

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1787.

To the PRINTERS.

TAKE the first opportunity, which ill health, and necessary attention to professional business, have admitted, to reply to such parts of two publications in the Maryland Journal, under the title of "extracts of letters from Annapolis," as seem calculated to throw an unmerited odium on the members of the senate, who were concerned in submitting a proposition to the people of this state.

The writer of the pieces alluded to, makes the following suggestions:—That the proposition was drawn by Mr. Carroll and me, and agreed to by the other members of the senate—that it was artfully penned, with intention, that if generally signed by the people, it might be construed to establish the position, that the senate (and also the house of delegates) are independent of the people, and not bound by their instructions in any case; but if the proposition was rejected by the people, the senators then intended to take shelter under the pretence, that the proposition only meant to declare that the senate is independent of the house of delegates.

It is not very material by whom the proposition was drawn, as all the senators present agreed to it, and it cannot be doubted, but that all were as competent judges of the meaning, as the two who are supposed to have been the draughtsmen, but it would seem, from the manner in which the proposition is stated to have been produced, that the writer referred to intended an inference should be made, that the two senators artfully worded the proposition so as to admit of a construction not perceived by the other senators, who are represented to have assented only, without having any other share in the business; this representation is mere supposition, and is altogether different from the fact, for there was not the smallest concert between Mr. Carroll and me in this transaction; we had not, to my knowledge or belief, any conversation or interchange of sentiment, previously to the meeting at Mann's tavern, upon the subject of a proposition to be submitted to the people; nor was any proposition, declaration or instruction, drawn by us.—We did not see each other except in public in the senate, or in committee, when we were too much engaged in the pressing business of the session, to confer on other subjects.—The following is a true narrative, to the best of my recollection and belief, of what lead to, and happened at, the meeting at Mann's tavern. The general assembly having adjourned very late on Saturday night the 20th of January last, it was thought necessary that a meeting of the senators, then in town, should be held the next morning, to determine on the best mode of dispersing the messages of the senate, and to consider, if any thing else was necessary to be done by the senators, as individuals, before they parted. The senators met on Sunday morning, according to an appointment for this purpose,* and after a short conversation among the senators, and their assistants being given upon the subject of a proposition to be submitted to the consideration of the people, I drew up what appeared to be in substance conformable to the opinion of the senators; the draught was examined by all the senators present, and amendments were made in it, I think, by two members of the senate, and after amendment, it was agreed to without objection by any one—I do not recollect that Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, dictated or wrote any part of the proposition, he copied it from the rough draught, which I believe was interlined, and part erased by the amendments which had been made to the original draught—the copy was read, and delivered to the printer by Mr. Carroll, in the presence of the other senators, with a request that it might be printed, ready to be sent with the senate's messages, and so far from the proposition being the result of deep consideration, with intention to deceive, I believe the whole time taken up in settling the mode of circulating the messages, and framing and copying the proposition, did not exceed one hour.—The proposition agreed to is as follows:

We the subscribers attached to the present form of government, and esteeming it proper and necessary to preserve every part of it, are of opinion, that each branch of the legislature ought to be free, and at full liberty to exercise their judgment, upon all public measures proposed by the one to the other.

* I did not perfectly remember whether I drew up any proposition before I went to Mann's, or whether the first proposition drawn up of Mr. Mann's was by me or Mr. Galt. Upon application to Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, for his recollection of this part of the fact, he has given it as above stated; and I have relied on his memory for the part of the fact stated in italics. From the circumstances mentioned I have no doubt but the fact was as stated.

The circumstances which took place before the adjournment of the assembly, ought to be taken into consideration, to form a just opinion of the design with which this proposition was made to the people, by the senators.—It is well known, that upon the bill for an emission of paper money being dissented to by the senate, the house of delegates determined to adjourn, and to address the people—printed instructions to be signed by the people, in favour of the bill, directed to both branches of the legislature, and stating that both had appealed to the people, were dispersed by the friends of the bill, as the senators were informed; a majority of the delegates having passed the bill, they did not want instructions to regulate their conduct, the only sensible end to be answered, by obtaining instructions in favour of the measure, was to oblige the senate to agree to a bill, which they had unanimously dissented to—the senate considered this proceeding of the house of delegates as an appeal to the people by one branch of the legislature against the other, they stated the dangerous tendency of such appeals, and the consequences to be apprehended from them—they knew that by the constitution the senate and house of delegates were equally free and independent of each other, and they wished to prevent a practice, which, by throwing the whole powers of legislation into the hands of the delegates, would render of no avail the provision of our constitution. With the messages in which these matters are stated, the proposition was intended to be circulated; and it was designed by it to collect the sense of the people on this point, whether the two branches of the legislature should, as heretofore, be left at liberty to exercise their judgements on measures proposed by the one to the other, or whether the people would introduce the practice of appeals, to oblige the dissenting branch, to accede to the measures proposed by the appealing branch.—The proposition contains the sentiments which the senators conceived were proper to be expressed by the people upon this subject; and it was supposed, that if the people signified their opinion to the legislature in the terms of the proposition, it would be considered as a direction from the people to the legislature, and would restrain the practice of appealing to the people upon a disagreement between the two houses; but at all events it was important to know the sense of the people on this subject, because if appeals, and instructions in consequence of them, were to become a part of ordinary legislation, it would be more wise, in all doubtful cases, to take the sense of the people before any formal determination, rather than to subject either branch to the odium of having acted contrary to the sense of the people, by collecting their opinion after a decision; besides, it would be obviously proper, upon this mode of conducting legislation, to make regulations for taking and signifying the sense of the people.

It is said by the writer alluded to, that "the declaration of the senators having no exception or explanation, is clearly an assertion that each branch of the legislature is free from all control"—to me it appears, that the proposition contains an explanation to the point, that it cannot fairly be taken to mean any thing different from what I have explained to have been the intention with which it was made—the first part of the proposition is, that each branch of the legislature ought to be free, and at full liberty to exercise their judgment on all public measures—then follow the words "proposed by the one to the other," which by pointing to the case in which the opinion of the people was desired, shews that it was the intention of the framers to check the practice of appeals (which it was apprehended was intended to be introduced contrary to the wishes of the people) by obtaining the opinion of the people, that both branches of the legislature ought to be left at liberty to exercise their judgment, under the circumstances stated—the concluding words shew likewise that it could not be the intention of the framers, that the proposition should be taken or construed as a negative or surrender of the people's right to instruct the legislature;—had this been the design, what was the use of these words? They were certainly put in for some purpose, but according to the above-mentioned writer's construction, they stand for nothing, and by the same mode of construction, the most innocent sentence may be made to speak blasphemy.—I do not pretend that the proposition is drawn with all the accuracy with which it might have been, if more attention had been given, to convey the intended ideas with such precision as to prevent every possible misconstruction; all I insist on is, that hastily as the proposition was drawn, it is sufficiently plain to exclude any supposition that it was meant to decide any question respecting the rights of the people, and I never had an idea that it could, by any rational creature, be considered as a denial of the people's

right, to control the legislature; nor do I believe, that any other senator ever entertained an opinion that it could possibly bear this construction.

It is said by this writer, that the declaration of the senators, and the draught of instructions by judge Hanson, are in reality the same. To me there appears to be a substantial and striking difference between them; the draught of instructions denies that the people have constitutionally a right to interfere with the deliberations of the senate, unless the ends of government are perverted, or liberty manifestly endangered, and declares, that "whenever exigencies shall require the people to make their own will the law, there will be no longer the constitutional legislature consisting of two branches," which plainly imports, that the people have not a right, under our constitution, to direct the legislature to pass a particular law in any case. The proposition of the senators does not determine the question of right, and by leaving the two branches of legislature at liberty under particular circumstances, means only to declare, that it would be improper for the people to exercise the power of directing either branch to accede to the measures of the other, under these circumstances; now the existence of a right, and the force to exercise that right in particular cases, are perfectly consistent ideas; the latter may be agreed to, without a denial or surrender of the right.—The exercise of, or forbearance to use, a right, is a matter of prudence in those who may possess it, which does not in any degree affect the existence of the right; but a surrender or a denial of a right, by those who have the power of determination, puts an end to the right, if it be of a nature capable of being destroyed by such means.—It is a denial of a right, and a declaration that the right, if it exists, ought not to be exercised under particular circumstances, to give efficacy to an inconvenient practice, be one and the same thing, then there would be grounds for the writer's assertion; but if they are altogether different, then he has erred in the conclusion by him made, that the proposition and instructions are in substance the same.—The misconstruction which this writer has given to the proposition of the senators, cannot be more strikingly shewn than by pointing out the difference between it and the instructions; for if these two instruments substantially differ (as the writer has admitted that the instructions are plain and explicit) he must also admit that the proposition was not intended to mean the same thing that the instructions import.

I do not remember that I ever gave an opinion upon the question, whether the legislature were bound to pass particular laws, by the instructions of the people in favour of such laws, nor do I mean either directly or indirectly to give an opinion on such question in this address. If ever it should be my duty to pass an opinion upon this subject, I shall do it according to the best of my judgment, without being influenced in forming or declaring the opinion I may think just, by a consideration of the power or weakness of those who may differ with me.

It must be admitted, that the existence of a right in the people to instruct the legislature, is consistent with a negative by the people to the practice of appeals by either house, upon a difference of opinion between the two branches of legislature.—The exercise of such right by the people, freely and of their own accord, leads not to the same consequences which it is apprehended the practice of appeals would produce.—The great body of the people, left to form their opinions freely and without bias or prejudice, are said never to err, but this infallibility has never been ascribed to any select branch of legislature; and I believe it will not be contended, that a perfect freedom of forming an unbiased opinion, will take place among the people, after a decision upon the question has been given, by their immediate representatives, who must be admitted to possess much greater weight and influence among the people than the senate.—When once the opinion of the house of delegates is known, and the people are called on to affirm or reject this opinion, the decision of the representatives will in most cases greatly influence the sentiments of the people, and may induce them to form opinions, different from what they would have done, if the weight of this influence had never been applied, and it appears to me, that a measure recommended by the delegates, must be most disagreeable to the people indeed, if instructions in its favour cannot be obtained.—I do not mean by these observations to point to the measures upon which the two houses of assembly have differed, or to the measures who have advocated or dissented to these measures; I reason from what appears to me to be the nature of things, without taking into view any particular present objects.

Independent of the observations I have made from the wording of the proposition, and the circumstances under which it was made, the nature of the subject is sufficient to shew, that it never could be intended to be set up as a negative or surrender of the rights of the people; for it must be clear, that the inherent or constitutional rights of the people cannot be destroyed or surrendered in this manner, if the declaration or proposition was ever so explicit; but the circumstance of the instrument being *doubtful*, would of itself be sufficient to defeat the end, which the writer supposes was meant to be attained by it. I want terms sufficiently strong to paint the ridiculous figure any senator would make, in attempting to set up the proposition, which has been stated, as a negative or surrender of the people's rights to dictate to both branches of the legislature.—So far from the proposition being made with design to settle the question of the people's right to instruct, that this question never was, to my knowledge, discussed in the senate, or at the meeting at Mann's tavern—I never intimated, nor did I to my recollection ever hear any other senator declare, any thing which indicated an intention of opposing the will of the people, and if the senate, or any of its members, were to set themselves in opposition to the great body of the people of this state, I should think them rather objects proper to be confined for insanity than dreaded as tyrants.

It may be contended, that supposing the conclusive words of the proposition restrict the preceding general words, yet that the effect of the proposition taken altogether, would be to deny or destroy the rights of the people to interfere whenever the circumstance of a difference between the two houses happened.—I answer, that as it is clear, from the circumstances under which the proposition was made, the nature of the subject, and the language used, that its object was to restrain a practice of the legislature, and not to affect the rights of the people; it never could have been fairly set up by the senate as a negative to these rights in any case, because this would be to make a proposition intended for one purpose, to serve for another and different purpose.—There is no doubt but senators, if they were inclined to expose themselves to ridicule, might set up constructions the most absurd, and claims the most visionary, but I go upon the supposition, that acting like men endowed with some share of reason, they would not found a claim upon an instrument which all mankind would agree gave not the least colour to the pretension.

With the design and for the purpose I have explained the proposition to have been made, it was rational, and if agreed to, would have effect. For the purpose and with the design imputed by this writer, it was both ineffectual in its nature, and absurd in its construction; let the candid and sensible determine which construction ought to be made.

It is said by this writer, "That when men of erudition express themselves in a vague indeterminate manner, their candour and intention may be justly suspected." This appears to me to be a very harsh sentiment; and I do not remember to have met with it before, except from a writer in the Baltimore paper, some time ago, who alleged, that the lawyers who were concerned in drawing laws, ought to be suspected of intending to produce disputes, and by which they get fees, because the expressions in our laws were doubtful and vague—many circumstances ought to concur, none of which exist in the present case, to justify so severe a judgment against any fellow-citizen, upon a ground so slight as want of precision in expressing ideas.—Laws are penned by men of erudition, they frequently are doubtful; it will not follow that the legislature, or any member of it, intended to deceive or create disputes.

The proposition does not intimate, nor was it intended to convey, the idea that it was the design of the house of delegates, or any of its members, to destroy the present constitution, or any part of it.—The injury to part of the constitutional legislature, was apprehended to be the consequence of a practice the senators wished to restrain; and therefore the preservation of every part of the constitution, was properly connected with the mode to be adopted for discountenancing the practice.—Every one in the least acquainted with the history of mankind must know, that precedents are often set by men without any improper motive; and yet such precedents have produced great mischiefs, by being applied by others to purposes not designed by those who originated them, and often contrary to their unavailing opposition.

Several circumstances are mentioned in the pieces alluded to, of which I know nothing, and therefore shall not notice; nor do I think it necessary to say any thing to the *seller* and *subterfuge* which the writer has been pleased to make for the senators.

Whether I am a friend or an enemy to public liberty and the principles of the late revolution, I must submit to be determined from my public conduct; if this will not decide the question in my favour, it cannot be expected that my professions will have much weight, and I do not apprehend the suggestions of others will have influence to induce an unfavourable opinion, if contradicted by my actions.

As it was my duty to be informed of our constitution and the rights connected with and derived from it, I have used every endeavour in my power to acquire this knowledge; and if I am still ignorant, it is my misfortune, not my fault; it is freely confessed, that I am ignorant of many things which I have endeavoured to know. And I should be wanting in candour not to declare, that every day's experience

convinces me of the fallibility and weakness of my judgment; but that I ever designedly injured, or attempted to deceive, the people of this state, cannot be admitted, because it is not true.

I neither profess power or influence, nor do I desire them; so far from looking to a permanent public station, and wishing to annex to it independent powers, and of course troubles and difficulties, that I consider the office I now hold to be much too arduous and weighty for my abilities, and I feel that it imposes on me a burthen the greatest of my life, and shall rejoice when the time arrives, that I can, with propriety, quit a station, in which I am not so vain as to suppose I can render services to the public in any degree equal to the sacrifice of quiet, health and interest, which necessarily attends the execution of public trust by a man in my situation.

As an American I deeply regret the divisions which have taken place among men intrusted with public concerns in this and other of the United States. Would to Heaven it was in my power to remedy an evil, which every well informed friend to this country must see and lament; that I have always endeavoured to compose differences, and have not in any degree contributed to those which now distract the councils of this state, is true; but this is poor consolation to a man who is bound to live in, and anxious for the prosperity of, a country, where those who ought to unite, are endeavouring to wound and destroy each other, while those who are in principle its enemies, with exulting pleasure are viewing the contest, and are ready to seize any favourable opportunity to involve the whole in ruin.

T. STONE.

Annapolis, March 28, 1787.

VIENNA, November 29.

