

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1788.

V I E N N A, April 23.

Y a report from general count Metrow... B... a report from general count Metrow...

April 28. Of the four battalions of Russians which have joined the army under the prince de Cobourg...

Eighty thousand recruits are registered for the ensuing year in the Austrian estates.

Every thing is prepared for our main army in Hungary to encamp as soon as the weather will permit.

L O N D O N, May 10.

Extra of a letter from Tripoli, April 1.

"The boy, in consequence of the treaty made some months since in London, has indeed performed his promise of bestowing every mark of distinction on the English.

May 16. By the mails which arrived yesterday morning we find, that the Austrians have received a check that will more than counterbalance their success at Schabatz and Yaffi.

When lord Mansfield took his determination to resign his office of chief justice of the court of King's Bench, his lordship wrote a very handsome letter to Judge Buller, and enclosed a bank bill to a considerable amount, expressing his grateful sense of Sir Francis Buller's kindness in the very able assistance that he had so cheerfully afforded him in discharge of the duties of the Bench.

If the six ships, which are preparing for sea, had nothing more in view than a summer cruise in the Channel, there would not have been such expedition made in the victualing of them, and providing the men.

The equipments of last year commenced exactly in the way that the present do—First, the guardships were prepared for sea—then other ships were commissioned in their room, and so on till half the navy of Great-Britain was got ready to face any enemy that might be inclined to attack us.

Whilst ministers have been amusing the nation with statements of a promised surplus, circumstances have occurred on the continent that portend a speedy dissolution to such expectations.

The king of Prussia, it is said, has entered Bohemia with an army of eighty thousand men.

The Russian Squadron intended for the Mediterranean, under the command of admiral Greig, will consist of twenty-six ships of the line, viz. three of

100 guns, six of 90, four of 80, eleven of 74, and thirteen frigates from 36 to 46 guns.

The above fleet will be manned by 14,000 sailors, including officers, and 28,000 troops are embarked on board, as well as infantry as cavalry, and divided into twenty battalions, viz. seven battalions of infantry, two of grenadiers, two of chaffeurs, two of artillery, one of cossacks, with 1000 horse, and six battalions, so that the fleet will contain in all 43,800 men.

The resolution of his majesty to exclude from the port of Great Britain the ships of war belonging to the belligerent powers, must of course prevent the Russians from entering the Mediterranean this year, and put them in future to great inconvenience in procuring provisions.

May 20. The plan of the new government about to be introduced in France, says a Parisian correspondent, was formed by M. de Lamoignon, keeper of the seals, and digested by four eminent lawyers.

Every species of torture, also, for the purpose of extorting criminal confessions from suspected persons, is abolished. The king has likewise ordered, that persons acquitted, who often, for want of money to have their acquittal properly announced, suffer unjustly in the opinion of the uninformed part of the world, shall have their innocence published at the royal expence.

M. d'Epresmenil, says the same correspondent, is suspected of having received intelligence from some of the printers, who worked night and day at Versailles on the new code, of the nature of the work they were employed on, by which means the projects of the court, much to their dissatisfaction, were prematurely disclosed; and consequently the parliament enabled to prepare themselves for the occasion.

The letter of Sidi Mahomet, the present emperor of Morocco, sent to all the European consuls, in which he accuses the English of being liars, is pleasantly ridiculous. M. Chenier, the French consul, who resided many years in Morocco, informs us, that this said Sidi Mahomet, after having concluded peace with Spain, secretly assembled forces to besiege Menilla, a town under the Spanish government, and being reproached for perfidy, this emperor of veracity replied—he was only at peace with his friend Don Carlos, the king of Spain, by sea, but not by land.

Extra of a letter from Vienna, April 30. "The following are the particulars of the sally made by the Turks from Belgrade."

"On the 22d instant, in the morning, the garrison of Belgrade made a third sally, more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a smart cannonade below Belgrade, as if something important was going on there; after which, 1600, according to some 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to destroy the dyke, which they attacked in the mouth of March, and landed, notwithstanding they were opposed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom, returning back to the posts in the neighbourhood, were killed; but some succours arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving five hundred of their men dead on the spot. The Imperialists had eight officers, among whom were two captains, and 280 soldiers killed, and general Bechard was wounded rather dangerously. They speak greatly in praise of a squadron of Ulahas, who arrived last, and would entirely have destroyed the Turk, if they had not jumped precipitately in-

to their boats. The enemy, it seems, intended to destroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river, having prepared things for that purpose; but being repulsed they could not effect it.

Marshal Romangow, who had promised Prince Cobourg 14,000 men, commanded by general Solukow, has recalled that general with all his forces. A number of ridiculous conjectures were made upon this recall, or, as they term it here, this separation from the Austrians, merely caused by the approach of a Seraskier with 80,000 or 90,000 men, which obliged the Russian marshal to change his plan of operations immediately, as he wished to oppose the Turkish forces directly, and leave Chocchim to fall, which it must do if no longer supported by succours from July."

N O R T H A M P T O N, July 9.

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday morning last, about three o'clock, there was a most terrible tornado or hurricane at the northerly part of the town—Mr. Stephen Whitney, who lived near what is called Lock's Pond, was awakened by a terrible rushing of wind and rain, attended with heavy thunder—he with his wife, attended with heavy thunder—he with his wife, sprung out of bed and made for the door; but before they could reach it, the house was taken from the foundation and carried away—they with five others who were a sleep in the house, were buried in the rubbish; but happily no lives were lost, although Mr. Whitney was much bruised and the others considerably hurt, but are in a likely way to recover. The trees and fences, and his barn, was also swept off. Happily it entered a piece of woods and did no other material damage.

N E W - Y O R K, July 26.

The following narrative of James Joshua Reynolds, late master of the Rising-States, of Philadelphia, was taken from his own mouth at Greenock, 3d April, 1788, in presence of Messrs. John Kippen, Andrew and James Anderson, Roger Stewart, Robert Lee, and several other gentlemen:

"Mr. Reynolds says, he was born at Philadelphia, his parents Quakers:—That he was bred to the sea, served some time in the British navy, and commanded the schooner Hammond, belonging to Mr. Robert Sheddou, then of New York, now of London: That in the year 1784, he sailed from Philadelphia as master of the Rising States, bound for Lisbon; and on the 3d of April, that he was taken off the rock of Lisbon, by two Algerine cruizers, viz. the polac Seucis, Amer Hermit, commander, and the galley Ochlanchia, and carried into slavery at Algiers, where he continued until January last: That his redemption was effected by means of one John Jacobs, a Jew, he accidentally fell in with; he had a brother, named Israel Jacobs, at Philadelphia, who transacted for his ransom with his friend, which was fixed at six thousand four hundred dollars, which they paid: That during his stay at Algiers, he saw captain Gordon, of the ship Buckskin Hero, of Glasgow, and that he died about three years ago; and, that the following persons, who were passengers or mariners on board of the said ship, were confined with him every night, for two years, on the same chain, and that they were alive when he left Algiers, viz. William Dow, second mate, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Hunter, who was steward of the ship.

"That Mr. Murdoch had told him he was of Glasgow, and that his friends were able to ransom him: That he had made many attempts to get them informed of his situation, but being debarred from the implements of writing, he feared none of them had been successful: That there were also on the same chain, one Thomas Moore, son of Dr. Moore, of Glasgow, with whom he was intimate; and, that since his liberation, he had wrote to Dr. Moore, by a smuggling cutter called the Revenge, which he met with at sea, and thinks his letter was dated the 8th of February last. He was told that a Dr. Spence and his lady were captured in the Buckskin-Hero, but never saw either of them.

"He saw at Algiers, a Mr. Robertson, of Glasgow, who was supposed to have turned Mussulman, as he had got his liberty, and was appointed cowherd to one of their grandees.

"He also knew one Maclare, a sailor of Ayr, and Archibald Thomson, and one Buchanan, from Clyde, all slaves; also a captain Kerr, of Clyde, who had been long a slave. He also saw a captain Boag, and Dr. Boag, both Scotchmen and slaves, and says, that Dr. Boag was taken in a vessel belonging to Salem. He says, that the Buckskin Hero was taken before he arrived at Algiers, and carried into Sallee, where the pirates destroyed her pass, and got her condemned as an American; that after

Mary's, Charles and Poppe petitioning the nation of a new coun-

river, July 9, 1788, fiber, on the 26th of 10, in Prince George's... ORGE VAUGHAN.

Public in general, that Church-street, in the carry on his duties in

April 29, 1788, anxious that an imma-

January 23, 1788, or LEASED,

ERRINGS, Quality, old, by RANDALL.

