat, if no paper money, but if there is he can procure two paper dollars for two bushels of wheat; will he increase or diminish his property?" This question offers a flattering prospect. Let us look into it. The legislator, for instance, calls upon the people for taxes to support the government, and to discharge its debts. A tax of two silver dollars in the hundred, we will say, is necessary for these purposes, instead of receiving these into the treasury, the state will get but two thirds of the real sum called for, provided paper is paid. For considering both, in the expression of the appeal, as representatives of the property, the difference between them, according to the state of the question, is as two to three. Well. By a preceding paragraph a deficiency is admitted in the annual supplies, and it must be made up, says the appeal, by a further tax, that is in effect, I apprehend, the person, who paid two paper dollars for his last year's tax, must make it up to two silver dollars in the subsequent one. Thus a portion of the last year's burthen must be added to the weight of the present. Now let us repeat the question. "Will a person, thus circumstanced, increase or diminish his property?" If the deficiency is to be made up by an equal tax upon the whole, and some have paid in the full tax, really, in specie, and others, nominally, in paper, there may be some substance in the question. But, I trust, the general assembly can never have it in view to countenance such inequality. If not, the person, who is to make up his last year's tax, I am of opinion, will deem the increase rather ideal. Unless incurring a debt may be said to be increasing his property; which indeed may have some truth in it in this case, if we consider the fate of arrearages heretofore. In fact the sentiment appears pretty general, if we may judge from common practice. But when the affairs of those people, who adopt this mode of increase, come to be wound up by themselves, or others, the balance is too often found, to the sore regret of their creditors, to be on the other side of the account.

"Let it be admitted, says the appeal, that £.100,000 brought into the treasury by taxes, should purchase tobacco and flour only worth £.80,000 in gold and silver, this deficiency must be made up by a further tax, but the state will neither be richer nor poorer." In reply to this observation, I will ask the following question: Suppose the necessity of the state requires a supply of £.100,000; suppose to satisfy this requisition the treasurer receives only the sum of £.80,000; with respect to that year, is not the state unable, that is too poor, by £.20,000 to discharge necessary demands? But the deficiency is in the pockets of the people. Well, when a tax equal, we will say, to fifteen shillings specie is laid, and the people, by the application of paper money in the payment, discharge only a portion, say two thirds, of the real tax required, it will become necessary, even by the admission of the appeal, to make a further addition of one third, or five shillings specie, to the next year's requisition. If in the lowest state of the tax an arrearage happens, would it not be madness to expect, that when the tax is increased by former dues, that arrearages will not increase also? If so, when is each year's deficiency to be paid up? At what stage are arrearages to stop? If they are attendant on every new tax imposed, government, I trust, in the midst of imaginary riches, will find itself steeped in actual poverty.

"The state will neither be richer, nor poorer!" If there be an annual addition to the debts of the state, and to the interest on them, will not every increase of the same be a new incumbrance? Here let it be remembered, to prevent state cavils, that by much the greatest part of the debts already incurred, and that will be incurred, must necessarily be external. I imagine our government can never have in view the event of a bankruptcy, to obtain a general clearance; if not, the more its debts are increased, the greater proportion of its property it will take to discharge them. And all, or the greatest part of this, must fall into the hands of strangers, and of course, be so much deducted from the general wealth of the state, and of its citizens. Arrearages of taxes carry no interest. Debts incurred in consequence of them receive a yearly addition from this circumstance. The means therefore relied on to discharge these debts, must fail in that respect, even supposing, and this can scarcely be supposed, that the whole of them will be fairly collected and lodged in the treasury. Now let me ask, with what propriety can it be said by the appeal, that those deficiencies will be made up by further taxes, and that the state will neither be richer nor poorer in consequence of this circumstance?

Notwithstanding the appeal holds out an idea, that the depreciation of the bills of credit is a thing immaterial in itself, as to taxation, yet we observe a desire to impress a belief, that they will not depreciate. For in the project for melting down the solid and real property of the citizens of this state, and circulating it in paper money, "the bills of credit, says the appeal, will be the substitute of such solid property, in the same manner as gold and silver is the representative of land and all other property, and these notes would possess all the qualities of a circulating medium of trade, as well as coin, and must have a real intrinsic worth, as long as the lands, on which they issue, retain their value."

There does not appear to me to be a necessary connexion between the "must have a real and intrinsic worth" and the security pledged for the redemption of these bills. The lands mortgaged may be sufficient for the redemption of twenty times the sum in circulation at the end of the term of emission, but whether at that period there will be gold and silver enough in the treasury, by virtue of the above security, for this purpose, and if so, whether this gold and silver will be applied to that use, or be diverted to some other purpose, are circumstances so uncertain, that the paper from a view to the security, instead of possessing a real intrinsic value, I fear much, will have but a faint representative one. The real and intrinsic value of a thing, in common language, is the established fixed value of a thing in itself. Gold and silver money, though the representatives of wealth, are said to have a real intrinsic value, that is, a value in themselves, independent of that circumstance; for not being confined to that use alone, they are equally, or nearly, as valuable for other purposes. Can this be said of paper money? Is there one valuable purpose in life to which it can be applied independent of its ideal use? Bank bills and bankers notes in England have, in effect, an intrinsic value, because you can, upon producing them, obtain what they represent; and it is owing

to this circumstance alone that they have. Will our bills of credit have this effect upon sight? It would be a glorious sight. We might then boast, without a fable, that the golden age had returned.

The appeal says, "suppose the depreciation at five, ten, or even twenty per cent for argument's sake." If by this is meant a sudden depreciation to any one fixed point, there to remain without alteration, there may be some reason in the position. But let common sense, let experience determine (and surely our experience will afford full information,) whether such a case is, in the most distant degree, probable. The depreciation must necessarily be by stages, every intermediate one of which, between the imposing, and the application of the tax, will proportionably lessen its value, and of course be injurious to the state, by rendering the annual supplies, inadequate to the purposes for which they are imposed, and thereby occasioning a rapid accumulation of debt.

The appeal does not undertake to estimate the quantity of specie in the state, but alleges, that there is not a sufficiency in circulation to answer the purposes of commerce alone, "because the chief produce of the country, tobacco and wheat, cannot command a reasonable price, because lands, houses and negroes, will not sell for half their actual value, and because specie cannot be borrowed unless at an exorbitant premium, from twenty to thirty per cent."

As to the preceding part of the foregoing assertions, with respect to the price of wheat and tobacco, if they do not command a reasonable price at this time, I am apprehensive, another reason, and perhaps as good a one, may be assigned for that effect, as the one given in the appeal. That paper money was formerly as good as gold and silver, is undoubtedly true; but that it has not been the fate of bills of credit, for some years past, to enjoy that reputation, is equally true, and by consequence, the possession of them has not been held in so high estimation, as it formerly was, or as that of gold and silver. Those who were so provident, as to retain the latter in their hands, during the late continual fluctuation of the former, experienced the good effects of such conduct. On the contrary, those who pursued a different plan, severely felt, and sorely lamented, the part they had taken. This is still fresh in the memory of all of us. What then is the natural consequence? Why says a thrifty, considerate man, an emission of bills of credit is likely to take place, which will most probably experience the fate of former emissions. I have gold and silver in my chest. That I know cannot suffer by any change. Therefore I will bind, I will find. This will be the reasoning both of those who are in, and of those, that are out of debt. The former will reflect, that perhaps he may find an easier way hereafter to discharge his public, and private dues, than by parting with his hard money for that purpose; at least he is willing to try it. The latter may be of opinion, that should he part with it, it may not be in his power to replace it, with what is of equal value. Thus each will contribute to lessen the circulation. This has actually been the effect of the expectation of an emission of bills of credit. During the circulation of the different species of paper, with which this, and the other states, were not long since overwhelmed, we knew that scarcely a piece of gold, or silver coin was to be seen. Upon the decrease, and cessation of that currency, gold and silver began to find their way into the commercial, and other dealings of men. The farmer, the planter, and the miller, were all sensible of this. The articles they carried to market commanded a generous price, and that in cash. It is but very lately that this has ceased to be the case. In the place of cash credit is introduced. The merchant and trader, if possessed of specie, are desirous, like the rest of their neighbours, to keep it for a good market, or, if they part with it, to take advantage of the present scarcity. It is in vain to say that the paper will not be a tender, therefore cannot be injurious to any one. The necessities of men will oblige them to take it in most instances. Those who cultivate the earth, cannot keep its produce on hand. They must take what they can get, or suffer the fruits of their industry to perish in their possession. The actual circulation of paper for many years expelled gold and silver from all the transactions of men. The late, and present expectations of another, or other emissions, has had that operation in a great degree. And as long as this continues or whenever the measure is carried into effect, the same consequence must accompany that situation, or result from this event.

That lands, negroes, and houses, will not sell for half their value, is rather owing to the imagina-

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D, auditor-general.

en, that H. Addison, of orge, clerk, and his son, urable general assembly, g certain confiscated pro-

Francis-Street.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.
Upper Marlborough, February 29, 1787.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office,
Annapolis, which, if not taken up, before the 10th

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333 Blanks.
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Bladenburg, February 12, 1787.
I HEREBY forswear all persons from taking an
allignment on my bond to John Willson Selby, as
I am determined not to pay the same.

JOHN BEALL

tion, or from bailing the said at any of the sitting
landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to
make those pay, for it who shall be found trespassing
upon him in either way.

RALPH FORSTER.

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

An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to ap
point persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted
of treason, and for a specific performance of certain con
tracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims
against British merchants trading to this state
before the revolution, and since peace those merchants
have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts
due to them from the citizens of this state, and those
factors or agents never having notified by public ad
vertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the
debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims
against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their
accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as
possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That all such factors or agents, or their principals,
now within this state, unless bond with security be
given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the
first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list
of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and
any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall here
after come into this state shall, within four months from
the time of coming into this state, lodge with the au
ditor a list upon oath of balances due to such mer
chants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list
as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of
such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this
Act, and the several courts of justice within this state are
hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of Au
gust next, to give judgment against any citizen of this
state on any action brought by any of the said mer
chants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they pro
duce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this
Act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent ap
pointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day
of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens
of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every
such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond
to the state with such security and in such penalty as
the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he
will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such cre
ditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall
be collected by him; and no debtor of any such Brit
ish creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before
bond be given as hereby required, and bond and
security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British
merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to re
turn the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims
against persons whose property has been confiscated by
this state, have been laid before the auditor to be ap
proved and passed for payment thereof, and many of
them have been and still may be rejected for want of
the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the just
ness of the claim, Be it enacted, That in all cases where
the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or
claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or
from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant
may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is here
by authorized to make up an issue on the case and send
it for trial to the county court where such person re
sides, or the general court, as the case may require,
and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid shall
be sufficient to authorize the treasurer to receive the
claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall ap
pear to the auditor by the list returned as before di
rected, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens
of this state due to persons whose property has been
confiscated as British property, the creditors of such
persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts,
and the property confiscated shall be only responsible
where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the
claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority
heretofore vested in the governor and council to ap
prove or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and
is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby re
quired to take into his possession all the accounts and
claims which now lie before the governor and council,
and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same,
as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons
convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out
by law for collecting the same, Be it enacted, That the
county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint
a proper person in their county to take into their posses
sion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to
such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said
person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorized to
collect, and if need be to sue for and recover, in the
name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he
shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted
person, and to pay the same, after deducting his com
mission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury
of his state, and that the monies so paid in shall be con

sidered as part of the estate of the person to whom due,
and applied towards discharging the claims against such
estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the
county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he
acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the
state in such penalty and with such security as the said
court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the
trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be
lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him re
corded, and the original to be transmitted with all
convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by
him safely kept in his office, and such county court may
allow the person by them appointed such commission for
his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according
to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per
cent.

And, Whereas there may have been contracts and sales
made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the
time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one
of the United States, and there is no mode of pro
curing a conveyance of such property, or compelling a
specific performance of such contracts, Be it enacted,
That in all cases where there has been a contract and
sale of any real property by a British subject previous
to the revolution, and such contract has not been com
pleted, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for
the chancellor, and he is hereby authorized and di
rected, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon
full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case,
to decree a conveyance of the property and payment
of the money agreeable to the rules of the court of
chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the
money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chan
cellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the
time. But no decree shall pass for a conveyance before
sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or An
napolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons
issues for the attorney general to appear and show cause,
if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for
bringing in and settling claims against the state,
passed the 20th January, 1787.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That all claims against this state, on account of
property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army,
or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of
the United States, or their executors or administrators,
which have arisen before the time limited by law for
bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and set
tled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day
of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven,
and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid
by this state as by law directed, any thing in former
acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the
claimants, or their executors or administrators, make
appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to
the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want
of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable im
pediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid
within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim
against this state, on account of the property of the
debtor being confiscated, shall be passed unless satis
factory proof is given, that there are no debts due in
the county to the persons whose property has been
confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the
state, and that due industry has been used by the
claimants to discover debts subject to attachments, and
the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out
of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for
bringing in claims against the public, the auditor-gen
eral gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay
or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it,
produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid
them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the
identical persons who served in the army by the names
they respectively call themselves, and those who admi
nister as legal representatives of soldiers who actually
served in the service of the United States, must produce
authentic vouchers that they are relations and true
heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person
who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of
pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier
deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be
due to either of them. And no person, or the repre
sentative of a person who was not in service on the 10th
day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly dis
charged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had
not served two full years before that time, from and
after the first day of January, 1777, and was not reg
ularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for
the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of
the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his son,
propose to petition the honourable general assembly,
at their next session, touching certain confiscated prop
erty of the said Addison.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 8, 1787.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE disagreement between the two branches of our legislature, and the measures pursued in consequence of that disagreement, call for the serious attention of every citizen of the state. An appeal is made by the house of delegates on the subject of this difference. The question which gave rise to the appeal, though of considerable consequence, is far less important than the appeal itself. An emission of paper money to the amount, or indeed to more than the amount, required by the house of delegates, and upon terms the most favoured by the supporters of that measure, although it may be attended with pernicious effects, yet cannot, it is hoped, produce those lasting evils that must result from a measure which, should it succeed, and be formed into a practice, will give an effectual blow to the constitution itself.

Even the favourers of an emission feel some surprise at the conduct of the framers, and supporters of that scheme. Instead of a hasty appeal to the people, why did they not enter into a discussion of the subject with the senate upon the principles of the appeal, and in reply to their message? Merely to assert, as the appeal does, "that the message of the senate contained nothing in it, but what related to the depreciation of the paper, and that the senate had enumerated a great number of causes in support of their opinion, but that in the opinion of the appellants, this was a matter of judgment to be determined by the event," I say, merely to assert this, without inquiring into the causes, and stating to the people their reasons in opposition to them, does by no means establish the propriety of such a trial. Men of prudence regulate their conduct by probable events, supported by reason and experience. Hazardous experiments are ever rejected by the considerate and wise, in favour of remedies less doubtful in the event, although perhaps more silent, and flow in their operation.

But this might have been deemed unnecessary. For with respect to taxation, it is declared by the appeal to be a matter altogether immaterial, whether the bills of credit depreciate, or not. The words are these, "It is very clear to us, that if the money should depreciate, it cannot in any manner injure individuals; and we are not able to discover how the depreciation supposed (say five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent. for argument sake) can injure our government." With respect to the former part of this position, a question is put a little lower down in the appeal, which intimates this circumstance to be a benefit, rather than an injury. Thus, "suppose a man owes two silver dollars for his tax, for which he must give three bushels of wheat, if no paper money, but if there is he can procure two paper dollars for two bushels of wheat; will he increase or diminish his property?" This question offers a flattering prospect. Let us look into it. The legislature, for instance, calls upon the people for taxes to support the government, and to discharge its debts. A tax of two silver dollars in the hundred, we will say, is necessary for these purposes, instead of receiving these into the treasury, the state will get but two thirds of the real sum called for, provided paper is paid. For considering both, in the expression of the appeal, as representatives of the property, the difference between them, according to the state of the question, is as two to three. Well. By a preceding paragraph a deficiency is admitted in the annual supplies, and it must be made up, says the appeal, by a further tax, that is in effect, I apprehend, the person, who paid two paper dollars for his last year's tax, must make it up to two silver dollars in the subsequent one. Thus a portion of the last year's burthen must be added to the weight of the present. Now let us repeat the question. "Will a person, thus circumstanced, increase or diminish his property?" If the deficiency is to be made up by an equal tax upon the whole, and some have paid in the full tax, really, in specie, and others, nominally, in paper, there may be some sublimity in the question. But, I trust, the general assembly can never have it in view to countenance such inequality. If not, the person, who is to make up his last year's tax, I am of opinion, will deem the increase rather ideal. Unless incurring a debt may be said to be increasing his property; which indeed may have some truth in it in this case, if we consider the fate of arrearages heretofore. In fact the sentiment appears pretty general, if we may judge from common practice. But when the affairs of those people, who adopt this mode of increase, come to be wound up by themselves, or others, the balance is too often found, to the fore regret of their creditors, to be on the other side of the account.

"Let it be admitted, says the appeal, that £.100,000 brought into the treasury by taxes, should purchase tobacco and flour only worth £.80,000 in gold and silver, this deficiency must be made up by a further tax, but the state will neither be richer nor poorer." In reply to this observation, I will ask the following question: Suppose the necessity of the state requires a supply of £.100,000; suppose to satisfy this requisition the treasurer receives only the sum of £.80,000; with respect to that year, is not the state unable, that is too poor, by £.20,000 to discharge necessary demands? But the deficiency is in the pockets of the people. Well, when a tax equal, we will say, to fifteen shillings specie is laid, and the people, by the application of paper money in the payment, discharge only a portion, say two thirds, of the real tax required, it will become necessary, even by the admission of the appeal, to make a further addition of one third, or five shillings specie, to the next year's requisition. If in the lowest state of the tax an arrearage happens, would it not be madness to expect, that when the tax is increased by former dues, that arrearages will not increase also? If so, when is each year's deficiency to be paid up? At what stage are arrearages to stop? If they are attendant on every new tax imposed, government, I trust, in the midst of imaginary riches, will find itself steeped in actual poverty.

"The state will neither be richer, nor poorer!" If there be an annual addition to the debts of the state, and to the interest on them, will not every increase of the same be a new incumbrance? Here let it be remembered, to prevent state cavils, that by much the greatest part of the debts already incurred, and that will be incurred, must necessarily be external. I imagine our government can never have in view the event of a bankruptcy, to obtain a general clearance; if not, the more its debts are increased, the greater proportion of its property it will take to discharge them. And all, or the greatest part of this, must fall into the hands of strangers, and of course, be so much deducted from the general wealth of the state, and of its citizens. Arrearages of taxes carry no interest. Debts incurred in consequence of them receive a yearly addition from this circumstance. The means therefore relied on to discharge these debts, must fail in that respect, even supposing, and this can scarcely be supposed, that the whole of them will be fairly collected and lodged in the treasury. Now let me ask, with what propriety can it be said by the appeal, that those deficiencies will be made up by further taxes, and that the state will neither be richer nor poorer in consequence of this circumstance?

Notwithstanding the appeal holds out an idea, that the depreciation of the bills of credit is a thing immaterial in itself, as to taxation, yet we observe a desire to impress a belief, that they will not depreciate. For in the project for melting down the solid and real property of the citizens of this state, and circulating it in paper money, "the bills of credit, says the appeal, will be the substitute of such solid property, in the same manner as gold and silver is the representative of land and all other property, and these notes would possess all the qualities of a circulating medium of trade, as well as coin, and must have a real intrinsic worth, as long as the lands, on which they issue, retain their value."

There does not appear to me to be a necessary connexion between the "must have a real and intrinsic worth" and the security pledged for the redemption of these bills. The lands mortgaged may be sufficient for the redemption of twenty times the sum in circulation at the end of the term of emission, but whether at that period there will be gold and silver enough in the treasury, by virtue of the above security, for this purpose, and if so, whether this gold and silver will be applied to that use, or be diverted to some other purpose, are circumstances so uncertain, that the paper from a view to the security, instead of possessing a real intrinsic value, I fear much, will have but a faint representative one. The real and intrinsic value of a thing, in common language, is the established fixed value of a thing in itself. Gold and silver money, though the representatives of wealth, are said to have a real intrinsic value, that is, a value in themselves, independent of that circumstance; for not being confined to that use alone, they are equally, or nearly, as valuable for other purposes. Can this be said of paper money? Is there one valuable purpose in life to which it can be applied independent of its ideal use? Bank bills and bankers notes in England have, in effect, an intrinsic value, because you can, upon producing them, obtain what they represent; and it is owing

to this circumstance alone that they have. Will our bills of credit have this effect upon sight? It would be a glorious sight. We might then boast, without a fable, that the golden age had returned.

The appeal says, "suppose the depreciation at five, ten, or even twenty per cent for argument's sake." If by this is meant a sudden depreciation to any one fixed point, there to remain without alteration, there may be some reason in the position. But let common sense, let experience determine (and surely our experience will afford full information,) whether such a case is, in the most distant degree, probable. The depreciation must necessarily be by stages, every intermediate one of which, between the imposing, and the application of the tax, will proportionably lessen its value, and of course be injurious to the state, by rendering the annual supplies, inadequate to the purposes for which they are imposed, and thereby occasioning a rapid accumulation of debt.

The appeal does not undertake to estimate the quantity of specie in the state, but alleges, that there is not a sufficiency in circulation to answer the purposes of commerce alone, "because the chief produce of the country, tobacco and wheat, cannot command a reasonable price, because slaves, houses and negroes, will not sell for half their actual value, and because specie cannot be borrowed unless at an exorbitant premium, from twenty to thirty per cent."

As to the preceding part of the foregoing assertions, with respect to the price of wheat and tobacco, if they do not command a reasonable price at this time, I am apprehensive, another reason, and perhaps as good a one, may be assigned for that effect, as the one given in the appeal. That paper money was formerly as good as gold and silver, is undoubtedly true; but that it has not been the fate of bills of credit, for some years past, to enjoy that reputation, is equally true, and by consequence, the possession of them has not been held in so high estimation, as it formerly was, or as that of gold and silver. Those who were so provident, as to retain the latter in their hands, during the late continual fluctuation of the former, experienced the good effects of such conduct. On the contrary, those who pursued a different plan, severely felt, and sorely lamented, the part they had taken. This is still fresh in the memory of all of us. What then is the natural consequence? Why says a thrifty, considerate man, an emission of bills of credit is likely to take place, which will most probably experience the fate of former emissions. I have gold and silver in my chest. That I know cannot suffer by any change. Therefore I will bind, I will find. This will be the reasoning both of those who are in, and of those, that are out of debt. The former will reflect, that perhaps he may find an easier way hereafter to discharge his public, and private dues, than by parting with his hard money for that purpose; at least he is willing to try it. The latter may be of opinion, that should he part with it, it may not be in his power to replace it, with what is of equal value. Thus each will contribute to lessen the circulation. This has actually been the effect of the expectation of an emission of bills of credit. During the circulation of the different species of paper, with which this, and the other states, were not long since overwhelmed, we know that scarcely a piece of gold, or silver coin was to be seen. Upon the decrease, and cessation of that currency, gold and silver began to find their way into the commercial, and other dealings of men. The farmer the planter, and the miller, were all sensible of this. The articles they carried to market commanded a generous price, and that in cash. It is but very lately that this has ceased to be the case. In the place of cash credit is introduced. The merchant and trader, if possessed of specie, are desirous, like the rest of their neighbours, to keep it for a good market, or, if they part with it, to take advantage of the present scarcity. It is in vain to say that the paper will not be a tender, therefore cannot be injurious to any one. The necessities of men will oblige them to take it in most instances. Those who cultivate the earth, cannot keep its produce on hand. They must take what they can get, or suffer the fruits of their industry to perish in their possession. The actual circulation of paper for many years expelled gold and silver from all the transactions of men. The late, and present expectations of another, or other emissions, has had that operation in a great degree. And as long as this continues, or whenever the measure is carried into effect, the same consequence must accompany that situation, or result from this event.

That lands, negroes, and houses, will not sell for half their value, is rather owing to the imagina-

ry worth we affix to these articles, than to their real value, estimated according to their produce. But satisfactory reasons, of a different kind from that in the appeal, may be assigned for a decrease of value in these articles, supposing it to be the case. Upon the breaking up of the war, vast prospects of profit were opened to adventurers in the mercantile line, which, though they have proved declusive, drew all the cash into that channel, that could be procured. The great advantages that were offered in the purchase of public securities, employed all the specie, that could by any means be scraped together by those who engaged in this adventure. The flow and moderate profits arising from lands, negroes, and houses, had nothing alluring, whilst such objects as these were in view, therefore they attracted but little of the cash in circulation. But this situation was extraordinary. Those scenes were already closed, or closing fast. Our affairs were returning into the old channel. Gold and silver began to have a general circulation in the country as well as in towns. The farmer and the planter began to feel the change; and I am sorry to say, only began; for the wisdom of our present politicians is now exerted, and has been for some time, to deprive them of that sensation as speedily, and effectually, as they can accomplish it, and they may boast of having succeeded already, at least in part. The high premiums, that have been given for specie, may be accounted for by the same reasons, with this additional one, the uncertainty creditors are under of receiving the full amount of their loans. This I hope, will prove an idle fear; but surely there are grounds for it. He who has smarted under the lash, will use every means in his power to withdraw himself from the full effect of the blow.