LETTERS from Aquila mention, that between the 12th and 18th of October, they had 137 shocks of an earthquake, 59 of which were in one day;—that on the 17th and 18th the whole atmosphere appeared as if on fire, and a noise arose from the earth like the driving a number of chariots along the streets. When the post came away the noise was increasing, and the inhabitants were much terrified.

S A L A, (in Africa) October 29.

The flag of the United States of America dare not appear in the Mediterranean, as they cannot avail themselves of the English flag with impunity, for the Algerines at present, board all the ships without distinction.

TORTOISE, December 25.

A woman named Rose Four, wife of one John Agramune, being with child, and hearing that one of her children had been apprehended with some disorderly persons and sent to prison, she was so afflicted as to be instantly taken in labour, and delivered of five children, four girls and a boy. This woman, who is of a very strong constitution, has had 14 children at four births, two the first, three the second, four the third, and now five, all of whom are living and in good health.

LONDON, December 25.

On the 7th ult. the whole town of Muniagen, in Saxony, was consumed by fire.

Jan. 3. By Monday's French mail we received an account of the following atrocious event, recorded in a letter, dated Paris, December 24: Advice from the Cape of Good Hope import, that "the ship *Refetter*, that left Bourdeaux in April last, arrived about midnight in sight of Table-bay, on the 12th of August following; as she was intended to carry on the coasting trade in India, the captain had on board a large sum, all in piastres. Unable at his departure to complete his crew with French seamen, he had been compelled to take on board two Italian sailors, then at Bourdeaux, whose names were Pelasco. These two brothers being of a turbulent seditious disposition, swore vengeance against the captain, who had ordered the eldest of them to be put in irons. On the night of the 12th of August, as the commander and his mate retired to rest, after the fatigue of the day, the two Italians found means to gain over to their party the carpenter and cook; They altogether made up to the boatswain, and, with one blow, almost severed his head from his body, without his uttering a single groan. The sleeping officers were the next victims to their rage; the mate was presently dispatched, but the captain got up, defended himself, followed the assassins upon deck, but there he was stabbed by one of them, and instantly thrown overboard. The *Sieur Bois*, master, was the only man who could oppose them; his death was resolved upon; but at his earnest solicitation, they spared his life, provided he would engage to kill the cabin-boy, who, in his fright, had fled for safety to the hatches. The bloody monster called him up in the mildest terms, assuring him he had nothing to apprehend; but the too credulous youth no sooner appeared, than Bois plunged a dagger into his heart. He himself did not remain long unpunished for this act of cruelty, the cook perceived, and advised his accomplices, that Bois had privately seized upon the captain's chest. Alarmed at this intelligence, the murderers offered to shoot him; but he begged to be thrown into the sea; in hopes, no doubt, that, as he was a good swimmer, he could easily reach the shore, which was at no considerable distance. His request was complied with, but the Pelascos perceiving that he attempted to swim, took

to the boat, and jointly struck him with their oars till he sunk to the bottom. They then returned to the ship, loaded the boat with every thing valuable, and then bored a hole in the bottom of the former to sink her, providentially, however, the vessel bore up by the tide, entered the port.—The French commissary, *Monf. Bergerin de Monchy*, had the ship visited, and judging from the blood on the deck and other parts, partly the truth of what had happened, took such measures that the murderers were found out lurking about the country, brought back to the Cape of Good Hope, and there confined till they can be brought to their trial, and undergo the punishment due to their treacherous perfidy."

BOSTON, March 1.

A resolve has passed the general court for admitting to bail, such of the rebels now in confinement, and who were not apprehended on state warrants, whose liberty shall not be thought dangerous to the public safety, on their procuring sufficient sureties of their appearance at the supreme judicial court next to be holden in the county to which they severally belong.

March 3. A letter from camp of a late date, says, "A circumstance that occurred while the horse were at Colerain, may be worth mentioning,—it is this— one of the insurgents on taking the oath of allegiance, on being ordered to deliver up his arms, produced an old musket (if a thing may be called such, which had neither stock nor lock whole) but which he said was all he had, and that it was the same he had with him when with Shays, and though search was made no other arms could be found. However, it afterwards appeared, that on the approach of the horse he had thrust his gun into a mow of hay in the barn, that it cocked in the action of doing it, and that when drawing it out it snapt, and the powder in the pan took fire. He however went into the house and was making much sport on the deception he had so successfully played off at the horse, when happening to call his eyes towards the barn he discovered it to be flames, which in a short time consumed the same, and all its contents—the just reward of his duplicity."

General Ethan Allen, we are informed, lately declared, in presence of several gentlemen of this state, that he never had any communications with Shays or his adherents, directly or indirectly; but that he heartily despised both them and their cause.

We hear that the celebrated Chapman, and one Jonathan Facit, a representative to the assembly of Pittsford, were lately upon an embassy to Lord Dorchester, to seek supplies of men, money, &c. for the rebels. As they reached St. John's, they found themselves too low in pocket to proceed further without assistance; but impressed with the great importance of their mission to the English nation, they had no doubt but, upon the first intimation, the British commander at that post, would immediately advance guineas by handfuls—when alas! he laughed at them and their cause, and communicated their profound secret to the people. The young apprentices constructed a wooden horse, and determined to honour those rebels with a ride.—Facit escaped without his saddle-bags—Chapman was missing, and we do not know but he has taken an airing upon the British *Rofinante*.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.

By a gentleman who left Boston last Saturday noon, we are informed, that the honourable major general Lincoln, Samuel Phillips, jun. and Samuel Allyne Otis, esquires, are appointed by the general court, a board of commissioners, who are immediately to repair to the counties of Hampshire, Worcester and Berkshire, and there to hear, try and grant, in part or full, pardon to all persons that have been concerned in the late insurrection and rebellion, excepting those who have been proscribed by proclamation, and others that have fired on, or killed any of the good subjects of this commonwealth.

We are also informed, that the general court, during the present session, have been extremely unanimous and decisive, and discovered no disposition to be sanguinary or oppressive—but on the contrary wish to alleviate the burthens of the people as far as is consistent with the general good.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

Saturday evening his excellency governor Clinton, accompanied by colonel Fish, adjutant-general, and colonel Willet, returned from the northward. On Tuesday his excellency had an interview with general Lincoln at New Lebanon, with whom he afterwards went to Pittsfield (Massachusetts) in order to concert measures for the immediate suppression of the insurgents, should any again dare to assemble in arms. In consequence of the governor's appearance the magistrates and military officers of the country held themselves in readiness to take the most active part therein; but happily no occasion offered for exertion, as there was not (nor is there at present) the smallest appearance of disaffection in any of the inhabitants there, although from the injurious reports in circulation respecting them, many were led to imagine, that several there were strongly inclined to countenance and support the insurgents immediately on their first appearance. The fact is, that the people there did not conceive it their duty to take any part on the occasion, until they should be made acquainted with the sense of government; which was no sooner communicated to them by his excellency's

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ly flattered themselves with hopes of protection and
succour, dispersed, and embraced every opportunity
to escape from a state to which they offered this au-
dacious insult; nor is there, at this instant, a man
of them to be seen in arms within the confines of our
territory.

Shays and Wheeler, two of the principals in the
insurrection, finding it impossible to procure an asy-
lum in the United States, have gone for Canada, but
were stopped at St. John's, the out post, where they
were to remain, until the pleasure of lord Dorches-
ter, respecting their admission into that province,
should be known.

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

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

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

RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

To be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 17th inst.
at the store late occupied by Joseph Eastman, de-
ceased.

SUNDRY merchandise, about two hundred pounds
sterling cost, some household furniture, one young
negro woman and boy, and a new house, on Green-
street.

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

Virginia, February 10, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 491
acres, lying in King George county, near the
Head of Machodock Creek, convenient to churches,
warehouses, court-house and several valuable mills;
about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing,
the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber
of different kinds, with a dwelling house thereon, 46
by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places
in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two
rooms above, two closets, and a passage, to which is
added a portico 46 by 12 feet, with a lodging room at
each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 12, barns,
and all other necessary out houses, and the whole well
calculated for cropping; there are on the premises large
apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the best
chofen pears, cherries, plums, apricots, &c. Any
person inclining to purchase, may view the land, and
know the terms, by applying to

JOHN ASHTON, sen.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman,
about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an appren-
tice to the study of physic.

T. N. STOCKETT.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near
Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one
dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares
at three shillings and nine-pence per week, great care
will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes
or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his
dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-
grand-dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand dam
was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was
the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of
treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office
till the 10th day of May next inclusive, for the
supply of all rations which may be required for the
troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of
July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates in-
clusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein
after mentioned, viz.

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-

M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-M'Intosh, 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 Sci-
oto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the
mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the
Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Ra-
pids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miam-
i river to the Miami village; and at the Miami vil-
lage.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sand-
usky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago
river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venan-
go; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le
Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, 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 Ca-
yoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or
within other districts, and not specified in these pro-
posals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on
betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the fol-
lowing articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or 1 lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.

One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the com-
ponent parts of the rations, and specify the longest cred-
it, and the terms of payment, which the persons who
offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'y.

March 18, 1787. *For your list there*

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever
from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any
lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August,
1785.) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John
Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South
river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or
assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and
only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear
by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttle-
worth now holds, on the north side of South river,
(through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from
me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Ed-
mund, of Anne Arundel county; and no transfer,
or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth,
touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Tellis. ROBERT MOORE.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the first of November
last, a negro lad named CHARLES,
about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10
inches high, slim made, small legs, and
large feet, his knees bending inwards,
and has eyes inclining to red; he was
seen, sometime after his elopement,
driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that ac-
count may have crossed the bay. Whoever takes up
said slave, and gives information of his being commit-
ted to gaol, shall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above
reward if brought home.

JOHN PETER.

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
of 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.

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 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 was got by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, whose pedigree is
well known, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Fi-
gure; his grand-dam by Aric; and his great-grand-
dam by Spark, out of a full bred mare; he is in high
condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVAL.

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

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 Tilton 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 a continuing draw 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 13 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.

March 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benja-
min Brookes, late of Prince-George's county, de-
ceased, 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.

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, mus-
tard-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.

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 per-
ceivable 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.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry in-
habitants of Charles and Prince-George's coun-
ties 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, Po-
monkey inspection house, and a number of the most
capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created
into a public one.

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 braides of various co-
lours.

JAMES REID.

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 at aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of such merchants to plead the non-compliance with this act, and the several 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 persons 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 lists 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 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 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 expence, 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 newspaper 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 exhausted 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. RICHMOND, 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 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,

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 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.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

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 miffed.

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.

I here two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get 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 a 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.

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Friday, February 2, 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-Fobacco, 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 Taffer's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White-foot, her fire 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.

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 EARECKSON, living on Kent Island.

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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 12, 1787.

"Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
"The creature's at his dirty work again."—

To DAN. of St. Tho. JENIFER, Esquire.
S I R,

S you are such an object as would disgrace the dignity of revenge, I shall content myself with exposing your character and principles to the contempt and detestation of mankind. Your last address, which you affect to have written with a design to prevent the deception intended by my groundless assertions and fallacious reasoning, is a more complete piece of falsehood and misrepresentation than any you have hitherto published. You have thought proper to drop the contest respecting the claim to commission. So let it rest. Defeated in argument, you are driven to your last resource—a general accusation of fiction, sophistry and misrepresentation. If you mean any thing more than a childish riot of charges, of which you have been convicted by the most clear and indisputable testimony, let us examine how far you have succeeded in fact or argument.

In a former address*, I have stated fully the circumstances of the sale of Nanticoke manor, and furnished such extracts of the original sale and plots of the manor used by the commissioners at the sale, as would enable the reader to form a proper judgment on the subject. The publication alluded to contains a full refutation of every thing which has been, or can be said against the claim of commission on the resale of the manor; and proves, beyond the reach of a doubt, that the evidence offered at your precipitate mock-examination was not sufficient to induce any man of common understanding, who meant to discharge the trust reposed in him, to vacate the sale. By these papers, as well as by the extracts laid before the public, it evidently appears, that the witnesses sworn were mistaken; yet there is not the most distant insinuation in my reasoning on the subject against the integrity of the persons who were sworn. The little policy of this illiberal suggestion is easily comprehended.

To support your conduct in vacating the sale, and to prove that I have opposed fiction to fact, you have ventured to recite the instance of the sale to Doctor Wheeland. I have before referred you to the original sale, by which it appears that Dr. Wheeland actually did purchase lot No. 5; and although this fact is as well known to you as your existence, yet you answer, that "the only books you ever saw respecting the sale of this property, are the commissioners' sale-book and ledger†." And although the commissioners delivered to you the evidence referred to in the original sale, and you had it in possession at the time the sale was vacated, yet you would have it believed that they maintained a perfect silence, and did not discover the evidence in their possession, but kept it back as a ground of censure against you, or as a pretext for charging what you are pleased to style a double commission.—Again, when you are referred to the original sale for the quantity of marsh contained in lot No. 6, you answer "the specification of marsh supposed to be in lot No. 6, does not appear on either plot, and where I took it from you know not." And when you are told that the papers referred to contain any particular proof, you reply, that it is not to be found on one of those papers. The character of the impostor is strongly marked in every sentence. Such mean shifts and pitiful evasions are degrading to human nature. They are characteristic of the author, but they shall not answer his purposes of deception. Whichever way he turns, disgrace and infamy shall pursue him.

It cannot be pretended that the books you have mentioned, contain the evidence upon which you vacated the sale, because we are told in the same publication, that you did not see the entry until May 1786, which was more than a twelvemonth after the transaction; and you also assert in one of your publications‡, that you "went to the land, examined with the surveyor its location by the plots, &c." By your using the word plots, it is rational to suppose that you had the plots (or one of them at least) used by the commissioners at the time of sale; and you also tell us in the same publication, that "it was the obvious meaning of the act to authorise the intendment to inquire whether the purchasers could, by pursuing the plot used at the sale, get the property they really bought." But it is altogether immaterial whether you had the plot used by the commissioners

at the sale, or not. In either case your conduct is equally unjustifiable; because, if you had not this plot, you neglected to avail yourself of that information, upon which, according to your own admission, the law required and authorised you to act. Now, Sir, with the strictest attention to truth and candour, with my usual veracity, and without any mortification, I can assert that Dr. Wheeland purchased lot No. 5, and soon afterwards sold part of it to another person. The doctor having purchased the lot, whatever right Mr. Shaw acquired was from him, and not from the commissioners. The bonds were afterwards taken and the survey made conformably to the agreement between Dr. Wheeland and Mr. Shaw; and the entries in the sale-book and ledger were made accordingly. If it was admitted that the purchase was made on the joint account of those gentlemen, still the objection is equally forcible and proper, that the sale ought not to have been partially vacated.

With your usual prostituted effrontery you have asserted, that the account stated by me* to shew the loss on the resale of Nanticoke manor, contains a calculation without the smallest attention to fact. I plainly perceive that you are base enough to deny any truth whatever, that you will assert any falsehoods however bare-faced and infamous, and that it is truly ridiculous to contend with a man so shameless and contemptible. This calculation, for the purpose for which it was made, viz. to prove that the state lost £ 2000 by the resale, I pledge my reputation and veracity, is just. After the repeated proofs which you have given us of your depravity, I should not be surprised, if, to answer your vile purposes, you should assert, that Our Saviour was a sinner, or that Satan is a saint.