July 14, 1788, from the subscribers, near Lyon's creek, 1800, about five feet tall

July 8, 1788, of three years, from the member next,

G. B. CAUSIN.

Francis-Sir...

he arrived, the ship *Champion*, belonging to Baker and Lawson, of Liverpool, was taken, and her passengers destroyed in the same manner; and that he had seen Captain Dennison, who commanded her, and John Bryan, his second mate, who are slaves.

He left Algiers on the second of January last, in a Russian vessel called the *Auglinthi*, for Leghorn. He got to Laine, in Ireland, in the *Yorke*, of Belfast; and that he arrived here, from Laine, on the first instant, in the sloop *Britannia*, of Lancaster. He says, that ten other slaves were redeemed, and went to Leghorn with him, but being all Spanish or Portuguese, he knew none of them, except one Mr. Anthony le Veitch, who came a passenger with him to Ireland, and that he is brother to a Mr. John le Veitch, an eminent distiller in St. Catharine's lane, London, whose distillery, he says, was burnt by lord George Gordon's mob. He says, about a year ago, he saw a colonel Horton, at Algiers, as a traveller, and that he got his address, as living with a Mr. Drawater, Shire-lane, London."

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from one of the delegates from the city and county of New York, in the convention at Poughkeepsie, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 23, 1788.

"I have not hitherto written to you, because my mind has been too much agitated, and I had nothing to communicate which I thought could give you pleasure.—The case is now altered, and affairs have taken a complexion of the most pleasing nature. A motion was this morning carried in the committee for striking out the conditional part of the proposed ratification, and merely inserting our confidence in the forerance of congress to exert certain powers until the proposed amendments should receive a consideration.—The motion was carried by 31 against 29.—The whole southern district (except Mr. Tredwell) four of the Dutchess county members, and Mr. Williams from Washington, voted in the affirmative. The governor, judge Yates and Mr. Lansing, were in the minority. I now begin to flatter myself that all will go well, at least that we shall obtain the substance of what we are aiming at."

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length seriously commenced. A vigorous and bloody sortie has been made by the garrison of Belgrade.

"Yesterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that surrounds it, destroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the outworks. In order to calm the spirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publish directly an account of the taking of Scabatz, although it was not the regular gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprise has taken place in our favour, which is, that a body of 800 Austrians have surpris'd and brought of prince Y. shtany, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midst of his capital; and what surprises is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not set fire to Jassy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade being formally invested."

Extract of a letter from Nazareth, July 22.

"I am happy to inform you that colonel Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wyoming are taken and put in Easton gaol."

Custom-house, London, 15th November, 1788. No. 28.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Hood, who is appointed waiter and searcher of Turks-Island within your port, having in his letter of the 11th ult. stated some doubts as to the construction of that part of the late order of his majesty in council, which relates to the exportation of goods from the British West-India islands, &c. to the United States of America.—We acquaint you, we are of opinion, that the order in council of 4th April last, by reciting the enumerated articles, and allowing them to be carried to the United States of America, appears to grant a permission for those articles, which otherwise could not be exported thither, and not to affect other goods against the exportation of which there exists no express law—but if non-enumerated goods are shipped for the continent of America, the non-enumerated bond should be required, which you are to observe yourselves, and you are to signify the same to him for his information and government.

Custom-house, New-Province.

A true copy.

Collector and comptroller of the customs, Bahama.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The Imperial and Russian plenipotentiaries have daily conferences with the cabinet ministers of the crown. Our court interesting herself to put a stop to the present hostilities, will probably bring about an accommodation between the Ottoman Porte and her adversaries before the war runs out to any great length; the more especially as there are other powers who interest themselves in the same way.

"The new Dutch consul, M. de Bracke, who is going to reside at Marseilles, is now here, and yesterday had an audience of the king at Versailles."

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"An act of parliament has passed for the admission of American vessels to load SALT at Turks-Island, on paying a tonnage duty of two shillings and

six-pence. This must be of great advantage to the American commerce, as salt is seldom more than six-pence per bushel. Zachariah Hood, Esq; has great merit in effecting this admission, and who will embark in a few days for those islands, in order to carry these regulations into execution."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 10.

"The damages done by the late storms at Oporto, are estimated at 2,000,000 cruzados. The ravages made in the province of Trais la Montes are terrible. from Colmbre we learn, that the agreeable and fertile province of Beits, of which that city is the capital, has been laid waste by the over flowing of the river Mondego in such a manner that it will require many years to restore the houses, vineyards and fruit-trees, to their original state.

"As a proof that the waters were raised to a very extraordinary height to inundate so elevated a country, they have carried away three-arches of the famous bridge which is over the Mondego."

WINCHESTER, July 30.

The last accounts from Kentucky advise, that the persons who escaped being taken at the time Mr. Parviance, &c. were captured by the Indians, are safe arrived at the rapids, the place of their destination. We farther learn, that the savages keep a constant look out for boats going down the Ohio, which renders it very dangerous for adventurers to the distant region of Kentucky, notwithstanding the many boasted enjoyments which induce numbers to move there from this and other parts of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, August 7.

From the Independent Journal Extraordinary.

New York, Monday, July 28, 1788.

On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the new constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25, yeas 30, nays 25, majority 5.—The bells in the city were immediately set a ringing, and from the fort and the federal ship *Hamilton*, were fired several salutes. The merchants at the coffee-house testified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the convention, and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremitting, and toilsome exertions.—In short, a general joy run through the whole city, and several of those who were of different sentiments drank freely of the federal bowl, and declared they were now perfectly reconciled to the new constitution.

Copy of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated Friday, July 25, 1788.

"On Wednesday the convention finished the consideration of the amendments, and took up the proposition of adopting the constitution with three conditions annexed. Mr. Jones moved to insert the words 'in full confidence,' instead of the words 'upon condition.' Then Melancton Smith arose, and declared his determination to vote against a condition. He urged, that however it might otherwise be presumed, he was consistent in his principles and conduct. He was as thoroughly convinced then as he ever had been, that the constitution was radically defective, amendments to it had always been the object of his pursuit, and until Virginia came in, he had reason to believe they might have been obtained previous to the operation of the government. He was now satisfied they could not, and it was equally the dictate of reason and of duty to quit his first ground, and advance so far as that they might be received into the union. He should hereafter pursue his important and favourite object of amendments with equal zeal as before, but in a practicable way, which was only in the mode prescribed by the constitution. On the first suggestion of the plan then under consideration, he thought it might have answered the purpose; but from the reasonings of gentlemen in opposition to it, and whose opinions alone would deservedly have vast weight in the national councils, as well as from the sentiments of persons abroad, he was now persuaded the proposition would not be received, however doubtful it might appear, considered merely as an abstract and speculative question. The thing must now be abandoned as fallacious, for if persisted in, it would certainly prove in the event, only a dreadful deception to those who were serious for joining the union. He then placed in a striking and affecting light, the situation of this state in case we should not be received by congress, convulsions in the northern part, factions and discord in the rest. The strength of his own party who were seriously anxious for amending the government would be dissipated, their union lost, their object probably defeated, and they would, to use the simple figurative language of scripture, be dispersed like sheep on a mountain. He therefore concluded that was no more than a proper discharge of his public duty as well as the most advisable way of obtaining the great end of his opposition to vote against any proposition which would not be received as a ratification of the constitution.

"He was followed by G. Livingston, who spoke something to the same effect. Judge Platt rose, and only observed, that what he should do would be the dictate of his conscience, and that he should always obey firmly the determination of his judgment.

"In reply to this the president observed, that whatever his opinion might be, he stood there as a

representative of the county of Ulster; that he should therefore pursue what he believed to be the sense of that county, and vote for the conditional adoption.

"The question was then taken, and carried by a majority of two, against a conditional adoption. There were sixty members present besides the chairman.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, though I believe not in the order in which they are entered on the journal.

For Jones's amendment, for striking out the condition to the adoption.

9	members from New-York.
2	Kings county.
2	Richmond
6	West Chester.
4	Queens.
Havens,	} Suffolk.
J. Smith,	
S. adden,	} Dutchess.
Platt,	
M. Smith,	} Washington.
G. Livingston,	
De Witt,	
Williams,	

Total 31.	
Against Mr. Jones's amendment, &c.	
6	members from Ulster county.
4	Orange.
3	Cumberland.
6	Montgomery.
Swartwout,	} Dutchess.
Akin,	
R. Galic,	} Albany.
J. Lansing, jun.	
Ten Eyck,	} West Chester.
Thompson,	
Hopkins,	} Suffolk.
Parker,	
Baker,	
Tredwell,	

Total 29.
I have been rather particular in stating the business of Wednesday to you, because I think it is of a decisive nature; and I was so well pleased with Smith's speech, that I have given you the substance of it with fidelity, and nearly as I could in his own language.