Considerable arrears of taxes have been urged as a proof of the scarcity of a circulating medium, but other and more obvious reasons may be adduced to account for this effect, viz. the remissness of the collectors in the performance of their duties; frauds committed by them with respect to monies received; money collected and appropriated to their own use, never accounted for, and that probably never will be accounted for; repeated laws and resolutions passed in favour of these defaulters. When such causes as these exist, why need we go in search of others to account for an empty treasury, and heavy arrears? It is generally said, and I believe the fact to be so, that there is no inconsiderable number of the citizens of this state, who have not paid a single tax since the commencement of the war. Some are deficient one, some two, and some a greater number of years. And the most of these are not of the lower class of people, but such whose circumstances would well enable them to pay, but who preferred the indulgence to the receipt of the collector, which he has been willing to grant in return for former favours, or in expectation of future services. The poor and industrious class of people have in general paid up their taxes. An emission, in this instance, is not therefore calculated for their benefit, but will rather have a contrary tendency, as they have already discharged their public dues to the full and real amount of the taxes that have been called for by government; nevertheless one of the pretences for an emission of bills of credit is, the relief of the poor in this particular. This pretence is popular, and may appear specious, but has nothing in it solid or substantial.

The bill provided, says the appeal, "that no more than £.200,000 should be in circulation at the same time, unless the governor and council should be fully satisfied that the loaning a further sum would not in any manner affect the value of the sum in circulation." Suppose the governor and council were of opinion that a further loan would affect the value of the bills of credit then in circulation, and of consequence determined that no more should be issued on loan. This might delay an increase of the circulating sum until the next session of assembly; but can we believe that it would not then be done, when the appeal declares it to be immaterial as to the government, whether the bills of credit depreciate or not, and plainly intimates it to be beneficial to the individual if they should? The opinion of the senate might in this case too differ from that of the house of delegates. But the opinion of the senate will be of little avail, should the mode now adopted by the latter to carry their measures meet with success.

However plausible the scheme for reducing the paper in circulation annually, by sinking one half of the interest, and one twentieth of the principal of loans, may appear, there is one circumstance, mentioned in the appeal, which I apprehend will defeat the happy effects that are expected to flow from that project. I mean the annual deficiency of supplies, or in other words, the poverty of the treasury. Let us imagine a case, which is by no means improbable, that money is wanted for some of the purposes of government, viz. for the purchase of produce to raise specie for congress, and that there is not a sufficiency in the treasury for this use, without applying the aforesaid interest and twentieths, perhaps not enough even with this addition. This, I say, is not an improbable case. Should it happen, what will become of the sinking fund? I don't imagine there is much difficulty in answering this question. Present necessities must be satisfied, if possible, and the plan of raising paper money to purchase articles to be re-sold for specie, with the train of losses and expences attending its operation,

will alone create a necessity sufficient to absorb all the paper that it will be in the power of the legislature to levy upon the people; at best it will leave but a very scanty portion for the other purposes of government. Adieu! then to the sinking funds.

I have said, that the question, which gave rise to the appeal of the house of delegates, though of considerable consequence, is far less important than the appeal itself. I mean not to enter into a discussion of the question respecting the right that either branch of the legislature may have to appeal to the people for instructions on subjects, whereon the two branches cannot agree, nor respecting the right the people may possess of instructing either part, or the whole of the legislature, in all cases where they may deem their instructions necessary. It will be sufficient to shew, that the practice of appeal by either branch will be productive of considerable mischief, and will in the end destroy the constitution itself. I have made use of the term, practice, because where that mode is adopted I see nothing to limit its application, nor can it be discovered to what objects it will be confined. We may therefore conclude, that appeals will be made in all cases of difference between the two branches of the legislature, at least in all those cases that may be deemed important by one of them.

This custom, we observe, has originated with the house of delegates, and it is easy to foresee that it will remain with that body. The members of that house are considered as the more immediate representatives of the people, and it is considered that they know their interest better, and have it more at heart than the members of the other branch. The senate is viewed as an aristocratic body, as composed of rich men, and therefore are supposed to have a distinct interest from the main body of the people. In all differences between the house of delegates and the senate, these ideas being constantly inculcated, it will require no great degree of the spirit of divination to foretell which will, at least, generally prevail.

The constitution says, that the legislature shall consist of two distinct branches. Nay, it seems to be desirous of preserving this distinction, that from a consciousness that a privilege confined to the house of delegates, viz. "of originating money bills," might be made use of to destroy the independency of the senate, it declares in strong and expressive terms in the eleventh section, "that the senate may be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws, and that they may not be compelled by the house of delegates either to reject a money bill, which the emergency of affairs may require, or to assent to some other act of legislation, in their conscience and judgment injurious to the public welfare, the house of delegates shall not on any occasion, or under any pretence, annex to, or blend with, a money bill, any matter, clause, &c. &c. &c." This section shews the desire, the anxiety, I may say, of the constitution to preserve the independency of that branch of the legislature to which it relates, and which might have suffered by the abuse of a privilege that was confined to the house of delegates alone.

A full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws, is by the constitution deemed a matter so essential, and of such magnitude, that no pretence, no occasion whatever is admitted as a plea with the other branch sufficient to deprive them of the exercise of that right. What is the object of the appeal of the house of delegates? Is it not, in fact, to control the senate in the full exercise of their judgment; I address myself to men of plain understandings. A quibble may impose upon the ignorant, or satisfy the casuist. But men of a different complexion, whatever professions may be used, are not to be convinced by bare assertions, or by flimsy arguments.

Should this mode prevail. Should the full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment (I repeat the words of the constitution, for there cannot be stronger) be taken from the senate, what will be the consequence? Men of independent spirit will never accept of or retain a seat in a body where they cannot exercise their understandings, or declare their opinions with freedom. Of such men alone will the senate be composed, who will submit to any compliances, and who can adapt their opinions to any occasions. The distinction required by the constitution will be at an end. There will, in fact, be only one branch in our legislature. We have often seen and felt the benefit of two.

Were it however to happen, that the senate, notwithstanding this practice, and being constantly over-ruled in their opinions, did still retain a spirit of freedom in their debates and determinations, this, instead of producing any good effect, would probably be attended with the greatest evils. The state will be kept in continual agitation by the differences of the two branches of the legislature; personal animosities; quarrels amongst neighbours; divisions in families; and often bloodshed, would be the consequence. Government, which is instituted to preserve union and tranquillity amongst men, will become the source of division and disorder. Every new appeal will be the parent of new disturbances, which will be the worse, as the minds of men had been tattered by former opposition.

These are evils, and evils likely to result from that situation of affairs. But what is said on the other side? Shall the senate be a body independent of the people? Shall they know no restrictions but what their own wills impose? Shall they have it in

their power to ruin the state, and shall the people be without relief or remedy? Such questions often terrify, and generally impose upon weak minds. The alarm conveyed by them looks like danger, but it is only the danger of sound.

Should the ends of government be perverted by either, or both branches of the legislature. Should they or either of them become (I mean the real, not the imaginary) oppressors, instead of protectors of the people, I trust there is that sense and spirit in the citizens of this state, that will enable them to discover and urge them to resent every attempt to injure or oppress them, and to provide against future dangers and abuses.

When the people of this state delegate a power to particular men to make laws for their government, which persons by our constitution are to be the most wise, sensible and discreet men in the society, it may reasonably be supposed, that by that constitution it was intended the people at large should not interfere with the body thus appointed, at least in the ordinary course of legislation. The bill of rights has reserved a right to the people in extraordinary emergencies to resist oppression, which undoubtedly they would be entitled to do, even without any particular reservation in the constitution for that purpose. From the complexion of the whole clause in which this reservation is made, I think it appears, that the framers of the constitution esteemed the interference of the people in legislative and executive matters, at least improper and unnecessary, but in cases mentioned in the clause, viz. when the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered. The distinction is founded in wisdom. In matters of opinion, upon which the ordinary business of legislation must turn, the people at large cannot be supposed to be competent judges. In those cases that forcibly strike the senses, and operate upon the feelings, all men are equally qualified to decide.

Let us suppose that the practice of appeals should take place. Can we imagine it will be confined to those cases alone, wherein the ends of government are perverted, or liberty manifestly endangered? Those who have been present at the transaction of public business in either branch of the legislature must have observed, that although the intention of the members may be always directed to the public good, yet their tempers are not always free from passion, or their minds from prejudice. A bill for an emission of paper money, and the other bill mentioned in the appeal may, upon a candid and dispassionate inquiry, be deemed such acts as do not affect the ends of government, or endanger liberty. Yet we find the people are addressed on those subjects. Any other bills may go through the same process that those have done, and thus the people may be called from their ordinary occupations to give directions to those, who they themselves have declared to be the most wise, sensible and discreet amongst them, on subjects that they have never considered, or had an opportunity of considering.

In a legislature like ours, framed entirely of the representatives of the people, undistinguished by titles, interest, or rank, from their constituents, and regularly returning, at fixed periods, into the common mass of citizens, governed by the same laws, and enjoying the same privileges, one would imagine, that there cannot arise an occasion, which can render them opposed to the interest, and inimical to the welfare of their country. In legislatures composed partly of the representatives of the people, and partly of those, who, in their legislative capacity, are independent of them, there may at times be occasion for the interposition of the people. For there being two, or as in the British constitution, three distinct branches, and only one of them taken from the common body, and depending on them for their existence, the others forming bodies, not only independent on the people in this respect, but distinguished, and separated from the rest of the society by prerogatives, titles, honours, and considerable privileges; in such governments, I say, there may often be occasion for the intervention of the people, to watch over their own representatives, and to guard them against any undue authority, or influence in the other branches, which might prove prejudicial to their general interest, and dangerous to liberty. But in our constitution, there is no such body. Arguments therefore drawn from a practice in governments like these, are totally inapplicable to us. Authors are quoted on this occasion. But they are quoted with the same taste, and propriety, as such arguments are advanced.

I am sensible, that to question even the propriety of the interference of the people in any case, be it what it may, in matters of legislation will be deemed an attempt on liberty. All the topics used in the most desperate and dangerous cases, will be urged in opposition to such a sentiment. Revolutions of government in favour of, or against liberty, will contribute to furnish means for the purpose of opposing a doctrine so pernicious. But, in the midst of this clamour, let it not be forgotten by the citizens of this state, who now live under a free government, and who are desirous of preserving the constitution, as it now is, that they cannot more effectually reduce this to the situation of the world of governments, than by throwing such a weight into either branch of our legislature, as will overbalance, or countenance such conduct in one, as will destroy the effect and independency of the other.

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V E N I C E, November 4.

THE advices received from our fleet mention, that from the 28th of September to the 26th of October, they have bombarded Suez without intermission, inasmuch that the place is almost destroyed and abandoned by the greatest part of its inhabitants. We are in daily expectation of receiving the particulars of that business.

L O N D O N, December 15.

At the late assizes in the county of Norfolk, a man was tried on a charge of bigamy. Two wives had already proved their titles to his person, when a third stood up for the same purpose, and a fourth appeared in readiness. "Why you fellow," exclaimed the judge, "at this rate where did you intend to stop?" "To stop, my lord," replies the other, "I was only going on till I could find a good one!"

Jan. 4. A letter from Naples, dated December 1, says, "The 13th of last month a terrible battle was fought near the island of Corfica, between a Maltese frigate, commanded by a noble knight of Malta, and an Algerine cruiser of equal force; the engagement began at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till two in the afternoon, during which time they were along side each other frequently, fighting yard arm and yard arm with the most determined resolution. The Algerine made several attempts to board sword in hand, but were vigorously repulsed every time with great slaughter. The Maltese, who are sworn enemies to the infidels, shewed astonishing bravery throughout the whole action, and fought like to many heroes, determined never to strike, but at last unfortunately their ship took fire, and in a short time blew up, and all on board perished except one man, who was taken up the next day upon a piece of the mast, by a small bark, and brought in here a miserable spectacle. By the man's account, it is generally believed what remained of the pirate must have sunk soon after, as their vessel was entirely dismantled, and in a very shattered condition a considerable time before the frigate blew up. He further says, the Maltese had not above 40 left alive when she took fire, out of the whole complement, and that the captain and first lieutenant were killed in the beginning of the action."

By letters lately received from a principal merchant, residing at Algiers, we learn, that the Algerine vessel, which was suffered to be destroyed by the Portuguese, at the bank of Gibraltar, was not the property of the dey, but of the merchants, who have estimated their loss at a thousand pounds a gun, and insisted upon being paid thirty thousand pounds. —General Elliott first sent 16,000 hard dollars, and afterwards offered to add 10,000 more, which being but a quarter part of the claim, the dey insists upon the deficiency being made up.

We further learn, that the dey is the more displeased, from a consideration of the important services which his subjects rendered the garrison during the late siege, in supplying it with necessaries, &c. The merchants interested in the Mediterranean trade are under very serious apprehensions from the capricious disposition of the dey, that, unless this affair is speedily settled, his cruisers will be let loose upon their fish ships, &c. now in that quarter of the world.

B O S T O N, February 7.

Extra of a letter from an officer in the State's army, dated Hadley, February 2d, 1787, to a gentleman in this town.

"HONOURED SIR,

"The feeling humane mind must have many melancholy reflections at beholding the situation of these counties, which is truly deplorable. Father against son—brother against brother—friend against friend—embruing their hands in each others blood.—The whole country is in arms, and there appears a cessation of all business, except what belongs to war. There is scarce an hour, but of contention and applications, from towns, are presented to the general, praying that reconciliation may take place without bloodshed; and 'tis really affecting to hear the prayers of the inhabitants, that he would interpose to stop all further proceedings in arms. General Lincoln conducts like a man of humanity, and still retains his dignity as a good officer and commander."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in the State's army, to another in this town, dated Worthington, February 10, 1787.

"I may now congratulate you on the final success of government in subduing the rebellion in Hampshire and Berkshire. The last party, under Wiley, has dispersed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up such characters as have been conspicuous in the insurrection. A handsome expedition was formed to take Wiley; but he saved himself by an early and precipitate flight.

"Pittsfield, February 12, 1787.

"The insurgents in this county are more obdurate, more stout-hearted, men of more property, and consideration than I have yet seen—Captain Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to fire had been obeyed, there would have been a smart skirmish. He is a man of good estate."

On Thursday evening his excellency the governor received a letter from the honourable general Lincoln, dated the 13th instant. He was then with

his troops at Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire. His excellency has also received a letter dated the 12th from general Shepard, who with a detachment of the army, by another route, was then marching into the same county. Several of the rebels, and some suspected of being their abettors, have been apprehended. The most noted are John Wheeler, late one of Shay's aids, and Matthew Clark, said to have been busy in organizing the rebel militia. It is also said that Dr. Whiting, a judge of the court of common pleas for Berkshire, has been taken into custody.

A person who came to town yesterday from Vermont informs, that Shays, with a number of other rebel officers, left Guildford in this state, on Friday last week, on their way to Berkshire, in this commonwealth.

W O R C E S T E R, January 31.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, after general Lincoln had refreshed his men for a few hours, he sent a party across the river to West-Springfield, to reconnoitre Mr. Day; but Day with his whole body of men, immediately fled, excepting about 40, that the general's party found in barns, &c. Day left behind him his baggage and provision sleighs, four in number; the party having pursued Day a few miles, returned to Springfield, where their prisoners, it is said, being desirous of taking the oath of allegiance, were afterwards liberated. Day reached Northampton that night, as it is said, with only 300 men, and afterwards joined Shays, at Amherst. General Lincoln is said to have marched his army on Sunday, in two divisions, one division towards Northampton, the other towards Amherst; and we since learn, that the main body of his army is now at Amherst, but about 8 miles from Shays. We hear that on Monday, a committee called mediators, from several towns, waited on general Lincoln at Amherst,—he received them very politely; particulars on this subject we have not learned. A report prevails, that a guard of Shays fired on a party of his own men, as they were retreating from Ludlow, supposing them to belong to general Lincoln, and killed an adjutant and one or two more.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 21.

The report in our paper of Wednesday last, relative to the people of Kentucky having captured a small Spanish vessel on the Ohio, probably took its rise from the following circumstances, which we are assured may be credited, viz. That some time ago, two boats belonging to some of the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio, went down the Mississippi, and were seized as soon as they reached the jurisdiction claimed by the Spaniards—and that some short time afterwards, in order to retaliate, general Clarke seized on two Spanish boats, which came up to Fort St. Vincent's, within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purposes of trade. It is said they had furs and cash on board to the amount of near 20,000 dollars.

We are informed that general Clarke has sent a person to Congress to advise that honourable body thereof, and to solicit permission to raise a regiment of men for the defence of Fort St. Vincent. The particulars of these transactions, will in a few days probably transpire through the regular channel of information and authenticity.

B A L T I M O R E, February 27.

His Excellency the Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts-Bay, hath, by proclamation, dated the 9th instant, offered rewards, to be paid out of the public treasury, to whoever shall apprehend, secure and render to justice, Daniel Shays Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, who, it appears, have been the principals in, and abettors and supporters of, an unnatural, unprovoked, and wicked rebellion against the dignity, authority, and government of the commonwealth aforesaid.

A N N A P O L I S, March 8.

To the P U B L I C.

I THINK it only necessary to add, to what has been already said upon the subject of the exchange of certificates between the late intendand and myself, that the cash price of provision certificates was asserted by me, from instances of sales, and offers to sell, at the prices I mentioned, by holders of them, who were acquainted with their value, and well knew they were discountable in taxes; indeed I never knew one offered for sale but what had the auditor's endorsement for what the certificate was granted; they were frequently offered to me at the price I have mentioned, and I declined buying them, and if I had supposed £. 95 specie for £. 100 certificates, was the selling cash value, or that the certificates could have been turned into cash so advantageously, I certainly should not have parted with any of those I got in exchange, at the rate I did.

It is not known to me what was received for the certificates, by those who had them from me, or how they disposed of them; but it appears to me, that an instance of a high price being obtained, perhaps accidental, or under particular circumstances, is no proof of the common selling value of this article, or that every one who possessed it could obtain the same high price.—Whether the circumstance of provision, or other certificates, being discountable in taxes, will give them a selling value nearly equal to specie, is a question which experience alone can determine; and I believe it will be found, that al-

though to a man who owes taxes, the certificates payable in taxes are as good as specie for this purpose, yet they will not sell in cash for near the sum expressed in the certificates.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 3, 1787.

* * The continuation of Mr. Jenifer's publication is necessarily postponed, but will be inserted in our next. Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

Charles county, February 1, 1787.

On Monday the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and children. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchasers, if required, on giving bond on interest with approved security.

10th 7/6 WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6.

T H E
L A W S
Of November Session, 1786.

T H E

C O L U M B I A N M A G A Z I N E,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

T O B E R E N T E D,

T H E S T O R E - H O U S E, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, March 6, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has provided himself with a large assortment of best upper and seal leather, and continues to carry on as formerly the shoe-making business in all its branches, at his shop, in Cornhill-street, near the Dock, where he has for sale leather of all sorts, and has had lately arrived from Philadelphia, a quantity of Burlington pork of the best quality, which he will sell either by the barrel or smaller quantity; also a quantity of all sorts of flour and best English cheese; he likewise retails tea, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, and all sorts of grocery wares, and has for sale a parcel of the best lemons, with a large quantity of salted fish, and a few cases of excellent gin, all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash only.—He acknowledges with gratitude the favours he has formerly received from his steady friends and constant customers, and hopes, by his future conduct, to merit a continuance of the same, and is their Very humble servant,

JOHN WELSH.

March 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to

SARAH BROOKES, executrix.

TAKEN up a-drift, a large CANOE, dimensions as follows, twenty-three feet long, two and an half feet wide, twenty inches wide in the bottom, has six timbers on one side, and seven on the other, she is painted red. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

10th 7/6 JAMES FARECKSON, living on Kent-Island.



THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Selby, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

12 As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

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STITUENT.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.
Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelveabout miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will show the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Waddington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASQUITH, St. Mary's county. Edward Burges, Annapolis; Mary Bishop, Calvert county; John Barnes, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Bowie, Dorset county.

Samuel Chale (2), Jeremiah T. Chafe, John Joseph Combes, Mary Coffy, Hugh Champlin, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; William Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry, Clement's Bay; Noble Crawford, Dauphin county, N. America.

Mr. Davidson, William Dancer, Hugh Donnolly, Annapolis; Impey Dawson, and Co. Talbot county; Philip Darnall, Fielder Dorsett, Patuxent.

John Gibson, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Tulip Hill.

Daniel Henry, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Messieurs Herriot, Somerset county; Philip Bodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d, (3), Lower Marlborough.

John J. Jacobs, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Prince George's county.

James Kennedy, Talbot county. Henry Lowes, Somerset; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point; Hardage Lane, Patowmack.

Anne Muie, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-Point; Messieurs McBryde and Roxburgh, Somerset county.

Lawrence O'Neale, Edward Osmond, Annapolis.

Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gatham Patten, Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speke, Charles county; major Snowden, Prince-George's county; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Susannah Somerville, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and A. G. Smith, Francis Skrivan, Chester-town.

William Tite, Annapolis; John Thomas, Maryland; John Turner, South Mifflord, America.

Dr. Williamfon, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, in the latter end of September last, from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, DICK, a very lusty mulatto fellow, about twenty five years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grim down look, and frowns when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, and well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, having been formerly a waiting-man; he is fond of dress, and took with him a variety of cloaths; he will change his name and pass for a free man, and may have a forged pass; he will make for the eastern shore or Pennsylvania, or he will attempt to get on board some vessel, probably a bay craft, as he worked on board one by the name of Thomas Webster in his last runaway trip, when he commonly wore a short canvas shirt over his other cloaths. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, or for securing him in any gaol, and giving notice so that his master gets him again, if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking him board or employing him.

3X

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hanlon, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanlon, and Mr. Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the prels, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

2 J. PARNHAM, BENNETT DYSN, GEORGE LEE

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next, **S**UNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amount the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

Harford county, state of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be S O L D,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz. the noted horse **R O C H E S T E R**, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recapitulation needless. **R O M U L U S**, an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be firm for the season. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filly, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stall horses, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjutled and paid by

4 **GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.**

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Lyon's Creek, Calvert county, January 25, 1787.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, a negro man named **J A C O B**, 30 years of age, a short thick fellow, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a flat nose, and thick lips, he is tolerable handy with an ax, and has been much accustomed of going by water, and very well acquainted in the harbours of Chesapeake bay; had on when he went away, an old cotton waistcoat and breeches; I think he has other cloaths with him, but cannot describe them, therefore he may probably change his name; I expect he may endeavor to get employ on board some vessel to Baltimore-town, as he is well acquainted in that town. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above 10 miles fifteen shillings, if out of the county three dollars, if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

3X WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of January, 1787, a negro fellow named **P O M P E Y**, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, remarkably black, has very white teeth and eyes, a downy sulky look when spoke to or examined; had on and took with him sundry wearing apparel, viz. a negro cotton jacket and breeches dyed yellow, a pair of old corded ditto, and an old blue silk coat, and a pair of black latten breeches, two ornate shirts half worn; he went off in company with an Irishman by the name of **STEPHEN HAMILTON POKE**, who it is probable will offer the said negro for sale. Whoever will secure either the said POKE or the said negro in gaol, or otherwise, so that his said master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by me

ROBERT SANDERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

3X

THIS is to inform my good customers and the public in general, that I have opened a private house on the most reasonable terms; the subscriber will be obliged to all those who will favour him with their company.

JOSEPH BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber is determined to settle his books; suits will be commenced against March court for the same.

3X

CAME to the subscriber's, when living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a red **S T E E R**, he has been broke to the yoke, his mark is both ears cropped, and an under bit out of the left. The owner may have him again by applying at Mr. William Leigh's, proving property and paying charges.

ROBERT BRENT, jun.

3X

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts legally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

2 **PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.**

To be SOLD, on Thursday, the 29th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brodgen, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, an half blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

2 **WILLIAM BRODGEN, administrator.**

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHANSTHEY, Esq; of the kingdom of Great-Britain, having been specially authorized and appointed, pursuant to the directions of an act of the British parliament, to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, as may be material for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the act now in force, or any former act, for losses sustained during the late war in America, in consequence of attachment to the British government; and the same having been duly notified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary resident at the court of London, to the honourable the minister for foreign affairs, as also to his excellency the governor of this state.

THEREFORE such inquiry and examination generally, and indifferently, in all cases, for the purpose above mentioned, is at this time instituted in the state of Maryland; and of this, all persons any way concerned on behalf of themselves, or their friends, to manifest and make evident the real bona fide amount in value of the actual losses sustained in this state, are hereby particularly desired to take notice.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Choptico war house, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby she conceives what remains is her property; these are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

3 **JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimbursed the monies which the subscribers, and the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the said parish, generally called Chester Church; and also to be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim against them on account of the said building which may still remain unsatisfied.