To prove that I have been inconsistent in my remarks on this subject, and that I change my ground with great facility, you have made, in the first instance, a wilful misrepresentation, and, in the second, you are guilty of the treachery of misquoting my observations. It has been contended by me, that in the summer and fall of the year 1781, our affairs were in a critical situation, and that much depended on exertion at that critical period; and in reply to your puerile strictures on the conduct of the commissioners, I observed that "that glorious event (alluding to the capture of the enemy at York) which filled the heart of every honest whig in the union with transports of joy and gratitude to the favour of our country, and which was matter of humiliation and regret to those who retained their attachment to the old government, and were ready to relinquish independence and return to their obedience to the mother country, was rather an inducement to the commissioners to proceed to complete the sales already begun, as directed by law, than to procrastinate that business. As trustees of the public they thought it a duty to embrace the most favourable opportunities to sell; and notwithstanding this signal success, the credit of the red money, for the redemption of which this property was pledged, was not established. If the sale of this manor had been postponed until after a survey, which, on account of its low swampy situation, could not have been made until late in the spring, when our bay was infested and threatened with pirates; we may justly conclude, that the amount of the sale would have been greatly short of the sum for which it sold shortly after our success at York." It is intimated by you, that I had asserted that the time of the sale of Nanticoke manor was a critical period; but, that finding that ground not tenable, the British army having been taken three months before at York, I then tell you that "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."—Thus it is that I am answered by what you call your arguments. The reader will be able to judge how far I have changed my ground, and how far you have been guilty of deliberate treachery. In your own words, your line of conduct through the whole course of this dispute must be obvious. "Misrepresentation, fallacy and sophistry, lead the way;" and "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 though you are perfectly disposed to deceive, you are such a blunderer, that the impostor is easily detected, and the intended effect is not produced.—Such are your facts, such your reasonings; and such your just anti-misrepresentation.

Your charges, of fiction, inconsistency, and misrepresentation, against me, rest upon your own assertions, and are refuted by undeniable facts. In the course of this dispute, I defy you to fix any charge of either upon me; and I can venture to assert, that it cannot be proved that I have been mistaken in fact, but in a single instance, which has been satisfactorily explained. The most malevolent and malicious cannot suppose that the mistake was intentional, as I was speaking with allusion to a fact which was notorious,—that the sales made by the intendment are very low in comparison with those made by the commissioners.

The conclusions which you made from the petition and remonstrance preferred by Mr. Hollyday and me, and your conjectures respecting the motives which induced us to offer them to the legislature, are unworthy of notice. The remonstrance and petition speak for themselves, and if you had published them without your false glosses and comments, any observation from me would have been unnecessary. If words have any meaning, I remonstrated against a second sale being made; and the principal motive which induced me to address the legislature, was to prevent the loss which the state must have sustained if the report of the committee of supply had been passed into a law as it then stood. By this report if the delinquent purchasers did not give bond by the first of April, 1785, the sale was to be declared void and a resale made. Hence it would have been optional in the purchaser to give bond or not, and it is so stated in the remonstrance. You say that our design was not to give information to prevent an injury to the state, because no information is given by either which the assembly could be supposed ignorant of before the applications were made. But this assertion is directly contrary to truth. The information in the house of delegates was, that the delinquents were in general a poor set of men, insolvent in their circumstances, and unable to pay for the property purchased. This is contradicted by the remonstrance, which states, "that the greater part of the property which remained unbonded was in possession of some of the most opulent men in the state, who were well able to pay for it." I have every reason to believe, that the information given by me had weight with the delegates, because the resolution which had passed the house in the report, was rejected when the bill was taken into consideration. And I again assert, that the discretionary power vested in the intendment 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.

You have asserted, with your usual veracity, that I had made a report and amendment which never did exist; but the man who is destitute of honour and principle, and regardless of his own reputation and veracity, will assert or deny any thing. I appeal to the journals for the truth of what I say; and if you will examine them more minutely before you make assertions, you will find that a question was put and carried, by which the purchasers were to be compelled to a compliance with their contracts*. This was however amended in a private way, and the act was finally passed giving the intendment the discretionary power just mentioned. Now, Sir, are you not well acquainted with a hardened veteran, who has made many bolder pushes than my assertion respecting the report and amendment?—To countenance your conclusions and conjectures, you lay hold of a single expression, which conveys nothing more than the supposed intention of the framers of the resolution in the report, to destroy every other part of the remonstrance. If it had contained such ambiguity that the opinion entertained by me at the time, could not be fairly collected, the respectable testimony which has been offered, must be perfectly satisfactory. I well knew, that no law which the legislature could pass, would destroy the right to commission, but apprehended, as I have said before, that a tedious suit in chancery might be necessary.

It is now not denied that the commissioners applied to the purchasers at divers times after the sales were over to obtain their bonds; but it seems the charge was of a different nature;—that they ought to have demanded bonds immediately on the sale being made. I understood your charge perfectly; and if you mean now to assert, that bonds were not demanded immediately on the sale being made, this your charge is equally false and infamous. The absurdity of your opinion that the sales ought to have been declared void, and a second sale made, has been already sufficiently exposed†.

* This Gazette January 4, 1787.

† This Gazette 1st March last.

‡ This Gazette 22d March last.

§ Gazette 7th December last.

* Gazette 4th January last.

† Gazette 26th October last.

‡ Gazette 1st March last.

* November session 1784, page 66, 67.

† Gazette 26th October, and 4th January, last.

When reminded of your weak arbitrary and injurious conduct in vacating the sale and ordering a resale of James's Park, you attempt to give an appearance of propriety to your management in refusing to accept the advantageous offer made by Dr. Way, by telling us "that when sales were set aside by the intendant, and resales ordered, the commissioners alone had the power to make the resales." The man who has assumed a power to dispense with, and disregard the injunctions of, a most positive law, and who has frequently acted in the most arbitrary manner, makes a mere mockery of the understanding of the people, when he alleges he could not make an advantageous sale when an opportunity offered, because he was not authorised by law. Unfortunately for the state, and for the officer, the first instance he gives of a scrupulous regard to the injunctions of law, is attended with a heavy loss to the public! If it had been proposed to make an exchange of certificates, the measure would have been adopted without scruple or hesitation, although unauthorised by law and disadvantageous to the public. But this is nothing but shift and evasion. If you were authorised to vacate the sale, you were authorised to make the resale. The mischief was done in declaring void the sale under the circumstances of the case; and you very well know that, if the laws did not authorise you to sell, the commissioners were under your direction, and you might have directed them to sell at private sale. You found no difficulty on a former occasion in directing the commissioners to make a private sale, although to the disadvantage of the state.

I have refuted your charge that the commissioners had received £. 1186 4 specie for commission, when they were entitled only to that sum in red money, by disproving the allegation. The treasurer's receipt has been produced for £. 450, and you were referred to the commissioners books, and the accounts and vouchers in the auditor's office, for the expenditure of the remainder. It was asserted by me, and the fact appears from the accounts you have published, that instead of receiving specie to that amount, when they were only entitled to receive paper, they have received paper to a much greater amount, actually worth no more than one half its nominal value, when the faith of the state was pledged by law to pay them in specie. And I proved by just reasoning, that the commissioners were entitled to specie for whatever balance might be due to them on settlement. I presumed that this would have been satisfactory to every rational being; but you seem to be inflexible in your opposition to truth, and to possess a determined resolution to persevere in error. Neither the feelings of shame, nor the reproaches of conscience are sufficient to deter you from the prosecutions of your designs, nor even to check your malevolence. Conscious of the odious and detestable light in which your conduct is viewed, one thing is certain;—that if you should be detected in a thousand additional untruths and meannesses, it cannot add to the infamy of your character.—You seem to be unwilling to admit even the treasurer's receipt for a part of the sum; and as for the remainder, you have not examined the auditor's office for the vouchers. In labouring to maintain falsehood by argument, and to support conjecture against fact, you observe that a part of this sum was paid to the treasurer before I was appointed a commissioner, and then it is asked, for what purpose it could be brought into our joint account? and what had I to do with it?—There is certainly an affected ignorance and stupidity in asking these questions. If there had been a separate settlement by each different board of commissioners, then their respective transactions would have appeared in separate accounts. But you very well knew that the commissioners books contain a continuation of the same accounts, and comprehend all the accounts of the different boards in one view.—You recollect, I presume, why separate accounts were not rendered. It was in contemplation, but it was not agreeable to you as intendant. You observed that the same men had been in and out of office in such a manner, that it would be difficult to separate the accounts, and directed one general statement.

It is observable that their account, which has been published by you, contains charges and credits which do not relate to commission; but these entries having been omitted in the account of expenses, and in the cash account it became necessary to make the charges and give the credits in the account for commission, to ascertain the balance justly due; but then it by no means follows, that the sum alluded to was applied to the payment of commission. The cash account and the commissioners account must be considered as the same; and if this sum had appeared in the cash account, the balance of the cash account would have been greater accordingly, but the balance due to the commissioners must have been precisely the same.

Let it be observed, that the cash received by the commissioners, consisted of specie, and the different emissions of paper, viz. red, black, and continental state. The different sums of each species of money, are particularised in the commissioners books, except in a few instances where property was sold for different kinds of money. A view of the books, which you have long had in possession, will sufficiently evince the falsity of your assertion.

* Sale of land to Mr. Sles, for 45s per acre, when double that price might have been obtained.
† Gazette 18th January last.

You have asserted, that upon examining our book, you find that £. 196 4 received from Mr. Lecompte is credited in his account in it. This, Sir, is not true. Mr. Lecompte is credited by bond and by cash to the amount of his purchase. But this sum was afterwards paid to the commissioners towards discharging the bond before it was lodged in the treasury.—You have given another extraordinary reason to prove that the sum alleged must have been applied to the payment of commission,—“there is no mention of it in the account of expenses.” I may ask if any mention is made in any instance in the account of expenses of the subjects out of which the money paid away, arose? Ought such an entry to have been made? Was it necessary, or were such entries ever made in any set of books in the universe? Such weak observations could not have been expected even from a man who has but a small share of knowledge in accounts.

After assuming a power to dispense with a positive law, you had not firmness enough to justify the measure, but with to censure the commissioners, by alleging, that a list of the debtors was not delivered to you till the 28th of April, when it was too late to commence suits to May term. This finess is attempted, notwithstanding it appears by your advertisement that suits were suspended until after the 10th of July; and that you did not mean or intend to direct suits, until the result of your proposition could be known. And when I exposed your duplicity by stating, as the fact really was, that the list delivered to you was not for the purpose of commencing suits which you had previously postponed, but by way of information, upon your request, to enable you to effectuate your plan; you reply that “why you should have wanted the list on the 28th of April to ground a resolution on, which I say was taken before the first of this month, is not easily to be conceived by any person less apt to form extraordinary ideas than I am,” and then assert that “by me, contradictions are more readily believed than matters of fact; and things in opposition are used to prove each other to be true.”—The impostor always finds a resource in subterfuge and prevarication. When deficient in argument, he answers his adversary by imaginary cases which never existed, or by insisting that the argument by which he is refuted, was designed for a purpose different from that for which it was evidently intended. These evasions may mark you as shifty and artful, but at the same time, they prove you insignificant and contemptible.

I mentioned your declaration in favour of the commissioners to prove your depravity and inconsistency, and not as you affect to believe, “to support my reputation.” My reputation needs not your aid or commendation any more than it can be affected by your calumnies. I will readily admit that your opinions or assertions ought not to operate for or against any man. “There are reproaches that praise, and praise is that reproach.”

You have thought proper to leave your own character to shift for itself. Upon the charges which have been exhibited against you, and which you affect to consider as absurd, frivolous and contradictory, the public voice has already condemned you. But you are cautious of defending to particulars; well knowing that it is not within the reach of human abilities to defend your conduct upon any principle.

You have complained of being abused and slandered.—Language, which, to a gentleman, might be deemed harsh and improper, must be considered as the effect of forbearance and moderation, when applied to you. Epithets properly adapted to the infamy of your character, would be unfit for a newspaper. And I believe it will be generally admitted, that when your baseness and treachery are the theme, it would be difficult for the most enlightened master to delineate a picture that would heighten the disgrace of the original.

G. DUVAL.

April 6, 1787.

† Gazette 8th February last.

LIVONIA, December 25.

A RUMOUR is in circulation, that the Maltese fleet had fallen in with the Algerine fleet, on the 4th of this month, about mid-day, near ten leagues from Messina, and a terrible engagement commenced between them. The ship Amiral was sunk in the heat of the engagement, and not one person saved. The Maltese lost two vessels, the one of which went to the bottom, the other was burned, besides three xebecs and a small galley. The Maltese fought with great ardour, and the pirates like men in despair; but it is not yet known on which side victory fell. Some here say, on the Maltese, others are afraid the Algerines conquered, as the Maltese fleet has come into harbour in a shattered condition, and without any prize. The loss to the Algerines, of men, amounts to 1800; the Maltese must have lost also a great number, as their crews were very numerous.

LISBON, January 2.

The negotiations for a peace with the Algerines, in the manner of that of Spain, are about to be begun; and Mr. Landefret, who is charged with the business, is to go to Algiers.

MADRID, January 2.

An express has arrived at Carthage from Algiers, with an account of the plague having broken out at Constantia with such violence as to spread the

alarm over all that part of the coast. The number of deaths was said to be from fifty to eighty in a day, and the consuls and other foreigners at Algiers had shut up their houses, and renounced all communication with the rest of the inhabitants.

JAN. 16. Our court has received intelligence from Carthage, that count d'Expilly and his suite are to sail with the first fair wind for Algiers. Between 10 and 12,000 rials de vellon are to be sent to Algiers as a ransom for the Spanish slaves, so that with this and the other sums which have been paid to that regency, it will appear that we have not bought the peace at a cheap rate.

LONDON, February 4.

By a letter from the Hague we learn, that a courier from the court of Madrid has just arrived there, with advices from the Cape of Good Hope, brought by a Spanish ship just arrived at Cadiz, which mentions that two of the Dutch East-India company's ships have just arrived there from the Mauritius, with the intelligence of a revolt having happened there amongst the troops, which had been attended with the most fatal consequences.

Advices from Canton, in China, say, that two new quicksilver mines have been opened lately in that territory; in consequence of which that semimetal, which lately was exported to great advantage from Europe, fell near fifty per cent. and occasioned a considerable loss to the adventurers who carried it from this quarter of the globe.

Accounts have arrived from Dantzick, of the arrival in that city of two commissaries from Prussia to settle all affairs relative to ancient claims and restrictions.

Advices from the Hague mention several corps of the burghers having delivered up their arms with a pointed declaration in favour of the stadholder.

A letter from Cadiz, dated December 29, says, “The 23d and 24th inst. we experienced such a storm, or rather hurricane here, as has not been seen a long time; the sea broke in over almost half Cadiz, and in the streets it may be said to rain salt water, from the spray. Since this we have received the most melancholy accounts of the number of vessels cast away. The captain of the Bay has had advice of upwards of 80 vessels and barks being lost from hence to Cape Trefulgar, among which I am sorry to inform you, by papers drove on shore, that the Bilbao Packet, James Wayne, jun. matter, from Galipoli to Bruges, with oil, is totally lost, and all on board perished. Nothing can be more distressing than to see the number of dead bodies and pieces of wrecks continually washing on shore. I assure you I never saw such a terrible and awful sight; the sea ran mountains high, threatening Cadiz to be swallowed up every moment, which will certainly be the case, sooner or latter. I was on the cathedral, which is not twenty yards from the sea, and it was with difficulty I could stand, the spray continually passing over me. We have had no news as yet from the coast of San Lucar, which, as it is worse than that of Cape Trefulgar, we expect to be very bad. There are missing out of this port, and Port St. Mary, 18 fishing boats, with upwards of 300 people on board, all supposed to have perished.”

A letter from an English gentleman at Toulon has the following article: “They are very busy here in fitting out stout frigates to cruise against the pirates in the Mediterranean; they think that ships of this size are better for that service than those of the line. The pirates are become so daring that they cruise within sight of this harbour; if they are chased, by plying their oars they are almost sure of getting clear. However, two frigates, which were out at sea, suddenly bore down upon one of their galleys, which was lying off the harbour, took her, and brought her in here; and as the dey of Algiers sends all his prisoners into slavery, the French in this instance followed his example, having sent these men to the galleys, where they are to remain, unless the dey will exchange some French he has in slavery. The galley had on board a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered some ships. Provisions are very scarce here, and very bad, and the poor are in a wretched condition in all parts of France through which I have passed.”