"Yesterday Lansing moved to annex Smith's last proposition to the ratification, or the one which proposes to adopt with a reservation of a right to withdraw; then Mr. Jay, and after him Mr. Hamilton, rose and declared, that the reservation could answer no good purpose in itself; that it implied a distrust of the other states; that it would awaken their pride, and other passions unfriendly to the object of amendments; but what was decisive against it, it was inconsistent with the constitution, and was no ratification. Mr. Hamilton produced and read part of a letter from a gentleman of high public distinction, containing in explicit terms his opinion, that the reservation would amount to a conditional ratification and would not be received by congress. Mr. Duane and the chancellor both declared their opinion to the same effect, and they all concurred in expressing an anxious wish, that since the house had succeeded so far to an accommodation, they might now conclude the business with harmony, and to the satisfaction of both parties. M. Smith remained silent all the day; the question was postponed till to-day.

"The question was brought on this morning. M. Smith made a short speech, declaring his object in originally bringing forward the proposition. He hoped it would unite both sides; but as he found it would not, and that there was no alternative between adopting and rejecting the constitution, he should vote against the proposition. It was carried against it by a majority of three. Thank God we have now got the constitution; I congratulate you.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, and you may rely on the accuracy of it.

6	from Ulster county.
3	Columbia.
6	Montgomery.
Wesner,	} Orange.
Wood,	
Herring,	} Dutchess.
Swartwout,	
Yates,	} Albany.
Lansing,	
Ten Eyck,	} Queens.
Thompson,	
Carman,	} Suffolk.
Tredwell,	
Williams,	} Washington.
Baker,	
Parker,	

Total 28.			
N	A	Y	S.
19			Old Federalists.
Havens,	} Suffolk county.		
J. Smith,			
Scudder,	} Queens.		
Jones,			
Schreck,			
Lawrence,			

Platt, M. Smith, G. Livingston, Akin, Woodhull, Hopkins.

Total 31. Extract of another Friday afternooning.

"The committee reported; the president, and the majority of five, 30 several members us. Let us mind success. All the cation."

BEING in reports have been (colonel Mercer) Mercer, Esq; Maryland were government reconvention, that that this information some of the members the Virginia colony some persons had on to Maryland, situations respecting communication on by me, nor b ledge, nor any in Maryland, my attendance constant, from the James Mercer, B letter from his bringing him, that th up arms against believe that the mentioned report mond, or any wh mel John Mercer Given under n ginia, this t

This is the cer this date. July 8, 1788.

MY brother, having shown m Mason's (which, name) in confirm I do certify, I n such information in colonel Mafio municate to colo such information. I was in the cit the fitting of the of doors conversi vention, and the state, I never he tained in colone the fame when th

THE forego with an intentio the new contin avow the opinio put to me, but calumniators wh port I have n the state of Virgi its publication, n ters (to the best these but slightly vate business. I have written on all-that has been except one lette have written for the perusal of a of the facts the of the opinions answerable to t measure is truly ly as it exposes private nature, effectually expos propagated respo

Messrs. G. BE pleased to following extracts of An additional su ing a new churc As it is usual, in equity against or attorneys, in tively reside, and tively, shall an quired to proce court, to compe

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for the conditional
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option.
New York.
Kings county.
Richmond
West Chester.
Queens.
Suffolk.
Dutchess.
Washington.
amendment, &c.
Ulster county.
Orange.
Cumberland.
Montgomery.
Dutchess.
Albany.
West Chester.
Suffolk.
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vision of a right to with-
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it would awaken their
unfriendly to the object of
was decisive against it, in
constitution, and was so
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fetting the constitution, he
proposition. It was car-
ity of three. Thank God
stitution; I congratulate
eas and says, and you may
A S.
Ulster county.
Columbia.
Montgomery.
Orange.
Dutchess.
Albany.
Queens.
Suffolk.
Washington.
Y S.
Old Federalists.
Suffolk county.
Queens.

Platt,
M. Smith,
G. Livingston,
Akin,
Woodhull,
Hopkins,
Dutchess.
Orange.
Washington.

Total 31.

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, written Friday afternoon, shortly after he had closed the foregoing.

"The committee just this moment rose and reported; the president in the chair; the question called, and the house agreed to the report by a majority of five, 30 for it, 25 against it. There were several members out of doors, but they were all for us. Let us mingle in ejaculation to Heaven for our success. All they have to do is to engross the ratification."

BEING informed by colonel John Mercer, that reports have been circulated in Maryland, that he (colonel Mercer) had written to his brother, James Mercer, Esq; informing him, that the people of Maryland were so averse to the constitution of government recommended by the late federal convention, that they would take up arms against it; that this information had been communicated by some of the members, and particularly by me, to the Virginia convention; in consequence whereof some persons had come from the Virginia convention to Maryland, to make inquiry, and take depositions respecting it. I do hereby certify, that no such communication was made to the Virginia convention by me, nor by any other member, to my knowledge, nor any such measure as taking depositions in Maryland, mentioned, that I heard of, during my attendance at the convention, which was very constant, from the beginning to the end of it.—That James Mercer, Esq; never communicated to me any letter from his brother colonel John Mercer, informing him, that the people of Maryland would take up arms against the said new government; nor do I believe that there is any foundation for the above mentioned reports, having never heard them in Richmond, or any where else, until this day, from colonel John Mercer himself.

Given under my hand, in Stafford county, in Virginia, this 8th day of June, 1788.

G. MASON.

This is the certificate I refer to in my certificate of this date.

JAMES MERCER.

July 8, 1788.

July 8, 1788.
MY brother, John Mercer, Esq; of Annapolis, having shewn me a certificate of colonel George Mason's (which, to identify, is subscribed with my name) in confirmation of what colonel Mason says, I do certify, I never received from my brother any such information, or to that purpose, as contained in colonel Mason's certificate; nor did I ever communicate to colonel Mason, or any other person, any such information.—And I further certify, that though I was in the city of Richmond eight days during the fitting of the convention, and heard much out of doors conversation respecting the Maryland convention, and the sentiments of the people of that state, I never heard any thing like the matter contained in colonel Mason's certificate, until I read the same when shewn to me by my brother.

JAMES MERCER.

Annapolis, July 19, 1788.

THE foregoing certificates are not published with an intention to revive any question relative to the new continental government, or to disclaim or avow the opinion conveyed in the information imputed to me, but solely to expose the malice of those calumniators who fabricated and propagated the report. I have never written to but four persons in the state of Virginia respecting this government since its publication, nor is it mentioned but in seven letters (to the best of my recollection) and in some of these but slightly, being complicated with my private business. I have taken pains to regain what I have written on this subject, and am in possession of all that has been received or preserved (as I believe) except one letter to governor Randolph, which I have written for. These letters I now retain, for the perusal of any gentleman; and for the truth of the facts they contain, and the substantiality of the opinions delivered in them, I hold myself answerable to the public and individuals.—This measure is truly disagreeable and painful, particularly as it exposes letters highly confidential and of a private nature, but I know of no other method of effectually exposing the slanders which have been propagated respecting them.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Messrs. GREEN,
BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attorneys, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken,

and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empanelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PAGA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE, Trustees.

For sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

FIFTY-FOUR lots in the town of Newport, situated on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek, about three miles below Dumfries. Most of the lots lay either upon the river or creek, the streets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks sufficiently high for making wharves for ships of almost any burden to lay along side; at present ships that carry five hundred hogheads of tobacco may load safely within twice their length of the shore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the situation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the nearest navigation for vessels of any considerable burden to a very extensive and fertile country. Six thousand hogheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the present inspection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, must be from the mouth of the creek, as at present it can be navigated but by very small craft, and is daily growing worse. Bonds with approved security will be taken for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in twelve months, and carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Prince William, July 23, 1788.

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 17th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day.
A PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the fourth side of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling house, with a stack of chimneys, kitchen, corn house and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco.—Possession will be given after the 5th of November next.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

HAVING had the honour of being appointed trustees by the honourable John Rogers, Esquire, chancellor of Maryland (in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Grahame) we therefore request a meeting of the said creditors, at the house of Mr. Docket, in Lower-Martinborough, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next. We also request those indebted to make immediate payment, to enable us to close the business; should any one expect indulgence, a disappointment will attend, as the particular circumstance of this concern calls loudly for the most vigorous exertion. We have appointed Mr. Thomas Grahame to collect the debts due, and all the monies paid to him will be equal as if paid to

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
JOHN PICKNALL, Trustees.