N. B. The accounts of particulars, shewing the applications of the tobacco levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inspected by any person who desires.

3 **RICHARD T. FARLE, CHARLES PRICE, WILLIAM HOPPER, RICHARD TILGHMAN.**

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Deight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from entering with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from halting the team at any of the fishing andings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

3X **RALPH FORSTER.**

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of crossing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

3 **JAMES RINGGOLD.**

February 13, 1787.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

A **N**UMBER of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children.

3X **WILLIAM STEUART.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1787.

[Continued from No. 2094.]

TO GABRIEL DUVAL, Esquire.

SIR,

YOU say I contended in my first address, that you were not entitled to commission on resales, and in my subsequent publications I deny your right to commission in every instance where bond and security had not been given, and that you insinuate is an absurdity. You have not said directly that I had changed my ground, or had committed an inconsistency, but this you wish to be believed, and as many people do not retain the news-papers to examine past publications, you were in hopes that some might suppose your insinuation well founded, although you know that it was most unjust. I not only objected to double commission in my first publication; but also to the commission charged on the *unbonded debt*, it was the second objection to the commissioners accounts, and amounted to the sum of £ 375 0 0, upon the capital stated by me to be £ 35,000, which you allege was magnified. The objections made to your accounts, and the grounds of those objections, have never been varied throughout my publications, and to shew an instance of inconsistency, you must have recourse to your never-failing resources, fiction and misconstruction.

The circumstances, inducing me to direct resales, have been stated, and therefore need not be repeated. The discretion vested in the intendat by the legislature was exercised according to the best of his judgment, having no possible motive to form an improper opinion upon any of the cases.—You have endeavoured to shew that Mr. Long was able to pay the sum of £ 12,294 10 0, the amount of the first purchase, because you say he had some valuable property near the land he purchased, and had a claim for damages against the state, which was afterwards ascertained at £ 900, of which the state was to pay $\frac{1}{2}$.—I apprehend in cases where the purchaser upon just grounds was supposed by the intendat to be unable to pay the whole purchase money, the sale ought to have been declared void.—Suppose this opinion to be right, I ask, by what calculation do you make Mr. Long able to pay the purchase money? The property bought, I presume, sold as high, at least, at your sale, as it would have done at a sale by the sheriff, if suit had been commenced against Mr. Long, and execution issued against his property; the amount of the second sale is £ 5,538 2 6, add the state's part of Mr. Long's claim £ 450, the difference between these two sums and the sum of the first sale is £ 6,140 7 6. Will you pretend to say that Mr. Long's estate, near the purchase, or elsewhere, was sufficient to pay this balance? It is also known to you, that the claim of Mr. Long for damages was settled long after the resale was ordered. When persons are in doubtful circumstances, commencing suits seemed to me the worst way of securing the state, and this was certainly the idea of the assembly, or they would not have given the discretionary powers to declare the sales void, in case of inability to pay the purchase money and interest.

If the first sale had been declared void by you, upon the first neglect or refusal to give bond, the property would most certainly have brought greatly more to the state than it has done.—And you will not undertake to say, that if you had put up the property, at the time you ought to have done so, that it would not have brought far more than it did when first sold. I was informed, that Mr. Hughes bid for several lots, and particularly the lot on which the Kingsbury furnace stood, which sold to Mr. Long for £ 4,495, and, to the best of my remembrance, Mr. Holliday admitted, before the council, that Mr. Washington bid for the property. There certainly must have been other bidders, besides Mr. Long, for this property, or it would not have sold so high as it did.

You deny you gave me the information, which I have alleged you did, respecting Mr. Paxson's offer;—your denial does not at all surprise me, although the fact denied was most certainly as asserted by me.—You accuse me of misconduct in neglecting to sell this property to Dr. Way, by which an advantageous bargain for the state was lost. This charge is perfectly consistent with that spirit which has never forsaken you since my objections were first made to your accounts, and which has so often led you blindly on to attack, though to get at the object, justice, propriety and truth, are trampled under foot. You know, if you have read the laws, that where sales were set aside by the intendat and resales ordered, the commissioners alone had the power to make the resale;—that the intendat had no power to bargain for, or sell, property under these circumstances, and if he had

undertaken to sell this property at private sale, without authority, you would have been clamorous against the usurpation, especially as it might have deprived you of a pretence of claim to commission.—I acted agreeably to law, in vacating the sale, and directing a resale, by the commissioners; and you now charge the obedience to law as a fault. How blind are men when malevolence and resentment have the direction of them.

You say, that reasonable notice was all that was required, by law, previous to the resale of property. By the act for consolidating the funds, &c. notice is not directed to be given; but the law, under which the property was first sold, directs, that four weeks notice should be given; and the resale ought to have been conducted in the same manner as directed for the original sale. This, I conceive, was the idea of the legislature, or they would have directed particularly as to the notice to be given upon the resale.

To my allegation, that the low sale of James's Park was owing to the manner of conducting the business by the commissioners; you answer, that it is nothing but the peevishness of old age; that there were several bidders besides the two companies.—This fact is asserted, but not proved, and you evade, altogether, answering an obvious objection to your mode of conducting the business, which is, that you did not set the property up at what you offered nearly its value; if you had done this, you would have soon discovered whether it could be got for the land. Upon this subject I will farther observe, that you either thought the land sold at the second sale for its value, or you did not; if the latter, I say, it was in your power, and your's only, to have prevented this injury to the state, by conducting the sale properly; but if you are of opinion the property sold for its value, then you have been guilty of wilful injustice, by attempting to throw an odium upon me for the low sale of property, which, you admit, sold for its value. What you have said of a recovery from the first purchaser upon the commissioners contract, with a warranty, as you are pleased to call it, is too palpable a deception to pass upon the most unthinking.

If you are really in earnest in making this surmise, why was not this contract lodged in the treasury with the other securities? Every body might then see whether it agreed with the charge on your books, and might judge of its effect.

The charge of neglecting your duty, to sell the property again if bond and security was not given by the purchaser immediately on the first sale, you have endeavored to evade by a subtle distinction between void and voidable. My meaning was expressed in language which you could not misunderstand—and you admit, "that the commissioners had a right to resell the property, upon refusal by the purchaser to give bond," and I allege, that it was your duty to have done this, if any regard is to be paid to the laws, under which you derived your authority.—Whether your neglecting this duty has been productive of advantage or loss to the state, is a question, upon which, we widely differ, and the grounds of this difference have been already stated. The fact is, that a very considerable part of the state revenue remained unsettled, and is still in doubt, by your mode of proceeding, which would have been settled, and ascertained, by attending to the directions of the legislature; and I should not hesitate to declare my opinion, that in most cases of sale, either of public or private property, when the purchaser begins to make objections, excuses, and delays, the sooner another purchaser is found the better for the seller. You allege, that the sales in controversy were extravagantly high, and therefore the state would have lost by a resale; but have these extravagant high sales brought any money into the treasury? Or was it possible to have procured, from the purchasers who did not give bond, a sum equal to what the property would have sold for to others, who would have bonded, had the property been resold, as it ought to have been?—Take the instance of Mr. Long's purchase, and suppose he had been sued after the act for consolidating the funds passed, and judgment had been obtained, and execution issued, and the property sold could have been taken in execution with all his other property; would the whole have sold for as much as the state's property would have sold for to a solvent purchaser, on the day Mr. Long first bought?—I am satisfied no man acquainted with the circumstances will assert the affirmative! And if so, it must be admitted, that all the difference was lost to the state by your mismanagement.

You still insist, that the commissioners are entitled to commission on the unbonded debt, because they commented suits for the debts.—I contend, that the

directions of the law not being fully complied with, the commissioners are not entitled to commission upon the unbonded debt; and that the payment of any compensation to which they may be entitled for having partly done the business, ought to have been delayed until the money due from the debtors was paid or secured to the state. To induce an opinion, that the money due from the debtors was secured to the state when you received commission, you have now published a certificate of the clerk of the general court, that judgments were obtained in May and October terms last to the amount of £ 29,117 9 3½ current money.

It will readily occur to every reader, that upon the present argument it is material to know the sums recovered at the respective terms, because, as you received payment of commission upon the greatest part of this sum in July last, it is clear the judgments in October ought to have no influence on the question, even supposing that judgments in the general court secured the debts to the state. You were aware of this, and therefore blended the judgments of the two courts.—The fact is, that at May term final judgments were obtained for the state against debtors who had not bonded to the amount of £ 13,104 17 11.—The judgment against Aquila Johns being by default for want of a plea, and not final until October.—At October court judgments were obtained to the amount £ 16,012 11 4½. No part of the money, that I know of, has been paid on any of these judgments—and Mr. Henry Howard has filed a bill in chancery for relief, and Mr. Johns, or colonel Ramsey for him, has filed a petition, or bill, in chancery, as I am informed, and these two debts amount, according to my calculation, to upwards of £ 7000.—How many others will file bills in chancery, it is impossible to tell; and what will be the ultimate determination in the cases, is uncertain; and therefore, as no compensation is justly due to you, unless the state is secured in the payment of the sums for which commission is charged, and unless it appears the state has suffered no loss by your mode of conducting the business, your claim on this account ought to wait the issue of a final decision upon the application of the debtors.—Whether the payment of the unbonded debt, under the circumstances stated, is certainly secured to the state, every intelligent man will be able to determine; and if it should appear that the payment of this debt is not secured, then the conclusion, which I have drawn, and which you seem to admit the justice of, by attempting to invalidate my premises, must be admitted to be right.

The case of Stephen Steward and company, was stated in my last, and I therein gave the true reason of my ordering suits to be commenced, which was in consequence of a conversation with colonel Ramsey, and not from any information from major Yates. You insist that Mr. Steward bought the property; but you do not pretend that you can find out who the company were.

The property disputed consists of eleven lots of land, charged to Stephen Steward and company, and how far the proof you have adduced to establish the charge contradicts the affidavit of Mr. Steward, those who compare them will determine. The evidence adduced by you was altogether unknown to me, and therefore your charge of neglecting the testimony of disinterested witnesses, and having recourse to the oath of the party, is groundless. The affidavit of Mr. Steward was not given under any impression that it could be used, or have any influence, in the suits against him, and your insinuations on this head are without any kind of foundation in truth or justice.

Neither what I have done, or what you have asserted, respecting this purchase, can have the least influence upon the state's claim, which must depend upon the weight of evidence at the trial; and therefore your charge against me of injuring the state's right, must appear perfectly frivolous.

You have not thought proper to add any thing to what has been said on the third objection, which was grounded on the injustice of your receiving cash for what was claimed by you from the state, and paying certificates for what was due by you to the state, not because you really think the objection frivolous, but because you can say nothing on it that has the appearance of plausibility, even to yourself.

The subject of the deficiency of ore and coal at the Lancashire works, has been fully discussed.—That the quantity credited to the state, is greatly less than the quantity first sold, has been proved; and it has been shewn, that these articles having been improperly withheld from the purchaser, has been greatly detrimental to the state. That the commissioners sold, or were privy to the sale, of these

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AM STEUART.

Francis-Street.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.
Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Knowden's Reputation, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will show the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messrs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WASHINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Washington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASQUITH, St. Mary's county. Edward Burgess, Annapolis; Mary Bishop, Calvert county; John Barnes, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Bowie, Dorchester county.

Samuel Chute (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, John Joseph Combes, Mary Coffy, Hugh Champlin, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; William Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry, Clement's Bay; Noble Crawford, Dauphin county, N. America.

Mr. Davidson, William Dancer, Hugh Donnelly, Annapolis; Impey Dawson, and Co. Talbot county; Philip Darnall, Fielder Dorsett, Patuxent.

John Gibbon, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Tulip Hill.

Daniel Henry, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Messieurs Herriot, Somerset county; Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d, (3), Lower Marlborough.

John J. Jacobs, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Prince George's county.

James Kennedy, Talbot county.

Henry Lowes, Somerset; Samuel Lane, Pig Point; Harbidge Lane, Patowmack.

Anne Muie, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-Point; Messieurs M'Bryde and Roxburgh, Somerset county.

Lawrence O'Neale, Edward Olmond, Annapolis.

Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gotham Patten, Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speke Charles county; major Snowden, Prince-George's county; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Southampton Somerset; Joseph Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and W. G. Smith, Francis Skriver, Chelster-town.

William Tite, Annapolis; John Thomas, Maryland; John Turner, South Milford, America.

Dr. Williamson, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.



RAN away, in the latter end of September last, from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, **DECK**, a very lanky mulatto fellow, about twenty five years of age, with bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large nostrils and eyes, a grim down look, and frowns when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, and well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, having been formerly a waiting-man; he is fond of dress, and took with him a variety of cloaths; he will change his name and pass for a free man, and may have a forged pass; he will make for the eastern shore or Pennsylvania, or he will attempt to get on board some vessel, probably a bay craft, as he worked on board one by the name of Thomas Webster in his last runaway trip, when he commonly wore a short canvas shirt over his other cloaths. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, or for securing him in any goal, and giving notice so that his master gets him again, if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE MASON, jnr.
N. B. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking him board or employing him.

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hinton, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanton, and Mr. Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the press, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

J. PARNHAM, BENNETT DYSN, GEORGE LEE

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next, **SUNDRY** valuable negroes and stock, amount the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

Hartford county, State of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be SOLD,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz. the noted horse **ROCHESTER**, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recitation needless. **ROMULUS**, an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be turned for the year. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filly, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stallions, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by

GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
Lyon's Creek, Calvert county, January 25, 1787.



RAN away, from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, a negro man named **JACOB**, 30 years of age, a short thick fellow, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a flat nose, and thick lips, he is tolerably handy with an ax, and been much accustomed of going by water, and very well acquainted in the harbours of Chesapeake bay; had on when he went away, an old cotton waistcoat and breeches; I think he has other cloaths with him, but cannot describe them, therefore he may probably change his name; I expect he may endeavor to get employ on board some vessel to Baltimore-town, as he is well acquainted in that town. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above 10 miles fifteen shillings, if out of the county three dollars, if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of January, 1787, a negro fellow named **POMPEY**, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, remarkably black, has very white teeth and eyes, a downy look when spoke to or examined; had on and to k with him sundry wearing appare, viz. a negro cotton jacket and breeches dyed yellow, a pair of old corded duto, and an old blue silk coat, and a pair of black latten breeches, two old sing shirts half worn; he went off in company with an Irishman by the name of **STEPHEN HAMILTON POKE**, who it is probable will offer the said negro for sale. Whoever will secure either the said POKE or the said negro in goal, or otherwise, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by

ROBERT SANDERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

This is to inform my good customers and the public in general, that I have opened a private house on the most reasonable terms; the subscriber will be obliged to all those who will favour him with their company.

JOSEPH BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber is determined to settle his books; suits will be commenced against March court for the same.

CAME to the subscriber's, when living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a red **SHEEP**, who it has been broke to the yoke, his mark is both ears cropped, and an under bit out of the left. The owner may have him again by applying at Mr. William Leigh's, paying property and paying charges.

ROBERT BRENT jun.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

This is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts legally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 29th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Broden, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, an half blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHAN STEY, Esq; of the kingdom of Great Britain, having been specially authorized and appointed, pursuant to the directions of an act of the British parliament, to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, as may be material for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the act now in force, or any former act, for losses sustained during the late war in America, in consequence of attachment to the British government; and the same having been duly notified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary resident at the court of London, to the honourable the minister for foreign affairs, as also to his excellency the governor of this state.

THEREFORE such inquiry and examination generally, and indifferently, in all cases, for the purpose above mentioned, is at this time instituted in the state of Maryland; and of this, all persons any way concerned on behalf of themselves, or their friends, to manifest an make evident the real bona fide amount in value of the actual losses sustained in this state, are hereby particularly desired to take notice.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico war house, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby the conceives what remains is her property; there are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimbursed the monies which the subscribers, and the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the said parish, generally called Chelster Church; and also to be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim against them on account of the said building which may still remain unsatisfied.

RICHARD T. FARLE, CHARLES PRICE, WILLIAM HOPPER, RICHARD TILGHMAN.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of **ROCK DAUGHT**, hereby forewarns all persons who ever had dealing with dog or gun within the boundaries of the said plantation, or from killing the same at any of the following times, as he is determined to take legal steps to make them pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

RALPH FORSTER.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

Is now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there was good pasture at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of crossing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chelster-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

February 13, 1787.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, for cash, crop tobacco at this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

A NUMBER of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children.

WILLIAM STEUART.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 15, 1787.

[Continued from No. 2094.]

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.
S I R,

YOU say I contended in my first address, that you were not entitled to commission on refales, and in my subsequent publications I deny your right to commission in every instance where bond and security had not been given, and this you insinuate is an absurdity. You have not said directly that I had changed my ground, or had committed an inconsistency, but this you wish to be believed, and as many people do not retain the news-papers to examine past publications, you were in hopes that some might suppose your insinuation well founded, although you know that it was most unjust. I not only objected to double commission in my first publication; but also to the commission charged on the unbonded debt, it was the second objection to the commissioners accounts, and amounted to the sum of £ 875 0 0, upon the capital stated by me to be £ 35,000, which you allege was magnified. The objections made to your accounts, and the grounds of those objections, have never been varied throughout my publications, and to shew an instance of inconsistency, you must have recourse to your never-failing resources, fiction and misconstruction.

The circumstances, inducing me to direct refales, have been stated, and therefore need not be repeated. The discretion vested in the intendant by the legislature was exercised according to the best of his judgment, having no possible motive to form an improper opinion upon any of the cases—You have endeavoured to shew that Mr. Long was able to pay the sum of £ 12,294 10 0, the amount of the first purchase, because you say he had some valuable property near the land he purchased, and had a claim for damages against the state, which was afterwards ascertained at £ 900, of which the state was to pay $\frac{1}{2}$.—I apprehend in cases where the purchaser upon just grounds was supported by the intendant to be unable to pay the whole purchase money, the sale ought to have been declared void.—Suppose this opinion to be right, I ask, by what calculation do you make Mr. Long able to pay the purchase money? The property bought, I presume, sold as high, at least, at your sale, as it would have done at a sale by the sheriff, if suit had been commenced against Mr. Long, and execution issued against his property; the amount of the second sale is £ 5,538 2 6, add the state's part of Mr. Long's claim £ 450, the difference between these two sums and the sum of the first sale is £ 6,140 7 6. Will you pretend to say that Mr. Long's estate, near the purchase, or elsewhere, was sufficient to pay this balance? It is also known to you, that the claim of Mr. Long for damages was settled long after the resale was ordered. Where persons are in doubtful circumstances, commencing suits seemed to me the worst way of securing the state, and this was certainly the idea of the assembly, or they would not have given the discretionary powers to declare the sales void, in case of inability to pay the purchase money and interest.

If the first sale had been declared void by you, upon the first neglect or refusal to give bond, the property would most certainly have brought greatly more to the state than it has done.—And you will not undertake to say, that if you had put up the property, at the time you ought to have done so, that it would not have brought far more than it did when last sold. I was informed, that Mr. Hughes bid for several lots, and particularly the lot on which the Kingsbury furnace stood, which sold to Mr. Long for £ 5,492, and, to the best of my remembrance, Mr. Holliday admitted, before the council, that Mr. Washington bid for the property. There certainly must have been other bidders, besides Mr. Long, for this property, or it would not have sold so high as it did.

You deny you gave me the information, which I have alleged you did, respecting Mr. Paxson's offer;—your denial does not at all surprise me, although the fact denied was most certainly as asserted by me.—You accuse me of misconduct in neglecting to sell this property to Dr. Way, by which an advantageous bargain for the state was lost. This charge is perfectly consistent with that spirit which has never forsaken you since my objections were first made to your accounts, and which has so often led you blindly on to attack, though to get at the object, justice, propriety and truth, are trampled under foot. You know, if you have read the law, that where sales were set aside by the intendant and refales ordered, the commissioners alone had the power to make the refales;—that the intendant had no power to bargain for, or sell, property under these circumstances, and if he had

undertaken to sell this property at private sale, without authority, you would have been clamorous against the usurpation, especially as it might have deprived you of a pretence of claim to commission—I acted agreeably to law, in vacating the sale, and directing a resale, by the commissioners; and you now charge the obedience to law as a fault. How blind are men when malevolence and resentment have the direction of them.

You say, that reasonable notice was all that was required, by law, previous to the resale of property. By the act for consolidating the funds, &c. notice is not directed to be given; but the law, under which the property was first sold, directs, that four weeks notice should be given; and the resale ought to have been conducted in the same manner as directed for the original sale. This, I conceive, was the idea of the legislature, or they would have directed particularly as to the notice to be given upon the refales.

To my allegation, that the low sale of James's Park was owing to the manner of conducting the business by the commissioners; you answer, that it is nothing but the peevish sneer of old age; that there were several bidders besides the two companies.—This fact is asserted, but not proved, and you evade, altogether, answering an obvious objection to your mode of conducting the business, which is, that you did not set the property up at what you esteemed nearly its value; if you had done this, you would have soon discovered whether it could be got for the land. Upon this subject I will further observe, that you either thought the land sold at the second sale for its value, or you did not; if the latter, I say, it was in your power, and your's only, to have prevented this injury to the state, by conducting the sale properly; but if you are of opinion the property sold for its value, then you have been guilty of wilful injustice, by attempting to throw an odium upon me for the low sale of property, which, you admit, sold for its value. What you have said of a recovery from the first purchaser upon the commissioners contract, with a warranty, as you are pleased to call it, is too palpable a deception to pass upon the most unthinking.

If you are really in earnest in making this surmise, why was not this contract lodged in the treasury with the other securities? Every body might then see whether it agreed with the charge on your books, and might judge of its effect.

The charge of neglecting your duty, to sell the property again if bond and security was not given by the purchaser immediately on the first sale, you have endeavoured to evade by a subtle distinction between void and voidable. My meaning was expressed in language which you could not misunderstand—and you admit, "that the commissioners had a right to resell the property, upon refusal by the purchaser to give bond," and I allege, that it was your duty to have done this, if any regard is to be paid to the laws under which you derived your authority.—Whether your neglecting this duty has been productive of advantage or loss to the state, is a question, upon which, we widely differ, and the grounds of this difference have been already stated. The fact is, that a very considerable part of the state revenue remained unsettled, and is still in doubt, by your mode of proceeding, which would have been settled, and ascertained, by attending to the directions of the legislature; and I should not hesitate to declare my opinion, that in most cases of sale, either of public or private property, when the purchaser begins to make objections, excuses, and delays, the sooner another purchaser is found the better for the seller. You allege, that the sales in controversy were extravagantly high, and therefore the state would have lost by a resale; but have these extravagant high sales brought any money into the treasury? Or was it possible to have procured, from the purchasers who did not give bond, a sum equal to what the property would have sold for to others, who would have bonded, had the property been resold, as it ought to have been?—Take the instance of Mr. Long's purchase, and suppose he had been sued after the act for consolidating the funds passed, and judgment had been obtained, and execution issued, and the property sold could have been taken in execution with all his other property; would the whole have sold for as much as the state's property would have sold for to a solvent purchaser, on the day Mr. Long first bought?—I am satisfied no man acquainted with the circumstances will assert the affirmative! And if so, it must be admitted, that all the difference was lost to the state, by your mismanagement.

You still insist, that the commissioners are entitled to commission on the unbonded debt, because they commenced suits for the debts.—I contend, that the

directions of the law not being fully complied with; the commissioners are not entitled to commission upon the unbonded debt; and that the payment of any compensation to which they may be entitled for having partly done the business, ought to have been delayed until the money due from the debtors was paid or secured to the state. To induce an opinion, that the money due from the debtors was secured to the state when you received commission, you have now published a certificate of the clerk of the general court, that judgments were obtained in May and October terms last to the amount of £ 29,117 9 3½ current money.

It will readily occur to every reader, that upon the present argument it is material to know the sums recovered at the respective terms, because, as you received payment of commission upon the greatest part of this sum in July last, it is clear the judgments in October ought to have no influence on the question, even supposing that judgments in the general court secured the debts to the state. You were aware of this, and therefore blended the judgments of the two courts.—The fact is, that at May term final judgments were obtained for the state against debtors who had not bonded to the amount of £ 13,104 17 11.—The judgment against Aquila Johns being by default for want of a plea, and not final until October.—At October court judgments were obtained to the amount £ 16,012 11 4½. No part of the money, that I know of, has been paid on any of these judgments—and Mr. Henry Howard has filed a bill in chancery for relief, and Mr. Johns, or colonel Ramsey for him, has filed a petition, or bill, in chancery, as I am informed, and these two debts amount, according to my calculation, to upwards of £ 7000.—How many others will file bills in chancery, it is impossible to tell; and what will be the ultimate determination in the cases, is uncertain; and therefore, as no compensation is justly due to you, unless the state is secured in the payment of the sums for which commission is charged, and unless it appears the state has suffered no loss by your mode of conducting the business, your claim on this account ought to wait the issue of a final decision upon the application of the debtors.—Whether the payment of the unbonded debt, under the circumstances stated, is certainly secured to the state, every intelligent man will be able to determine; and if it should appear that the payment of this debt is not secured, then the conclusion, which I have drawn, and which you seem to admit the justice of, by attempting to invalidate my premises, must be admitted to be right.