GRANVILLE, (Massachusetts) March 6, 1787.

On Friday last an ewe belonging to Mr. John Cowls, of this town, brought forth a lamb and a puppy in perfect shape of a young dog, except his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it measured from the end of his nose to the end of his back, two feet, his legs were in proportion, it was covered with very short slick hair.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

By a late arrival from Halifax, we are informed, that the winter in that frozen region has been the severest known there for many years; that the harbour of Halifax has been locked up by the ice for weeks past, and partly continues so; that many of the poor settlers, with all their exertions, have not been able the last season, to raise a sufficiency to carry them through so long and tedious a winter; their potatoes, on which they chiefly depended, are, in many families entirely consumed; and they must shortly be exposed to great difficulties, unless relieved by the hand of benevolence.

There is a singular instance of longevity exhibited in Montgomery county in this state. One William Coppinall being now living there, who was born in the year 1677, and is now 109 years old. This

old man has lived a British sceptre; happiness to see the auspices of in those wilds, a short time since knowledge.

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old man has lived to see seven sovereigns wield the
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the auspices of a new and rising empire established
in those wilds, and on those shores, of which but a
short time since the eastern world was possessed of a
knowledge.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 12.

In consequence of the Spaniards taking possession
of the Matquito Shore, many of the inhabitants of
that place are obliged speedily to remove their prop-
erty, many under a particular predicament, cannot
return to their native shore; others more happy,
are determined to retire to Carolina or Georgia. A
gentleman from thence arrived here last week with
his whole property to settle in this state. Many
families intend to follow him shortly. We are
happy to find our legislature disposed to encourage
an emigration which must prove so beneficial to the
community. There are about twenty families and
five hundred negroes.

ANNAPOLIS, April 12.

On Saturday last arrived here the ship Nantes,
captain Skinner, from London, who on the 8th of
March, spoke the ship Biddy, Richard Tolbert,
master, from Virginia, for London, all well; and
on the 29th spoke the brig Betsey, William Jones,
from Baltimore, for Fayal, out five days, and in
the longitude of 65, 30, all well.

ARISTIDES will be inserted in our next.

MODASTUS, RUSTICUS, and An Address to the
honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates,
signed A CONSTITUENT, will be inserted as early
as possible.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of
the power and authority vested in them by the
act for opening and extending the navigation of Pa-
towmack river, forty-six shares in the said company
will be sold at auction, at the court-house in Alex-
andria, in the state of Virginia, on Monday the four-
teenth of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon;
and nine shares in the said company will be sold, at
Shuter's tavern, in George town, on Monday the
twenty-fifth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, they being the shares of such of the pro-
prietors as are delinquents in making the first and
second payments on their respective shares which have
been heretofore called for by the board.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

April 3, 1787.

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK,
nine years old next spring, the property of the
subscriber, will cover the ensuing season at Port-To-
lacco, in Charles county, at five pounds current mo-
ney a mare, but if paid by the first day of August
next, three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will
be received in lieu of five pounds. It is useless to in-
fer his pedigree, as it is so well known, but it may
be seen at his stable. Good pasturage is provided for
mares that come a distance, at half a dollar per week,
and great care will be taken of them, but will not be
answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

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

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber.

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

RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

To be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst.
at the store late occupied by Joseph Eastman, de-
ceased.

SUNDRY merchandise, about two hundred pounds
weighting cost, some household furniture, one young
negro woman and boy, and a new house, on Green-
street.

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of
treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office
till the 30th day of May next inclusive, for the
supply of all rations which may be required for the
troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of
July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates in-
clusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein
after mentioned, viz.

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
M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, 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 Sci-
oto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the
mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the
Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Ra-
pids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Mia-
mi river to the Miami village; and at the Miami vil-
lage.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at San-
dusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayoga
river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venan-
go; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le
Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, 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 Ca-
yoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or
within other districts, and not specified in these pro-
posals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on
betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the fol-
lowing articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the com-
ponent parts of the rations, and specify the longest cred-
it, and the terms of payment, which the persons who
offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'y.

March 18, 1787.

Anne-Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever
from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any
lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August,
1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John
Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South
river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or
assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and
only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear
by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttle-
worth now holds, on the north side of South river,
(through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from
me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Ed-
mund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer,
or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth,
touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Tellis. ROBERT MOORE.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the first of November
last, a negrolad named CHARLES,
about 18 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 10
inches high, slim made, small legs, and
large feet, his knees bending inwards,
and has eyes inclining to red; he was
seen, sometime after his elopement,
driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that ac-
count may have crossed the bay. Whoever takes up
said slave, and gives information of his being commit-
ted to gaol, shall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above
reward if brought home.

JOHN PETER.

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 continuance. And is their very humble ser-
vant,

JAMES ROYSTON.

Virginia, February 20, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 492
acres, lying in King George county, near the
Head of Machodock Creek, convenient to churches,
warehouses, court-house, and several valuable mills;
about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing,
the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber
of different kinds, with a dwelling-house thereon, 46
by 30 feet; 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places
in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two
rooms above, two closets, and a passage, to which is
added a portico 46 by 22 feet, with a lodging room at
each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 22, barns,
and all other necessary out houses, and the whole well
calculated for cropping; there are on the premises large
apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the best
chosen pears, cherries, plums, apricots, &c. Any
person inclining to purchase, may view the land, and
know the terms, by applying to

JOHN ASHTON, sec.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman,
about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an appren-
tice to the study of physic.

T. N. STOCKETT.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

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

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

Prince-George's county, March 17, 1787.

The Imported Horse

ECLIPSE,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, 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 these
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.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near
Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one
dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares
at three shillings and six-pence per week, great care
will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes
or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his
dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-
grand dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand dam
was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was
the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet.

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 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 was got by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, whose pedigree is
well known, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Fi-
gure, his grand-dam by Ariel; and his great-grand-
dam by Spark; out of a full bred mare; he is in high
condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVAL.

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

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry in-
habitants of Charles and Prince-George's coun-
ties 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, Po-
monkey inspection house, and a number of the most
capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created
into a public one.

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.

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.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico 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.

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

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 occupied 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 ship-ping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readiness 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 pleases to employ him—And is their very humble servant,

SIMON RETALLACK.

Upper Marlborough, March 10, 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 10, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snout, 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 (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired **ARABIAN**, whole get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported **FIGURE**—His grand-dam by **DOVE**—His great-grand-dam by Colonel Tinker'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.—Cincinnati 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 12th 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 information, so that the above horse may be had, shall receive four dollars, and on securing the thief, or thieves, who stole said horses, and supposed to be the person 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.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the **ORATOR 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-Potomac, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

TO BE RENTED,

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

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 15, 1787.



WENT away from the subscriber, the 15th 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 right of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and is ge black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forter, 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.

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 Chetler 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, showing 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.

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

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, 1755, 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,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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.

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 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.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 22, 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

WILLIAM BOWIE, jr.

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, 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 Journal, &c. &c.

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.

167 Prizes. 4000 Dollars.

333 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 2 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. Also pocket almanacks for 1787.

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 Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match'em. The following extract is from Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir'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.

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.

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.

BLAIN POSEY.

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

ARD.
ounty, Septem.

the subscriber,
June, a negro
L.B.S., twenty-
four thick fel-
six inches high,
a very bulky
pe, with a lump
ow, and works
went away his
is to believe he
not particularly
may change his
ty Young, Eliza-
ag about in that
and secures the
him again, shall
irty shillings, if
out of the state
the law allows,

BOWIE, 3d.

M E

R Y,

valuable collection
ousand and eight
duodecimo, by
culture, Astrono-
fry, Commerce,
tory, Husbandry,
Medicine, Philo-
s, Phytic, Rhetor-
ays, Novels, Ma-

500 Dollars.
300 do.
200 do.
100 do.
100 do.
100 do.
100 do.
100 do.

4000 Dollars.

4000

wing on the first
Tickets are sold
tion of Medicines
Prizes advertised

Messieurs GREENS
TEN-CLARK, at his
napolis, where the
ay be seen.

ng general satisfac-
who should have
the number of his
should not suit his
them for others, or
plated ware, gold
and ladies pocket
or any sort of goods
store at the time of

PHEN CLARK.
be sold by private
cks for 1787.

March 11, 1787.

horse

PUFF,

at Samuel Harrison,
Herring Bay, in
business a mare, and a

fifteen hands three
e best judges to be a
ty; he was got by
and his grand-dam
tract is from Mel-
er, "We have pur-
only five years old,
high blooded as any

and six-pence per
e mares, but escapes
the mares, or four
September next, will
guineas.

February 16, 1787.

that I intend to ap-
ply to confirm the
Charles county, called
Grounds, which I
Crane, and to be re-
sided land.

BEALIN-POSBY.

that H. Addison, of
re; clerk; and his son,
ble general assembly,
ertain confiscated pro-

Francis-Street.

(LXIII YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2161.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 19, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

I AM told, that the *thinking* part of mankind have condemned me for publicly asserting and maintaining, that, until the ends of government shall be perverted, or liberty manifestly endangered, you ought not to interfere with the deliberations of the senate. They acknowledge the truth of the position, but they apprehend danger from bringing the question into controversy. To me this censure seems not to have originated from deep thinking. The address of your delegates had asserted the right of instructions in the fullest extent and in the most positive unequivocal terms. Both enemies and friends of the paper system had offered their draughts for subscription. It is probable that a majority of the people will be found opposed to an emission. But, had not the right of binding the senate by instructions been denied, the proceedings on this occasion, might heretofore be cited as a precedent. The silence of the senate on this point is truly to be commended; because *their* denial of the right would have afforded a pretext of charging them with an intemperate thirst of power. They had already been accused of contemning the rights, wants, and sentiments of the people, and of being actuated by an overbearing aristocratic spirit. Whether or not they possessed powers for the general good, was a question which they thought improper at this season for themselves to discuss. On these several accounts, it was my duty, as a guardian of the constitution, and not particularly interested in the question, to protest against what I thought a most dangerous innovation.

A second class of political reviewers have passed on me a more severe sentence. They have declared, that disputes about the right are perfectly immaterial; that, let the meaning of the constitution be what it may, the senate is bound to respect the opinions of the people; that the people, not being able to legislate advantageously for themselves, ought in most cases, to leave both branches entirely free; that after every thing that can be said or determined, whenever the great body of the people shall think proper to exercise their power, the right will be out of the question. To all these positions, except the first, I readily agree. I cannot admit, that it is necessary to settle the question, whether, agreeable to the constitution, the people may oblige either branch to pass a particular bill. So long as the people shall be impressed with an idea that they can, at any time, constitutionally control and direct the legislature, they may think it their duty so to do; and they will be applied to for that purpose, whenever men of popular talents shall be disappointed in their favorite schemes. Those circumstances therefore will be more likely to take place, which might end in a dissolution of the government—I mean an attempt to bind the senate by instructions, and the senate's refusing to act against their own judgments. But, let the people be thoroughly convinced, that they cannot control the legislature without a suspension or dissolution of that government, which almost every man has sworn to maintain, and he that applies to the people, except on occasions of the last importance, will be deemed no better than a promoter of sedition, or what St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow."

The doctrine of the binding force of instructions has been adopted upon a mistaken idea, that it is connected with the principles of the English and American revolutions. In England there was supposed to be a stipulation between the governing and governed, which was broken by one of their kings. On that occasion, the people, without essentially changing their forms, transferred the supreme executive power to other hands. In America, even the forms of government have been changed, and the revolution, in every respect is complete.—We recalled the attempt against our freedom, we threw off the fetters of dependence, and we adopted such modes of government, as we thought most suitable to our circumstances.

In Maryland, as in her sister states, there is that, which has been much talked of by speculative writers, and has never before existed, unless in a few doubtful instances quoted by Mr. Locke. We have a real compact, entered into on behalf of the people by their genuine representatives, chosen for that express purpose. The whole power of legislation is committed to two distinct bodies of men, without the assent of both which, no proposition can be passed into a law. There is however a special reservation, that whenever they should become unmindful of their trust, or pervert the ends of their appointment, or in other words, shall violate their contract, the people may either set aside, or reform the constitution. It is an avowal of the true principles of indepen-

dence; and it is intended for your direction, if at any future disastrous period an attempt shall be made to enslave you, or to take away any of your constitutional rights; *provided always, that you have no other means of redress.* By express stipulation therefore, is vested in the people that right which they inherit from nature, and which they might vindicate without the stipulation.

The right of the people to bind their representatives, chosen under this compact, is quite a different thing. If it exists at all, it must, as well as that, be founded on the constitution, or be inherent. It is mere sophistry to allege, that a lesser right is involved in the greater; because that greater right cannot be exercised without a suspension, or a dissolution of the government, and this lesser right is to be exercised, whilst the constitution remains in full force and vigour.

No man has been yet hardy enough to construe any part of the declaration or the form of government into a positive recognition of this right. But, although in making ample provision for the appointment of representatives, the constitution has not said a word about it, there are some men, who have supposed it involved in the right of suffrage.

In the beginning, it was enough for me to shew, that even admitting a right of binding your immediate representatives, it would be incompatible with the institution of two distinct branches for you to have the same right of binding the senate. On this head, I still mean no additional remark, except this very striking one. No law can be passed by the legislature, until a bill be proposed by one to the other. Now if the people can direct both branches when, in consequence of your instructions, a bill is originated and proposed by one, the other's right of dissent is taken away. The doctrine therefore so materially contravenes previous provisions, that the framers would have at least made an exception in its favour, had they intended or conceived that the people should possess it.

It may seem extraordinary that a man, writing on so important a subject, should have had no recourse to authority. The truth is, I conceived my arguments too powerful to need the unfair aid of mighty names. It does not indeed occur to my memory, that any writer before myself has examined the case of a legislature, consisting of two distinct bodies of men, deriving their authority immediately, or ultimately, from the act of the people. My proposition has been stigmatised with the epithet of new-fangled. It may indeed be called *new*, because it is a simple denial of an affirmative proposition, never advanced until the late unlucky disagreement.

The writer of a short essay in Mr. Goddard's paper of March the 1st, has examined the right of instructions generally. He has done it in a manner so simple, concise and masterly, that no man who reads it with a sincere desire of attaining the truth, can withhold his assent from any thing it contains. Being inserted as a fugitive piece, containing nothing but plain good sense, and the author being unknown, it may probably, by this time, be almost forgotten. I would recommend a perusal of it to every man who entertains a doubt respecting the subject.

I did not, at first, take notice of an essay under the signature of Publicola; but I understand that the author's confident assertions, and the great names he has mentioned for authorities, have even staggered men in the right faith. He has informed you, as I collect from the whole of his piece, that Mr. Locke, lord Moleworth, and Mr. Trenchard, have maintained with their pens the right of binding by instructions; that Mr. Hambden and lord John Russell have maintained it with their blood, and that Mr. Algernon Sydney has maintained it with both. In a popular harangue, this assertion might not sur-prise. Committed to writing, published to the world, and open for examination, there is no excuse or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would disdain to offer.

In Mr. Locke's two celebrated treatises of government, I can find nothing to countenance the opinion, that in a government by representation the people have a right to prescribe a particular law. He considers the natural unalienable right of interfering, when the ends of government are perverted or liberty manifestly endangered, in the same light as I have done, except that he does not go quite so far with respect to the legislature's gratifying the wishes and sentiments of the people. Would any man, after reading Publicola, conceive, that Mr. Locke concludes his book with the following words?

"When the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men to continue in them, and their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors, the legislative can never

"revert to the people, whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislature, and cannot resume it." But if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person or assembly, only temporary; or else, when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society; and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a new form; or, under the old form, place it in new hands as they think good."