Calvert county, July 30, 1788.
THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, I do hereby request all those indebted to the said Ogg, to make payment on or before the 15th day of August next. I will give constant attendance, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until that time at Mr. Ogg's, in Hunting-town, in the county aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving the debts due the said Ogg. The creditors of the said Ogg are requested to produce their claims, legally attested, in order that a division may be made when the property is sold and the debts collected. I also request the creditors of the said Ogg to meet me at Hunting-town, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of August next, in order to take advice respecting the terms on which the property is to be sold.

JOHN WOOLF, Trustee.

July 29, 1788.

Warburton, July 23, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WARBURTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

GEORGE DIGGES.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro WILLIAM CALWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thuston, and the other part with his son Robert Thuston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, August 3, 1788.

Anne-Arundel county, July 10, 1788.

FOR SALE.

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis,
A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postillion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phantom of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a complete set of double plated harness (with a nag's head and nose) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harp-wood, with inlaid front, patent seat, celestial top and machine pedal; with tuning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

M. B. The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money. If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and the probable length of credit may be obtained.

July 21, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of D. VY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an osabrigs shirt and crocus trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to

W. ALLEN, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 22, 1788.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th instant, an indentured Irish servant man, named JOHN GRADY, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an osabrigs shirt and trousers, an old felt hat, and an old pair shoes.—Whoever delivers the said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by

JOHN SPURRIER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,
FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property of the subscriber, LEWIS and PASKLY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is supposed they made for Maryland or Pennsylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather spare, thick lips, and talks rather tullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeche, twilled osabrig shirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several scars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Paskly, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, talks quick, and when examined strictly rather flutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dress, osabrig shirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they wear off together and probably will forge themselves passes, as Paskly can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person bringing them home to the subscriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for securing them in any goal so that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P. S. All matters of vessels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them.

Mettox, June 25, 1788.

Baltimore, July 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the worshipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTAIN'S NECK, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN SIGLO.

July 22, 1788.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Vachel Stevens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted are requested to make speedy payment.

ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.

THE visitors and agents of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE are requested to attend at the House of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, on very particular business.

July 16, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. John Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who is empowered to settle the same, by

BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

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

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jeany, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking, resembling a fine courser.

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

MAGNOLKA

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as 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 or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named ROBB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloths are unknown, as he took with him a variety when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Robb, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Stone of Baltimore, Robert Couder, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other clothes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WILFIELD. N. B. All masters of vessels and others are warned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 10 inches high; his cloths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a shan sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties, which are remote from the courts thereof.

AQUALCO, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788. RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aqualco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN MATHIAS and ALEXANDER CURRY, about thirteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nank-en jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, frisk nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him two shirts and one pair of trousers of osnabrigs, a gray knap's jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox down look, and sauffles in his talk. Mr. Curry's relations live in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Curry has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and returns them to their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he proposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the time, whose receipts shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788. To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a negro man named SHALLIGO, about five feet six or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly, very small legs, flat nose, and very wide mouth, which he laughs he commonly flutters his eyes; had on a osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or secure him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dollars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL WOOD.

Charles county, July 1, 1788. To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 1st of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 34 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington, RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrell was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This feat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it finds on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 1500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works containing 350 acres

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon county, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 400 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Fankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrife turnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 400 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrife.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one eighth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON, GEORGE GILPIN, LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1788.

V I E N N A, May 7.

At the double encounter at Turkish Dubites we had near 200 men and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and 400 subalterns and privates. The Turks lost between 3 and 400 men in the assault, and near 600 in the field. We took one of their standards. Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought, and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Every thing seems to foretel, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Occakow.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

May 10. In the subsequent accounts received from prince Lichtenstein of the late attempt to storm Dubician, he bestows great commendations on the bravery and ardour of the Austrian troops, declaring that had not major-general Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved, upon major general Khun's being wounded, been mortally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into the town.

In the general action, which followed this unsuccessful attempt, the Turks advanced so near the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of major Shubiric, with a squadron of the Kincky light-horse, when the Turks were totally routed.

The loss of the Austrians in these actions amounted to two lieutenant colonels, one captain, 117 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses killed; and three lieutenant colonels, two captains, four lieutenants, 391 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.

The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and the Austrians took one Turkish standard.

Advices from lieutenant general Fabricius, who commands the army in Transylvania, mention, that on the 20th, 26th and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men, attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Terzboung; but finding they could gain no advantage, they retreated, leaving 46 men slightly wounded.

Frequent skirmishes also happen between the Austrian volunteers posted at Craeka, in the Banquet, and the Turks, in one of which the former lately made 12 prisoners, and took a standard.

May 14. The letters from Semlin of the 7th inst. give no certain information of the Austrian army having passed the Save; nor has any account yet been received here of the siege of Belgrade having been commenced.

Four squadrons of the Waldeck dragoons marched from hence on the 6th inst. to reinforce the army under the command of prince Lichtenstein; and this morning one of the seven battalions of infantry, designed for the same army, also began its march.

L O N D O N, May 17.

Yesterday morning (May 14) some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from New-York. They are dated the 10th of April, and contain an account of every thing remaining quiet, and trade in a flourishing state. Same morning, some dispatches arrived at the above office from Halifax, which are dated the 18th of April, and contain an account of the arrival of a great many ships from London, with very rich cargoes; several from Ireland, &c. and that things remained quiet.

Same morning, also, arrived from Quebec some dispatches, which are dated the 22d of April. They contain an account of European goods being purchased with avidity; and that two ships from China were safe arrived there, and all the London ships that sailed since January.

Yesterday morning (May 14) three mails arrived at the general post office, viz. one from New-York, one from Halifax, and another from Quebec. They were all brought over in his majesty's packet boat the Prince William Henry, captain Sharp, after a short passage of only 18 days to Falmouth, which is the shortest ever known.

Although the ships which were at the islands in March and April were, in point of number and tonnage, as great as ever remembered, it is generally believed that they will be found insufficient to transport the immense produce of the late season to Europe; which is in all the islands greater than has

been experienced by the planters for more than twenty years.

Yesterday orders were sent down to Portsmouth for two houses of rendezvous to be immediately opened there, for the entering seamen into his majesty's service, to man the men of war which are getting ready for sea.

Yesterday two houses of rendezvous were opened at Wapping, and one on Tower Hill, for the entering seamen to man his majesty's ships fitting out for Channel service.

May 19. Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and push at every sail which is entering or going out of the straits mouth, in spite often of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the straits trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in great danger from the temporary hostility of the same prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards, now armed in full force, ready to strike an important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their dominions for ever.

The emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration. There is so much politeness and good breeding in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

D U B L I N, May 28.

A correspondent, on whose authority we can depend, finds a singular pleasure in recommending a remedy always at hand, for the extirpation of poison taken into the human body, or a bite of a mad dog. It is only common WAITING LIME, which a short time since M. Toustaint Navier, the king's physician at Versailles, discovered, that mixed with soap and water, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the outward wound of the bite, did not, in any instance where tried, fail to effect a cure.

May 31. It has been generally reported, that his Gallic majesty has been fired at, in returning from a ride about nine in the evening of Saturday the 18th inst. The account arrived in a letter to a gentleman in this city, and states the affair as follows:—The king, who is become very corpulent and plethoric within the last three years, was advised by M. de Senac, his first physician, to drink lime water and acid cooling liquors, and to be on horseback, if possible, every day. Some business preventing him from riding out in the forenoon of Saturday, which being over between four and five, he took a cold snack, mounted, and rode towards the town of St. Germain's, accompanied by two noblemen and six servants. About half way, on his return to Versailles, the report of a gun was heard, as if proceeding from a decayed manstrey, some walls of which are yet standing, not far from the high road.—One of the servants, who was about five or six yards behind, cried out, that a ball had carried away a part of his hat.—The king, without any marks of fear, or even surprise, commanded the ruins to be searched, whilst four men placed themselves at different parts to prevent an escape. But the bird, or rather the fowler, were no where to be seen. The evening was remarkably clear, and the walls which have been long unroofed, were exposed, with all their nitches and crannies, to a distinct view.—Whether the piece was discharged at an owl or other night-bird, inhabiting those ruins, or levelled intentionally at the king, cannot be ascertained; but the writer avers, that the fact is literally and truly as above.

L E X I N G T O N, (Kentucky) May 21.

By a late account from Louisville, we are informed, that a boat was taken up adrift, near the mouth of Goose creek: It is said she belonged to colonel Mitchel, from Berkeley county, Virginia, and supposed to have been captured by the Indians, as there were a number of balls sticking in her sides, and the floor bloody, also several casks of flour and whisky, with their heads knocked out, &c.