The case of Stephen Steward and company, was stated in my last, and I therein gave the true reason of my ordering suits to be commenced, which was in consequence of a conversation with colonel Ramsey, and not from any information from major Yates. You insist that Mr. Steward bought the property; but you do not pretend that you can find out who the company were.

The property disputed consists of eleven lots of land, charged to Stephen Steward and company, and how far the proof you have adduced to establish the charge contradicts the affidavit of Mr. Steward, those who compare them will determine. The evidence adduced by you was altogether unknown to me, and therefore your charge of neglecting the testimony of disinterested witnesses, and having recourse to the oath of the party, is groundless. The affidavit of Mr. Steward was not given under any impression that it could be used, or have any influence, in the suits against him, and your insinuations on this head are without any kind of foundation in truth or justice.

Neither what I have done, or what you have asserted, respecting this purchase, can have the least influence upon the state's claim, which must depend upon the weight of evidence at the trial; and therefore your charge against me of injuring the state's right, must appear perfectly frivolous.

You have not thought proper to add any thing to what has been said on the third objection, which was grounded on the injustice of your receiving cash for what was claimed by you from the state, and paying certificates for what was due by you to the state, not because you really think the objection frivolous, but because you can say nothing on it that has the appearance of plausibility, even to yourself.

The subject of the deficiency of ore and coal at the Lancashire works, has been fully discussed.—That the quantity credited to the state, is greatly less than the quantity first sold, has been proved; and it has been shewn, that these articles having been improperly withheld from the purchaser, has been greatly detrimental to the state. That the commissioners sold, or were privy to the sale, of these

articles; I collect both from colonel Ramsey's letter, published in my last, and from the articles being charged in the *commissioners' books*, and not in *Mr. Russell's*, and the report cited by you, which was grounded upon Mr. Garretson's application, stating the sale to have been by Mr. Russell, does not destroy the evidence arising from the circumstances before mentioned, because as to the subject of Mr. Garretson's petition, the fact, *sub sold* the ore and coal, whether Mr. Russell, or the commissioners, was not material; and it is also observable, that the resolve mentioned in my last, does not state who sold the ore and coal. The loss, which the state has sustained by this transaction, you would now ascribe, in great measure, to the damage done the *works*, by persons not under your control; but if you will examine into the matter more minutely than you seem to have done, you will find that the great and principal damage was the loss of the ore and coal, which certainly was a consequence of colonel Ramsey's order, that these articles should be given up.

Although you have traduced and vilified me in the most gross terms when it suited your purpose, yet when anything which you allege has fallen from me formerly weighs in your favour, you are very ready to catch at it to support your own reputation; now I should suppose if you really believed I deserved all the coarse epithets you have so liberally bestowed, you would not suppose my testimony in your favour ought to be admitted to weigh at all on the side for which it was given, but the reverse. With all your desires to misrepresent and misinterpret, can you seriously be of opinion that the conversation to which you allude, the particulars of which I do not now remember, can be fairly used to destroy the objection made to the commissioners' account, or to contradict the motives which have been ascribed to their conduct, in particular instances? At the time the conversation happened, whatever it was, I had not the grounds and facts to judge on, which have since come to my knowledge. It is not my disposition or practice to pronounce unfavourably, without the surest grounds. Whatever opinion I gave at the time you refer to, was under the impression, which I hold right, to judge favourably where proof is not clear and decided against the persons of whom a judgment is formed; but this by no means precludes from forming and giving a different judgment when the proof is too clear to be doubted by the most charitable. By assigning weight to the declaration you say was made when I was less under the influence of prejudice than I now am, you seem to have altogether forgotten, that you had charged me with having such enmity to, and prejudice against the commissioners, long before the time of the declaration, that one principal motive of my vacating the sale of Nanticoke manor to the injury of the state, was to discredit the commissioners, and I think to have acted from such motive, a man must have been as much blinded by enmity and prejudice, as it is possible for human nature to be, and in truth to take the declaration as you state it to have been, is of itself sufficient to disprove your repeated allegations, that I had on all occasions shewn the strongest desire to traduce and injure the commissioners, and if you were not deaf to the voice of reason, you must allow that I have never wantonly meddled with the commissioners, or shewed on any occasion, the least desire of doing them an injury, and if the malevolent spirit which you have attributed to me had existence, I certainly had no personal reason to suppress it, at the time referred to, at least as to some of the commissioners.—If I comprehend your argument, to shew your right to a commission on the property laid off to Mr. Russell, it is, that you had as much trouble and expence in doing this as if the property had been sold at auction; and that as you would have been entitled to receive a *per diem allowance* for the time spent in doing this business, had it been done while you acted under a *per diem allowance*, you are of course entitled to a commission on the value of this property. It appears to me that your reasoning, if it may be so called, is by no means satisfactory. The law under which alone you can be entitled to commission, gives it only upon the amount of sales in full for all services. The law does not give a commission for years of trouble or millions of expence, unless there be a sale of the property made by the commissioners, and in this instance there was no sale but a partition.—The *per diem allowance* was given for every day spent in the public service, and therefore shewing you would have been entitled to a *per diem allowance*, does not prove your right to commissions, the point upon which the right depends being altogether different. Suppose for instance, that while the commissioners acted for a *per diem allowance*, a sale had been advertised at a distance, the commissioners went to the place of sale, but the weather was so bad that no purchasers came, and of course no sale. The commissioners would nevertheless have a just claim to their *per diem allowance* for every day spent in going to, remaining at, and returning from, the place of sale. But suppose the same case while they acted under commission; they certainly would not be entitled to commission. This shews that the same rule is not applicable to prove a claim to commission and a claim to *per diem allowance*.

—To prove that the trouble and expence does not give a right to commission. Suppose the commissioners went twenty times to the place of sale, and from badness of the weather, or other accidents, no sale was made, the commissioners could not be entitled to commission on the value of the property, although

they had more trouble and incurred more expence than they would have done if the property had been sold at the first time of meeting, which would have entitled them to commission. It extraordinary trouble was given where no commission was allowed, and the commission was not enough upon the whole, for all services, there might be just grounds to apply to the legislature for reasonable compensation, and this you ought to have done in the instance mentioned, if you supposed you ought to have anything for doing this business; but to lay down a rule for compensation to yourselves, in a case not provided for, was acting both as judges and parties.

This property was valued the 22d of October, 1782, and is charged in your books in the following manner:

Thomas Russell to confiscated property per sale book, page 37, £. 5550 7 6, omitted the 2d April, 1782.

This was to give colour to a charge of commission, which you never lost sight of in your most zealous moments of attention to the interest of the state. It appears to me, that whenever any officers have a particular allowance for the usual and common services, to be performed by them, that if other services are directed to which the allowance is not applicable, by the terms of it, and no allowance is made by the law directing the service, that the legislature considers the service as incidental to the office, and intends no reward for it, and I conclude from the silence of the legislature as to reward where this service was directed, no reward was intended to be given, and that to establish your claim to commission, you must not have recourse to the law by which commission is given, but you must make a law for the purpose.

The act of assembly gives a commission upon the amount of your sales, your law is, to give commission in all cases where there have been no sales, if the commissioners had as much trouble and expence as if there had been sales. If I recollect rightly, an act of assembly gave the commissioners power to bring suits for property to which the state had right. Suppose under this power suits had been brought, and the commissioners had attended to these suits with some trouble and expence, and had recovered property, I ask if commission could have been charged upon the value of the property? It certainly might, if your reasoning is sound.

I stated, that in examining the commissioners' account, it appeared, that they had in the year 1782, given the state credit for £. 1186 4 0 specie, and that you had set the above sum of specie against so much of your commission, when in truth about half the sum in specie was worth the sum of £. 1186 4 0, of your commission, payable as directed by law. Your reply to this is, that the specie mentioned by me, was expended for the state, and paid into the treasury, and therefore there is no ground for what I have said; and you also allege that the reverse of what I have stated is true, the commissioners having received red money when they were entitled to specie. To set this matter in a proper light it is necessary to give an exact state of your account as it passed, and from which I made the allegation.

Dr. The state of Maryland to the commissioners of confiscated estates.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| To Clement Hollyday services 300 days | £. 750 0 0 |
| To Nathaniel Ramsey do. 320 | 800 0 0 |
| To Gabriel Duvall do. 161 | 402 10 0 |
| To 2½ per cent. commission on £. 298 689 6 8, as per sale book and list in the auditor's office. | 7467 4 8½ |
| To 465½ bushels of wheat, short received on order the 15th Nov. 1782, at 7/6 | 174 9 4 |
| To cash paid for freight of wheat to the Head of Elk | 15 9 10 |
| To do. for surveying, as per account rendered, | 35 7 6 |
| | £. 9645 1 4½ |

Proved, the 29th of March, 1786, by Clement Hollyday and Gabriel Duvall, before

(Signed) JAMES BRICE.

N. B. Mr. Hollyday was commissioner throughout the whole business, Mr. Duvall from the 11th of July, 1781, to the 21st of November, 1782, and from the 18th of September, 1784, to the 20th of December, 1785.

Contra.

| | |
|---|------------|
| By £. 93 state money received the 7th of March, 1781, by Clem. Hollyday of the eastern shore treasurer at 3½ for 1, | £. 28 12 3 |
| By cash received of the western shore treasurer 29th of Aug. 1781, red, | 170 0 0 |
| By do. Sept. 1, 1781, do. | 50 0 0 |
| By do. Jan. 1, 1782, do. | 150 0 0 |
| By do. July 22, 1782, do. | 351 7 9 |
| | 750 0 0 |
| By do. April 12, 1784, specie, | 200 0 0 |
| By do. of Dan. Jenifer, on account of iron-works, | 5 12 0 |
| By do. do. of Layton and Sears, tenants on Indian Lands, | 9 10 0 |
| | 965 2 0 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| By do. received by Nath. Ramsey of treasurer 8th of July, 1782, | 805 0 0 |
| By do. do. the 12th of April, 1784, | £. 1005, 200 0 0 |
| By do. by G. Duvall 18th March, 1782, | 357 14 6 |
| By do. received of Levin Lecompt, | 196 4 0 |
| By overcharged in expences to B. Morgan's account, | 22 10 0 |
| By cash received Hollyday, Ramsey, and Duvall, for iron from John Skinner, Nottingham works, specie, | 450 0 0 |
| By do. do. do. do. | 540 0 0 |
| By do. of the treasurer March, 1782, red, | 1000 0 0 |
| By do. June 5, 1782, do. | 1000 0 0 |
| Order the 15th of November, 1782, 3000 bushels wheat, do. | £. 4115, 1125 0 0 |
| By cash received by Hollyday, and Duvall, of the treasurer December, 1784, | 171 15 2 |
| By balance of cash account in the commissioners' books, | 587 3 4½ |
| By balance due the commissioners, | 2224 11 8½ |
| | £. 9645 1 4½ |

By the account it appears credit is given to the state as suggested by me; there is no date to these credits, but as the date next antecedent is the 18th of March, 1782, I presumed the money was received in the year 1782, and subsequent to the 18th of March. It appears also that there is no charge in this account of money paid into the treasury, or money expended for the state, except the sum of £. 35 7 6 for surveying. The other charges are all *per diem allowance*, and for commission. The *per diem allowance* were separately kept settled by the respective commissioners with the auditor, their accounts passed and paid by orders on the treasury in the year 1782, except about twenty days charged by you in January 1782, which was not brought into your account as settled and passed in that year, so that the *per diem allowance* which were separately kept had been settled and paid, except a small sum to one of the commissioners, had no connection with the joint accounts of the commissioners for commission, and in fact the charge of commission, and the small sum of £. 35 7 6 for the expences of surveys, and about twenty days allowance to you, were the only real debits in your account; this being the case, and the credits being given as before stated could be applied to nothing of any consequence but your commission; if, according to your assertion, you paid to, and expended for the state, the sum of £. 1186 4 specie, then it ought to be struck out of this account altogether, or the payment and expenditure ought to be charged in the account, and if either of these is done, the balance due you will appear to be £. 3410 15 8, instead of £. 2224 11 8. Is the former the sum which can be claimed by you, or is the latter all you pretend to? If your state of your payments and expenditure is right, and you received no other money applicable to these payments and expenditures, and your commission was right as charged, you would certainly be entitled to the former sum; and I believe no person will be of opinion, that it would not be claimed, if there was the smallest colour of right to it. How is this matter in truth and reality? Why did not you make the charges of the payments and expenditures? And why was the credit for this specie given in your account for commission, if it was not applicable to the debt for commission? I made my conclusions from your own account; if any thing exists which the account did not shew; it was next to impossible for me to know it, however industrious in my researches.—I see the sum of £. 450 specie received, credited in account of commission, which, it would appear from the manner of stating the account, was received in 1782. No charge made of payment of this money into the treasury. Would it ever occur to any man, that to know that whether there was not a charge answerable to this credit, and different from the charges in the account, that he ought to examine the treasurer's books, in the year 1781, to see if this money was not paid into the treasury?—You have given a copy of a receipt, by which it appears the commissioners, on the 3d of July, 1781, paid a sum of £. 450 into the treasury; if this is the same money, with which you credit the state in your account for commission, the payment ought to have been charged; but it appears by the receipt, that this money was paid to the treasurer before you were appointed a commissioner, which, according to the note to your account, was not until the 11th of July, 1781. This being the case, for what purpose could money paid to the treasury by the commissioners before you were appointed be brought into the joint account of Hollyday, Ramsey, and Duvall? If the money was received and paid by other commissioners, as the sum, for which the receipt is given, certainly was; what had you to do with it? The commissioners having received the money, under the sale you say was directed, paid it into the treasury, both the receipt and payment are proper for the accounts of those who received the money and made the payment; but it does not appear to me, that it was at all connected with a joint account in which you are a party, and in which, the only unsettled charge, of

any consequence alone the credit account, as it and expended those credited in your books, with the expenditure mentioned were why should the what is done be the account of mission against

The sum of necessary charge would not and the voucher's office. for the voucher, not been able settling the sum, except commission, as I can discover these sums, except on. There is pences attending &c. to the amount of the either of them see. From the deal to every your account allow, either, leged, or you responding with the sum implied by your claim, is credited the sum of compt, is credited of the book, and your cash list. was not brought ed with that c is said by you your per diem been justified to the payment whatever your subject, if a commissioner's diem allowance apply the specie which never their commission

Dr. The State To his service days between and Jan 1 1781, Aug. 1781, Dec. 4. By

June 28, £. 505, specie

Received for the above Si

Dr. The State

1781, To

at

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

To

any consequence, was for commission, and to which alone the credits can be applied, according to the account, as stated. The commissioners received and expended considerable sums of money, besides those credited in this account, none of which are brought into it; but appear in other accounts, in your books, wherein the receipts are credited, and the expenditures charged. Now if the sums I have mentioned were not applied to pay your commission, why should they, above all others, and contrary to what is done by you in other cases, be brought into the account of your charges for allowance and commission against the state?

The sum of £.540, you say, was expended for necessary charges and services, which the red money would not answer, that these appear on your books, and the vouchers for expenditures are in the auditor's office. I have not examined the auditor's office for the vouchers, but can say with truth, that I have not been able to find any entry in your books respecting the sums of £.450, and £.540, before mentioned, except in the account for allowance and commission, as before stated; nor does it appear that I can discover how you obtained, or how you applied these sums, except to the payment of your commission. There is an account on your books for expenses attending the sales of property.—Surveying, &c. to the amount of £.2096 4 9½; but there is no mention of the above sums in this account, nor do either of them appear upon your cash list, that I can see. From these circumstances I can with safety appeal to every man, if the conclusion I made from your account was not rational, and even you must allow, either that the sums were not applied as alleged, or you must have received other money corresponding with these sums, or that the state owes the sum improperly credited above what the sum claimed by your account, amounts to.—Upon examining your book, since my last publication, I find that the sum of £.196 4 0, received from Levin's account, is credited in his account in it, and the page of the book, and the sum received, is referred to by your cash list. If expended as you allege, why it was not brought into an account entirely unconnected with that of the expenditures, you best know. It is said by you, that you were entitled to specie for your per diem allowance, and therefore would have been justified in applying any specie in your hands to the payment of what was thus due to you. But whatever you may now pretend to think upon this subject, it appears by the following copies of the commissioners' accounts and receipts for their per diem allowances, that they did not think it right to apply the specie to the payment of their allowances which nevertheless they have applied to discharge their commission.

Dr. The State of Maryland in account with N. Ramsey.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| To his services as a commissioner 322 days betwixt March the 1st, 1781, and Jan. 23d, 1782, at 50s per day | £.805 0 0 |
| Cr. Contra. | |
| 1781, Aug. 14. By cash from treasurer | 25 0 0 |
| Dec. 4. By ditto from ditto | 275 0 0 |
| | 300 0 0 |
| By balance due | 505 0 0 |
| | 805 0 0 |

June 28, 1782, proved before me and passed for £.505, specie.

Signed, ZEPHANIAH TURNER, auditor-general.

Received an order on the western shore treasurer for the above.

Signed, NATH. RAMSEY,

Dr. The State of Maryland in account with Gabriel Duvall.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1781. To 19 days service in July as commissioner of confiscated property at 50s per day | 47 10 0 |
| To 19 in August | 47 10 0 |
| To 24 in September | 60 0 0 |
| To 23 in October | 57 10 0 |
| To 28 in November | 70 0 0 |
| To 28 in December | 70 0 0 |
| To cash paid John Gwynn, Esq; clerk of Charles county, for extracts of records | 2 7 6 |
| To ditto to John Hammond for wood | 2 17 0 |
| | 357 14 6 |

March 18, 1782, proved before me and passed. Signed, ZEPH. TURNER, auditor-general.

On the back of which account thus endorsed: Received, the 18th of March, 1782, an order of the governor and council for the within sum on the treasurer of the western shore.

Signed, G. DUVALL.

Dr. The State of Maryland with Clement Hollyday.

| | |
|--|---------|
| To his service as commissioner 300 days at 50s per day | 750 0 0 |
| Cr. Contra. | |
| 1781. By £.93 state money received of eastern shore treasurer 3¼ for 1 | 28 12 3 |
| By cash received of western shore treasurer, 8th August red | 170 0 0 |
| By ditto 12 September | 50 0 0 |

any consequence, was for commission, and to which alone the credits can be applied, according to the account, as stated. The commissioners received and expended considerable sums of money, besides those credited in this account, none of which are brought into it; but appear in other accounts, in your books, wherein the receipts are credited, and the expenditures charged. Now if the sums I have mentioned were not applied to pay your commission, why should they, above all others, and contrary to what is done by you in other cases, be brought into the account of your charges for allowance and commission against the state?

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| 1781. By £.93 state money received of eastern shore treasurer 3¼ for 1 | 28 12 3 |
| By cash received of western shore treasurer, 8th August red | 170 0 0 |
| By ditto 12 September | 50 0 0 |

By ditto January 1, 1782 150 0 0
By ditto July 22, 1782 351 7 9
750 0 0

If you had specie in your hands when these accounts were passed and paid, you certainly did not intend to apply it to their discharge, because if you did, you would have received a payment both in specie and red money for one and the same charge.

Supposing that you received the specie in 1782, I alleged that its being then worth near twice as much as an equal nominal sum of your commission, that you ought to have given the state credit for the worth of the specie in discharge of your commission. In your reply to this you have first changed the question, and then have given an answer by no means pertinent to the fact, because, according to your own state, you received the specie in 1781, and if it was not applied, must have had it in hand all the year 1782, in which year, according to your own account, the red money was depreciated, and when great part of your commission became due. This being the case, what influence can the price of wheat in 1783, or the then state of the red money have upon the point advanced by me? For, according to the state of the fact supposed, you had the specie in hand at the time when the red money and wheat, in which your commission was payable, were at the low price mentioned by me. I never, that I recollect, heard of the application for the furniture of the Nottingham works; you did not return it to me as unsold, and therefore it was not sold by me while intendant.

It seems you now give up the point upon the construction of the act under which the purchase was made by Mr. Johns for colonel Ramsey, and say you only meant in your last publication to state the transaction without giving any opinion upon the construction of the law. It is true that you did not give an express opinion upon the question of construction; but it is as equally true that you endeavoured to impress others with the opinion that the construction was different from that contended for; and thus you wished to deceive, by calculating an opinion you knew was not defensible, and now that you find the attempt unanswerable, exposed, you think you get off very smoothly by saying you gave no opinion. Why did not you contest at once, with the candour of a man desirous of doing justice, that the construction was as alleged by me? This would not have precluded you from saying every thing you chose in favour of the motives of your friend, instead of this you gave an unfair state of the facts, mentioned, the opinion of able counsel, and concluded contrary to the fact, that the state gave up the point. My observation upon the construction of the acts alluded to, and the circumstances attending the sale were made in answer both to you and colonel Ramsey upon these subjects; and although I shall not dispute your legal knowledge or his whiggism, I cannot admit that the first is conclusive proof, that you have never improperly deviated from the rule of law, or the latter, that he has not acted contrary to duty and the public welfare in the transaction referred to.

[To be continued]
DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

MALTA, October 21.

EVERY moment we expect the Venetian fleet here, and the chevalier Condulmer, who is to take the command, and return with it to the Barbary coast. It is said that the chevalier Emo has orders to repair to Corfu to take command of a new fleet which is now ready, the destination of which is for the archipelago. The latter fleet is intended to oppose the force of the captain Pacha, and reverse the insolence of the Pacha of Scutari.

LONDON, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Guelders, December 7.

"Ever since the return of his serene highness the prince of Orange, to his residence in this province, affairs wear a very placid appearance; and there is now an hope that matters will very shortly return to their due order. There is a talk here, that the hereditary prince will visit the court, in alliance with the house of Orange, in the spring. The continued rains begin to cause various inundations."

Extract of a letter from Tenerit, November 16.

"The volcano at the top of the mountain in the island of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Tenerit, from which there has been no material eruption, for a long series of years, burst out very suddenly on the morning of the 10th, with a black smoke, which was succeeded by lava, and the casting up of hot stones, some of which fell on board the shipping and caused great alarm. It has since lessened, but the flame is prodigious."

One object that is to be attained by Mr. Eden's revisiting Versailles is, the alteration of the article or articles, which are said to touch on the city of London's charter. That this and every thing else objectionable in the treaty, was not obviated by the negotiator before the treaty was signed, is no more wonderful than one man should not be fully acquainted with all the interests, and all the wishes, and all the charters of all the manufacturers in Great-Britain and Ireland—an extent of knowledge, which far outruns the utmost limits of human intellect. Had any man merely a merchant, been sent to conclude the treaty there would have been ten errors for one that now appears. Mr. Crawford was out six times longer than Mr. Eden; and he was able to do nothing.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, December 10.

"A commercial treaty is now negotiating between his Imperial majesty, as sovereign of the Low Coun-

tries, and the states general of Holland, by which it is expected that much will be for measure of opening the Scheldt, under proper and particular restrictions, will be accomplished. The Dutch seem more inclined to listen to a proposal of this kind, as the court of Versailles sanction it."

A letter from Cirencester says, "That a navigable work of a most arduous and extensive nature is now carrying on in that neighbourhood; which is nothing less than a junction between the Thames and Severn. In this undertaking a prodigious mountain of more than two miles and a quarter in length will be cut through, so that barges of 60 or 70 tons burthen may pass. Near two miles of this subterraneous work are nearly finished, and the whole navigation, which is 30 miles long, is expected to be finished in a year and a half, but was hitherto imagined to be impracticable. When completed, London will have a grand inland communication (by water) with almost all parts of England and Wales, so that the trade upon this navigation must be immense. The people near the part of it that is already finished, feel its good effects, by a considerable reduction in the price of coals."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) February 13.

A person directly from Bennington, in the state of Vermont, informs, that he saw shays, with a number of his officers, in that town a few days since—that they sat off from thence for Canada, as was supposed in sleighs, having previously purchased a quantity of beef to support them on the journey; for which, together with his other expenses, shays paid in gold—He was observed to be very full of guineas, &c.

PITTSBURGH, February 3.

The superintendent of Indian affairs has the pleasure to inform the public, that he on the 31st ult. had a conference with a chief of the Six Nations (whose veracity he thinks may be depended upon) by whom he is informed that in consequence of the speeches of Congress last summer, a deputation from the Six Nations were sent last fall to the western and northwestern tribes of Indian within the United States territory, desiring them to behave themselves peaceably to the United States. That a part of this deputation are still among the nations mentioned, on that business, and that he thinks nothing prejudicial to the citizens of the United States is to be apprehended from any of the Indian nations, in consequence of the late conferences held among themselves, and that it is their further intention to depend upon their own councils, and not to follow the advice of a people who have so long led them astray.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, February 21, 1787.