I demand whether this be not a most pointed authority against Publicola's doctrine.

I have most diligently examined Mr. Algernon Sydney's discourses on government; I find in one of those the following words:

"We always may, and often do, give instructions to our delegates; but the less we fetter them, the more we manifest our own rights, for those, who have only a limited power, must limit that which they give; but he that can give an unlimited power, must necessarily have it in himself." P. 453.

In his page 451, is the following more remarkable and more intelligible passage.

"Every country does not make a distinct body, having in itself a sovereign power; but it is a member of that great body, which comprehends the whole nation. It is not therefore for Kent or Sussex, Lewes or Maidstone, but for the whole nation, that the members chosen in those places are sent to serve in parliament. And though it be fit for them, as friends and neighbours so far as may be to hearken to the opinion of electors for the information of their judgments, and to the end that what they shall say shall be of more weight, when every one is known not to speak his own thoughts only, but those of a greater number of men, yet they are not strictly and properly obliged to give account of their actions to any, unless the whole body of the nation, for which they serve, and who are equally concerned in their resolutions, could be assembled. This being impracticable, the whole punishment, to which they are subject, if they betray their trust, is scorn, infamy, hatred, and an assurance of being rejected, when they shall again seek the same honour. Although this may seem a small matter to those who fear to do ill, only from a sense of the pains inflicted, yet it is very terrible to men of ingenuous spirits, as they are supposed to be who are accounted fit to be intrusted with great powers."

These are the only material passages in Mr. Sydney relative to the subject, and these do not suit Publicola's purpose. Mr. Sydney's plain meaning is this: "Constituents may indeed instruct, or communicate their opinions, or give advice, which their representatives may follow, or otherwise, as they shall think proper, taking care to consult the general good, and incurring certain disgrace if they shall not act right."

To say, that this extraordinary man sell a master in support of the right contended for by the delegates, would betray either ignorance, or an opinion that ones adversaries are ignorant, and that the rest of the world are also ignorant, or will not choose to contradict a man endowed with superior powers.—The assertion, or rather the intimation, conveyed from the whole of Publicola's piece, respecting the great Mr. Hambden and lord Russell, is no better grounded.—Of Mr. Trenchard and lord Moleworth, I know very little; but I will venture to say, that neither has maintained the right of constituents to direct absolutely their representatives.

If the memory of the unfortunate Sydney be dear to all true patriots, and if all such, who are men of erudition, are acquainted with his writings, how comes it, that the distinguished writer in the Annapolis paper, of February 2d, can find no authority except judge Blackstone, who has denied, that a member of parliament owes implicit obedience to the directions of his constituents. From this writer's very quotations, he must have been sensible, that other eminent men had long since denied it. Perhaps he will take "seller" under the distinction between *author* and *speaker*. He quotes Sir John Barnard and Sir William Wyndham; but does not say on what occasion was uttered, or in what book may be found, that furious indecent proposition, "that the freedom of representatives is not only a new and wicked doctrine, but the most monstrous and most slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such a doctrine, as no man will dare to support within these walls." Neither of these two gentlemen

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.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Choptank warehouse, 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 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 fall for.

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

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 occupied 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 readiness 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 pleases to employ him—And is their very humble servant,

SIMON RETALLACK.

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 maturity. 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 sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired **ARISTON**, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported **FIGURA**—His grand-dam by **DON**—His great-grand-dam by colonel Talker'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.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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 information, so that the above horse may be had, shall receive four dollars, and on securing the thief, or thieves, who stole said horses, and supposed to be the person 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.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the *Annals 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.

To be RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of **Medicars Charles and William Stuart**. Inquire of the Printers. 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, 7 **W. G.**

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.



WENT away from the subscriber, the 15th 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 right 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.

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.

N. B. The accounts of particulars, showing 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.

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 10th September, 1755, from Henry Rozer 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 ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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.

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 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.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 23, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th 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-law; 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, jr.

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, 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 Journal, &c. &c.

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. 15 do. 2400 do.

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 watch, 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. Also pocket almanacks for 1788.

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 Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match em. The following extract is from Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir'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.

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.

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 compulsion for the said land.

BEALIN-POBY.

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.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 19, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

I AM told, that the *thinking* part of mankind have condemned me for publicly asserting and maintaining, that, until the ends of government shall be perverted, or liberty manifestly endangered, you ought not to interfere with the deliberations of the senate. They acknowledge the truth of the position, but they apprehend danger from bringing the question into controversy. To me this censure seems not to have originated from *deep* thinking.—The address of your delegates had asserted the right of instructions in the fullest extent and in the most positive unequivocal terms. Both enemies and friends of the paper system had offered their draughts for subscription. It is probable that a majority of the people will be found opposed to an emission. But, had not the right of binding the senate by instructions been denied, the proceedings on this occasion, might hereafter be cited as a precedent. The silence of the senate on this point is truly to be commended; because *their* denial of the right would have afforded a pretext of charging them with an intemperate thirst of power.—They had already been accused of contemning the rights, wants, and sentiments of the people, and of being actuated by an overbearing aristocratic spirit. Whether or not they possessed powers for the general good, was a question which they thought improper at this season for themselves to discuss. On these several accounts, it was my duty, as a guardian of the constitution, and not particularly interested in the question, to protest against what I thought a most dangerous innovation.

A second class of political reviewers have passed on me a more severe sentence. They have declared, that disputes about the right are perfectly immaterial; that, let the meaning of the constitution be what it may, the senate is bound to respect the opinions of the people; that the people, not being able to legislate advantageously for themselves, ought in most cases, to leave both branches entirely free; that after every thing that can be said or determined, whenever the great body of the people shall think proper to exercise their power, the right will be out of the question. To all these positions, except the last, I readily agree. I cannot admit, that it is nugatory to settle the question, whether, agreeable to the constitution, the people may oblige either branch to pass a particular bill. So long as the people shall be impressed with an idea that they can, at any time, constitutionally control and direct the legislature, they may think it their duty so to do; and they will be applied to for that purpose, whenever men of popular talents shall be disappointed in their favourite schemes. Those circumstances therefore will be more likely to take place, which might end in a dissolution of the government—I mean an attempt to bind the senate by instructions, and the senate's refusing to act against their own judgments. But, let the people be thoroughly convinced, that they cannot control the legislature without a suspension or dissolution of that government, which almost every man has sworn to maintain, and he that applies to the people, except on occasions of the last importance, will be deemed no better than a promoter of sedition, or what St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow."

The doctrine of the binding force of instructions has been adopted upon a mistaken idea, that it is connected with the principles of the English and American revolutions. In England there was supposed to be a stipulation between the governing and governed, which was broken by one of their kings. On that occasion, the people, without essentially changing their forms, transferred the supreme executive power to other hands. In America, even the forms of government have been changed, and the revolution, in every respect is complete.—We repudiated the attempt against our freedom, we threw off the fetters of dependence, and we adopted such modes of government, as we thought most suitable to our circumstances.

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In the beginning, it was enough for me to shew, that even admitting a right of binding your immediate representatives, it would be incompatible with the institution of two distinct branches for you to have the same right of binding the senate. On this head, I shall make no additional remark, except this very striking one. No law can be passed by the legislature, until a bill be proposed by one to the other. Now if the people can direct both branches when, in consequence of your instructions, a bill is originated, and proposed by one, the other's right of dissent is taken away. The doctrine therefore so materially contravenes previous provisions, that the framers would have at least made an exception in its favour, had they intended or conceived that the people should possess it.

It may seem extraordinary that a man, writing on so important a subject, should have had no recourse to authority. The truth is, I conceived my arguments too powerful to need the unfair aid of mighty names. It does not indeed occur to my memory, that any writer before myself has examined the case of a legislature, consisting of two distinct bodies of men, deriving their authority immediately, or ultimately, from the act of the people. My proposition has been stigmatised with the epithet of new-fangled. It may indeed be called *new*, because it is a simple denial of an affirmative proposition, never advanced until the late unlucky disagreement.

The writer of a short essay in Mr. Goddard's paper of March the 2d, has examined the right of instructions generally. He has done it in a manner so simple, concise and masterly, that no man who reads it with a sincere desire of attaining the truth, can withhold his assent from any thing it contains. Being inserted as a fugitive piece, containing nothing but plain good sense, and the author being unknown, it may probably, by this time, be almost forgotten. I would recommend a perusal of it to every man who entertains a doubt respecting the subject.

I did not, at first, take notice of an essay under the signature of Publicola; but I understand that the author's confident assertions, and the great names he has mentioned for authorities, have even staggered men in the right faith. He has informed you, as I collect from the whole of his piece, that Mr. Locke, lord Moleworth, and Mr. Trenchard, have maintained with their pens the right of binding by instructions; that Mr. Hambden and lord John Russell have maintained it with their blood, and that Mr. Algernon Sydney has maintained it with both. In a popular harangue, this assertion might not sur-prise. Committed to writing, published to the world, and open for examination, there is no excuse or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would disdain to offer.

In Mr. Locke's two celebrated treatises of government, I can find nothing to countenance the opinion, that in a government by representation the people have a right to prescribe a particular law. He considers the natural unalienable right of interfering, when the ends of government are perverted or liberty manifestly endangered, in the same light as I have done, except that he does not go quite so far with respect to the legislature's gratifying the wishes and sentiments of the people. Would any man, after reading Publicola, conceive, that Mr. Locke concludes his book with the following words?

"When the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men to continue in them, and their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors, the legislative can never

"revert to the people, whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislature, and cannot resume it. But if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person or assembly, only temporary; or else, when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society; and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a new form; or, under the old form, place it in new hands as they think good."

I demand whether this be not a most pointed authority against Publicola's doctrine.

I have most diligently examined Mr. Algernon Sydney's discourses on government; I find in one of those the following words:

"We always may, and often do, give instructions to our delegates; but the less we fetter them, the more we manifest our own rights, for those, who have only a limited power, must limit that which they give; but he that can give an unlimited power, must necessarily have it in himself."

P. 453.

In his page 451, is the following more remarkable and more intelligible passage.

"Every county does not make a distinct body, having in itself a sovereign power; but it is a member of that great body, which comprehends the whole nation. It is not therefore for Kent or Sussex, Lewes or Maidstone, but for the whole nation, that the members chosen in those places are sent to serve in parliament. And though it be fit for them, as friends and neighbours so far as may be to hearken to the opinion of electors for the information of their judgments, and to the end that what they shall say shall be of more weight, when every one is known not to speak his own thoughts only, but those of a greater number of men, yet they are not strictly and properly obliged to give account of their actions to any, unless the whole body of the nation, for which they serve, and who are equally concerned in their resolutions, could be assembled. This being impracticable, the whole punishment, to which they are subject, if they betray their trust, is scorn, infamy, hatred, and an assurance of being rejected, when they shall again seek the same honour. Although this may seem a small matter to those who fear to do ill, only from a sense of the pains inflicted, yet it is very terrible to men of ingenious spirits, as they are supposed to be who are accounted fit to be intrusted with great powers."

These are the only material passages in Mr. Sydney relative to the subject, and these do not suit Publicola's purpose. Mr. Sydney's plain meaning is this: "Constituents may indeed instruct, or communicate their opinions, or give advice, which their representatives may follow, or otherwise, as they shall think proper, taking care to consult the general good, and incurring certain disgrace if they shall not act right."

To say, that this extraordinary man sell a martyr in support of the right contended for by the delegates, would betray either ignorance, or an opinion that ones adversaries are ignorant, and that the rest of the world are also ignorant, or will not choose to contradict a man endowed with superior powers.—The assertion, or rather the intimation, conveyed from the whole of Publicola's piece, respecting the great Mr. Hambden and lord Russell, is no better grounded.—Of Mr. Trenchard and lord Moleworth, I know very little; but I will venture to say, that neither has maintained the right of constituents to direct absolutely their representatives.

If the memory of the unfortunate Sydney be dear to all true patriots, and if all such, who are men of erudition, are acquainted with his writings, how comes it, that the distinguished writer in the Annapolis paper, of February 22d, can find no authority except judge Blackstone, who has denied, that a member of parliament owes implicit obedience to the directions of his constituents. From this writer's very quotations, he must have been sensible, that other eminent men had long since denied it. Perhaps he will take "shelter" under the distinction between *author* and *speaker*. He quotes Sir John Barnard and Sir William Wyndham; but does not say on what occasion was uttered, or in what book may be found, that furious indecent proposition, "that the freedom of representatives is not only a new and wicked doctrine, but the most monstrous and most slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such a doctrine, as no man will dare to support within these walls." Neither of these two gentlemen

over uttered it, and there is a monstrous misrepresentation, whether wilful, or otherwise, I cannot dive into men's hearts to determine.

On the 13th of March, 1733-4, a motion was made in the house of commons, for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the septennial act, and for the more frequent meeting and calling of parliament. After much debate, Mr. Willes, at that time attorney-general, and since a most eminent chief justice of the common bench, spoke against the motion; and, in the course of his harangue, delivered the following sentiments:

"That we all have a dependence on the people for our election, is what I shall readily grant; but after we are chosen, and have taken our seats in this house, we have no longer any dependence upon our electors, at least, in so far as regards our behaviour here. Their whole power is then devolved upon us; and we are, in every question that comes before this house, to regard only the public good in general, and to determine according to our own judgments. If we do not, if we are to depend upon our constituents, and to follow blindly the instructions they send us, we cannot be said to act freely; nor can such parliaments be called free parliaments. Such a dependence would be a most dangerous dependence. It would in my opinion, be more dangerous and of worse consequence than a dependence upon the crown; for, in a dependence on the crown, we can be no danger, as long as the interest of the crown is made the same with that of the people; which every man must allow to be the case at present; whereas the people of any county, city or borough, are very liable to be misled, and may be often induced to give instructions directly contrary to the interest of their country."

Sir John Barnard, (as he well might) professed, that this doctrine appeared to him to be new. Sir William Yonge supported Mr. Willes, denying that the doctrine of independence was either new or extraordinary. The fact was, the latter part of Mr. Willes's speech had given offence; and Sir William Wyndham, at the same time that he condemned it, made a kind of apology for the learned speaker. His words are these:

"What the worthy gentleman under the gallery (Sir John Barnard) took notice of was an expression that fell from the learned gentleman, (Mr. Willes) I dare say without design. He said that we were to have no dependence upon our constituents. He went further. He said it was a dangerous dependence. Nay he went further still, and said it was more dangerous than a dependence on the crown. This my worthy friend took notice of, and, with his usual modesty, called it a new doctrine. It is Sir not only a new doctrine, but it is the most monstrous, the most slavish doctrine that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as I hope no man will ever dare to support within these walls. I am persuaded the learned gentleman did not mean, what the words he happened to make use of, seem to import; for, though the people of a county, city or borough, may be misled, and may be induced to give instructions contrary to the true interest of their country, yet I hope he will allow, that, in times past, the crown has been oftener misled; and consequently we must conclude, that it is more apt to be misled, in time to come, than we can suppose the people to be."

For this *historical* account, I am indebted to the 3d volume of Chandler's debates, and shall leave it to my readers to make the proper reflection.

On the first subject of the binding force of instructions, I confess that Sir Edward Coke, Mr. Sydney, Judge Blackstone, Mr. de Lolme, and Dr. Franklin, are the only authors I have perused, who before the present dispute have maintained the negative. But my reading is extremely confined, and I possess not the faculty of intuition. My reading is indeed so limited, that I have never seen a single book asserting, either directly or indirectly, that in a legislature by representation, the people may prescribe laws, and their delegates are bound to obey. The *lex parliamentaria* has a chapter on the right of electors; but neither in that, nor any other chapter, is the point even mentioned. I again call for any known book on the English constitution or law, or for even a resolve of the house of commons, in support of the doctrine.