We also hear, that some time last week, two lads on Licking creek, who were going to a lick, fell in with two Indians riding on one horse; the lads fired on the Indians, and wounded both mortally: they dropped one of their guns and their baggage, a company was raised who pursued them, and it is said got both.

May 28. On the 15th inst. a party of five Indians who stole horses on Cain run, a branch of Elkhorn, were pursued immediately by eight men, who followed day and night, and overtook them on their

march the next day late in the evening: they fired on them, killed one dead on the spot, and wounded another badly, who with the others, made his escape, leaving all their baggage, together with the horses they had stolen. They had got within about twelve miles of the Ohio, before they were overtaken.

N E W - Y O R K, July 26.

Artificial Noses not to be relied on.

A certain inhabitant of Brussels, in a combat, had his nose mowed off; whereupon he addressed himself to a very curious and celebrated surgeon, residing at Bononia, to provide him a new one if possible; and, for a reward agreed upon, a new nose was cut out of a porter's arm.—About thirteen months after his return to his own country, on a sudden, the ingrafted nose grew cold, petrified, and within a few days dropped off.—Those of his friends who were curious in the exploration of the cause of this misfortune, discovered that the said porter died about the same instant the nose grew frigid.

August 1. A gentleman of information from North-Carolina, informs, that he left that state since its convention was in session—and that he had such information from several gentlemen belonging to the convention, as warranted him to affirm, that a few days would give us the pleasing information of that state's having adopted the constitution.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 9.

Shutting up of the Moorish ports begin now to operate very sensibly upon us, fresh provisions of every kind being no longer to be had at any price from Barbary. A fowl is now a stranger almost to the first tables. The Barbarian king perseveres, and it is difficult to say, whether immediate hostilities or lenient measures would best operate to bring him to a proper sense. At any rate the garrison are in a bad plight until they are supplied from home or the dispute made up.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Blanchard, dated Basle, in Switzer-land, April 25.

Retired in a cattle near the gates of Basle, I have seen many months making two wings, composed of whalebone, and covered with taffety, which are exactly like those of birds; and notwithstanding they cover the space of 90 feet, their lightness, joined with the force I have borrowed from the powers of mechanism, enables me to use them so easily, that I can mount with the least motion. On Monday the 5th of May, I will make a public attempt in this city; at the Margrave of Baden's, and mount myself from the court of the palace. I shall as my first trial take my parachute with me, which is a small balloon, about fifteen feet in diameter will raise and keep ready to spread when wanted. I may, perhaps, have a second of the same size for other experiments. Many motives have engaged me to perfect and execute this piece of mechanism; 1st, To find some method of direction, by a considerable diminution of the volume of the balloon; 2dly, To reduce of course the expences of an experiment to a mere nothing; 3dly, To avoid all the dangers which my ascension among a number of inaccessible mountains will expose me to, if carried by a balloon only, and driven by a bad wind, I should reach the summit of those mountains, which no mortal ever arrived at; whereas I now no longer fear those desolate places, but shall be very glad to see them, as I can easily leave them by flying. After this essay nothing will be too difficult to me, and I dare promise the success of my wings before hand, from the observations I have made in the different experiments. I have tried for these fourteen or fifteen years with machines far from the perfection of my present piece of mechanism. I flatter myself I shall yet have the satisfaction of returning to Paris on a fixed day flying in the air.

The following letter from the reverend doctor Nevil Maskelyne, astronomer royal at Greenwich, to his excellency Dr. Franklin, will inform the public of the success of Mr. Churchman's scheme for the discovery of longitude.

Greenwich, March 3d, 1788.

S I R,

ON the 2d of May, last year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compass, by Mr. Churchman, of Philadelphia, of which you desired my opinion. As he, at the same time, sent another similar paper to the board of longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think I could properly send you my private opinion, till that of the board had been taken. I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the favour of your letter, and to acquaint you that the board of longitude considered it last Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been published

Mary's, Charles and
proprietors petitioning the
formation of a new coun-
ty, which are returns from
w 8

river, July 29, 1788.
tribe, on the 26th of
co, in Prince-George's
Z. RUSSELL M'HELAN
out sixteen years of
took with him two or
y beaver coating coat,
kler; he is about five
plexion, fresh nose and
ood workman. Alex-
im; two shirts and one
A gray knap' jacket,
et, seven inches high
or down look, and
relations live in town
they may attempt to
eastern shores of Mary-
though it is probable
they were very intimate
ad to use them to that
n, shall have eight dol-
arges if brought home.

ORGE VAUGHAN.

TINGES,
ck-Maker,
e public in general, that
Church-free, near the
carry on his business in
he nearest and most ful-
at-able terms. Those
with their commands may
hall be used to render the

April 29, 1788.
ery anxious that an im-
is due them be made
omply with their engage-
the collection, have ex-
o call upon all those who
or the time, whose receipt
this notice be particularly
their power to give any
o incline to call and pay
nd a person at their late
treasury office, ready to

and BEN. HARWOOD.

nty, January 23, 1788,
or LEASED,
nging to the subscriber,
within a small distance of
; this land is adapted
or both; the house is
of April next, but I be-
y be easily obtained. For

JOHN PARNHAM.

TERRINGS,
ft Quality,
old, by
RANDALL.

July 14, 1788.
ning, from the subscriber,
nty, near Lyon's creek, a
LIGO, about five feet
at thirty years of age, has
and much inclined to belly,
and very wide mouth, with
uts his eyes; had on a new
and an old felt hat. What-
ad will bring him home, or
so that I may get 200 in
ten miles of home five dol-
ht dollars, and reasonable

SAMUEL WOOD.

aries county, July 4, 1788.
m of three years, from the
ember next,
t of land, containing about
Port-Tobacco creek, about
of Port-Tobacco; the in-
welling-house, 34 by 21 feet,
acco houses, and a variety of
ous to mention; the land is
of Indian corn and tobacco,
ferable to any in the neigh-
co for grazing. Any per-
plantation, will have an op-
ied on the premises, with
adder he may want see the
he should choose, with sta-
ate the land. Further partic-
application to the subscriber,
plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN.

nce, Francu-Street.

in the Berlin Memoirs, for 1757. from two poles not
opposite, by the learned Mr. Leonard
Euler, in a mathematical and masterly manner. The
observations of variations at sea, owing to the iron
work in the ship, and arms on board, are liable to
great uncertainty, so that differences have been found
of six degrees in the English channel.

There will be a great difference often, according
as the ship is put on one or the other tack, owing to
the soft iron on board becoming temporary magnets,
from the effect of the earth as a great magnet. Mag-
netic rocks at sea will disturb the magnet, and severe
cold in northern regions seems occasionally to render
it torpid, though it recovers itself again. On all
these accounts, and some others not less important,
the variation of the compass cannot be considered as
a general method of finding the longitude at sea, and
scarce of any use that way, now we have so much
better methods of attaining the end.

Mr. Churchman's supposition of a gradual change
of the magnetic poles, without offering any probable
physical hypothesis to account for it, must be consid-
ered as a mere hypothesis. You, Sir, who are so
well able to judge of philosophical matters, and phy-
sical causes, will, I have little doubt, join in opi-
nion with the late Dr. Halley, as I do, that the
gradual change of the magnetic poles cannot be prob-
ably accounted for from any gradual changes of the
quantity, metallic state, or magnetism, or translation
of the iron, or iron ore in the bowels of, or diffused
through the surface of the earth. Dr. Halley's hypo-
thesis of four poles, two belonging to an outer
shell, and two to an inner nucleus moveable about
the axis with less velocity of rotation than the outer
shell, is very ingenious, and well calculated to get over
this difficulty. Observations both of the variation
and dip of the needle, made throughout your contin-
ent, would be of use to throw light on this matter.

Mr. Churchman might have been well satisfied
with the judgments of such able men and good philo-
sophers as Mr. Ewing and Mr. Rittenhouse. Mr.
Dillwyn sent me another of his proposals, with the
disputes between him and the principal mathematici-
ans with you, for the royal society, which I forward-
ed there. I hope you receive, I mean your philoso-
phical society, my Greenwich observations, now
published up to the end of 1786, and published an-
nually. They are ordered you by the council. I
shall be gratified by the continuance of the present
of your memoirs, if thought proper, and am sensi-
ble of the honour of being a member. Your future
correspondence will do honour to, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

And old friend,

N. MASKELYNE.

ANNAPOLIS, August 14.

Ratification of the constitution by the convention of the
state of New-York.

WE the delegates of the people of the state of
New-York, duly elected and met in convention,
having maturely considered the constitution for the
United States of America, agreed to on the seven-
teenth day of September, in the year one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the convention
then assembled at Philadelphia, in the common-
wealth of Pennsylvania (a copy whereof precedes
these presents) and having also seriously and delib-
erately considered the present situation of the United
States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally vested in and con-
sequently derived from the people, and that govern-
ment is instituted by them for their common inter-
est, protection and security.