WHEREAS there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union for making alterations therein by the assent of a Congress of the United States and of the legislatures of the several states; and whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the state of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution, and such convention appearing to be the most propable mean of establishing in these states, a firm national government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15.

At a respectable meeting of voters of Anne Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge on Saturday the 10th of March, 1787, after ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, and of the subjects proposed to be then taken into consideration, Mr. Daniel Hopkins was appointed clerk, and the following questions were proposed and considered by the meeting:

1st. THAT it is the opinion of this meeting, that an emission of paper money ON LOAN, to be received in payment of public and county taxes, is proper and necessary under the PRESENT circumstances of the people of this county.

Determined in the affirmative, very few dissenting.

2d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an emission of paper money only to exchange for certificates, granted by this state to officers and soldiers for the depreciation of their pay, or to purchase certificates issued by congress, is improper.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the general assembly ought to adopt some mode for the relief of debtors, as in the present scarcity of gold and silver, to redeem their persons from imprisonment, they must surrender their property to their creditors at one half, or less than one half its actual worth; or, if sold on execution, they must sustain a greater loss, to the ruin of themselves and families, and the injury of other creditors.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of this state, entitled by the constitution to vote for delegates and electors of the senate, have an INDOUBTABLE RIGHT to intrust either or both branches of the legislature, on any subject they may think proper; and that BOTH BRANCHES are equally bound by instructions, freely and fairly given by a majority of their constituents.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

5th. That this meeting highly approve the conduct of three of the delegates of this county, in voting for and supporting an emission of paper money, ON LOAN, to be received in taxes.

Determined in the affirmative, very few dissenting.

6th. That the clerk be requested to sign and send a copy of the above proceedings to Messieurs Greens, and Mr. Goddard, for publication.
Determined in the affirmative, N. C. D.
DANIEL HOPKINS, clerk.

By his EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the senate stands adjourned to the twentieth day of April next, and the house of delegates to the twentieth of this instant, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate consideration of the legislature; I have therefore, in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, appointed Tuesday the tenth day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general assembly of this state, of which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

WHEN falsehoods are maliciously propagated in anonymous publications to excite the jealousy and resentment of fellow-citizens against an individual, and to injure his reputation, it becomes an indispensible duty to vindicate his character from such aspersions, however disagreeable it may be to trouble the public with his private dealings and concerns.

In the Maryland Journal of the 2d instant, an extract of a supposed letter, dated as if really written from this city, was published under the Baltimore head, in which the writer has equally deviated from truth and decency.

He has most ridiculously and falsely stated the annual interest of monies, due to me on loan, to amount to twelve or fifteen thousand pounds. The latitude of the expression evinces, that he hazarded the assertion without the knowledge of facts, or proofs to establish the allegation. The smallest sum mentioned by this shamless writer is greatly exaggerated beyond reality. He has asserted (and this is the only truth in his letter relating to me) that I have lately refused to lend money. I acknowledge the fact; I have refused, because I have no money to spare, and because I think it would be imprudent to lend, if I had it, while one branch of the legislature is so intent on the pursuit of measures, which appear to me subversive of private and public confidence.

That I have lately lent (for such is the implication) "to particular characters in the senate, and to others who opposed paper money, and that I sent last week a large sum to Frederick county," are most impudent falshoods, and seem to be published for the most infamous purpose. Four senators are indebted to me; three of these debts were created long before the late revolution; the other was contracted in January 1785, when there was not even a talk of paper money. Since that time I have not lent a single shilling to any member of the senate. There is no part of mine, or of any other senator's character, which can give the least countenance to a suspicion, that I would lend to create, or that any one of them would receive money on the humiliating condition to subject himself to an improper influence. Were I so unprincipled as to aim at acquiring, by sinister practices, an undue weight in the senate, and had I any cause to suspect the members to be so dishonest, as this writer basely insinuates, the lending them money would be the last mode, I should adopt, to accomplish my ends: For instead of producing the intended effect on such men, it would only engage them in schemes to get rid of the debt, without making a real payment.

The letter-writer has asserted (contrary I am confident to his knowledge of the truth), "that my influence in this government is great and extensive from my vast riches." I do solemnly aver, that I have never on any occasion attempted to sway or control directly or indirectly, the political sentiments of my editors, or of others, in any other manner, than by giving publicly the reasons of my opposition to the bills or laws, which I have opposed.

Is it possible that the letter writer can be so blinded, by his rage, as to believe, "that the liberties of Maryland will be endangered by the increase and number of my debtors, and dependents;" the supposition is so absurd and improbable, that I should only subject myself to ridicule, were I seriously to expose it.

What little influence I may have in this community is, I hope, derived rather from the opinion and confidence my fellow-citizens have of my attachment to liberty and justice, than from the influence of wealth; the one may conciliate esteem and respect, the other is apt to excite envy and ill-will, and consequently more likely to destroy, than give influence.

Ever since my entering into public life, I have been honoured with trusts of great importance, by the free and unfolicited suffrages of my countrymen; that I have discharged these several trusts with ability, I have not the vanity to think; but I can say, with conscious pride and truth, that I have endeavoured to promote, in voting upon all public questions, what I conceived to be the real interest of my country, without any particular or improper regard to my own.

The letter-writer has mentioned facts, and made insinuations, which are untrue, and were meant to injure others, while he conceals himself. These facts, and the imputed guilt, are denied; if he wishes to have any credit with, let him give his name to the public, and openly endeavour to support his charges, or submit to the disgrace of having calumniated innocent men, and of not daring to avow the calumny.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.
Annapolis, March 10, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subject in dispute between Mr. Jenifer and me having been fully discussed, I did not intend to make any further reply. His last publication, however, will induce me once more to expose his vanity, baseness and folly. To do justice to his character he is one of the most blameless and abandoned impostors that ever disgraced human nature.

G. DUVAL.

In Mr. Jenifer's publication in No. 2094, in the 3d column of the 1st page, 4th line from the bottom, for assigned pretence, read a feigned pretence.

March 11, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be sold by the subscriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of ladies cushions of the newest fashion, curls and elegant brades of various colours.

JAMES REID.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of fashionable London plated ware, among which are the following: tea-urns, sauce-tureens, bread baskets, oval castors, coffee-pots, tea ditto, mugs, goblets, waiters, cream-jugs, candlesticks, salts, mustard-tankards, sugar-basons, ditto tongs, punch ladles and bowls, strainers, plated buckles and spurs, which he will sell low for cash or good bills on London.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Washington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiscated and sold as the property of Higginbotham's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, sons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to be passed to appoint trustees for the purpose of selling a tract of land, lying and being in said county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to satisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joseph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe.

March 11, 1787.

The imported horse

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this season, at Samuel Harrison, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the best judges to be a horse of great strength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Ban-y, and his grand-dam by Match'em. The following extract is from Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Mui's letter, "We have purchased for you a very fine horse, only five years old, bred by Lord Grosvenor, and as high blooded as any horse in the kingdom."

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but escapes will not be accounted for. Bay! Harrison
N. B. Three guineas sent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the first day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the subscriber, will cover mares this season at three pounds each, at the subscriber's, about seven miles from Bladensburg, and nearly the same distance from Snowden's iron-works; he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well formed, and has a sufficient share of strength and bone; he is in high condition, and his blood is good; his pedigree will be hereafter inserted.

CHARLES DUVAL.

N. B. The subscriber trains horses for the turf with care and attention on reasonable terms.

C. D.

I HEREBY request the favour of all persons who have any just claims against me to bring them in legally proved, and likewise most earnestly desire all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

BENJAMIN FAIRBAIN.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 29th of March, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden, if fair, if not the next fair day, on credit with approved security, (the terms of credit to be made known on the day)

SEVERAL very valuable negroes, men, women and children, small girls and boys; some household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, an half blooded mare by Chatham, and a horse cart. The creditors are requested to attend the sale, and to make their claims known on or before the day.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

Harford county, State of Maryland, February 10, 1787.

To be SOLD,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz. the noted horse RO-CHESTER, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recapitulation needless. ROMULUS, an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be sold for the season. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filly, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stud horses, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush-town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by

GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

Charles county, February 1, 1787.

On Monday the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and children. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchasers, if required, on giving bond on interest with approved security.

WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.

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

THE
LAW
Of November Session, 1786.

THE
COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,
For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

TO BE RENTED,
THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Stuart. Inquire of the Printers.

January 10, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, justices of Charles county, not being at court when Mr. Hanfon, Mr. Dent, Mr. Samuel Hanfon, and Mr. Richard Barnes, signed an advertisement for the press, declaring in what manner they thought the business of the court ought to be carried on for the future, do certify, that we shall readily concur in adopting the method therein proposed, and request the printers to give this a place in the Maryland Gazette.

J. PARNHAM,
BENNETT DYSON,
GEORGE LEE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1787.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 23, 1787.



WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

2

D. MAGRUDER.

S C H E M E OF A L O T T E R Y,

FOR the disposal of a large and valuable collection of Books consisting of three thousand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the most esteemed authors, in Agriculture, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymistry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, History, Husbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philosophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Physics, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary journals, &c. &c.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Prize of 500 Dollars, | is 500 Dollars. |
| 1 do. 300 do. | 300 do. |
| 1 do. 200 do. | 200 do. |
| 2 do. 100 do. | 200 do. |
| 4 do. 50 do. | 200 do. |
| 8 do. 25 do. | 200 do. |
| 150 do. 16 do. | 2400 do. |

167 Prizes. 4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 8 Dollars, 4000 3

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the first day of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the Prizes advertised and delivered as soon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Messieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be seen.

The subscriber, desirous of giving general satisfaction, purposes that each adventurer who should have a prize of books drawn against the number of his ticket, and the books so drawn should not suit his taste, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any sort of jewellery, silver watches, plated ware, gold and silver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any sort of goods the subscriber may have in his store at the time of drawing.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A stout set negro girl to be sold by private sale for cash.

Bladensburg, February 12, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Joshua Wilson Selby, as I am determined not to pay the same.

3 X

JOHN BEALL.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimbursed the monies which the subscribers, and the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the said parish, generally called Chester Church; and also to be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim against them on account of the said building which may still remain unsatisfied.

N. B. The accounts of particulars, shewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inspected by any person who desires.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

4

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 sheriffs, 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.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working drels; I have reason to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of N. C. Young, black on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, and if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

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WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

February 13, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

WILLIAM STEUART, } administrators.
3 X JOHN WEEM, }

NO TICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of the county of Prince George, clerk, and his son, propose to petition the honourable general assembly, at their next session, touching certain confiscated property of the said Addison.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelveabout miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Waddington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it.

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February 15, 1787.

NO TICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

2

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

With my own eyes, many copies dispersed; and it appears you had the report, for you have published in your last, a whole paragraph of it. At all events as the proceedings of the assembly might have been version. Conscious of the weakness of your service of the cause you have brought into discussion, and willing to divert the public attention from it, you have taken up a number of absurd, frivolous, and not appear, but this land is not noted in the plat

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------|
| New-Hampshire | 260 | Infantry and artillery. |
| Massachusetts | 660 | |
| Rhode-Island | 120 | |
| Connecticut | 180 | |

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of Congress of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of clothing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in Congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follow," viz.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| New-Hampshire | 18,603 |
| Massachusetts | 79,288 |
| Rhode Island | 11,390 |
| Connecticut | 46,746 |
| New-York | 45,368 |
| New-Jersey | 29,415 |
| Pennsylvania | 72,504 |
| Delaware | 7,950 |
| Maryland | 49,979 |
| Virginia | 90,630 |
| North Carolina | 38,478 |
| South Carolina | 30,973 |
| Georgia | 5,671 |

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorized and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorized to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan offices in the several states, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months, on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolves of Congress of the 21st October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives.

Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several states, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the states, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in Congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL O'GOOD, } commissioners
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } of the board
ARTHUR LEE, } of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in Congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the clothing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several states, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expressly applied for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment,

THE COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the state of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort McIntosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Boeuf, at Le Boeuf; betwixt Le Boeuf and Presq' Isle; at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort-Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals; the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,

One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

Per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this avertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations issuable betwixt the state of New-Hampshire and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania. And those which are issuable from York-town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1787.

[Concluded from our last.]

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR,

YOU rely exceedingly upon the indulgence of your readers, and their want of intellects, when you conclude, that you can divert them by a small scrap of borrowed abuse, from determining upon the reasoning of the evidence offered; that the causes assigned by you for delaying to settle your accounts before the intendants office expired, were shameful and contradictory evasions, degrading even to you, and affrontive to every man of common capacity.

To prove that suits were not brought against the debtors who had not bonded immediately after the first of April, 1785, because that I had before that time determined to dispense with the law, you have republished an advertisement, dated the 28th of April, 1785, wherein proposals are made to the debtors who had not bonded. The proof by no means supports the allegation, and it was scarcely necessary to have given information of an advertisement published formerly many weeks in the newspapers. You do not pretend that you gave me a list of the debtors until the 28th of April, and this is the fact I have asserted, and with what propriety I could have directed suits without a list of debtors and an examination of the cases in which suits were to be ordered. I submit to the judgment of every man in the least conversant with business. I might indeed have ordered suits immediately after the 28th of April; but this would have answered no other purpose, than burthening the defendants with costs, without expediting the state's recovery; and, under an impression, that no injury could be done the state by delaying the suits until a reasonable time before October term, I made the proposition to the debtors in the advertisement stated. I do not pretend that this proposition was authorized by any positive law; but as I conceived that the design of the legislature, which was clearly pointed out by their laws, would be substantially complied with, if the proposition was accepted; and, that by the burthen of securing the payment of the emissions of June 1780, being divided among numbers, it would fall lightly on all; and if confined to particular debtors, mult prove ruinous to them. I was willing, for the sake of preventing what appeared ruinous and oppressive to a part of the purchasers of British property, at a time when all, who had not bonded, were liable to be sued, to hazard a proposition, which, though not authorized by law, could not possibly, in my opinion, be injurious either to the state or to any citizen; and therefore, as I supposed, could not be liable to censure from any quarter; this proposition has never been disapproved, although known to the legislature; and I believe it will be readily admitted, that the principles of it were perfectly just, and that the adoption of it, instead of doing injury, would have produced real good, both to the state, and the citizens concerned. How your list could have been necessary to effectuate what you call my plan, is not easily to be conceived; or why I should have wanted it on the 28th of April, to ground a resolution on, which, you say, was taken before the first of that month, is not easily to be conceived, by any person less apt to form extraordinary ideas than you are; by you contradictions are more readily believed than matters of fact; and things in opposition are used to prove each other to be true.—Suits were commenced by my direction in time for October term.

After you have been detected in an attempt to pervert upon the public, a report of a committee which never existed; you have the modesty to admit, you were mistaken; but the causes assigned to prove this was a mistake only, are as deceitful as the original attempt. You tell us your assertion proceeded from "a conversation with one of the gentlemen of the committee." If you meant to tell the truth, why did not you say in your publication of this fact, that "the average, according to a conversation you had with one of the committee, was only 7/6?" Instead of this you affirmed, that it was according to the report of a committee. The report being cited, and disproving your assertion, you fly to a conversation with one of the committee; and tell, upon inquiry, the information you state to be given should be denied by the gentleman, you tell us in time, that you presume the "conversation" was misapprehended by you." But how comes it, that you should be so ignorant of what the report really was? It was published with my answer, and many copies dispersed; and it appears you had the report, for you have published in your last, a whole paragraph of it. At all events as the proceedings of the assembly might have been

easily recurred to, a man, in any manner scrupulous of adhering to veracity, would have been certain, when he knew certainty was so easily obtained, before he made a direct assertion, tending even to injure an adversary. I have alleged, that the property of the Nottingham company was not sold for its full value; and have adduced the after sales, made by those who first purchased, to prove the allegation. It is answered by you, that a small profit gained by the first company upon the sale of so large a subject, is no proof that the property sold below its value to the first company. Now it seems to me to be a convincing proof, that the property was worth more, in the opinion of the second company, than the first gave for it, or the additional sum would not have been given, as there was no difference in the terms of payment, to induce them to give a larger sum; and whether the subject is great or small, it makes no difference in the question. The fact is, as I have been lately informed, that there were several sales by holders of shares in this purchase, after the sale by the first to the second company, and considerable advances were given upon each sale—say, one gentleman sold an eighth, five or six months after the second purchase, for two hundred and fifty guineas; and, although you have endeavoured to magnify the sale by informing of the sum the property sold for, you have omitted to say in what kind of money it was sold, and what was the value of the money when the sale was made? Taking the articles you have stated the property to be composed of, and estimating them in specie, at a reasonable price, and reduce the sum of your sales to its specie value, and I believe every body will be convinced, that the sale, in real price, was lower than the property of the same kind generally sold for at the time. But it seems some of the purchasers made propositions to me to be released from their purchases, after they had made payments, and that some of them are nearly ruined by the bargain; and from hence you assert, that I knew the property did not sell for less than its value. I admit, that application was made to me to be released from the purchase, after a part of the purchase money was paid; and I also admit, that some of the purchasers are likely to suffer by the bargain; but neither of these facts prove, that the property did not sell below its value, when another fact is connected with them, equally true, which is, that the purchasers, who did apply to be released, and who are likely to suffer, did not pay the purchase money while it was depreciated, and that the application was made after the black and state continental paper, in which the purchase money was payable, had appreciated to double or treble the value it was when the purchase was made; this you know, but with your usual regard to truth omitted to state. Now it may readily be conceived, that property sold in depreciated paper, may be sold at a low real value and yet if the purchaser waits until the paper appreciates, the bargain may be a ruinous one.—So property may sell at a very high price in depreciated paper, at the value of the paper when the sale is made, and yet if the seller does not call for his money until the paper depreciates greatly more than it was when the sale was made, he will get but a very small price in value for his property. When I spoke of the property selling low, it must be understood, I mean comparing the value of paper with gold and silver, for this is the only way of determining whether the price given was at the time of the sale high or low. And it could never enter into any man's head but your own, to settle this question by the accidental rise or fall in the value of the paper money, after the purchase.

Whether the lands sold by the intendant, will be more productive to the state, than the lands sold by the commissioners, allowing for the difference of real value between the one and the other, and what will be lost by the unbonded debt, or by your changing debtors; or whether the state gained or lost by my official conduct; are questions which we are not likely to settle, and therefore I shall not add to what has been said on them. Observing only, upon the last, that those, who were at least as good judges as you can pretend to be, have given an opinion very different from that which malevolence and resentment has drawn from you.

I have now gone through all the observations in your last publication, which appear to me in any degree pertinent to the points which have been in dispute between us, and, I think, it must appear to every one, who will compare and examine, that you have, in every instance, opposed fiction to fact, sophistry to reasoning, and invective to just animadversion. Conscious of the weakness of your defence of the cause you have brought into discussion, and wishing to divert the public attention from it, you have taken up a number of absurd, frivolous, and

contradictory charges against me; but this trite manoeuvre shall not serve the purpose intended by it. After what has passed, I am not in the least apprehensive of being wounded by your maledictions, and shall not suffer myself now to be led by any tub you may throw out from the points of controversy, which you have begun, with a design to deceive the public, and to disgrace me. Whether the first intention has succeeded is not for me to determine, but it must be admitted that in prosecuting the latter you have established a reputation for being the foulest slanderer of the age.

You have intimated your youth as a circumstance against the propriety of my strictures; compared with me you certainly are a young man, but you are not so in the sense you mean to convey, and if you had gratitude to feel, or candour to acknowledge, you must admit, that when you were a beginner in the world, and the attention of those who had been longer in it than yourself was of some service, that you invariably received from me proofs of a disposition towards you very different from unfriendly.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

* Since publishing the first part of this address I have examined the two plots delivered me by the register of the land-office, as mentioned in a note to that publication. The one is a plot made for the officers of the late proprietary by William Haskins, deputy surveyor of Dorchester county; it appears that you had this plot, for you have wrote on it, particular lots sold to H. H. upon this plot, none of the descriptions mentioned in your last appear.

The other is a kind of plot, by whom made does not appear; the lines seem to be drawn at random, without plotting and in this plot, upon all the divisions or lots there are words written in your hand writing. You have alleged that Mr. Stanford was mistaken in deposing that lot No. 5 was declared to contain the plantation where William Smith formerly lived, because it appears by the plot, by which the sale was made that it only contained part of the plantation where Smith lived; if the plot I have last mentioned be the one you refer to, it does not appear to me, that you are supported by it; the writing within the lines of this plot is as follows: Part of lot held by W. Smith's heirs—part of lot held by Miss Wheeland; whether it was meant by these words to signify that part of the lot sold was held by Smith's heirs, and part held by Miss Wheeland, the whole of the two lots held by these persons, composing lot No. 5, or, that lot No. 5 was composed of parts of the lots held by these persons, is not certainly to be determined from the words used—but if a view is taken of the plot, I think it must appear, that the words wrote were meant to signify, that part of the lot No. 5 then sold, was made up of the whole of the land held by Smith's heirs, and the whole of the land held by Miss Wheeland. I give this construction from the circumstance that you have not notice, that any part of the lands held by these persons lies within the lots adjoining No. 5, and if any parts of lands held by these persons were supposed to be out of lot No. 5, and in any other lots, it certainly would have been so noted in your description of these other lots. But it is not mentioned, that any other lot contained any part of the lands held by these persons, and therefore I infer, that the words you wrote were intended when written to convey the idea, that all the land held by these persons, were included in lot No. 5, and not the parts only of these lands were included as you now contend; and if I am right in this construction which I think a view of the plot will evince, then your objection to Mr. Stanford's testimony is altogether groundless.

The specification of marsh supposed to be in lot No. 6, does not appear on either plot, and where you take it from I know not.

You say lot No. 8 is described to contain only a small part of the tenement where John Pike lived. I can find no such description on the plot, the only words on this division being Devil's Wood yard, Part of Friend's Advice, Southwark.—The only lot in which Pike is mentioned in your descriptive plot, being in No. 4, bought by Mr. Sullivan, the sale of which you agree was properly vacated.

You say the sale of lot No. 9 was vacated upon Mr. Stanford's deposition, that part of this lot was taken away by patent land, when in truth, it appears by the survey subsequent to the sale, that this lot is not affected by any patented land, but what appeared on the plot made use of by the commissioners—I his assertion is disproved by a sight of the plot, upon which you have made notes; for upon the plot made by Mr. Barron, the surveyor, in consequence of your sale, it appears, there are two tracts of patented land laid down, which run into, and considerably affect lot No. 9, neither of which appear to be laid down in the plot with your notes on it, nor is any land in this lot excluded as patent land. There is on the proprietary plot a tract of land called Privilege, whether patented or leased does not appear, but this land is not noted in the plot

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WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 30th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|------------------------------|
| New-Hampshire | 260 | } Infantry and artillery. |
| Massachusetts | 660 | |
| Rhode-Island | 120 | |
| Connecticut | 120 | |

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of Congress of the 12th April, 1785, and

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of cloathing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in Congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follow, viz.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| New-Hampshire | 18,603 |
| Massachusetts | 79,288 |
| Rhode Island | 11,390 |
| Connecticut | 46,746 |
| New-York | 45,368 |
| New-Jersey | 29,415 |
| Pennsylvania | 72,504 |
| Delaware | 7,950 |
| Maryland | 49,979 |
| Virginia | 90,630 |
| North-Carolina | 38,478 |
| South-Carolina | 30,973 |
| Georgia | 5,671 |

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorized and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorized to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan offices in the several states, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid, in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months, on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolves of Congress of the 21st October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives,

Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several states, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the states, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in Congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commissioners
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } of the board
ARTHUR LEE, } of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in Congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the cloathing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several states, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expressly applied for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment,

THE COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the state of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort McIntosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Boeuf, at Le Boeuf; betwixt Le Boeuf and Presq' Isle; at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals; the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

| | |
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| One pound of bread or flour, | } Per 100 rations. |
| One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork, | |
| One gill of common rum, | |
| One quart of salt, | |
| Two quarts of vinegar, | |
| Two pounds of soap, | |
| One pound of candles, | |

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations issuable betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania. And those which are issuable from York-town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified.

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MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1787.

(Concluded from our last.)

To GABRIEL DUVAL, Esquire.

SIR,

YOU rely exceedingly upon the indulgence of your readers, and their want of intellect, when you conclude, that you can divert them by a small scrap of borrowed abuse, from determining upon the reasoning of the evidence offered; that the causes assigned by you for delaying to settle your accounts before the intendants' office expired, were shameful and contradictory evasions, degrading even to you, and affrontive to every man of common capacity.