I know that members of parliament have some times retired for the purpose of taking their constituents opinion. On certain occasions it is said, the whole house has done so. This appears from Sir Edward or Lord Coke's institutes. There may be sometimes great propriety in this conduct. The happiness of the people being the true end of all just government, an attention should ever be paid to their sentiments and feelings. That a representative should yield them a blind obedience, you perceive, on a singular occasion, has been denied by some men in the British house of commons; and it was not then supported by others. Perhaps it never was. It is denied by Mr. Sydney,* one of the greatest advocates for equal liberty that England ever produced. It is denied by Judge Blackstone, not so remarkable indeed either for professions, or deeds of patriotism, but of the first reputation for science and integrity, and not particularly concerned in the question. Before the present constitution was even in embryo, his arguments

wrought a thorough conviction in my mind; and I have never yet heard ought but declamation and sophistry to refute them.

But leaving the constitution of England and the opinion of its writers out of the question—in all governments by representation, the people are said to possess an inherent right of directing and binding their delegates. I have consulted the most approved modern writers of all countries on the law of nature and nations. In these I find, in my favour, a great variety of general positions, which the limits of a newspaper will not permit me to transcribe. They uniformly state the rights of the people, as I have done. In not one of them, can I find any support of the right in question. Say then, that you disregard all authority and listen only to reasons, from whatever quarter they shall come. This is exactly as I wish; and I trust, that by this time, you are disposed to examine the question with coolness and candour. Read then the essay† which I have before recommended, and attend to the following considerations.

When the legislative power is in the people at large, it is truly the government of the people, or a strict democracy. When the society enters into a solemn compact, prescribing modes of election by the people, whereby a select body or two, or more select bodies, shall be for ever kept up, to legislate for the people, this is another form of government. It is the government by representation. But it notwithstanding this compact remain unbroken, the people may deliberate for themselves, and prescribe laws; it is again the government of the people, confounded with the government of representation, or properly no regular government at all. It is indeed possible, that a government by representation may exist, with an express article of the compact, that in certain cases, the sense of the people shall be taken in a manner prescribed, and shall lay the foundation of a law. But to say, that without this positive provision, in a government by representation, the people may still deliberate and prescribe what must be obeyed, and that notwithstanding the regular government shall, at the same time subsist, is to say, that a thing is, and is not, it is to say, that a government by representation only, in spite of the most solemn compact, cannot exist. It is, in short, to utter the most inexplicable nonsense, inconsistency and absurdity.

That the people in a government by representation, cannot, on any particular occasion, legislate for themselves advantageously, is owing to the same reasons, that, in the beginning, recommended the government by representation, in preference to the government of the people at large. In no case, can the people be all gathered together at one spot. It is agreed on all hands, that men in a remote corner of the state cannot so well judge, what will suit the society, as when they are convened at the capital from every part, and hear all that can be urged on every side. It is agreed likewise, that men in general, cannot, in any place, so well judge as those, who are selected from their fellow-citizens, on account of superior talents, and devote their attention to the public affairs. It cannot be denied, that undue influence will ever be exerted in obtaining what is called the people's sense; and it is impossible, that every man can be qualified to decide nice questions of policy.

It is alleged, that, if your representatives are independent in their votes, they will become your masters.—Strange it is, that no medium can be found between implicit obedience and arbitrary sway! The several constitutional restrictions on the power of the legislature, and the mode of appointing your representatives, have not surely been attended to. For violating their duty, they cannot expect, at the end of the year, otherwise than to be dismissed with disgrace; and, as a part of the people, they are themselves to sustain, in the beginning, the mischiefs originating from the bad laws they enact. There is no power in the state capable of corrupting either branch of the legislature.—Whilst left at perfect freedom to act as a check upon each other, your liberties can incur no risk, unless you can suppose them guilty of undue combination; and then that fatal period has arrived which demands your interference. I should not be surprised if the patriots in England, beholding the baneful influence of the ministry, obtained by barefaced bribery and corruption, should sometimes contend for a doctrine, which might if established by law prevent some of the evils, arising from the improper duration of parliaments; but there is no good reason whatever for establishing this doctrine in Maryland.

The most certain way of examining all propositions is to trace the consequences of their admission. My proposition cannot be wicked, because, if admitted, it will promote ORDER and GOOD GOVERNMENT, and can do no harm. It cannot be slavish; because it will tend to preserve unimpaired our free and happy constitution. There is however enough to justify my calling the opposite doctrine wicked, slavish and absurd. It is wicked, because it established, it must introduce disorder, riot and arbitrary sway.—It is slavish, because it tends to confer the height of power on a single branch, and thereby to encourage the most fatal designs.—And it is absurd, because it

† Perhaps it may be necessary for me to remove indelicate suspicions. That essay was by many ascribed to me. I declare, that I know not who was the author, and wish much to be informed.

would render the constitution a jumble of inconsistency and contradictions.

A R I S T I D E S.

Annapolis, April 1, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

AT a time when the distresses which prevail appear to be increased by passionate disputes respecting a system of relief, it may not be deemed presumptuous in a fellow-citizen to propose his plan, or solicit the adoption of the schemes of others; that at least by withdrawing the people from the measures which at present embarrass their opinions, their tempers may be softened and their minds better enabled to consider and determine what to do. With this view the author of this address, who feels himself interested in the welfare and happiness of the state, and wishes to see its inhabitants unanimous in every common cause, and cheerfully enjoy the blessings of a free government, begs leave to propose a plan for the circulation of money, which he thinks will justify this salutary position.—That it will benefit the citizens in general, be a saving to the state, and injure no individual. The desires of the people ought to be attended to, and also gratified, if it can be done with safety.

There are in the hands of several persons, or in feeble circulation, a number of certificates, specifying a promise of the state to pay to the holders their respective amounts at a limited period, with an annual interest in the mean while. A sufficient portion of property is pledged for the redemption of the principal, and an additional tax of 2/6 in the hundred is appropriated for the yearly payment of the interest. This is the predicament in which they stand in general at present, and they compose a considerable part of what is called the state debt.

The amount of these certificates can be easily ascertained by the inquiry of the general assembly.—To render my meaning clearly understood, for this is more my object than the ornaments of style, I will suppose they amount to £. 180,000, and the interest thereon due at present to £. 20,000, making together the sum of £. 200,000. I will also suppose the sum of £. 200,000 to be wanting in the state as a sufficient medium, in addition to what is now in circulation, to answer the common purposes of the people. Let that sum be struck in paper bills of credit in the usual form, specifying a promise to pay the bearer the amount in specie in a limited time—say six years, and lodged in the proper office for emission. Let the funds, which are now pledged for the redemption of the certificates, remain pledged for the redemption of these bills. Let the holders of these certificates, at their election, present the same to the proper officer, for the purpose of having them exchanged for the bills proposed to be emitted: Let the officer count up the principal of each certificate, and interest then due, and pay the bearer the amount in these bills, and wholly destroy the certificate received. Let a certain portion of the annual assessment—say one fifth, or one sixth, be payable in these bills, and that portion be destroyed as soon as it is received into the treasury, in order to reduce, as much as possible, the amount of this part of the state debt in the mean while. If the certificates in the state should amount to more than the sum supposed, then let the necessary medium be apportioned upon the amount of the principal and interest of all the certificates; and let the exchange of bills be made of the proper proportion of each certificate, and a new certificate for the balance, similar to the old one, be delivered to the bearer.

By a plan of this kind, it appears to me, that the holders of these certificates would derive an advantage in the immediate use of the bills received in exchange, far more valuable than the expectation of the future benefits which they have in contemplation: Money would circulate by salutary degrees, and reward the industry of our virtuous citizens. The future interest of these certificates would be entirely saved to the state; and an opportunity be given of lessening the public debt, and thus animating the hopes of a desponding people. That part of the act of assembly which imposes the additional tax of 2/6 in the hundred, chiefly for the purpose of paying the interest on these certificates, might of course be repealed, and thereby more ease be given to the burthens of the people.

It may be observed, that these certificates are at present somewhat depreciated, notwithstanding they are substantially funded. This circumstance is probably not so much owing to a want of confidence in the state, as to the peculiar predicament in which they remain—a predicament which would perhaps affect the credit of similar securities in almost any government. They are in general issued for the payment of large sums, and are therefore not sufficiently negotiable; and have a distant time of redemption, and are therefore for the present of no valuable moment, by being scarcely useful to the owner. Place the debt of the safest citizen in the state in the same situation, and even his bond would be sold at a discount. Suppose me the wealthiest man in the community, whose most perfect punctuality no inhabitant will doubt—suppose me indebted to my neighbour by bond, in the sum of £. 100, payable in six years to come; and you will easily believe, that this bond would be passed beneath its value; because the present use of a smaller sum would be more profitable to my creditor than the possession of the security, which would only yield him the common interest, and not

* May the illustrious spirit of Sydney forgive that injury, which from the misinformation of Publicists, I lately offered to his memory.

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

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

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

MODESTUS.

Dorchester county, March 6, 1787.

VENICE, December 30.

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

LONDON, February 4.

Extra of a letter from Petersburg, December 19.

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

Extra of a letter from Chatham, February 1.

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

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

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

Extra of a letter from Lewes, February 5.

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

BOSTON, March 25.

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

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

NEW-YORK, March 27.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS, April 19.

A CARD.

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

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

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

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

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

PETERS and CO.

April 18, 1787.

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

WILLIAM CLARK.

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

10776

GEORGE LEIGH, administrator of John Roberts.



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

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

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

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

RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

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

BENJAMIN GAWOOD,

3 X

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 Lage, in Europe.

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; 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 war-house, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may fall for.

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

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 occupied 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 the plough, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readiness 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 this very humble servant,

SIMON RETALLACK.

Upper Marlborough, March 26, 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 maturity. 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) inaments he so truly bears, as the noted and admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great grand-dam by Colonel Walker's OTHELO, 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.—Cincinnati 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 information, so that the above horse may be had, shall receive four dollars, and on securing the thief, or thieves, who stole said horses, and supposed to be the person who on the 11th 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.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the **ORIGINAL 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.

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

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.

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 doan's jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a flish sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured stuff, 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.

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.

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

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

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 Seale, 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,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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 and in Washington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiscated and sold as the property of Higginbotham's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

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.

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

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, 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 Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of 500 Dollars,	is 500 Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.
1 do.	200 do.
1 do.	100 do.
1 do.	50 do.
1 do.	25 do.
150 do.	16 do.
167 Prizes.	4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.	—
500 Tickets at 2 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.

N. B. A stout set negro girl to be sold by private sale for cash. Also pocket almanacks for 1787.

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 Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match'em. The following extract is from Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir'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.

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.

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.

BELAIN POSEY.

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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1787.

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 miffed.

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 courser.

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 a 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.

3X JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

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 Tinker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

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

3X T. HANSON.

Friday, February 2, 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 desirous to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

3X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

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 blades of various colours.

3X JAMES REID.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 30th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788; (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

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 on 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 the Cayuga river.

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

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

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

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

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

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or 1/2 lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt.
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations:
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

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

By order, WILLIAM DUER, Sec'y.

March 18, 1787. 3

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 11, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Tellis. ROBERT MOORE. 3

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

THE LAWS Of November Session, 1786.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, at an apprenticeship to the study of physic.

3X T. B. STOCKETT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, son 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 Lige, in Europe.

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 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 war-house, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

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N. B. The accounts of particulars, showing the applications of the subscribers and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Edgemon Earle, and may be inspected by any person who desires.

RICHARD T. FARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOFFER,
RICHARD EDGEMAN.

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make void a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Seale, 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,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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 Chariemont, and other lands which have been confiscated and sold as the property of Higginbotham's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

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.

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 happy fellow, and works well at the whip law; 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, 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 Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of 500 Dollars,	is 500 Dollars.
1 do. 300 do.	300 do.
1 do. 200 do.	200 do.
1 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. 6X 4000 Dollars.

333 Blanks. 4000

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 jewelry, silver watches, plated ware, gold and silver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, black 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. Also pocket almanacks for 1787.

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 Muir'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.

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.

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.

BELAIN POSEY.

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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1787.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 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 miffed.

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 a 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.

3X JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

March 6, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Pica-tawa, 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 Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

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

3X T. HANSON.

Friday, February 2, 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.

3X JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

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.

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.

3X JAMES REID.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 30th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788; (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, hereinafter mentioned, viz.

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 M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, 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 on 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 the Cayoga river.

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

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, 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, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

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

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or 1/2 lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

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

By order,

March 12, 1787. 3 WILLIAM DUER, Sec'y.

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN:

Testis. ROBERT MOORE. 3

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

THE LAW S Of November Session, 1786.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the study of physc.

3X T. N. STOCKETT.

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 several 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 persons 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 lists 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 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 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 expence, into the treasury of his shire, 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. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Prince-George's county, March 17, 1827.

The Imported Horse ECLIPSE,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, 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 account, 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.

3 X

R. B. H.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1787.

A POLITICAL SERMON.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

THE universal assent which this maxim has obtained, seems to shew that it has the experience of mankind for its basis, and that however we may be led astray by the prevalence of opposite principles, or allured, by the prospects of present advantage, into the paths of duplicity and deceit, the way of honesty will in the end be the most easy, safe and politic.

In this view of the subject, we are led to admire the wisdom of providence, which has added this powerful incentive to rectitude, and in aid of our religious and moral obligations, has used the more forcible ties of interest to urge us to our duty.

The divine who points out to us the means of obtaining eternal happiness, will describe honesty as a necessary virtue, and expatiate on the future punishments which a violation of its precepts will draw upon us.—The legislator who enacts his laws for the security of our lives and properties, arms them with the more obvious terrors of temporal penalties;—Both, too often, without effect;—The impious unbeliever will deride the threats denounced from the pulpit, and the violator of worldly statutes hopes to elude their vigilance by the secrecy of his crimes.—Then only, when it is the interest of men to be honest, can we expect to find them truly so;—And then only will mankind be wholly free from knavery when they are thoroughly convinced, that *Honesty is the best Policy.*

This persuasion however, so necessary to be adopted and so conformable to every principle of reason and equity, does not immediately take possession of the mind; and it may perhaps be difficult to reconcile a belief in the necessity of honesty, with the small share of it which we observe in the commerce of the world; the truth is that our professions and practice are too often at variance, and that we seldom even think right, till the occurrence of some sensible inconvenience tells us, that we have both thought and acted wrong:—Hence it is that the policy of honesty is too often neglected till every other expedient has been tried, and that our encomiums on it and our belief in its efficacy are more the result of necessity than inclination.

Pope tells us that an honest man's the noblest work of God; the sentiment is short, but comprehensive, and it is to be lamented that so noble a work is so seldom found amongst us, for if it be true that honesty is the best policy, that which we possess will be found weak indeed.—

How, or wherefore, a quality so necessary for the purpose of mutual intercourse, so dignifying to our nature, and so consonant with our ideas of perfection, should in almost every breast meet with so many contravening passions, may be a fit subject for speculative researches to determine on.

It may perhaps be more useful for us to inquire by what means honesty has vanished from amongst us—by what possibility it can be restored, and (in order to assist our inquiries) to determine first of all in what it consists; that we may not flatter ourselves that we possess the substance, when even the shadow of it is discountenanced and neglected.

The rules of honesty are simple and plain, and however widely our dealings and connexions are extended, the regulation of our conduct by those rules will keep us in the right path.

The scripture precept—Do as you would be done by—may be styled the parent of honesty.

Human laws have more particularly defined our obligations—Give every man his own—and, Do hurt to no man.