That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pur-
suit of happiness, are essential rights which every gov-
ernment ought to respect and preserve.

That the powers of government may be re-assum-
ed by the people, whenever it shall become neces-
sary to their happiness; that every power, jurisdic-
tion and right, which is not by the said constitution
clearly delegated to the congress of the United
States, or the departments of the government there-
of, remains to the people of the several states, or to
their respective state governments, to whom they
may have granted the same; and that those clauses
in the said constitution, which declare that con-
gress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do
not imply that congress is entitled to any powers
not given by the said constitution; but such clauses
are to be construed either as exceptions to certain
specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater
caution.

That the people have an equal natural and un-
alienable right, freely and peaceably to exercise
their religion, according to the dictates of con-
science; and that no religious sect or society ought
to be favoured or established by law in preference of
others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear
arms; that a well regulated militia, including the
body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the
proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state.

That the militia should not be subject to martial
law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrec-
tion.

That standing armies in time of peace are dan-
gerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except
in cases of necessity, and that at all times the mili-
tary should be under strict subordination to the civil
power.

That in the time of peace no soldier ought to be
quartered in any house without the consent of the

owner; and in time of war only by the civil magis-
trate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or
destituted of his freehold, or exiled, or deprived of
his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property,
but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopar-
dy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor,
unless in case of impeachment, be punished more
than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is en-
titled to an inquiry into the lawfulness of such re-
straint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and
that such inquiry and removal ought not to be denied
or delayed, except when, on account of public dan-
ger, the congress shall suspend the privilege of the
writ of habeas corpus.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor
excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual pun-
ishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land and
naval forces, and of the militia when in actual ser-
vice, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment
or indictment by a grand jury ought to be observed
as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes
cognizable by the judiciary of the United States;
and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an
impartial jury of the county where the crime was
committed; and that no person can be found guilty
without the unanimous consent of such jury.—
But in cases of crimes not committed within any
county of any of the United States, and in cases of
crimes committed within any county in which a gen-
eral insurrection may prevail, or which may be in
the possession of a foreign enemy, the inquiry and
trial may be in such county as the congress shall by
law direct; which county in the two cases last men-
tioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to
that county in which the crime may have been com-
mitted. And that in all criminal prosecutions, the
accused ought to be informed of the cause and na-
ture of his accusation, to be confronted with his
accusers and the witnesses against him, to have the
means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance
of council for his defence, and should not be com-
pelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains
by the common law of England, is one of the great-
est securities to the rights of a free people, and ought
to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from
all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person,
his papers or his property; and therefore, that all
warrants to search suspected places, or seize any
freeman, his papers or property, without informa-
tion upon oath or affirmation of sufficient cause, are
grievous and oppressive; and that all general war-
rants (or such in which the place or person suspect-
ed are not particularly designated) are dangerous and
ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assem-
ble together to consult for their common good, or
to instruct their representatives, and that every per-
son has a right to petition or apply to the legislature
for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be vi-
olated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an elec-
tion of the president and vice president, so that no
officer who may be appointed by the congress to act
as president, in case of the removal, death, resigna-
tion or inability, of the president and vice-president,
can in any case continue to act beyond the termina-
tion of the period for which the last president and
vice-president were elected.

That nothing contained in the said constitution,
is to be construed to prevent the legislature of any
state from passing laws at its discretion, from time
to time, to divide such state into convenient districts,
and to apportion its representatives to and amongst
such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said consti-
tution, against *ex post facto* laws, extends only to
laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in causes, determinable according
to the course of the common law, ought to be by writ
of error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in
cases in which a state may be a party, does not ex-
tend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any
suit, by any person against a state.

That the judicial power of the United States, as
to controversies between citizens of the same state,
claiming lands under grants of different states, is
not to be construed to extend to any other contro-
versies between them, except those which relate
to such lands, so claimed, under grants of different
states.

That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the
United States, or of any other court to be instituted
by the congress, is not in any case to be increased,
enlarged or extended, by any fiction, collusion or
mere suggestion; and that no treaty is to be con-
strued, so to operate, as to alter the constitution of
any state.

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that
the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated,
and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent
with the said constitution, and in confidence that
the amendments which shall have been proposed to
the said constitution will receive an early and ma-
ture consideration, WE, the said delegates, in the
name and in behalf of the people of the state of

New-York, DO, by these presents, assent to and
RATIFY the said constitution. In full confidence,
nevertheless, that until a convention shall be called
and convened for proposing amendments to the said
constitution, the militia of this state will not be
continued in service out of this state for a longer
term than six weeks, without the consent of the le-
gislation thereof; that the congress will not make
or alter any regulation in this state, respecting the
times, places, and manner of holding elections for
senators or representatives, unless the legislature
of this state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or
regulations for the purpose, or from any circum-
stance be incapable of making the same; and that
in those cases such power will only be exercised un-
til the legislature of this state shall make provision
in the premises; that no excise will be imposed on
any article of the growth, production, or manufac-
ture of the United States, or any of them, within
this state, ardent spirits excepted; and that the con-
gress will not lay direct taxes within this state, but
when the monies arising from the impost and excise
shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor
until congress shall first have made a requisition up-
on this state to assess, levy and pay the amount of
such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed
in the said constitution, in such way and manner as
the legislature of this state shall judge best; but that
in such case, if the state shall neglect or refuse to
pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then
the congress may assess and levy this state's propor-
tion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum
per annum, from the time at which the same was re-
quired to be paid.

DONE in convention at Poughkeepsie, in the
county of Dutchess, in the state of New-
York, the 26th day of July, in the year of
our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
eighty-eight.

By order of the convention,

GEO. CLINTON, President.

Attested, JOHN M'KESSON,
ABM. B. BANCKER,

Secretaries.

AND the convention do, in the name and be-
half of the people of the state of New-York, enjoin
it upon their representatives in the congress, to ex-
ert all their influence and use all reasonable means to
obtain a ratification of the following amendments to
the said constitution in the manner prescribed there-
in; and in all laws to be passed by the congress in
the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said
amendments as far as the constitution will admit.

That there shall be one representative for every
thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enu-
meration or census mentioned in the constitution,
until the whole number of representatives amounts
to two hundred; after which that number shall be
continued or increased, but not diminished, as con-
gress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the
congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule pre-
scribed for the apportionment of representatives and
direct taxes.

That the congress do not impose any excise on any
article (except ardent spirits) of the growth, pro-
duction, or manufacture of the United States, or any
of them.

That congress do not lay direct taxes, but when
the monies arising from the impost and excise shall
be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then,
until congress shall first have made a requisition up-
on the states to assess, levy, and pay their respec-
tive proportion of such requisition, agreeably to the
census fixed in the said constitution, in such way
and manner as the legislature of the respective
states shall judge best; and in such case, if any state
shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursu-
ant to such requisition, then congress may assess and
levy such state's proportion, together with interest,
at the rate of six per centum *per annum*, from the time
of payment prescribed in such requisition.

That the congress shall not make or alter any re-
gulation, in any state, respecting the times, places
and manner of holding elections for senators or re-
presentatives, unless the legislature of such state
shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for
the purpose, or from any circumstance, be incap-
able of making the same, and then only, until the
legislature of such state shall make provision in the
premises; provided that congress may prescribe the
time for the election of representatives.

That no persons, except natural born citizens, or
such as were citizens on or before the fourth day of
July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the
United States during the war, and have at any time,
since the 4th of July, 1776, become citizens of one
or other of the United States, and who shall be
freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of presi-
dent, vice president, or members of either house of
the congress of the United States.

That the congress do not grant monopolies, or
erect any company with exclusive advantages of com-
merce.

That no standing army or regular troops shall be
raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the
consent of two thirds of the senators and representa-
tives present in each house.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the
United States without the assent of two thirds of the
senators and representatives present in each house.

That the congress shall not declare war without
the concurrence of two thirds of the senators and
representatives present in each house.

That the privileg
by any law, be susp
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...allent to and full confidence, shall be called to the aid of the said state will not be late for a longer period of the le- will not make, respecting the ing elections, the legislature to make laws or from any circum- same; and that be exercised un- all make provision will be imposed on tion, or manufac- y of them, within and that the con- this state, but impoit and excise ic exigencies, nor le a requisition, ap- pay the amount of to the census fixed way and manner as dge best; but that neglect or refuse to ch requisition, then this state's propor- rate of six per centum ch the same was re-

Poughkeepsie, in the state of New- July, in the year of seven hundred and

ANTON, President.