To prove that suits were not brought against the debtors who had not bonded immediately after the first of April, 1785, because that I had before that time determined to dispense with the law, you have republished an advertisement, dated the 28th of April, 1785, wherein proposals are made to the debtors who had not bonded. The proof by no means supports the allegation, and it was scarcely necessary to have given information of an advertisement published formerly many weeks in the newspapers. You do not pretend that you gave me a list of the debtors until the 28th of April, and this is the fact I have asserted, and with what propriety I could have directed suits immediately after the 28th of April; but this would have answered no other purpose, than burthening the defendants with costs, without expediting the state's recovery; and, under an impression, that no injury could be done the state by delaying the suits until a reasonable time before October term, I made the proposition to the debtors in the advertisement stated. I do not pretend that this proposition was authorized by any positive law; but as I conceived that the design of the legislature, which was clearly pointed out by their laws, would be substantially complied with, if the proposition was accepted; and, that by the burthen of securing the payment of the emissions of June 1780, being divided among numbers, it would fall lightly on all; and if confined to particular debtors, must prove ruinous to them. I was willing, for the sake of preventing what appeared ruinous and oppressive to a part of the purchasers of British property, at a time when all, who had not bonded, were liable to be sued, to hazard a proposition, which, though not authorized by law, could not possibly, in my opinion, be injurious either to the state or to any citizen; and therefore, as I supposed, could not be liable to censure from any quarter; this proposition has never been disapproved, although known to the legislature; and I believe it will be readily admitted, that the principles of it were perfectly just, and that the adoption of it, instead of doing injury, would have produced real good, both to the state, and the citizens concerned. How your list could have been necessary to effectuate what you call my plan, is not easily to be conceived; or why I should have wanted it on the 28th of April, to ground a resolution on, which, you say, was taken before the first of that month, is not easily to be conceived, by any person less apt to form extraordinary ideas than you are; by you contradictions are more readily believed than matters of fact; and things in opposition are used to prove each other to be true.—Suits were commenced by my direction in time for October term.

After you have been detected in an attempt to palm upon the public, a report of a committee which never existed; you have the modesty to admit, you were mistaken; but the causes assigned to prove this was a mistake only, are as deceitful as the original attempt. You tell us your assertion proceeded from a conversation with one of the gentlemen of the committee. If you meant to tell the truth, why did not you say in your publication of this fact, that "the average, according to a conversation you had with one of the committee, was only 7/6?" Instead of this you affirmed, that it was according to the report of a committee. The report being cited, and disproving your assertion, you fly to a conversation with one of the committee; and tell, upon inquiry, the information you state to be given should be denied by the gentleman, you tell us in time, that you presume the "conversation was misapprehended by you." But how comes it, that you should be so ignorant of what the report really was? It was published with my answer, and many copies dispersed; and it appears you had the report, for you have published in your last, a whole paragraph of it. At all events, at the proceedings of the assembly might have been

easily recurred to, a man, in any manner scrupulous of adhering to veracity, would have been certain, when he knew certainty was so easily obtained, before he made a direct assertion, tending even to injure an adversary. I have alleged, that the property of the Nottingham company was not sold for its full value; and have adduced the after sales, made by those who first purchased, to prove the allegation. It is answered by you, that a small profit gained by the first company upon the sale of so large a subject, is no proof that the property sold below its value to the first company. Now it seems to me to be a convincing proof, that the property was worth more, in the opinion of the second company, than the first gave for it, or the additional sum would not have been given, as there was no difference in the terms of payment, to induce them to give a larger sum; and whether the subject is great or small, it makes no difference in the question. The fact is, as I have been lately informed, that there were several sales by holders of shares in this purchase, after the sale by the first to the second company, and considerable advances were given upon each sale—say, one gentleman sold an eighth, five or six months after the second purchase, for two hundred and fifty guineas; and, although you have endeavoured to magnify the sale by informing of the sum the property sold for, you have omitted to say in what kind of money it was sold, and what was the value of the money when the sale was made? Taking the articles you have stated the property to be composed of, and estimating them in specie, at a reasonable price, and reduce the sum of your sales to its specie value, and I believe every body will be convinced, that the sale, in real price, was lower than the property of the same kind generally sold for at the time. But it seems some of the purchasers made propositions to me to be released from their purchases, after they had made payments, and that some of them are nearly ruined by the bargain; and from hence you assert, that I knew the property did not sell for less than its value. I admit, that application was made to me to be released from the purchase, after a part of the purchase money was paid; and I also admit, that some of the purchasers are likely to suffer by the bargain; but neither of these facts prove, that the property did not sell below its value, when another fact is connected with them, equally true, which is, that the purchasers, who did apply to be released, and who are likely to suffer, did not pay the purchase money while it was depreciated, and that the application was made after the black and state continental paper, in which the purchase money was payable, had appreciated to double or treble the value it was when the purchase was made; this you know, but with your usual regard to truth omitted to state. Now it may readily be conceived, that property sold in depreciated paper, may be sold at a low real value, and yet if the purchaser waits until the paper appreciates, the bargain may be a ruinous one.—So property may sell at a very high price in depreciated paper, at the value of the paper when the sale is made, and yet if the seller does not call for his money until the paper depreciates greatly more than it was when the sale was made, he will get but a very small price in value for his property. When I spoke of the property selling low, it must be understood, I mean comparing the value of paper with gold and silver, for this is the only way of determining whether the price given was at the time of the sale high or low. And it could never enter into any man's head but your own, to settle this question by the accidental rise or fall in the value of the paper money, after the purchase.

Whether the lands sold by the intendants, will be more productive to the state, than the lands sold by the commissioners, allowing for the difference of real value between the one and the other, and what will be lost by the unbonded debt, or by your changing debtors; or whether the state gained or lost by my official conduct; are questions which we are not likely to settle, and therefore I shall not add to what has been said on them. Observing only, upon the last, that those, who were at least as good judges as you can pretend to be, have given an opinion very different from that which malevolence and resentment has drawn from you.

I have now gone through all the observations in your last publication, which appear to me in any degree pertinent to the points which have been in dispute between us, and, I think, it must appear to every one, who will compare and examine, that you have, in every instance, opposed fiction to fact, sophistry to reasoning, and invective to just animadversion. Conscious of the weakness of your defence of the cause you have brought into discussion, and wishing to divert the public attention from it, you have taken up a number of absurd, frivolous, and

contradictory charges against me; but this trite manoeuvre shall not serve the purpose intended by it. After what has passed, I am not in the least apprehensive of being wounded by your maledictions, and shall not suffer myself now to be led by any tab you may throw out from the points of controversy, which you have begun, with a design to deceive the public, and to traduce me. Whether the first intention has succeeded is not for me to determine, but it must be admitted that in prosecuting the latter you have established a reputation for being the foulest slanderer of the age.

You have intimated your youth as a circumstance against the propriety of my strictures; compared with me you certainly are a young man, but you are not so in the sense you mean to convey, and if you had gratitude to feel, or candour to acknowledge, you must admit, that when you were a beginner in the world, and the attention of those who had been longer in it than yourself was of some service, that you invariably received from me proofs of a disposition towards you very different from unfriendly.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

* Since publishing the first part of this address, I have examined the two plots delivered me by the register of the land-office, as mentioned in a note to that publication. The one is a plot made for the officers of the late proprietary, by William Haskins, deputy surveyor of Dorchester county; it appears that you had this plot, for you have wrote on it, particular lots sold to H. H. upon this plot, none of the descriptions mentioned in your last appear.

The other is a kind of plot, by whom made does not appear; the lines seem to be drawn at random, without plotting and in this plot, upon all the divisions or lots there are words written in your hand writing. You have alleged that Mr. Stanford was mistaken in deposing that lot No. 5 was declared to contain the plantation where William Smith formerly lived, because it appears by the plot, by which the sale was made, that it only contained part of the plantation where Smith lived; if the plot I have last mentioned be the one you refer to, it does not appear to me, that you are supported by it; the writing within the lines of this lot is as follows: Part of lot held by W. Smith's heirs—part of lot held by Miss Wheeland; whether it was meant by these words to signify that part of the lot sold was held by Smith's heirs, and part held by Miss Wheeland, the whole of the two lots held by these persons, composing lot No. 5, or, that lot No. 5 was composed of parts of the lots held by these persons, is not certainly to be determined from the words used—but if a view is taken of the plot, I think it must appear, that the words wrote were meant to signify, that part of the lot No. 5 then sold, was made up of the whole of the land held by Smith's heirs, and the whole of the land held by Miss Wheeland. I give this construction from the circumstance that you have not noted, that any part of the lands held by these persons lies within the lots adjoining No. 5, and if any parts of lands held by these persons were supposed to be out of lot No. 5, and in any other lot, it certainly would have been so noted in your description of these other lots. But it is not mentioned, that any other lot contained any part of the lands held by these persons, and therefore I infer, that the words you wrote were intended when written to convey the idea, that all the land held by these persons, were included in lot No. 5, and not the parts only of these lands were included as you now contend; and if I am right in this construction which I think a view of the plot will evince, then your objection to Mr. Stanford's testimony is altogether groundless.

The specification of marsh supposed to be in lot No. 6, does not appear on either plot, and where you take it from I know not.

You say lot No. 8 is described to contain only a small part of the tract where John Pike lived. I can find no such description on the plot, the only words on this division being Devil's Wood yard, Part of Friend's Advice, Southby.—The only lot in which Pike is mentioned in your descriptive plot, being in No. 4, bought by Mr. Sullivan, the sale of which you agree was properly vacated.

You say the sale of lot No. 9 was vacated upon Mr. Stanford's deposition, that part of this lot was taken away by patent land, when in truth, it appears by the survey subsequent to the sale, that this lot is not affected by any patented land, but what appeared on the plot made use of by the commissioners—I his assertion is disproved by a sight of the plot, upon which you have made notes; for upon the plot made by Mr. Barrow, the surveyor, in consequence of your sale, it appears, there are two tracts of patented land laid down, which run into, and considerably affect lot No. 9, neither of which appear to be laid down in the plot with your notes on it, nor is any land in this lot excluded as patent land. There is on the proprietary plot a tract of land called Privilege, whether patented or leased does not appear, but this land is not noted in the plot

No 9 upon your plot; but there is a tract of patented land running into No 9, upon Mr. Barrow's plot, which does not appear upon either of the other plots.

The sale of the lot No. 10, you say was set aside upon the deposition of Dr. Wheeland, that this lot was declared to contain the lands held by Levin Bestpitch, when it appears that only part of these lands were included in this lot, the remainder being in No 11.—The notes on this lot made by you are as follow: Part of lot held by L. and J. Bestpitch—part of lot held by Daniel Jones—Upon lot No. 11 is the following note: part of lot held by Levin Bestpitch—and upon the other side a small piece of patented land is marked and noted. It would appear from your notes, that the land of the Bestpitches mentioned to be in lot No. 10, is different from the land mentioned to be in lot No. 11, the one being held by L. and J. Bestpitch, the other by Levin Bestpitch, and if so, your objection upon this part of the testimony is groundless.—If this your plot was to throw such light upon the sale of this manor, it is wonderful that it should never have been shown or heard of, before the controversy between us began.

M A D R I D, November 24.

THE American negotiators are returned from Morocco, perfectly satisfied with their reception at that court, and the success of their mission, having obtained every thing they could wish for from the Moorish Emperor. What is best, and hardly to be credited at that mercenary court, is: cost little or nothing to the American states, their minister, by a stroke of policy, which is set down for an instance of wonderful disinterestedness, civilly declined accepting of any present in return from the Imperial court.

L O N D O N, December 19.

It is now known to a certainty that compe Edward Dillon, in his passage from Grand Cairo to visit the ruins of Palmyra, was attacked by a body of Arabian robbers. After the most determined resistance, his guard, which consisted only of eight persons, and himself were overpowered; his baggage was rifled, his horses maimed, and himself left almost naked. In this condition he was fortunate enough to make his way back to Cairo, where he was supplied with every thing he wanted by the consul. This disagreeable accident was not capable of diverting the compe from prosecuting the expedition he let out on, nor does he mean to return to France till he has seen every thing curious in those countries, where all our sciences had their birth.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon, we hear that the cabinet there propose, as a preliminary to the new treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, that the duties payable in Britain on the wines of Portugal shall not in future exceed twenty pounds a tun, and in Ireland fifteen pounds, on which terms his most faithful majesty will consent that the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland shall have entry into all parts of her European and African dominions, at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

Dr. Linegar, titular Archbishop of Dublin, about thirty years since, was a man of lively parts and very communicative; he happened, in a large mixed company, to be introduced to a Mr. Swan, a gentleman of a cynical turn, whose practice it was to attempt to raise a laugh at the expense of some one in company.—They sat near each other at table, where the doctor engaged attention by his sprightly manner. Mr. Swan, to silence him, addressed him, "Mr. — I forget your name;" "Linegar, Sir," returned the doctor; "I ask your pardon, I have the misfortune scarce ever to recollect names; you'll not be offended, if, in the course of conversation, I should name you doctor Vinegar;" "Oh, not at all Sir," (instantly replied the doctor) "I have the very same defect, and it is probable, though I now name you Swan, I may by and by think you a goose."—The laugh was effectually turned against the cynic, who never attempted a second sarcasm that evening, and slunk away as soon as he decently could.

Dec. 28. We learn from Constantinople, that the divan offers to join Russia, England, and France, against all the Barbary states, in order to prevent the further robberies of these pirates; and as the Porte does not expect any thing but peace with the Russians, they are, therefore, the more anxious to devise some plan to protect commerce from the depredations of these freebooters.

A letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, December 7, says, "The Algerines are about to break with all the Europeans; the Spaniards, with whom they have lately concluded a truce, not excepted. The Race-Horse sloop is lately returned from that port, where they were fitting eleven ships, from 42 to 18 guns, which, with what vessels they have at sea, make their navy very formidable. The French are fitting at Toulon, a ship of 50 guns, and 5 very stout frigates, to protect their trade. The Dutch have only two men of war in the Mediterranean.

One of the most comprehensive and inviting advertisements we recollect to have seen, was published lately by a perriwig-maker in Dublin, who holds out the following inducement to people of the different professions. To ecclesiastical perriwigs he gives a certain demure air; he confers on the tiewigs of the law an appearance of great sagacity and deep penetration; on those of the faculty of physic he casts a solemnity and gravity that gives assurance of profoundest knowledge; to those of the military cast, he adds the animating buckle, which gives the wearer a most warlike fierceness; for citizens and

tradesmen, he has contrived a wig, which, by putting on, or taking off the tail at pleasure, will leave them both for drefs and business. He further gives notice, that for the accommodation of young barristers not much troubled with cash or business, he has invented wigs, the bags of which can be tied into a smart bob in vacation, and restored again in their pristine form at the return of term.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 9.

A letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county, commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated December 9, says, "On the 5th of October we had a most extraordinary wind and rain, which raised the rivers to a height scarcely ever known before; the mills and bridges in many towns are almost all damaged or gone, and the destruction of hay and corn is very considerable. On the 6th day in the morning there was a noise, something like an earthquake, heard in Manchester, state of Vermont; when on a sudden a flood rushed from the west mountain, in a surprising manner, it began near the top of the mountain, and ran with such violence in a breadth of about 16 rods wide, that it was judged, where the mountain was as steep as the roof of a common house, the water ran near 10 feet deep, throwing the timber into vast heaps, and washing out rocks of many tons weight; and tearing the ground near thirty feet deep, carrying down large quantities of red paint, with which the mountain abounds, forming in the meadows and streams below, an appearance like a sea of blood."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 10.

On Wednesday last, an act was read a second time, in the honourable the general assembly of this state, for co-operating with the spirit of the confederation:—By this act, the following rewards were proposed; for apprehending Daniel Shays, and committing him to any gaol within this state, one hundred pounds.

For the apprehending and committing as aforesaid, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, the reward of fifty pounds respectively.

It was to be enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons should receive, harbour or entertain within the limits of this state, knowingly or wilfully, the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, or Eli Parsons.

A letter from Bolton, dated February 27, says, "Just as I am closing this, a letter arrived from a friend of mine at Keene, in the western part of New-Hampshire, dated Sunday noon, the 25th inst. informing that Silas Hardy just arrived, left Lake Champlain on Wednesday last in the morning. On his arrival at Pittsford, Vermont, he received certain intelligence that Shays, Wheeler, and one more, left Pittsford on Monday morning last, on their way to Canada.—On Wednesday Hardy met three or four flights with several men and women, supposed to be fugitives flying for safety."

It is asserted as a fact, that the legislature of Vermont have lately repealed the law passed a few years ago, which authorised their governor to deliver up any offenders from other states on proper application. The complexion of this business appears very unfavourable to government, as by the repealing of this law they sanction all villains who may apply to them for protection. Even Shays and his adherents, if they escape, may reside under that government without molestation.

A N N A P O L I S, March 22.

Extraits of letter from a gentleman in Queen-Anne's county

"I attended our delegates in their circuit through this county, to take the sense of their constituents. They met the people in seven different neighbourhoods, viz. Chester-mill, Ruthsburg, Beaver-Dams, Dixon's tavern, Church-Hill, Queen's-town, and Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island.—The first meeting was at Chester-mill; there were about fifty, and their minds were no way prepared to express their sense upon the subjects referred to them; only three subscribed the proposed instructions; but many of them afterwards came in at the other meetings, and subscribed. At all the other places of meeting, the people were almost unanimous, and very generally subscribed. I am fully persuaded, three fourths of the people of this county are for a paper emission on loan, and an installment act, allowing the people five years to pay their debts, in different sums, and at different periods.

"Our delegates, at every meeting, addressed the people. Two great objects, they said, had engaged the attention of the general assembly, at their last session; the first was to relieve the people in the payment of their taxes; the other to relieve them in the payment of their private debts. The paper emission was calculated only for public and national purposes; other bills were devised to give relief in private cases.

"The great national object of the bill for a paper emission, they stated to be the procuring of means to discharge this state's proportion of its domestic debt; which, they said, amounted to nearly a million of pounds; that this debt consisted of public securities, or continental certificates; that congress, not having the money to pay this part of the federal debt, were obliged to give these securities or certificates, promising payment at a future day;—that these certificates were now principally in the hands of speculators, who had bought them from six to ten for one, and would willingly part with them at five for one; that two hundred thousand pounds would purchase up a milli-

on, and pay off our proportion of the domestic debt; that we had no resources to command two hundred thousand pounds; that we could not borrow, neither of our citizens, nor of any foreign power; that during the war, this state had borrowed of the subjects of Holland, forty thousand pounds, and has not been able to pay one shilling of interest; neither has congress been able to pay the interest on their foreign debt; that a convention of delegates, from the states, is to be held in Philadelphia next May, whose principal object is to give congress a compulsory power to compel the states to pay into the public treasury, the whole of the annual requisitions of congress; that these requisitions comprehend the interest as well of the domestic, as the foreign debt; and also, the expences of the military establishment, and civil government, of congress; that in the course of four years and an half, the deficiencies, on these requisitions, amount to near nine million of dollars; that when the compulsory power is once established, the interest of the domestic debt must be punctually paid, and provision made to pay the principal; that this will immediately appreciate the public securities or certificates, and then the people of this state will have this million of pounds of domestic debt to pay in taxes, in gold and silver; when, if a bold and decided stroke of finance was now made, they might pay it off, or purchase it up, with two hundred thousand pounds; that both branches of the legislature were of opinion, that this might be effected by a paper emission, but differed as to the plan; and that the fair question was, which of the two plans had the fairest prospect of success?

"Our delegates then met: the objections which had been made to a paper emission, and produced the bill to shew, that the emission was not receivable for debts for confiscated property, or arrearages of taxes, except for 1784, and 1785; for it had been asserted, that the western shore was greatly in arrear to what the eastern shore was; and, that this emission was receivable for all arrearages since the year 1779.—The consolidating act was also read, to shew, that the arrearages up to January, 1783, were made a part of the funds for the state debt; and, of course, not within the bill for a paper emission;—but, to do away at once this objection, the delegates told the people, that if they approved of the emission, except as to its being received for arrearages of taxes for 1784 and 1785, to subscribe the instructions, with that exception.

"Our delegates then went upon the proposed system of relief, as to private debts; the property bill, and the proposition for an installment act, were explained; but the installment act was preferred.

"They then took notice of the new doctrine in this country, that the people had no right to instruct both branches of the legislature, and reprobated it in the warmest terms, as a wicked, slavish doctrine; and, on this point, the people had no doubts, except a few Roman catholics."

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15. 1787.
I CAN assure your readers, that a gentleman of this county has now in hand a piece, styled "A trip to England, or the Memoirs of a person of distinction." As a relation of the actions of characters, who render themselves very conspicuous, furnishes both amusement and instruction, this piece will, I am assured, be well received by the public. Moreover, I apprehend it will contribute greatly to the edification of travellers, or those persons who are about to visit foreign countries. The materials from which it will be composed are, no doubt, pure and genuine, and, if I am not much mistaken in the gentleman who has them in hand, they will be worked up into something not unworthy of the perusal of readers of both sexes. The politician, the man of fashion, the lover, in fine all classes of readers, I judge, will find something to suit their particular taste.

From a short extract which was put into my hands a few days ago by the author, and which I have his liberty to publish, in order to give the public some idea of the intended performance; I conclude that his motive is to defend a much injured character, and to hang it up in a proper point of view. The motive is charitable, and will, no doubt, meet with general approbation.

"The subject of this piece, says the author, is a person whom of late many feeble attempts have been made to vilify and traduce. This worthy man is accused of having an invincible propensity to lying and scandal, and many instances are adduced that, it must be admitted, carry very strong evidence with them to prove the assertion. But if this matter be examined, as it undoubtedly ought to be, with true candour and impartiality, those qualities which have hitherto lain under a very heavy weight of censure will be eased of a considerable portion of that imputation.

"Astronomers tell us that the sun, notwithstanding his effulgence is so powerful as to obscure the light of those who look full upon him, has innumerable black spots floating over his surface, which though they intercept some of his rays, nevertheless render those which reach us much more splendid by the contrast they form with those beams of light that issue from his body.

"Every person knows, that is, every person of taste knows, that nothing adorns a fair face equally to black patches well disposed. Whether they be put on to hide pimples, or merely for ornament, is quite

indifferent. With a view to make an equal trade, a spot of them to my mind would be a great effect. To get over an aversion and but this prejudice. Large and complete a vast degree of by such shackles fore us.

"It may seem natural taste delights to walk with his own volition. It is the mighty efforts servile observance.

"An old English virtues had been He doeth ly

he wolde carry selfe, and all of moche ability full dirtie and of necessaries characters in all foregoing paragraphs their way to might be; it such persons from as well as the present speculation to prove to get have been much I shall add piece above me its appearance

Messieurs AT a time with impatience by on the st might not be them the sen grand jury of subscribed at the court-house March 12,

To John R and John general ass

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domestic debt; and two hundred borrow, neither power; that of the sub- is, and has not; neither has on their foreign ates, from the ia next May, gress a compulsory into the public uifications of con- end the inte- foreign debt; y establishment, ; that in the e deficiencies, on e million of dol- is once establish- ult be punctually e principal; that public securities of this state will lie debt to pay n, if a bold and ow made, they with two hun- ranches of the le- might be effected to the plan; and of the two plans objections which and produced the not receivable for rearages of taxes, had been asserted, in arrears to what this emission was the year 1779— ead, to show, that 83, were made a ; and, of course, sion—but, to do delegates told the e emission, except ages of taxes for instructions, with n the proposed sy- he property bill, and d, were explained; ed. the new doctrine in no right to instruct and reprobated it d, slavish doctrine; had no doubts, ex-

LAND GAZETTE.
March 15, 1787.
that a gentleman of piece styled "A trip person of distinction." characters, who render nishes both unuse- will, I am assured, Moreover, I appre- to the edification of o are about to visit als from which it bt, pure and genuine, n the gentleman who rked up into some- rful of readers of man of fashion, the aders, I judge, will ular taste.
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indifferent. Why ought not then the above qualities to make an equal appearance in a fair shining character? A spot of lying here, and a patch of scandal there, to my mind produce a very bright and very genteel effect. The only difficulty in this matter is, to get over an aversion to names. Men of moderate talents and but little resolution are too subject to this prejudice. But great minds, whose views are large and comprehensive, and who are possessed of a vast degree of fortitude, will not be bound down by such shackles. And such is the instance before us.

"It may seem to some that this gentleman has a natural taste for these practices; as a hog naturally delights to wallow in mud; as a dog devours with relish his own vomit; or like the Hottentot, whose sole pleasure is to be lousy and stinking. But I rather think it is the fruit of reflection, produced by the mighty efforts of a great mind, which disdains the servile observances of decency, honour and truth."

"An old English author, speaking of one whose virtues had brought him twice to the pillory, says, 'He doeth lye and beefpatture in such gayety, that he wolde carrie the paulm from Sathan his verie selfe, and all his impes. Nathless he is repected of moche abilitie, though his mouth and penn be full dirtie and foule, like unto a jacke, or vaulte of necesserie use.' In truth there have been such characters in all ages, though like the subject of the foregoing paragraph, they have not always found their way to the pillory, whatever their merits might be; it shall be my endeavour to rescue all such persons from the obloquy under which they lie, as well as the gentleman who is the subject of my present speculations. And I think I shall be able to prove to general satisfaction that their characters have been much mistaken."

I shall add nothing more on this subject; the piece above mentioned will, in all probability, make its appearance in due form and time.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Messieurs GREEN,

AT a time when all orders of people are looking with impatience for instructions to the general assembly on the subject of paper money, I thought it might not be unacceptable to the public, to give them the sense of the justices of the peace, and the grand jury of Talbot county, publicly declared and subscribed at their county court, held last week at the court-house. Yours, A. B.