Compared with these injunctions, how will our actions stand the test? Can we appeal to our own hearts and impartially inquire—whether we have done these things?—Few, I fear could answer to their own satisfaction.—Few indeed, though exempt from the more open breaches of honesty, could acquit themselves of those imperceptible innovations which our passions and inclinations daily urge us to give way to.—

Dishonesty has taken deep root amongst us.—In some we find it triumphantly raised above the reach of punishment or censure, and extended beyond the interference of sensibility or shame;—In others by gradual advances, bidding fair to attain the same disgraceful summit, and weed out every virtuous sentiment that is still remaining in our breasts.—

That small, and almost imperceptible deviations have been made by men of the most honest and upright intentions, must be admitted, and perhaps there may be some difficulty in ascertaining the pre-

cise boundaries between the measures adopted in the pursuit of a necessary occupation, and those which the strictness of honesty will not warrant.

In every case of this doubtful nature, let us have recourse to the above infallible precepts; and if we fail in the observance of them, however our conduct may be sanctioned by weak, improvident or unjust laws, we may then pronounce that we have strayed from the paths of honesty and fair dealing.

In the regular and ordinary intercourse of men, we shall find few professions exempt from a species of dishonesty, so closely connected with the proper extent of a necessary industry:—The merchant who thrives on the general wants of his neighbours,—The lawyer who procures his own peace by the dissensions of the rest of the community,—The physician who lives by the influence of sickness and death,—Nay, even the divine, who is happy in this world, by teaching others to be so in the next.—All of these will find temptations, (difficult to be resisted,) continually urging them to swerve from the rule of right.—

Yet is Honesty the best Policy.—The merchant will find his business increase, in proportion to the reputation he has maintained for honesty in his dealings, while the visionary schemes of fraud will terminate in poverty and ruin;—the lawyer who exerts his talents in the cause of justice only, will even in this world find his recompense superior to that of the dealer in knavery and chicanery;—the physician who makes the welfare of his patients the chief object of his assiduity and attention, will meet with honour and profit for his reward;—and the divine will obtain the most sedulous disciples in learning the way to Heaven, who seems most likely by his practice to arrive there himself.

The more open and daring violations of honesty are generally brought about by some causes that disturb the ordinary course of things.

Thus a state of war, by unsettling the common round of commercial transactions and exhibiting new objects of pursuit, generally calls forth a spirit of enterprise, adventure, and dishonesty.

Would to Heaven that our transactions during the late war did not so fully justify this observation.—Let us call forth a few prevailing examples, and see how they and honesty will reckon.

A man before the commencement of the war owed a sum of money which he had borrowed of a friend to purchase land, to pay his debts or to set him up in trade;—when the paper currency had depreciated sixty, eighty, or an hundred fold, he paid off his debt with the product of a few bushels of wheat, or a hogthead of tobacco;—Was that man honest?—Yes.—For he had the laws of the land to countenance and sanctify his conduct.—But can the law make that right which is in itself wrong?—Try it by the rules of honesty.—Has he done as he would be done by?—Surely, no!—It would be adding dissimulation to injustice to assert it.—Has he given every man his own?—The very fact proves that he has not.—Has he complied with the precept, by doing hurt to no man?—Let the creditor who has so deeply suffered by the payment, answer the question.

This class of men may possibly think their policy superior to that of honesty;—time may perhaps shew them the contrary.

A number of men who had goods for sale at that period of the war when our necessities were pressing, and our abilities small, sold them on credit for tobacco at the most enormous and immoderate rate, and by the subsequent increase in the value of that article have raised immense fortunes for a few inconsiderable articles, to the ruin of many who have unfortunately dealt with them.

This point will be disputed—I ask for information.—Are these men honest?—Surely so.—They were in the exercise of a lawful occupation.—There was no obligation or necessity for the buyer to take the goods, or to stipulate for that kind of payment.—Contracts are of a sacred nature, and must not be interfered with.

The law has, and will so determine.

Yet these principles may perhaps deceive us, and to the unerring rules of honesty we must again have recourse;—Have the sellers in this instance done as they would be done by?—Let them answer.—Have they given every man his own?—A comparison of the triflingness of the commodity with the enormity of the price, will answer the spirit of this question.—Have they done hurt to no man?—To many, many indeed, they have done an irretrievable hurt, if poverty and ruin are attended with that effect.

We will however try them a little further, by comparing their conduct with that of the man who has paid depreciated paper; and although the principles

of the one will meet with immediate condemnation, while those of the others will be excused and even applauded, yet will they, on examination, be found to have equal justice for their support.

A man agreed to pay for the merchandise which he purchased, a certain quantity of a specific article—Tobacco;—But will it be concluded that the seller expected to receive, or the buyer to pay twenty or thirty times more than the real and actual value of the goods in question.—Surely not.—But this view of the subject is set aside, and it is said that tobacco was promised, and tobacco must be paid.—And although the real and reasonable worth of a commodity is generally acknowledged to be the equitable consideration for the purchase of it, yet shall I be told in the words of the Jew, that it is not so written in their bonds, and that until I can rail the seals from off them, arguments will be used in vain.

How will the other case stand?—A man bound himself to pay a sum of money—he did pay it; but in so depreciated a state as to be little or no real satisfaction for the debt—but his contract was for money, and literally he has complied with it, by discharging it in money. The reasoning on the cases must be exactly the same.—The money grew worse and the tobacco grew better, and in both there was the same departure though in different directions from the equitable rule of actual worth at the time of the contract.—To illustrate—A. was indebted to B. in a sum of money before the war, and paid it in paper when depreciated to the rate of twenty for one, B. afterwards in the course of the war, sells goods to A. on credit for tobacco, which becomes at the time of payment, equal to twenty times the value of the goods.—How will their accounts stand?

Says B. you paid me a shilling for a pound;—Says A. you made me pay you a pound for a shilling;—Says B. my claim was just, for you promised to pay me in tobacco;—Says A. my payment was just, for I contracted to pay you in money;—Says B. you deceived me by the tender law;—Says A. you deceived me without any law at all!—Says B. I was a sufferer by the war;—And says A. I was a sufferer by the peace.

Thus are their accounts fairly balanced, and happy would it be for the community if such only were interlarded in the subject.

A word more on tobacco debts.—A bill was brought in and passed by the house of delegates, for the relief of debtors, but rejected by the senate; the honesty and justice of this bill, I shall not inquire into.—It had many advocates and opposers;—b, the latter it was treated with many epithets of derision; among the rest *the truck bill* and the *trash bill*, taking this denomination for a just one, I will venture to assert that it would have proved an equitable discharge of the greater part of our tobacco contracts;—For they originated in trash, and by trash should they be completed.—To be serious, the man who murmurs at any mode which the legislature can devise for the discharge of such debts, must have suffered the dictates of self-interest, to blind him to the welfare of all others with whom he is concerned.

Let us proceed with our inquiries.

A number of men who have large possessions are pathetically lamenting our distressed situation, and enlarging on the burthens of the people; they are living in affluence and luxury, but their taxes are unpaid; by their own remissness they bring on the evils of which they complain.

Are these men honest?

A number of men who have regularly paid up their taxes, have the satisfaction of seeing that they have been honest than their neighbours, and have comparatively been losers by their honesty, while those who have been neglectful of this duty, are allowed to speculate upon the public.

Is this honest?

A number of men who complain that they can neither pay their taxes or their debts, are still living with dissipation and extravagance, are supporting their families in the highest style, and contracting new obligations instead of paying off their old ones.—Are these men honest?

There is yet another species of dishonesty that seems to be gaining ground amongst us, and that of the most detestable kind; it is that dishonesty which attempts to rob a man of his good name, and in the prosecution of so laudable a design sets truth and honour at defiance. It is a dishonesty that calls for the abhorrence of all good men, and merits a severer return than it has yet met with.—Is the man who has done this honest?—Most certainly not.—But he shall find that honesty would have been the best policy—for in attempting to injure the fame of others, he has effectually lost his own, and even

should he speak the truth hereafter, he will not be believed.

Among the extraordinary schemes which the war has given us an opportunity of projecting, the extensive one of speculation must not be forgot.—In our present inquiry, the speculators are undoubtedly entitled to a place.—Are they honest?—It is to be hoped so, for there are many of them, and some of them are honourable men.—Yet if we examine their conduct, and compare it with the gospel precept, a reconciliation can hardly be effected.

Have they done as they would be done by?—Few, I believe, of the many who have risen by speculation would choose to be speculated on, or would in that case assent to the plausible reasons urged in defence of the practice.—*Every man has not his own.*—Yet every man has got what his commodity would procure.—*They have hurt many men.*—Yet these men would have been hurt by others; and if the business was to be done, who so proper as our friends and countrymen to do it.—The sufferer here may be compared to the unfortunate man, when a ship's crew draw lots for their lives, who though he sees death inevitable before him, has the consoling presentiment, that he shall be devoured by his own friends, and that he only dies that they may live.

Thus some of our soldiers, who have escaped the danger of the field, may yet (if starving is an honourable death) have the satisfaction of dying for the good of their country.

The matter might however have been worse.—A number of this class of men, *might* have procured seats in our legislature, and *might* have been actuated by motives of self-interest, to withhold even what it was in their power to give, from the men who had procured their peace and freedom;—They *might* have enacted laws by which themselves alone could benefit, and like the wolf in the fable, have devoured the sheep, which they insidiously procured the charge of.—Would their conduct have been honest?—But am I giving an honest state of the case by thus dealing in supposition?—No!—It is honest and true to say that all this has been done, and that the interest of the army has been repeatedly sacrificed to the emolument of those who have been the betrayers instead of the guardians of their rights.

Will it be necessary to produce instances in support of a charge, which though little regarded, is so generally acknowledged?—A retrospect to the stages of the depreciation certificates will be sufficient on this occasion.

I contend that the state was able to have effected the purpose for which they were given, by the funds which we then possessed, and which have been so much more unworthily disposed of. Confiscated property sold by the state may now be paid for in certificates;—Why could not that have been allowed at a time when the original holder might have benefited by it?

Why are they now taken instead of specie, to benefit those who have obtained them in so easy a manner?—Why were they not funded and the interest paid on them, before the law-makers had got them into possession?

And why did the state employ an agent to speculate on distresses of its own enacting?—Let the men who have done these things, answer, and answer *honestly* if they can.

Heavens!—That an *independent state*, instead of acting with generosity and honour, should thus pitifully speculate and traffic, and by the pernicious example of public and open dishonesty give a sanction to every species of private injustice.

Why is an ill-judged lenity to be used on some occasions, while unmerited hardships are imposed on others?—Why, I repeat it, are the purchasers of confiscated property, and other public debtors, allowed to pay less than their just debts, to the injury of those who have the most equitable claims against the state.

A little reflection on our past conduct and our present situation, will convince us, that honesty would have been the best policy, and may be so still if yet we can find its path, and surely when we have got so near to destruction, it is time to turn from the road that has led us to it.

In proportion as public bodies are more powerful and important than individuals, public dishonesty must be more injurious than that of a private nature. Yet is the first species given into without remorse by men who are free from reproach with regard to the latter.

Whether in our future policy, honesty will be more apparent, or whether if it should, we are in the reach of such a remedy, it may be difficult to determine.

Certain it is, that our public dishonesty has produced its natural consequences, poverty and ill-fame, and we must endeavour to remove the one, in order to reinstate ourselves from the other.

Do we consider the view in which we must now be held by foreign nations?—Can we hope to be trusted by them?—I believe not; and perhaps the despair of obtaining it in this way, might be an argument in favour of making money ourselves, if foreigners would trust us so far as to receive it.—The fear is that they know us too well, either to give or take.

A plan has been proposed of borrowing a considerable sum, for the purpose of discharging our domestic debt. Without examining strictly into the intended application of the money, I think I shall

be safe in predicting that it will not be possible to procure it.

Setting other reasons aside, the disclosure of the intended use of it seems fatal to the proposition; it appears to me, to bear some analogy to the following case:

A is considerably in debt to B. but understanding that B. has given notes which may be bought in at a great discount, he applies to C. to borrow a sum of money to purchase them with, making promises of punctual payment with large interest for the use of it.—C. may at first be tempted by the offer; but I should suppose the following reflections may suggest themselves to him:—The debt from A. to B. was fairly contracted and honestly due, yet these are the methods which he adopts for the payment of it; what have I to expect from such principles, and what security is there that I too shall not be a sufferer by them.

Thus will our policy deprive us of that assistance which honesty would have given us a right to demand; and a chance to obtain.

The scheme of purchasing continental securities, is however of so tempting a nature, that it is almost fruitless to expect that the dictates of honesty will turn us from it, or rather I may say that our minds are too much swayed by interest to suffer us to distinguish honesty from fraud, or right from wrong.—We are called upon by congress to comply with their requisitions, and to enable them to be honest.—In vain do they call.—We are bent on the fascinating projects of cheating them and cheating each other.

Each state is striving, and in so honourable a race, who would wish to be out-done;—short sighted mortals, while thus preying on each other and striving to defraud your domestic creditors, too soon may your foreign ones reprobate your policy, and reach you the honesty from which you are so far estranged.

What—Say our politicians.—Pay a debt with five pounds, when we can discharge it with one? Absurd and ridiculous!—So it may be, to pay a debt in specie when it can be cancelled by depreciated paper; but it is honest.

It was well observed by a member of the assembly, that from the sweat of our brows our debts must be paid. If they are honestly paid, that must be the way, however we may flatter ourselves with the hope of twisting ourselves out of our difficulties by artifice and speculation.

In the contemplation of our politic scheme of buying certificates with the public money, the honest one of paying the original holders of them, or enabling congress to do it, is forgot.

Upon the whole, our prospect is sufficiently black; we have the horrors of poverty, without any conscious innocence to support us.—We have a sad and certain retrospect of our misconduct, without a probability of amendment, and we have a weight of misfortunes, without expecting or deserving either pity or assistance.

There can be but one way left—it must be in a contrary direction from that which we have pursued. It must be by endeavouring to do good and to avoid evil.

We must avoid speculation, extravagance, idleness and fraud, and become frugal, industrious and honest.

We must pay our debts when we can, and when we do, let it be substantially, and to the full amount of what we justly owe.

We may then enjoy ease and content among ourselves, and credit and respect among other nations, and be convinced by so prosperous a change that *Honesty is the best Policy.*

Anno- Arundal county, April 9, 1787.

L O N D O N, December 18.

Extract of a letter from Cowes.

THE following remarkable instance of credulity and affection happened here the other day.

Some months ago, the landlord of the Fountain Inn died, leaving behind a disconsolate widow, one daughter, and a daughter-in-law, who were inconsolable for their good father. One evening last week, as a person was walking about the church-yard, and happening to be very near the tomb of the landlord, he heard a long and strong breathing, as a person oppressed. He looked round, thinking somebody near him, but seeing no person, and hearing the same breathing again, he drew nearer the tomb, when he directly heard the breathing in the tomb, as he thought, which surprised him so much, that he ran into the town, and declared the landlord was not dead, for he had heard him very distinctly breathe. Curiosity drew to the church-yard an immense crowd of people, and the report having reached the Fountain, the widow and daughters were not a little surprised, and were soon after flattered with the hopes of seeing a beloved husband and father, by one of their acquaintance running to tell them that he was certainly yet alive, and was heard by every body in the church-yard to fetch his breath long and heavy, as if wanting to get out. Pick-axes and shovels were immediately ordered to remove the stones and earth; all Cowes attended, and the enraptured widow was ready to receive and press to her bosom her long absent though not dead husband. Just as they were about to break down the tomb, a gentleman happened to be passing, who, surprised to see the

church-yard filled with people, stepped up to know what was the matter. Having heard the story, he listened, and very distinctly heard the breathing; but instantly declared, they were all mistaken, for it was the noise of young owls, and looking up to the eaves of a house just by, discovered the nest. A ladder was brought, and four young owls taken, to the great joy of all present, but the enraptured widow and her daughter, who returned home in sorrow and despair, leaving the ashes of the dead undisturbed.

"The above is an absolute fact, and had not the discovery taken place, the tomb would have been opened; but the ignorant and superstitious would ever have imagined it was something supernatural which they had heard."

B E R M U D A, February 17.

A letter from Mogadore, dated October 24, says, "The English vice-consul has procured the release of eleven persons, subjects to England, who have been imprisoned upwards of eleven years at or near Tetuan; one of them is an American by birth, born at Boston; they are gone to Gibraltar from hence in a cutter, from whence they will be dispatched to England."

B O S T O N, March 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in town, ensign Stoddard, of the federal troops, from Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire, which place he left on Saturday last. By him we are informed, that the honourable the justices of the supreme judicial court, arrived at Great Barrington, on the 18th instant, attended by general Shepard, and a number of respectable gentlemen from the county of Hampshire; and on the Tuesday following the court commenced their session, without the least interruption, when the honourable judge Cushing gave a spirited and solemn charge to the grand jury, which was composed of gentlemen of the first character in the county, as were three full petis justies, returned to serve at that court; that in the afternoon of Tuesday, the rebels taken in the action at Sheffield, on the 27th of February last, together with others of a like description, under a strong guard commanded by colonel Newell, were brought in from Pittsfield, and that general Lincoln, and the other gentlemen commissioners, were at Great Barrington when he left that place.

By this gentleman we also learn, that some of the fugitive rebels, in paroxysms of revenge, in the night of the 19th instant set fire to a store owned by Messrs. Pennfield and Bacon, of Sheffield, but which stood in Nobletown, in New-York, near the line of this state, which was entirely consumed, together with about six hundred pounds of property contained therein, and on the 23th, a barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin, of Egremont, was also set fire to, and together with the grain, hay, &c. destroyed. Several of the incendiaries, suspected as concerned in the above transactions, were taken and confined in gaol, but unfortunately broke out a few days after, and made their escape; that though the rebellion appears to be crushed, yet many people in the western counties appear to be under fearful apprehensions from threats thrown out by the rebels, (who are harboured in the state of Vermont) of returning as soon as the weather will permit, and satiating their revenge on individuals, by the destruction of their persons and property, and that from appearances it will require the strictest unanimity in the friends to government, and the utmost wisdom and perseverance in our rulers, to restore peace to that distracted part of the commonwealth.

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

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, January 17.

On Saturday the 6th instant, between ten and eleven in the forenoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, about ten miles north of this city. At Woodhead, in Campsie, a barn, on which there is a mill, became dry in several places, for a short space. At Letrick Green, in the parish of Strathblane, a gentleman who was in the fields, and who had resided many years in Jamaica, heard a rushing noise precede the shock, which he thought came in a direction from the S. E. He likewise observed the hedges to be agitated as if a sudden gust of wind had affected them, though it was then still. At Nethertown, in the same parish, the shock was more sensibly felt, and the people were so alarmed as to run out to the fields, their houses shook so. Many others felt the shock, and in different houses, doors that had been locked were thrown open; china dishes and bottles ginged, by striking against one another. The horses in a plough that was at work stood still with fear. The shock was likewise felt in the parishes of New-Kilpatrick, Killearn and Pintray.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Winchester, to the editor of the Worcester Magazine, dated March 17.

SIR,

"Would inform you of a singular circumstance which happened in this town on Tuesday last. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy rumbling noise was heard in a mountain in the south-east part of the town, at several times, for the space of 20 or 30 minutes, when all of a sudden it was seen by one Mr. Gold, who lived at the foot of the mountain, to break forth, and the rocks and dirt to move in vast bodies; soon after the first were discovered, rocks and dirt were seen to fly in the air, though the main body made its way down the mountain. Mr. Gold

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viewing it till the noise seemed to be over, when he suddenly heard it again, and perceived a second eruption taking place, at the distance of about 8 or 10 feet from the first; the noise and motion were as sudden as if they had been occasioned by a blast of powder, though he saw no appearance of smoke or fire, nor did he smell any thing of a sulphurous nature. I have since been and viewed the ground, but could not discover any thing of a sulphurous kind sufficient to cause the eruption--there are many conjectures respecting the cause of it. The distance from the place where the eruption began to where it ended, was about ten or twelve rods, and in some places 30 or 35 feet wide, and from 4 to 8 feet in depth. Rocks of several tons weight were thrown several rods down the mountain, and I suppose at a moderate computation there was as much as an acre of land covered with rocks and gravel. The rocks and dirt thrown out are supposed by many to be several thousand tons."

ANNAPOLIS, April 26.

The honourable Robert Hanson Harrison, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, James McHenry, and Thomas Sim Lee, Esquires, are appointed deputies in behalf of this state to meet the other states in convention at Philadelphia in May, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.

"On Monday last died, at her seat in Dorchester county, Mrs. AMELIA ANDERTON. The death of this amiable lady, who was endowed with every virtue that could adorn the female character, is very sincerely regretted by all ranks of people who had the happiness of her acquaintance."

SAMUEL ABELL, JOHN DE BUTTS, JAMES HOWELL, and ZACHARIAH FORREST, Esquires, GENTLEMEN, March 28, 1787.

WE, the justices and grand-jury of St. Mary's county, fully impressed with the alarming situation of public affairs, cannot pass over the present favourable opportunity of constitutionally expressing our opinion of them, and through you, to the general assembly. We are pleased with the peculiar felicity of existing under a free government, composed of two distinct branches, with independent powers; hence arises our greatest security in the enjoyment of our liberty and property; and we view with horror any act which would be ultimately or immediately subversive of the rights of the people. An emission of paper money on loan, we reprobate as introductory of consequences more fatal and pernicious to the well-being of our government, and of evils more weighty and intolerable than any we have hitherto felt from the depreciation of former emissions. We most earnestly with the number of public debtors reduced; this would, in our opinion, greatly contribute to lessen an interest in the government, incompatible with its prosperity. The bill for the relief of debtors, commonly called the truck bill, is pregnant with unbounded mischief, in-as-much as its operation has an immediate tendency to lessen the confidence existing between individuals, and by an open violation of private contracts, is subversive of good faith and morality, dishonest in private, and irreputable in public life. The conduct of the senate, in declining to pass this bill, and the bill for an emission of paper, merits our warmest approbation, and not less in rejecting the bill which militated against the independence of the chancellor and judges, whose real and solid independence, being the surest pledge of their integrity, forms also the strongest barrier of liberty, and the most effectual security of property; we earnestly hope they will for ever remain in such a situation as never to be influenced in the smallest degree by the menaces of seditious leaders in either branch of the legislature. The present calamitous situation of public credit calls for our immediate exertions, and we trust a virtuous confidence in each other, grounded on public virtue, secured by public faith, and a rigid adherence to industry and economy will re-establish our interior political happiness. A cheerful co-operation with our sister states, at the ensuing federal convention, will restore public credit, and give the United States of America a rank and consequence in Europe, that will be admired by all such as have witnessed the past exertions of patriotism and virtue, which so eminently distinguished our glorious revolution.

(SIGNED)

Vernon Hebb, P. M. Hanson Briscoe, B. Tabbs, J. Briscoe, William Somersell, John Abell, youngest, Francis Hamersley; justices.
Philip Key, foreman; Edmond Plowden, John Horrell, Henry Niell, William Holton, George Asquith, William Thomas, jun. Thomas Horrell, Nat. Loring, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Smoot, John Briscoe, George Penbrook, Luke W. Barber, William Loker, Solomon Jones, Vincent Thornton, William Walter; grand-jurymen.

A true copy from the original.

IN a free government it is the right of every individual in the community, at all times, to declare his sentiments on public affairs. In the exercise of this right consists the great security of liberty; but should a time arrive when unhappy divisions in the public councils should prevail so far as to excite well grounded apprehensions for the safety of the state; when measures should be proposed, destructive of public and private credit; when the morals of the people, which ought to be the grand object of all legislators, should be in danger of being perverted by law; the right would then become a duty, and si-

lence be a crime. Under a conviction, that this time is arrived, we, the grand-jurors of the eastern shore of Maryland, having discharged our public duty as the grand inquest for the eastern division of this state, beg leave to offer to our fellow-citizens our sentiments in the present critical situation of our affairs.

We declare our entire approbation of, and firm attachment to, our present constitution and form of government, and our determination to support them against all unlawful attempts.

We are of opinion, that paper money on the plan proposed by the house of delegates, or on any other plan that can be devised, would be highly improper at this time, being fully convinced, that, under our present circumstances, it would be attended with ruinous consequences, as well to the public as to the individual; and so far as we have been able to inform ourselves, this is the opinion of a very considerable majority of the freemen of the eastern shore. This subject has been so fully and so ably discussed in print, that it would be unnecessary in this place to repeat the arguments that confirm us in this opinion.

We are of opinion, that the bill for the relief of debtors, published by the house of delegates for the information of their constituents, ought not to be passed into a law, being founded on the violation of those principles of equal and impartial justice, that debtor and creditor are alike entitled to. At the same time we think that a proper bankrupt law would be highly useful.

With respect to an insolvency act, or any other act, suspending the general operation of the laws, we conceive this to be a mode of relief of very dangerous example. We are of opinion, that nothing can justify such a suspension, but a case of the last necessity and distress, a case, which we flatter ourselves, does not at this time exist. A firm and steady administration of the laws, we conceive to be the best and surest means of restoring that degree of public and private credit, which alone can render us respectable abroad, or happy in ourselves.

We observe, that a question has been made, how far the senate are bound by the instructions of the people? Without presuming to decide on a constitutional question of such high importance, we think ourselves safe in declaring, in the terms of the constitution, "that the senate ought to be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws."

We hope we shall not be deemed presumptuous in recommending to the legislature an oblivion of all past heats and animosities, and a proper degree of temper and moderation in the future conduct of public business. We earnestly intreat them to fulfil the wishes of their constituents, by a coalition of those abilities for the public good, which have of late been exerted but in fruitless opposition to each other.

To our fellow-citizens at large, we recommend lenity and forbearance in the prosecution of their claims, so far as may be consistent with their safety on one side; on the other, a retrenchment of all unnecessary expences, and a strict attention to their private concerns, by which means alone we are persuaded they cannot fail, in the end, to extricate themselves from their present difficulties. To all classes and distinctions we recommend, in the warmest manner, the exercise of industry, frugality, and economy; virtues which belong peculiarly to republicans; virtues, without which no republic can long exist.

We declare, that we have no other motive in this address, but a wish of rendering a service to the community, in which we have a common interest with the rest of our fellow-citizens; we trust, that as it is intended, so it will be kindly received, and shall think ourselves happy in being entitled, in the public estimation, to the single merit that we claim, the merit of a well-meant endeavour.

James Tilghman, foreman of the grand jury.
Howes Goldsborough, John Singleton; Talbot.
Samuel Hewitt, Ebenezer Booth; Cecil.
Daniel Turner; Kent.
Charles Blake; Queen-Anne's.
Philemon Downes, Thomas McKeel; Caroline.
John Hooper, William Barrow; Dorchester.
John Wilson, William Jones, Mackimmy Porter; Somerset.
James Rackliffe; Worcester.
N. B. At the time of signing the above, 19 grand-jurors present.
April term, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
A healthy young Negro Wench,
With a Male Child in arms. Inquire
of the Printers. 1

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

**THE
LAW
S**
Of November Session, 1786.

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

JAMES ALLEN, London-town; Daniel D. Addison, Annapolis.
John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byas and Co. Herring-bay; William Brown, Kent county; John Bowman (2), Wye-river.
Jeremiah T. Chase, Edward Cockey, Annapolis; James Caunt (2), Queen-Anne's county; Robert Curry (3), Chester-town.
William Embleton, Annapolis.
John Forbes, Benedict.
Thomas Graham, Annapolis.
Alexander C. Hanson, Alexander Howe, Samuel Hughes, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Margaret Hopkins, South river.
Thomas Jennings (3), Annapolis.
Ignatius Luckit, son of William, David Luckit, Port-Tobacco; Samuel Laue (2), Pig-point; Isaac Lansdale, Queen-Anne; rev. Jesse Lee, Chester-town; William Leatherwood, Patapco.
Dr. Francis Mitcheson, Queen-Anne's county; Medford and Jones, Maryland.
John Pitt, Annapolis.
Deborah Reinholds, Betty Reinholds, John Rogers, capt. Charles Ridgely (2), Tobias Ruedolph, Annapolis; Nathan Rern, William Richardson (2), Caroline county.
John Thomas Shaaf (3), Thomas N. Stockett (2); Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Mary Shaw, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Edward Simmes, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, Nicholas Sluby, Chester-town; Joseph Sprigg, Prince-George's county.
F. Lewis Tancy, care of C. Sewall.
James Cant Wright, George Welsh, Jabez Woodruff, Annapolis; John Welsh, Anne-Arundel county; William Waughlop, St. Mary's county; William Wells, Maryland.
Notley Young (2), Prince-George's county.
F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and counting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Piers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

ALL the members of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock precisely. 1

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately moved to that large and commodious house, formerly occupied by Samuel Chole, Esquire; where he purpotes taking in private boarders, by the year or day; he is also provided with good tables for the reception of horses.

107/6 VACHEL STEVENS.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white farnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of drels. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

1 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

April 18, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has erected a STAGE to run from Annapolis to Alexandria, which sets out on Mondays and Fridays from Annapolis, and from Alexandria on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Seats may be taken at Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis and at Mrs. LOMAX's in Alexandria, at two dollars and an half each passenger.

2 WILLIAM CLARK.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

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

4 X BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Steuart, Inquire of the Printers.

Virginia, February 26, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 49 1/2 acres, lying in King George county, near the Head of Machodock Creek, convenient to churches, warehouses, court house and several valuable mills; about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing, the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber of different kinds, with a dwelling house thereon, 46 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two rooms above, two closets, and a passage, to which is added a portico 46 by 12 feet, with a lodging room at each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 12, barns, and all other necessary out houses, and the whole well calculated for cropping; there are on the premises large apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the best chosen pears, cherries, plums, apricots, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the land, and know the terms, by applying to

JOHN ASHTON, sen.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN away, the first of November last, a negrolad named CHARLES, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim made, small legs, and large feet; his knees bending inwards, and has eyes inclining to red; he was seen, sometime after his elopement, driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that account may have crossed the bay. Whoever takes up said slave, and gives information of his being committed to goal, shall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

JOHN PETER.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent posturage (under a good fence) for mares at three shillings and nine pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet.

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 was got by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, whose pedigree is well known; his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure, his grand-dam by Ariel, and his great-grand-dam by Spark, out of a full bred mare; he is in high condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVALL.

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

January 29, 1787.

APETITION 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 inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK, nine years old next spring, the property of the subscriber, will cover the ensuing season at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, at five pounds current money a mare, but if paid by the first day of August next, three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will be received in lieu of five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree, as it is so well known, but it may be seen at his stable. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, at half a dollar per week, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.



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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, forty-six shares in the said company will be sold at auction, at the court-house in Alexandria, in the state of Virginia, on Monday the fourteenth of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and nine shares in the said company will be sold, at Shuter's tavern, in George town, on Monday the twenty-first day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they being the shares of such of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the first and second payments on their respective shares which have been heretofore called for by the board.

By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

April 3, 1787.

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

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

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

RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milborn 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.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico 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 the conceals 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.

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.

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.

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.

February 13, 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 Rozer 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 ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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 Higinbotham's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

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 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 Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any compulsion for the said land.

BELAIN POSEY.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

IN THE SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. LUSTATIA, A QUANTITY of Rum, and Old Spirit, both

Gin in cases, Muscovado sugars, and Coffee, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash or produce, by

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne Arundel county,

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Tellis, ROBERT MOORE.

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

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

A good price will given for any quantity of barley or hops, delivered at the works.

PETERS and CO.

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

GEORGE LEIGH, administrator
of John Roberts.