March 12, 1787.

To John Roberts, Hugh Sherwood, John Stevens, and John Gibson, Esquires, representatives in general assembly for Talbot county.

WE the subscribers, Freemen of Talbot county, deeply impressed with the ruinous and fatal effects of the paper emissions, during the late war, on the morals and commerce of the inhabitants of the United States,—having now immediately before our eyes the depreciated state of paper, issued on the best funds, and guaranteed by the faith of the state—conceiving that from a want of confidence in one another, and in our legislature, no paper money can, at this time, long retain stability and credit—convinced of the impropriety of laws, that may in any sort contravene the system formed for paying our proportion of the national debt—desirous to support our credit, and to fulfil all our engagements, as well public as private, and confirmed in our opinion by the reasons and arguments published by the senate, in justification of their conduct in giving their negative to the bill for an emission of paper money; which reasons and arguments we conceive to be unanswerable, because no attempt has been made to answer them, do instruct you, gentlemen, our representatives in general assembly, to vote against, and by all lawful and constitutional ways and means to oppose the passage of the bill, entitled "An act for an emission of bills of credit," or any other that may be brought before you, liable to the same or equal objections.

John Bracco, Jere. Banning, Richard Johns, and Will. Dawson; justices.

Howes Goldsborough, foreman grand jury, John Singleton, Will. Mullikin, Thomas Martin, Peter Denny, John Kersey, jun. Edward Eubank, William Lambden, Will. Webb, Lloyd Tilghman, William Coward, John Rolle, William Skinner, Oakley Hadaway; grand jurymen.

"This finish'd now, the great decisive part!

"The world's subdued, and Heav'n has all my heart!

"Earth's gaudy scenes, and pomp of courts, adieu!

"For ever now, I take my leave of you!

"For Oh! the light himself with rays divine, Breaks in, and God's eternal day is mine!"

"Died at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the 11th day of March, Mrs. Mary Carter, wife of Mr. Richard Carter, and eldest daughter of David Craufurd, Esq; aged nine-

teen years. Let it be remembered that this day was the anniversary of her birth!—It is an instructive moral!—but what a sad reverse!—Joy and festivity

showered in that, but this is closed in grief and mourning!—that promised her fond parents a train of happy years to come, but this has shewn us, her life is ended ere 'twas well begun!—Short indeed was the span, but virtue had enlarg'd it!—She practiced those various virtues, and was adorned with those

amiable accomplishments, which so eminently distinguish the foster sex!—And in the exercise of her relative duties she exhibited a pattern for experienced age!

"Long and lingering was her illness, which she sustained with the most christian fortitude, and with the most perfect resignation to the divine will, she met her premature fate, and on Sunday evening, betwixt the hours of five and six, she gently breath'd her last!

"Her remains were respectfully deposited in the family burying-ground on Tuesday evening!

"Youth, virtue, dwelt, and sense and sweetness there,

"Oh! view the change, and drop a pensive tear!"

George-town, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS I purchased from Mr. Richard Thompson a tract of land in the neighbourhood of George-town, called Fox, and passed four bonds for the same, bearing interest from the first of December, 1784, the first for £. 500, payable the last day of said month, the second for £. 100, payable in September following, the third for £. 500, payable the first of February, 1786, and the fourth for £. 500, payable the first of February, 1787; and whereas I agreed to let Mr. Thomas Tillotson have two fifts, Mr. William Deakins one fifth, and Mr. Stephen Sayre one fifth of the said purchase, provided each of them paid me his respective proportion of the purchase money in time to enable me to comply punctually with my engagements to the said Richard Thompson for said land; and whereas Stephen Sayre, Esq; removed from this country to Europe, and directed me to draw on his correspondent, John Reynolds, Esq; in London for his proportion of said payments as they became due, in compliance with which I accordingly drew on the said Reynolds, who protested the bills; this is therefore to give notice, that the one fifth part of the said land called Fox, which was intended for Stephen Sayre, Esq; will be exposed to public sale, at George-town, at the house of Mr. John Suter, the 10th day of April next, on the following terms, £. 171 12 3 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in six months from that day, and provided the last payment shall not be punctually made the first payment to be forfeited. The said land adjoins the addition to George town, and binds on the river for upwards of 3000 feet, where ships can lay within 20 feet of the shore almost the whole distance; it is needless to say any thing more in its favour; it is patented for upwards of 120 acres, but does not hold out near that number of acres.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE that Mr. John White lately occupied. Inquire of Margaret Reith.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the next general assembly, for a law enabling me to sell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceased, as will satisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the said Ridgate having obtained judgment against me for the aforesaid sum in consequence of my being surety for the said Burch, and also to satisfy a separate claim which I have against the said estate.

JOHN WINTER.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanson, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Potomack river, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

Friday, February 3, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow, about nineteen or twenty years of age, says his name is BAPTIST, and that he belongs to Mr. Leonard Clements, in Charles county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

March 6, 1787.

CHATHAM,
WILL stand this season at Mount Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by colonel Tarker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dimal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dimal was got by old Dimal, who won a thousand guineas sweepstake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dimal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

T. HANSON.

Mount Vernon, March 22, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, Two valuable jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this spring for five guineas the season.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain. The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and scarcely a mare, to which he went mated.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring; is near fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courier.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first by his weight and great strength, to set mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, an account of their longevity, strength, hardiness, and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for four pounds the season; the money, in every case to be paid at the stable before the mares or jennies are taken away; no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against theft or accidents.

George Washington, Esq; overseer.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the senate stands adjourned to the twentieth day of April next, and the house of delegates, to the twentieth of this instant, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate consideration of the legislature; I have therefore, in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, appointed Tuesday the tenth day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general assembly of this state, of which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

March 2, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to

SARAH BROOKES, executrix.

TAKEN up a-drift, a large CANOE, dimensions as follows, twenty-three feet long, two and an half feet wide, twenty inches wide in the bottom, has six timbers on one side, and seven on the other, she is painted red. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

JAMES EARLE KSON, living on Kent-Island.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supporter, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelveabout miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, or Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Waddington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of fashionable London plated ware, among which are the following: tea-urns, sauce-tureens, bread baskets, oval castors, coffee-pots, tea ditto, mugs, goblets, waiters, cream-jugs, candlesticks, salts, mustard-tankards, sugar-basons, ditto tongs, punch ladles and bowls, strainers, plated buckles and spurs, which he will sell low for cash or good bills on London.

STEPHEN CLARK.

An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to appoint persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted of treason, and for a specific performance of certain contracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims against British merchants trading to this state before the revolution, and since peace those merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this state, and those factors or agents never having notified by public advertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such factors or agents, or their principals, now within this state, unless bond with security be given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall hereafter come into this state shall, within four months from the time of coming into this state, lodge with the auditor a list upon oath of balances due to such merchants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the civil courts of justice within this state are hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of August next, to give judgment against any citizen of this state on any action brought by any of the said merchants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond to the state with such security and in such penalty as the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such creditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall be collected by him; and no debtor of any such British creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to return the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims against person whose property has been confiscated by this state, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and passed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and still may be rejected for want of the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the justice of the claim. *Be it enacted,* That in all cases where the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authorized to make up an issue on the case and send it for trial to the county court where such person resides, or the general court, as the case may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid, shall be sufficient to authorize the treasurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the auditor by the bills returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this state due to persons whose property has been confiscated as British property, the creditors of such persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts, and the proper y confiscated shall be only responsible where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore vested in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and is, hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required, to take into his possession all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same, as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the same, *Be it enacted,* That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper person in their county to take into their possession the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorized to collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted person, and to pay the same, after deducting his commission for his trouble and expense, into the treasury of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be considered as part of the estate of the person to whom due, and applied towards discharging the claims against such estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the county court for the purpose aforesaid, shall, before he acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the state in such penalty and with such security as the said court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be transmitted with all convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by him safely kept in his office, and such county court may allow the person by them appointed such commission for his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of such property, or compelling a specific performance of such contracts, *Be it enacted,*

That in all cases where there has been a contract and sale of any real property by a British subject previous to the revolution, and such contract has not been completed, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authorized and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause, if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims against this state, on account of property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or administrators, which have arisen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid by this state as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or administrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for bringing in claims against the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICAMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 6, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has provided himself with a large assortment of best upper and soal leather, and continues to carry on as formerly the shoe making business in all its branches, at his shop, in Cornhill-street, near the Dock, where he has for sale leather of all sorts, and has had lately arrived from Philadelphia, a quantity of Burlington pork of the best quality, which he will sell either by the barrel or smaller quantity; also a quantity of all sorts of flour and best English cheese; he likewise retails tea, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, and all sorts of grocery wares, and has for sale a parcel of the best lemons, with a large quantity of salted fish, and a few cases of excellent gin, all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash only.—He acknowledges with gratitude, the favours he has formerly received from his steady friends and constant customers, and hopes, by his future conduct, to merit a continuance of the same, and is their

Very humble servant,

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expense of crossing and retrotting the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq. of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Choptico warehouse, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby she conceives what remains is her property; these are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

4

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts legally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

3X

PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

7

HANNAH BISHOP.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grubb's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

2

BELAIN POSEY.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, deceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq. merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

2

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old, has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the traces, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Annapolis, February 23, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty five years of age, says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away and pay charges.

3X

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, February 26, 1787.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with every convenience for the accommodation of men and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened TAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles, at the upper corner of North-east-street, near the old market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their company, and assures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfaction in every respect than himself.

2

Most obedient, and very humble servant,
JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.



THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Selby, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1787.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

In all countries, and particularly in those which enjoy the greatest share of freedom, the people are too apt to murmur at the burthens, necessarily imposed for the support of government.—They would enjoy its blessings, free from cost, care, or contributions of any kind.—Indeed, amidst the tranquillity of a well ordered government, whilst no violence disturbs their repose, and even no disposition is discovered to invade their property, endanger their lives, or deprive them of personal liberty, they are scarcely sensible, that they owe this to the energy of wise laws, faithfully administered—hence it is, that they look with a malignant eye on the rulers, or servants, to whom is intrusted the preservation of their rights.

To the man, who now considers himself under an obligation to address you in his real name, it ever appeared, that the connection between the governing and the governed, ought to be no less endearing than that tie which binds together parents and children.—He can truly say, that a desire of promoting the happiness of his fellow-citizens is one of his ruling passions, and he laments, that some of them most injuriously have represented him as unfriendly to the cause of freedom.

The perpetual clamours against the civil list have proceeded, in some, from ignorance, in others, from want of reflection, in too many, from envy and malice.—They are encouraged by certain candidates for popular favour, who state the heavy expences of government as arising from profuse allowances to its officers.—The people have hitherto been deceived.—To set them right, in this particular, and to close up that path to popularity which has too long been trodden by the unworthy, is the main purpose of this address.—If aught in my character or conduct for nine years past has entitled me to your good opinion, you will not refuse me your candid and patient attention.

At the last session of the general assembly the following memorial was presented to the house of delegates:

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
The humble MEMORIAL, REMONSTRANCE, and PETITION, of ALEXANDER CONTER HANSON, one of the judges of the general court.

IF I have frequently appeared in the character of a petitioner to the general assembly, and if I address you at this late season, when you are disposed to enter upon no new business, your honours will, I trust, think my apology sufficient.—The framers of our excellent constitution have secured to every man the right of petitioning, whenever he shall think himself aggrieved; and the transaction, which has principally induced me to address you, has but just taken place.—Permit me to transcribe for your perusal, part of a memorial, presented to the last general assembly.—The lapse of a single year has not changed the nature of things, nor made those things improper for consideration, which were thought otherwise at the last session.

On the 23d of December, 1777, I was appointed a judge of the general court.—It is unnecessary to state the exact sums of money, which, since that period, I have received for my services.—From the treasurer's books it would appear, that, for almost eight years, these sums have not, in value, exceeded the sum of £. 2,200 specie; which is about £. 275 per annum.

It is a proposition founded on common sense, that a man, whose time is engrossed by the public, or whose public engagements are incompatible with any other employment or profit, should be completely maintained according to his rank, at the public's expense.—Inadequate allowances have been sometimes voted, merely from want of calculation.—That your honours may better determine with respect to the salary of a judge, I solicit your attention to the following estimate:

An estimate of the annual expences of a family in Annapolis, consisting of ten persons (half of whom are servants) keeping two horses, and one milch cow.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| House rent, | £. 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, 1000 lb. at 37/6 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Beef, and other butcher's meat, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 1200 lb. at 6d. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea, coffee, salt, spices, &c. &c. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Loaf sugar, 180 lb. at 1/2, | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Brown do 120 lb. at 8d. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Superfine flour, 10 barrels, at 40/, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian corn, 20 barrels, at 15/, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Oats, 180 bushels, at 3/, | 27 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|---|
| Hay, 2 tons, at £. 6, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire wood, 50 cords, at 20/, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| including the expence of carting, | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| cording, &c. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Candles, 140 lb. at 15d, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Spirits, to represent table liquors | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| of every kind, 30 gallons, at | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 6/8, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine of every kind, 50 gallons, | £. 462 | 12 | 6 |
| at 12s/ | | | |
| Butter, 150 lb. at 15d, | | | |
| Hire and cloathing of 5 servants, | | | |
| Medicine, physicians, &c. | | | |

The cloathing of the family is not yet included, and for 5 persons, surely it cannot, at Annapolis, to appear decently, be less than

| | | |
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| £. 120 | 0 | 0 |
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The expence of attending twice a year on the eastern shore, cannot fall short of

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| £. 582 | 12 | 6 |
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There is no allowance made for casualties, or for what is called pocket money.—These might raise the account to near £. 700.

It has been said, the office of a judge does not oblige him to reside at the capital;—but should he reside in any other town, his saving would, I conceive, be little.—Should he rent a farm with every necessary for carrying it on, being obliged for a great part of the year to be absent, being totally unacquainted with the business, he would probably find himself in a worse situation than before.—Should he rent a house in the country without a farm, this situation would be fully as expensive as a residence in town.

But the residence of at least one judge at Annapolis may be said to be absolutely necessary.—Of this point I am satisfied.—Had I not resided here, the people would have been clamorous for compelling one at least, if not all, to remain at the seat of government.—They have enjoyed the advantage of my voluntary residence, and yet no man appears to have thought me, on that account, entitled to the least consideration.

I think myself, however, to have been fully, fairly and honestly, entitled to as much as would support my small family at Annapolis, so long as I have remained in the practice of economy and frugality.—The above estimate, by no means, supposes a splendid, magnificent style of living.—It affords not equipage, costly entertainments, or sumptuous fare.—It provides a comfortable subsistence; but not, even that, without a strict attention to expenditures.

Your honours must perceive, that the sum of £. 2,200 has been extremely inadequate to the maintenance of my family for eight years.—The constitution has not confined the exercise of high offices to men of superior wealth.—It requires no qualification of property for the office of a judge.—His essential qualities are declared to be judgment and integrity; and to preserve his integrity, the constitution directs, that the public should render him independent.—But how has this injunction been obeyed? You cannot expect from a judge, on all trying occasions, that manly firmness, that elevation of soul, which must constitute the real guardian of your rights; you cannot even expect him, at all times, to resist the power of a bribe, or (what is more dangerous) the great weight of personal influence;—you cannot reasonably expect all this, until you shall be fully satisfied, that you have placed him above even the apprehension of want.—With your present judges, indeed, upon the old illiberal system, you would be safe.—But without an entire change in that system, you may be extremely unsafe in their successors.

To put the saving of a trifling sum in competition with an object so important as that of the uprightness of your judges, I presume, was never the wish of an enlightened legislature.—It is for this reason, that I give you such information, as I conceive necessary for carrying into effect your wise and liberal intentions.

Suppose the judges to depend for subsistence on the annual vote of the legislature.—Suppose the leaders of the popular branch to be practicing attorneys, and actuated by the insatiable ambition of making all men in the government subservient to their will and pleasure.—Suppose them to award a determination, that every man shall either love or fear them.—Suppose all these things for the sake of argument, and you will readily conceive the propriety of rendering judges independent.

I will now explicitly, disclose to your honours my very ineligible situation.—The better part of all the small fortune I have possessed, since my appointment, has been sold, by degrees, to defray my current expences.—The residue will do little more than discharge my debts.—Your honours will, I hope, reflect seriously on these circumstances.—My family would, at this moment, become beggars by my death.—It is too late to resort to a private employment.—The public has had the best of my life, and my countrymen have been pleased with my services.—My health has declined.—And, in every respect, I should resign my office with fewer advantages, than I possessed, when entering upon it.

I have faithfully, scrupulously and zealously, served the state, in every way, in which, I conceived, I could render it material assistance.—I have never availed myself of my superior intelligence to speculate on the vices and follies of mankind.—Other men have done it, and are now rolling in riches.—From session to session, I have relied on the justice and good sense of my countrymen; and often have my friends remonstrated against this very precarious dependence.—In spite of every past disappointment, I still expect justice, so far, at least, as my attention to the circumstances of the state will permit me to request.

Thus far I have thought proper to transcribe from a former memorial.—The legislature took my case into consideration, and, although they did not grant the whole of my request, they passed a resolve, which was unanimously assented to by the senate, for paying me the sum of £. 725, on account of my superintending the publication of the laws.—They also passed an act (for the repeal of which, your honours have just passed a bill) to establish permanent salaries to the judges.

Under that act, I have received £. 500, and the whole amount of my receipts, for nine years service, as a judge, is about £. 2,700.—As to the compensation voted me for superintending the publication of the laws, there is scarcely an attorney, who has succeeded at all in his profession, that has not made more, with less trouble than I have bestowed on this work. He may have done it too, with the exercise of no greater talents, than are requisite to produce a proper edition of the laws.

Although the house of delegates is of annual appointment, the legislature, on every principle of government, so long as the constitution endures, must be considered as the same body, and involuntarily bound by its engagements, whether contracted at the present session, the last session, or nine years ago.—Unless this principle be established, and unless your constituents are firmly persuaded, that it will advantage both you and your successors, it will be in vain to expect success to any scheme which depends on the confidence of the people.—I speak not with allusion to any particular measure or system.—I only mean to insist, that without adhering to this great leading principle, every government, under a republican form, must be weak and disreputable.

Permit me now to ask your honours, whether, in my nine years service, it was possible to accumulate savings from my allowance? Could I have foreseen the fluctuation of public councils, and the repeated infractions of public faith, and could I with this fore-knowledge have entered on my office, and continued in it until this period; no man ever made so unprofitable a use of his talents; no man was ever so false to himself, or regardless of a family, dear to him as his life.

It is no trifling occasion that could extort boastful expressions from your petitioner.—The present exigence must plead his excuse.—Your honours must all recollect characters, that would not greatly be offended at the comparison, who, by the practice of the law, have accumulated handsome fortunes, whilst your petitioner has been approaching by slow and certain steps, to his ruin.

It is said, that no office should be calculated to suit the man; and that, if the present set of officers should resign, there will be found men enough to supply their places.—The former position would be more just, if officers were just now about to be created, and if the public faith had never been pledged.—As to the latter, your petitioner is bold to say, if you drive him from his office, his equal in every respect will not be found, to serve for the highest salary he has ever enjoyed.—But when a man, for nine years together, from a fond reliance on public faith, often plighted, and as often disregarded, has been induced to waste the prime of his years, before the legislature has thought proper to obey the injunctions of the constitution, and when, after that, he receives the most unequivocal proof, that any longer confidence in the public would render his condition

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more deplorable, you ought surely, before you dismiss him, to make a compensation for the injury he has sustained.—If that were done, your honour, with respect to the future, might act as you please, without exciting any murmurs in your petitioner. He would only endeavour to teach his children the important lesson, never to depend for subsistence on the public.—But, whether it be done or not, your petitioner would instantly renounce his high envied station, and he would devote the residue of his life to the making a provision for his infant family, if the state of his health were not such, as to convince him, the successful pursuit of his profession would infallibly cut short the remnant of his days.

“It has been urged, that the circumstances of the people demand the most rigid economy; but surely the situation of the people cannot authorize injustice.—Besides, let the situation of the people be what it may, you cannot expect any men to bestow on the public their only means of subsistence.—Wherefore should the burthen of government fall so heavy on a part? Strange it is, that in all governments, whenever there is discovered a necessity for economy, the reform is sure to be made where there is the least fault. The saving of trifles, at the consequential expence of larger sums, is so notoriously the practice of America, that her economy cannot fail to become proverbial.—The reason is this, every man can see, when 100l. is taken from a salary, that 100l. is immediately saved to the public; but to manage finance in such a manner as to produce effectual savings, requires a much higher degree of political science. I admit, that your honours own allowance for constant application to business is not proportionably so large as that of the judges; but let it be remembered, that a seat in the legislature never was, nor ought to be, considered as a means of livelihood.—The constitution most wisely, for the preservation of equal rights, admits almost every order of private men into the legislature; it requires no rare qualifications, either in a delegate or senator, nor any previous application to science of any kind.—Any man of ripe age, having certain qualifications of residence and of property, may be sent to the great public councils.—The time he spends there is confessedly given to the public, and he requires no more, than his mere temporary expences.—It is not so with a judge, who, for present subsistence, and a future provision for his family, depends almost entirely on his salary.

“Will your honours now permit me to say something respecting a very heavy charge against the civil list in general? It is said, they have acquired an influence by means of the public money, and that this influence has been exerted against the sentiments and wishes of the people.—Your petitioner knows of no interest, which he or any of his fellow servants have acquired through means of public money paid for services.—He does not believe, that in this way, it has ever been so liberally bestowed, as to defray any man’s current expences.—Does any person believe, that the officers of government, in the slightest degree, influence the senate? They certainly have no undue influence with your honours; and, if the sentiments and wishes of the people be against them, they cannot be said to influence the people. In what manner has their interest been exerted? In speaking and writing their opinions as individuals? Your petitioner would spurn the idea, that because he is in the public service, he has no right to the freedom of the press.—The independence and uprightness of your judges is surely, at any rate, an object of greater importance, than it can be on any occasion to take from a deliberative body the weight of the judges mere private opinions.—Your petitioner indeed flatters himself, that by devoting his attention sometimes to the public affairs, he has rendered some little service; and so long as the liberty of the press remains inviolable, and his occupation, health, and spirits will admit, he means occasionally to publish his opinions and remarks.

“The impressions I have received on the foregoing subjects, are so forcible, that I am persuaded, your honours, on a reconsideration, would change your opinions.—It cannot be, that by destroying the establishment of the judges, you will conduce to the honour of the state; the happiness of the people, or, in the smallest degree to a removal of your present embarrassments.”

“The prayer of your petitioner therefore is, that instead of diminishing his allowance, you will be pleased to make the salary of each judge of the general court, equal to that of the principal judge, on the express condition of residing at the capital.—In power and consequence they are all three on terms of perfect equality.—Your petitioner, at the capital, renders more services, than the chief judge possibly can, in a remote corner of the state; and the distinction established at the last session, is as truly odious, as it is repugnant to the principles of a genuine republic.—Your petitioner most humbly intreats your honours to pardon him, if, unintentionally, he has offended any of your honours.—The nature of his case required him to speak like a free man; but you may rest assured, that as he ever did, to be always will, demean himself with the greatest respect to your honours.”

The occasion of presenting this memorial might perhaps have warranted the use of less respectful terms.—Such as they are, a motion was made and seconded for rejecting the petition on the first reading, without further consideration.

I conceive, that enough has been said to evince the propriety of securing the independence of judges.

—It was alleged that the circumstances of the state required their salaries to be diminished 25 per cent. It may therefore be proper to state those salaries.

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| Chancellor, | £. 650 |
| Chief judge of the general court, | 600 |
| Other judges of that court, each | £. 500, 1,000 |
| Judges of appeals, each, | £. 200 1,000 |
| Judge of the admiralty court | 250 |
| | £. 3,500 |

The deduction of a fifth would be a saving of £. 700. Is it possible you can view it as an object considerable enough to demand an infringement of the constitution, a violation of public faith, and the exposing you to the danger of a defective administration of justice, and in a great measure of the demolition of one great bulwark of your liberties? Supposing the expences of government defrayed by an assessment on real and personal property, this saving would lessen the rate not quite 7 farthings in the 100l. I admit, that government in no circumstances should be lavish of its resources. But surely no cool thinking man, out of the legislature, can esteem those salaries profuse. I know not indeed on what sound principle they can be deemed adequate.

The reduction of allowances to the other officers of the government has saved about 9 farthings in the 100l. It is an undoubted truth, that there would be numerous competitors for their places, should the reduction occasion a general resignation.—It is equally true, if the present salaries be not augmented, that future appointments may disgrace the state, and prove ruinous to its affairs.—Can it be prudent for this trifling saving to incur the risk? The amount of salaries to the whole civil list did not the last year require a tax of more than 20d. in the 100l.—Those therefore, who impute your burdens principally to the civil list, have grossly miscalculated, and I trust, that both the real and projected saving will appear little entitled to your thanks.

Not only the interests and rights of the whole civil list, but the honour and welfare of government required, that the people’s eyes should be opened with respect to the measures, adopted by their immediate representatives. Under an impression, that my ruin particularly was aimed at, and a consciousness that I merited from the public far different treatment, an idea immediately suggested itself of appealing to my fellow-citizens.

I was apprized that my interfering on political subjects had given offence.—It had been said, that it is not proper for a person in my character to become a politician. I do most solemnly declare, that I have experienced a regret on every occasion on which I have determined to publish my remarks.—My chief motives for appearing in print, have been ever different from the paltry ambition of distinguishing myself as a writer.—No man, who feels a warm love for his country, can be a calm spectator of measures which he conceives calculated to work its ruin and disgrace.—Instead of discouraging men from devoting their attention to the public concerns, an upright statesman would wish to avail himself of every information.—It has ever been the policy of despotic governments to restrain the press; and the same policy naturally affects those who wish to possess arbitrary power.—The situation of our affairs demands the most strenuous exertions of every honest man; and I have said thus much, that both the malicious and the unthinking may be taught to forbear censure, where they ought to applaud.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, March 22, 1787.

L O N D O N, December 21.

THE signal victory obtained by that gallant veteran, the captain Pacha, over the insurgents in Egypt, who have so long bid defiance to the authority of the Porte, is esteemed by the last accounts from the continent, a circumstance that will considerably prolong the existence of the Ottoman empire, which has for many years past been sinking into ruin. It is universally acknowledged to have been a master-stroke of policy in the grand signior to push his arms towards Egypt, while he was constantly threatened by the emperor and Russia, who were making perpetual encroachments on the north and west of his territories. In this situation his sublime highness had no other course so eligible to take as to increase his power, and establish his authority over the weak and effeminate nations of the east and the north.

Rosetta, that part of Egypt in which the Turkish admiral lately landed, is situated on the banks of the Nile, in one of the most delightful countries in the universe. The whole face of the soil is covered with corn, barley, dourra, or Indian millet, which follow each other in an uninterrupted succession during seven or eight months. The superb flax, the sugarcane, all sorts of vegetables, spring up there without culture. The cucumber, and near twenty sorts of melons, of a melting sugary, and very wholesome quality, with clusters of orange trees, line the banks of the rivulets. Groves of fruit trees, amongst which one discovers the date, fig, banana, callia, and the prickly nave, which produce a small pear of a sharpish flavour, are here and there dispersed over the plain. Amongst this diversity of trees and plants, the traveller, near the village, meets with groves of rose trees. In the other provinces this beautiful shrub serves only as an ornament for the gardens.

Here it is collected in clumps, and the rose water distilled from its odoriferous flower forms a valuable branch of commerce.

When the late lord Paget was on an embassy to Constantinople, his cook was taken ill, and his lordship was obliged to employ the natives to dress his dinners. Having one Christmas day a large party, he desired to have a piece of roast beef and a plum pudding. The first was not difficult to procure; but the last, not a servant in his kitchen knew how to make. They applied to him for a receipt; he said he thought they must take ten or a dozen eggs, and beat them together—a certain quantity of good milk, so much flour, and all those ingredients to be mixed with a large quantity of the best raisins; then the whole to be boiled about two hours in about four quarts of water. They listened attentively to his instructions, but when dinner was announced, two fellows appeared, bearing in a most enormous red pan, with what they called a plum pudding. The instant it appeared, lord Paget exclaimed, “Lord forgive me, but I forgot to tell them it was to be put in a bag.”

A father who was exclaiming to his son against the vice of indolence, told him that a certain person who rose very early in the morning, had found a purse in the high way; that may be true Sir, said the young man; but you must acknowledge, that he rose still earlier than lost it.

Dec 28. That there is sometimes honour among thieves, is proved by the following circumstance, which happened last week:—A lady walking across some fields, in the neighbourhood of Ilington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who seemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the same road with herself, and kept at a very little distance from her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow, with a similar appearance, in a path-way at a little distance; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she beckoned him to stop, and addressed him with an air of confidence, “Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us, I think they intend to rob me, will you protect me?” Madam, replied the man, I will; take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you will sheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it. He attended until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

Sunday last three American priests were ordained bishops at the archbishop of Canterbury’s private chapel, in Lambeth Palace, by his grace, assisted by two other English bishops.

Wednesday upwards of 20 ladies were skating on the Serpentine-river in Hyde-park; their skates are flat at the bottom, in the same manner that the Indians shoes are made, and are tied on by a tape.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna, so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Apennines and Pyrenees in the course of last month, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of this month no fewer than 11 English, and 28 of other nations, were ice bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean near the Dogger Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North-Holland, and even in the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the north-west.

N E W - Y O R K, March 8.

AUTHENTIC information from CANADA.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the northern stage from Montreal, we learn, that on the 27th ult. Shays, Day, Wheeler and Parsons, with eight other rebel officers, names unknown, arrived at Isle aux Noix; and that on the 28th they still remained there, and conversed with him. This gentleman farther says, from his own personal knowledge, that the real distress of the party, in point of finance, obliged Shays to pawn a sleigh, &c. to defray their expences to this last retreat from the vengeance of offended justice. It was said that they intended to continue their route to Quebec.

At Fort Edward, our informant adds, he fell in with six others of Shays’s party, one of which was a captain, who inquired of him, with earnest solicitation, respecting Shays; these men were likewise in a distressed situation. This captain appeared zealously determined to pursue his infernal purpose of rebellion, and said, that they (meaning the body of the insurgents) intended again to return when the leaves put out.

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above particulars, cannot admit of the most distant probability, that these rebels to all-law and government will receive either protection or countenance from the government of Quebec.

By a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at Kinderhook, the first instant, we are informed, that on the 27th of February there was an action at Barrington, between a detachment of general Lincoln’s army and a party of the insurgents, in which four men on each side were killed, and 40. in the whole wounded. That a colonel Hyde, of the state troops, and a Mr. Hamelin of the insurgents, were among

the former. Far not known when reported at Kinderhook, and the cattle and other before the action. We are informed was another skirmish and a party of the there were 5 killed taken prisoners. Extra of a letter dated

“The gaols, ed with Shays’ other characters rendered themselves yet, not and seditions in the field, than qualifying act. Supreme court as examples of a be made.—In the out, there are a who assist these Wheeler, some principle of en the Vermonters Shays, it is said his wife and transaction of g and every defect which the arm with their attar.

A gentleman from New-Leb sent, informs, tween general which the late joined a few Ethan Allen, plined veteran vernment arm mortally wound dead on the field about 1200 m nor Clinton summoning out

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the former. Further particulars of the action were
not known when the letter was written; but it was
reported at Kinderhook, that the state troops kept
the field, and the insurgents marched off with some
cattle and other plunder which was in their possession
before the action.
We are informed from good authority, that there
was another skirmish between the government troops
and a party of the insurgents on Thursday last, when
there were 5 killed in all, and near 50 insurgents
taken prisoners.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county,
dated February 21, 1787.
"The galls in these counties are pretty well fill-
ed with Shays's officers, (as they are called) and
other characters who have been taken, or have sur-
rendered themselves up. However, there are num-
bers yet, not apprehended, who are as rancorous
and seditious as ever—they swear they had rather die
in the field, than submit to the conditions of the dis-
qualifying act. It is absolutely necessary, that the
supreme court should hold a session in those counties,
as examples of a number of the most rebellious must
be made.—In the adjoining states, except Connecticut,
there are a number of the same stamp with these,
who assist them, a party of whom lately rescued
Wheeler, some hours after he was taken. From a
principle of encouraging emigration, it is thought
Shays, it is said, has fixed his abode there—whither
his wife and family have gone after him. Every
transference of general Lincoln gains him fresh honour,
and every description of persons in the places through
which the army has passed, are highly delighted
with their attentions to the rights of the citizens."
A gentleman who arrived in town last Wednesday
from New-Lebanon, where Shays's army is at pre-
sent, informs, that an action had taken place be-
tween general Lincoln's army and the insurgents, in
which the latter prevailed, owing to their being
joined a few hours before the action, by colonel
Ethan Allen, from Vermont, with 500 well disci-
plined veterans. All accounts agree that the go-
vernment army suffered greatly, having above 40
mortally wounded, and about half that number left
dead on the field. The insurgents now amount to
about 1200 men. The above gentleman met gover-
nor Clinton at Peek's Kill, and says that he was
summoning out the militia of Dutchess county.
March 13. A Georgia paper relates the following
extraordinary circumstance:—A whale, supposed 60
feet long, came across the bows of the ship Char-
lotte, below Tybee, coming into this river, passed
several times under the ship's bottom, and gave her
several heavy strokes with its tail, without doing her
any damage; it afterwards swam to capt. Higgins's
pilot-boat, which lay at a little distance, and after
repeated strokes sunk her, a boat from the ship
laving just time to save the people who were on
board her.
ANNAPOLIS, March 29.
To the DELEGATES of MONTGOMERY
COUNTY.
AT a time when the immediate representatives of
the people have thought it necessary to appeal to
their constituents, for their sentiments on the subjects
of disagreement between the two branches of the le-
gislature, it may not be deemed improper for us,
composing the grand jury of Montgomery county
March court, before our separation, to offer you our
opinion on the subjects of the address of the house of
delegates.—We have considered the proposed plan
for an emission of paper money, and are impressed
with an opinion, that no paper money can now be
emitted to retain a specie value, and to answer the
salutary purposes of facilitating the collection of sub-
stantial taxes, and afford a constitutional relief to
debtors. The declared object of the bill, the en-
abling persons to pay their taxes by borrowing of the
public, we think, will not warrant so dangerous an
expedient; and we cannot subscribe to the opinion,
that a depreciation of money emitted for such pur-
poses will not injure the public, or the individuals of
the community; the prospect of an increasing depre-
dation will encourage a delay of the payment of
taxes; and depreciation would not only embarrass the
measures of government, but lay the foundation of a
succeeding and indiscriminate tax on the honest and
punctual citizen, and the designing and defaulting
debtor. We are unwilling to suppose other motives
for the emission than those declared; and are at a
loss to account for the new and circuitous mode of
obtaining money for the purposes of government;
between equals, it would have the appearance of ab-
surdity, to lend with one hand for the purpose of re-
ceiving with the other; and between government
and its citizens, such a conduct hath an additional
objection—the expences and delays attending the
collection of public taxes. The bills for the relief
of debtors, we consider as destructive to every degree
of public and private confidence, as unwarrantable
by our constitution, and, as contravening the opera-
tion of laws, passed since the last tender law, calcu-
lated to regain the confidence of the people. Under
these impressions, we are free to declare, that the
conduct of the senate, on those bills, hath our entire
approbation. Without questioning the propriety of
your consulting your constituents on new and impor-
tant subjects, we cannot but express our surprise,
that, at this time, on a question so long considered
and agitated in this state, and on which a similar
vote was given by the late senate, composed of nearly
of the same members as the present, you should
think it necessary to adopt so unprecedented a mea-
sure. A constitutional indulgence we wish to be
granted to debtors; such a one, we think, might be
offered, as would prove mutually advantageous to
debtors and creditors, without violating the private
engagements of men, or destroying every guard af-
forded by our constitution. We are clearly of opi-
nion, that the people, at this time, are unable to pay
the whole of their debts; we would, therefore, beg
leave to suggest the plan of giving the effect of judge-
ments to compositions between debtors and cre-
ditors.
The present state of our roads require the interpo-
sition of the legislature.
We approve our present constitution, in all its
parts, and pledge ourselves to transmit it entire, and
unimpaired, to our posterity.
William Deakins, jun. foreman; Thomas Cram-
phin, Thomas Beall, of George, Bernard O'Neill,
William Bayly, Thomas Johns, Henry Brooks, Ed-
ward Jones, sen. Richard Anderson, Richard Brook,
Henry Hillary, Henry Gaither, Samuel Harwood,
Edward Crow, jun. Lloyd Bealle, Samuel B. White,
Solomon Simpson.
Annapolis, March 28, 1787.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in
general, and his friends in particular, that he still
continues to carry on the turning business in all its va-
rious parts, such as turning of bed-stands, &c. making
of spinning-wheels; and, in a word, carries on all the
different parts, which are too tedious to mention, at
his house and shop, backside of the Stadt-house. Those
who please to employ him, may depend upon having
their work well executed, on the most reasonable terms.
He acknowledges, with gratitude, the favours he has
formerly received from his friends, and hopes for their
future countenance.—And is their very humble ser-
vant,
JAMES ROYSTON.
March 28, 1787.
THE subscriber humbly presumes to beg leave to
inform the public in general, and his old steady
friends and acquaintances in particular, that he has
now removed from the blacksmith's shop, lately oc-
cupied by him, near the old church-yard, to Green-street,
fronting the market-house, where he carries on all sorts
of blacksmith's work in every different part, either for
shipping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readi-
ness always to oblige, he hopes, will entitle him to the
favour of every one who perfectly know him, and he
expects the continuance of their former favours, as he
will always endeavour, early or late, not to disappoint,
shall do his work to perfection, and in every thing study
to merit the approbation of every one who please to
employ him.—And is their very humble servant,
SIMON RETALLICK.
Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1787.
WANTED,
A DEPUTY CLERK, in Prince-George's
county court. Any person well acquainted with
that business, who can come well recommended, may
meet with encouragement, on application to
J. R. MAGRUDER.
Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.
CINCINNATUS,
IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and
his whole frame a display of nature's greatest ma-
turity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a
snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high
condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares
this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His
fire (whole lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted
and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so ge-
nerally approved.—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's
imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His
great-grand-dam by colonel Falker's OTHELLO, upon
Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed,
that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose
of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincin-
natus is the property of the subscriber, and stands in
Upper Marlborough.
JOHN SMITH BROOKES.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.
Severn, March, 1787.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 10th
of February last, two HORSES, one has since
been returned, the other is still missing, and is a dark
roan, about fourteen hands high, seven years old,
with a bushy tail and thick mane, branded on the near
buttock with the letters C W. Whoever will give in-
formation, so that the above horse may be had, shall
receive four dollars, and on securing the thief, or the
thieves, who stole said horses, and supposed to be the
persons who on the same night broke open my meat-
house, and carried off from four to five hundred weight
of bacon, shall, on information of their being confined
in any goal, so that they may be brought to justice,
receive the above reward of ten pounds, by
JOHN BRYAN.
Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition
the next general assembly, for a law enabling me
to sell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch,
late of Charles county, deceased, as will satisfy a debt
due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have
paid, the said Ridgate having obtained judgment
against me for the aforesaid sum in consequence of my
being surety for the said Burch, and also to satisfy a
separate claim which I have against the said estate.
JOHN WINTER.
Prince-George's county, March 12, 1787.
The Imported Horse
ECLIPSE,
STANDS this season at Collington Meadow, and
covers at four guineas a mare, and seven shillings
and six-pence to the groom. Those gentlemen, who
favoured me with their mares heretofore, shall have
them, or the same number, covered on their own ac-
count, at three guineas a mare. Eclipse is in high
health and order, and his pedigree is equal to any horse
in America.
UNION,
STANDS at the same place, and will cover at
two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom.
Union is now in high health and order. Either of those
horses are for sale. I have also several high bred colts
and fillies for sale.
RICHARD BENNETT HALL.
Pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence
per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or
escapes.
R. B. H.
By his EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the senate stands adjourned to the
twentieth day of April next, and the house of
delegates to the twentieth of this instant and affairs
of great importance requiring the immediate considera-
tion of the legislature; I have therefore, in virtue of the
powers with which I am invested, appointed Tuesday
the tenth day of April next for the meeting and hold-
ing of the general assembly of this state, of which the
several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and
due notice.
Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March,
in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty-seven.
W. SMALLWOOD.
By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.
George town, March 10, 1787.
WHEREAS I purchased from Mr. Richard
Thompson a tract of land in the neighbour-
hood of George-town, called Fox, and paid four
bonds for the same, bearing interest from the first of
December, 1784, the first for £. 500, payable the last
day of said month, the second for £. 100, payable in
September following, the third for £. 500, payable the
first of February, 1786, and the fourth for £. 500, pay-
able the first of February, 1787; and whereas I agreed
to let Mr. Thomas Tillotson have two fifths, Mr.
William Deakins one fifth, and Mr. Stephen Sayre
one fifth of the said purchase, provided each of them
paid me his respective proportion of the purchase mo-
ney in time to enable me to comply punctually with
my engagements to the said Richard Thompson for
said land; and whereas Stephen Sayre, Esq; removed
from this country to Europe, and directed me to draw
on his correspondent, John Reynolds, Esq; in London
for his proportion of said payments as they became
due, in compliance with which I accordingly drew on
the said Reynolds, who protested the bills; this is
therefore to give notice, that the one fifth part of the
said land called Fox, which was intended for Stephen
Sayre, Esq; will be exposed to public sale, at George-
town, at the house of Mr. John Suter, the 10th day of
April next, on the following terms, £. 171 12 3 to
be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in six
months from that day, and provided the last payment
shall not be punctually made the first payment to be
forfeited. The said land adjoins the addition to
George-town, and binds on the river for upwards of
3000 feet, where ships can lay within 20 feet of the
shore almost the whole distance; it is needless to say
any thing more in its favour; it is patented for up-
wards of 120 acres, but does not hold out near that
number of acres.
WILLIAM BAYLY.
January 29, 1787.
A PETITION will be preferred by sundry in-
habitants of Charles and Prince-George's count-
ies to the next general assembly, praying that the road
(now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanton,
Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Vo-
monkey inspection house, and a number of the most
capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created
into a public one.
November 15, 1786.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
intends to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to en-
able her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worces-
ter county, known by the name of Philip's Adven-
ture.
HANNAH BISHOP.
February 16, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to ap-
ply to the next general assembly to confirm the
title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called
Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I
purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be re-
leased from any composition for the said land.
BELAIN POSBY.
THERE is at the plantation of
Joseph Selby, on the Head of
South river, in Anne-Arundel county,
tak n up as a gray, a black MARE,
about thirteen hands and an half high,
as no perceivable brand, paces, trots
and gallops; hanging mane and switch
tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and
with foal. The owner may have her again on proving
property and paying charges.

TO BE RENTED, THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Stuart. In- quire of the Printers. 3

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel Wil-
liam Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payments; as there are bal-
ances remaining in the hands of several of the late
sheriffs, 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 le-
gally 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.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.



WENT away from the sub-
scriber, the 25th of January
last, a negro man named JOE, forty-
five years old, about five feet eight or
nine inches high, has lost some of his
upper fore teeth, and the sight of one
of his eyes a little injured; had on a
double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash
sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue
figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings,
and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river
ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr.
Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home;
he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neigh-
bourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors,
combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a bar-
ber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is
fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so
that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty
miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four
guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all
reasonable charges if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

February 6, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers,
heretofore vestrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying
partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties,
intend to petition the general assembly at their next
session, on behalf of themselves and the representatives
of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth,
to be reimbursed the monies which the subscribers, and
the above deceased gentlemen, took up on their own
credit, and expended on the new church in the said
parish, generally called Chester Church; and also to
be enabled to discharge any reasonable and just claim
against them on account of the said building which
may still remain unsatisfied.

N. B. The accounts of particulars, shewing the ap-
plications of the tobacco levied and monies taken up,
are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be
inspected by any person who desires

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addison, of
the county of Prince George, clerk, and his son,
propose to petition the honourable general assembly,
at their next session, touching certain confiscated pro-
perty of the said Addison.

February 15, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will
be made, to the next session of assembly to make
valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th
September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor
his wife, to Edward Neale, and to sell the real estate
therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess
the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to
the said deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Washington county, March 10, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to ap-
ply to the general assembly, at the ensuing
session, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land
in Washington county called Charlemont, and other
lands which have been confiscated and sold as the pro-
perty of Higginbotham's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Charles county, February 1, 1787.
On Monday the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not
the next fair day, will be offered for sale, at the sub-
scriber's dwelling house, near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable country born negroes, con-
sisting of men, boys, women and children. Twelve
months credit will be given to the purchasers, if re-
quired, on giving bond on interest with approved se-
curity.

WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Septem-
ber 25, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber,
on the 4th of June, a negro
man named CHARLES, twenty-
five years of age, a short thick
fellow, about five feet six inches high,
has a short flat nose, a very bulky
head of hair, thick lips, with a lump
on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works
well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his
common working dress; I have reasons to believe he
has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly
describe them, therefore he probably may change his
apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq;
on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that
neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the
said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall
receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if
out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state
the above reward, including what the law allows,
paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y,

FOR the disposal of a large and valuable collection
of Books, consisting of three thousand and eight
volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by
the most esteemed authors, in Agriculture, Astrono-
my, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymistry, Commerce,
Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, History, Husbandry,
Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philo-
sophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Physics, Rhetor-
ic, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Ma-
gazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 Prize of 500 Dollars, is 500 Dollars. | |
| 1 do. 300 do. 300 do. | |
| 1 do. 200 do. 200 do. | |
| 2 do. 100 do. 200 do. | |
| 4 do. 50 do. 200 do. | |
| 8 do. 25 do. 200 do. | |
| 150 do. 16 do. 2400 do. | |

167 Prizes. 4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 8 Dollars, 4000 4

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the first
day of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets are sold,
under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs
Wallace and Muir, who will see the Prizes advertised
and delivered as soon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Messieurs GREENS
Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his
Book Store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where the
Books, and a Catalogue of them may be seen.

The subscriber, desirous of giving general satisfac-
tion, purposes that each adventurer who should have
a prize of books drawn against the number of his
ticket, and the books so drawn should not suit his
taste, may, if required, exchange them for others, of
any sort of jewellery, silver watches, plated ware, gold
and silver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket
books, blank books, and prints, or any sort of goo-
d the subscriber may have in his store at the time of
drawing.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A stout set negro girl to be sold by private
sale for cash.

The imported horse

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this season, at Samuel Harrison,
junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in
Anne-Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a
dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three
inches high, and is allowed by the best judges to be a
horse of great strength and beauty; he was got by
Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam
by Match'em. The following extract is from Messrs.
Wallace, Johnson and Muir's letter, "We have pur-
chased for you a very fine horse, only five years old,
bred by Lord Grosvenor, and as high blooded as any
horse in the kingdom."

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per
week, and proper care taken of the mares, but escapes
will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas sent with the mares, or four
guineas paid by the first day of September next, will
be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the subscriber, will cover mares
this season at three pounds each, at the sub-
scriber's, about seven miles from Bladenburg, and
nearly the same distance from Snowden's iron-works;
he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well
formed, and has a sufficient share of strength and bone;
he is in high condition, and his blood is good; his
pedigree will be hereafter inserted.

CHARLES DUVAL.

N. B. The subscriber trains horses for the turf with
care and attention on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes,
Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes,
sons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to
petition the next general assembly for an act to be
passed to appoint trustees for the purpose of selling a
tract of land, lying and being in said county, called
Hal's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty
acres, in order to satisfy and pay a certain debt due
from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joseph
Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liège, in
Europe.

March 11, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be sold
by the subscriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of ladies cushions of the newest
fashion, curls and elegant brades of various col-
ours.

JAMES REID.

I HEREBY request the favour of all persons who
have any just claims against me to bring them in
legally proved, and likewise most earnestly desire all
persons indebted to me to make immediate payment,
as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

BENJAMIN FAIRBAIN.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land
called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Repu-
tation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated
on the head of South river, about three miles from
navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr.
Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelve or
thirteen miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from
Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and
seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing
and Queen-Anne. is well adapted for corn, wheat, and
particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered,
a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some
meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling
house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen,
quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine
apple orchard, together with a number of other valu-
able fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above
mentioned; further particulars may be had of the prin-
ters, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Balti-
more, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above
plantation it will be rented: Mr. Waddington will be
at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will
treat for it.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this
county, deceased, was appointed inspector of
Chaptico warehouse, in the year 1781; and whereas
there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hog-
heads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection,
which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the
subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Ni-
chols, hath paid several hogheads of tobacco that
could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby the
conceives what remains is her property; these are to
notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next
general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable
me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said
warehouse, at public vendue, and oblige the holders
of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell
for.

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of
THOMAS NICHOLS.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.
THE subscriber intends to petition the next gen-
eral assembly for an act empowering him to sell
and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's
Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven
acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holly Spring,
fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of
Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to
pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said
estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the
estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and
pay off their balances, which will save trouble to them-
selves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, administrator
and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

Annapolis, February 24, 1787.
THE subscriber having furnished himself with
every convenience for the accommodation of man
and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to in-
form his friends and acquaintance in particular, and
the public in general, that he has now opened TA-
VERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles,
at the upper corner of North-east street, near the old
market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly
thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him
with their company, and assures them that no one can
be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfac-
tion in every respect than their

Most obedient, and very humble servant,
JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for
the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOV-
ERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, de-
ceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested
to return them, with any money they may have re-
ceived on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq;
merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will
oblige their humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.