Secretaries,

in the name and be- of New-York, enjoin the congress, to ex- all reasonable means to lowing amendments in manner prescribed there- by the congress in o the spirit of the said titation will admit.

representative for every according to the con- d in the constitution, representatives amount to that number shall be not diminished, as con- to such ratio as the omity to the rule pre- of representatives and

impose any excise on any of the growth, pro- the United States, or any

y direct taxes, but when impoit and excise shall ic exigencies, nor then, ve made a requisition up- and then only, until the shall make provision in the congress may prescribe the representatives.

t natural born citizens, or before the fourth day of held commissions under the war, and have at any time, 1766, become citizens of one States, and who shall be ible to the places of pre- members of either house of d States.

not grant monopolies, or exclusive advantages of com- y or regular troops shall be time of peace, without the the senators and representa-

orrowed on the credit of the e assent of two thirds of the present in each house. all not declare war without thirds of the senators and each house.

That the privilege of the *habeas corpus* shall not, by any law, be suspended for a longer term than six months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the congress next following the passing the act for such suspension.

That the right of the congress to exercise exclusive legislation over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of a particular state, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, shall not be so exercised as to exempt the inhabitants of such district from paying the like taxes, imposts, duties and excises, as shall be imposed on the other inhabitants of the state in which such district may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said district from arrest or crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the said district.

That the right of exclusive legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, shall not authorize the congress to make any law to prevent the laws of the states respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and criminal matters, except as to such persons as shall be in the service of the United States; nor to them with respect to crimes committed without such places.

That the compensation for the senators and representatives be ascertained by standing laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of compensation shall operate for the benefit of the representatives, until after a subsequent election shall have been had.

That the journals of the congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to treaties of military operations, as in the judgment of either house shall require secrecy; and that both houses of congress shall always keep their doors open during their session, unless the business may in their opinion require secrecy. That the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals whenever two members in either house may require it.

That no capitation tax shall ever be laid by the congress.

That no person be eligible for a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the legislatures of the respective states may recall their senators or either of them, and elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the senators so recalled were appointed.

That no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the executives of the states to fill the vacancies of senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective legislatures.

That the power of congress to pass uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, shall only extend to merchants and other traders; and that the states respectively may pass laws for the relief of other insolvent debtors.

That no person shall be eligible to the office of president of the United States, a third time.

That the executive shall not grant pardons for treason, unless with the consent of the congress; but may, at his discretion, grant reprieves to persons convicted of treason, until their causes can be laid before the congress.

That the president or person exercising his powers for the time being, shall not command an army in the field in person, without the previous desire of the congress.

That all letters patent, commissions, pardons, writs, and process of the United States, shall run in the name of *The People of the United States*, and be tested in the name of the president of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, or the first judge of the court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the congress shall not constitute, ordain or establish, any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the trial of causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and in all other cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the supreme court of the United States has not original jurisdiction, the causes shall be heard, tried and determined, in some one of the state courts, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal to be established for that purpose, by the congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments shall consist of the senate, the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the first or senior judge, for the time being, of the highest court of general and ordinary common law jurisdiction in each state; that the congress shall, by standing laws, designate the courts in the respective states answering this description, and in the states having no courts exactly answering this description, shall designate some other court, preferring such, if any there be, whose judge or judges may hold their places during good behaviour: provided that no more than one judge, other than judges of the supreme court of the United States, shall come from one state. That the congress be authorized to pass laws for compensating the said judges for such services, and for compelling their attendance; and that a majority at least of the said

judges shall be requisite to constitute the said court. That no person impeached shall sit as a member thereof—that each member shall, previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the cause; and that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree, of the supreme court of the United States in any cause in which that court has original jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make concerning the same, shall, upon application, have a commission, to be issued by the president of the United States, to such men learned in the law as he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint not less than seven, authorizing such commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the errors in such judgment, or to review such sentence, and decree as the case may be, and to do justice to the parties in the premises.

That no judge of the supreme court of the United States shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no controversies respecting land, unless it relate to claims of territory or jurisdiction between states, or to claims of land between individuals, or between states and individuals under the grants of different states.

That the militia of any state shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof.

That the words *without the consent of the congress*, in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, be expunged.

That the senators and representatives, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the constitutions or rights of the respective states.

That the legislatures of the respective states may make provision by law, that the electors of the election districts, to be by them appointed, shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of such district for the term of one year immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the representatives of such state.

DONE in convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the convention,
GEO CLINTON, President.

Attested, JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.
ABM. B. BANCER, }

August 11, 1788.
THE members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, in this city, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM PACA, Steward.

Annapolis, August 3, 1788.
VACHEL YATES,
STAY-MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed to Prince-George's-street, next door to Dr. Murray's, in this city, where he carries on his business as usual.

August 13, 1788.
COMMITTED to my custody, a young man by the name of RUFEN MOORE, on suspicion of horse-stealing, who had in his possession two mares, one a roan about fourteen hands and an half high, about four years old, which he acknowledges to be the property of John Baptist Medley, of Montgomery county; the other a small black mare, about six years old, branded on the near buttock, but so obscure that it cannot be made out, she is about thirteen hands and an half high, shod before, and has a fore back. Whoever own either of the mares are desired to apply, prove property and pay charges, to
DAVID SEUWART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 5, 1788.
RAN away from the subscriber, near Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, on the 29th of last month, a negro woman named POLL, about twenty-five years of age, she is something under the common size, has a dark spot in the white of one of her eyes, a scar in each cheek, and is about three or four months gone with child; had on and took with her two olinabrig shirts, one white ditto, a new olinabrig jacket and petticoat, a half worn Russia shawl ditto, a checked swankin ditto, a new pompadour ground calico habit, a new coarse lawn apron and handkerchief; it is probable that she may endeavour to harbour in Annapolis or Baltimore town. Whoever brings home the said servant, if taken out of the county, shall have three pounds reward, paid by
CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

THERE is at the plantation of John Burgo, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, supposed to be twelve years old, has no perceivable brand, and is a little hip swollen. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CATON, HAIR-DRESSER,

BERG leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he carries on the above business in all its different branches, in the house next below the Printing-Office, and flatters himself, that his application and attention to the duties of his profession will merit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whose favours he most respectfully solicits.

May 9, 1788.
Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This tract is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2300 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 1200 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, one to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 12th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keepriffe furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keepriffe.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

The sale at Leesburg is mentioned in the above advertisement to be on the 15th of September next, being Loudon court day; the court day happens on the 8th of September, the sale, however, is to be on the 12th. For the lands advertised to be sold on Friday the 19th of September next, at Keepriffe, the same times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in the said advertisement for the Occoquan works and the lands contiguous thereto.

HAVING had the honour of being appointed trustees by the honourable John Rogers, Esquire, chancellor of Maryland (in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Grahame) we therefore request a meeting of the said creditors, at the house of Mr. Docket, in Lower-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 18th day of August next. We also request those indebted to make immediate payment, to enable us to close the business; should any one expect indulgence, a disappointment will attend, as the particular circumstance of this concern calls loudly for the most vigorous exertion. We have appointed Mr. Thomas Grahame to collect the debts due, and all the monies paid to him will be equal as if paid to
CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.
JOHN SPICKNALL, }

Calvert county, July 30, 1788.

PICKLED HERRINGS,
Of the First Quality,
To be Sold, by
JOHN RANDALL.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington. RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner or settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers, J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.— If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such addresses that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD. N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Charles county, July 8, 1788. To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 15th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian food and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

FOR SALE

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postilion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a complete set of double plated harness (with a nag's head as a crest) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harpiford, with inlaid front, patent swell, celestina stop and machine pedal; with tuning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

THOMAS RUFFLAND.

N. B. The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money: If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and is probable a length of credit may be obtained.

July 21, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to W. A. LEIN, Sheriff of Calvert county.

3

July 23, 1788.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th instant, an indentured Irish servant man, named JOHN GRADY, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat, and an old pair shoes.—Whoever delivers the said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by JOHN SPURRIER.

3X

Charles county, near Newport, June 28, 1788. THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about 9 years old this spring, 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, and drags his hinder feet when he trots, his mine and tail very thin, branded thus T though tolerable small. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENNETT WATHEN, Jun.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peery, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

Prince-George's county, July 29, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the fourth side of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling house, with a stack of chimneys, kitchen, corn house and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco.—Possession will be given after the 31st of November next.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.

Warburton, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WARBURTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

GEORGE DIGGES.

For sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

FIFTY-FOUR lots in the town of Newport, situated on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek, about three miles below Dumfries. Most of the lots lay either upon the river or creek, the streets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks sufficiently high for making wharves for ships of almost any burden to lay along side; at present ships that carry five hundred hogheads of tobacco may load safely within twice their length of the shore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the situation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the nearest navigation for vessels of any considerable burden to a very extensive and fertile country. Six thousand hogheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the present inspection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, must be from the mouth of the creek, as at present it can be navigated but by very small craft, and is daily growing worse. Bonds with approved security will be taken for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in twelve months, and carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Prince William, July 23, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro WILLIAM CALWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thuston, and the other part with his son Robert Thuston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, August 5, 1788.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

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

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as 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 or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Owner.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN FARNHAM.

JOHN FARNHAM.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipts shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.

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ascended by boats
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driven between the
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1785.
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000 barrels of flour on
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ship, and all on board

H I A. August 6.
merican gentleman at Leg-
resident at Abingdon.
of Mr. Horace Mann,
e, I have lately been in-
who has dubb'd me his
nce is a great amateur of
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two buckets fastened to a
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s at the waite-head to fill
continue to go on perpe-
ded so well, I am encour-
achine, for demonstrating
RA BOREALIS, &c.; &c.
th much more labour."

Pittsburg, July 26.
the falls of Multnomah
the 12th instant, before Is-
and Ottawa Indians (sup-
anderers mentioned in the
ed the people at that place
and a negro belonging to
one of the Indians was kil-
g him, and several others
beat off without any other
e having been no account
nce, and letters of the 8th
ved to the Superintendent,
chiefs were gone to the
the Indians are to collect
it is hoped there will be
michief done by such par-

August 8. On Thursday, the 28th ult. about five
o'clock in the afternoon, the powder-mill belonging
to Mr. Thomas Roberts, in Lower Merion, supposed
to contain about 60 lbs of powder, was blown up,
occasioned by one Richard Sills taking a chissel to
empty the mortars, whereby he was driven up to the
roof, and so much hurt that he lived but 12 hours
after. All his cloaths were burnt, and his flesh was
as black as a coal. It is remarkable, about 4 weeks
ago a mill that stood on the same spot was blown up,
with 150 lbs. of powder. Luckily there was no per-
son near it at that time.

A New-York paper of Tuesday last has the follow-
ing article:—

"It was yesterday resolved in Congress, that the
first meeting of the congress under the new constitu-
tion should be at "Baltimore."

"On this question there were thirteen states present
—Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,
voted in the affirmative—New Jersey, New York,
Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-
Hampshire, in the negative."

A letter of the 5th instant, from the same place,
says—"It is conjectured by many, that, on recon-
sidering to-day the proceedings of yesterday, previous
to ratifying them, they will be altered, or objected
to: in consequence of which, New-York will have a
chance, and perhaps Philadelphia a second."

It is with singular pleasure that we inform the
public, that a child that had been fifteen minutes
under water a few days ago in our river, and was
taken out apparently dead, was perfectly recovered
by following the directions published by the HUMAN
SOCIETY of this city. A circumstance deserves to
be mentioned here that contributed chiefly to the re-
covery of this child. Many respectable merchants,
whose stores are on our wharves, have consented to
have the directions of the society hung up in their
counting houses.—It was by procuring suddenly a
copy of these directions in the counting house of
Mr. George Latimer, and strictly following them,
that the life of this child was saved by Mr. Latimer
and others, without the assistance of a physician.

Aug. 9. A Boston paper says. "In the Cato, from
France, came passenger, Peter Ossiquette, who we
are told is a son to the king of the Six Nations, and
whom the marquis de la Fayette some time since sent
to France to be educated.—He speaks the French and
English languages with accuracy, and is acquainted
with most of the branches of polite education—mu-
sic, &c. and is on his way to the Indian country."

PETERSBURG, August 7.

The New Constitution rejected by North-Carolina!
By a gentleman from Hillsborough, North-Carolina,
we learn, that on Thursday last, the conven-
tion of that state finished the discussion of the new
constitution—when the question was put on pre-
vious amendments, which was carried by a majority
of near one third—Amendments were accordingly a-
greed upon, which are to be submitted to the confi-
deration of the citizens of the United States.

On Friday and Saturday following the convention
was debating on the subject of fixing the seat of the
government of that state—and at length concluded
on appointing commissioners, to fix on the most eli-
gible situation in Wake county, any where within
ten miles of the court-house of that county, for that
purpose.—After having concluded this business,
they adjourned.

Notice to Subscribers.

THE Laws of Maryland, from 1763 to 1784, di-
rected to be printed by the general assembly, un-
der the direction of Alexander Contee Hanson, Es-
quire, have been lodged in the different counties, for
the subscribers, a considerable time, of which due in-
formation has been given.—I am, therefore, under the
necessity of informing those who have not yet taken
their books, that unless they apply for them in one
month from this date, warrants will be issued against
them, without respect, to compel a compliance with
their contracts, the binding force of which has been
tried before a magistrate, and after a full hearing, and
impartial consideration, judgment has been given in my
favour.

Aug. 21, 1788. 1 FREDRICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF SIXTY GUINEAS,
will be run for, over the course near Annapolis,
on Thursday, the 29th day of October next, agreeable
to the rules established by the said club, with this altera-
tion only, that any person, not a member of the club,
may start his horse, mare or gelding, for the purse,
on paying one shilling in the pound entrance, and be en-
titled to the purse should his horse win.

Those members of the club, who have not paid up
their subscriptions fully, are requested to pay their re-
spective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time be-
fore the race, who is empowered to receive the same.

The members of the club are requested to meet at
Mr. George Mann's, at 9 o'clock the morning of the
race.

August 28, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may con-
cern, that the subscriber intends to petition the
general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting,
to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying in Worcester
county, late in the possession of William Hopewell, de-
ceased.

Richard Byland,
LAWBERT BYLAND.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, August 20, 1788.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in
general, and her old customers in particular, that
he continues to keep a lodging and boarding house, in
Cornhill-street, for the accommodation of gentlemen;
and returns her sincere thanks to her old friends for
their patronage, and flatters herself, from her assiduity
and attention, to merit their approbation.

SUSANNA BREWER.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Brewer,
late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested
to make immediate payment, and those who may have
any claims against the same, are desired to bring them
in legally proved, that they may be settled, by

18276 SUSANNA BREWER, admx.

Charles county, August 1, 1788.

WHEREAS some malicious and evil disposed per-
sons have maliciously, scandalously and diabo-
lically, to the great prejudice of me, the subscriber,
propagated sundry falsehoods respecting my conduct as
collector of the taxes, particularly, that my being in
arrears to the state was caused by my converting the
public money to my own use, in making large pur-
chases, and improving the same, in the town of
Dumfries, in Virginia. In contradiction whereof, I
refer the candid reader to the following certificate, un-
der the hand and seal of the clerk of the court where
it is said the purchase was made; the original of which
I have in my possession, for the inspection of those who
may choose to see it, and in the following words, to
wit:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Prince William county, ff.

I Robert Graham, clerk of the court of said county,
do hereby certify, that Charles Mankin has no convey-
ance for any lands, lots, or other estate, recorded in
this county within ten years past. In testimony where-
of I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of
of the said county, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the
thirteenth year of the commonwealth, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-eight.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Blush, when this you see, of those assertions, thou
false insinuations, if not told to all sensibility of huma-
nity. Lay your hand on your heart, and consider the
cruelty of the diabolical scheme you have taken, to ru-
in and blast the reputation of him, who calls God to
witness, never inclined to injure you.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Calvert county, July 30, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable
chancellor of Maryland trustee for Basil William-
son, of Calvert county, an insolvent debtor, requests
all persons having claims against the said William-
son, to exhibit them legally authenticated, by the 22d day
of August next, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a
dividend. I shall attend at Lower-Marlborough for
that purpose.

17876 WILLIAM LYLES.

August 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be
made by the subscriber, to the next Anne-Arundel
county court, for a commission to ascertain the
boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land
called SCANTLY, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

JOHN CHEW.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of
June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's
county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN M'BRIDE
and ALEXANDER CURREY, about nineteen years of
age each; Reuben had on and took with him two of-
nabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat,
nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five
feet five inches high fresh complexion, snub nose and
short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alex-
ander had on and took with him, two shirts and one
pair of trousers of olnabrigs, a gray knap't jacket,
and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high,
much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and
snaubles in his talk. M'Brice's relations live in Sun-
berry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to
get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Mary-
land, where Currey has friends, though it is probable
they will continue together as they were very intimate.
Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that
their master may get them again, shall have eight dol-
lars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home,
paid by

6X GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that
he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the
church, where he purposes to carry on his business in
all its various branches, in the neatest and most fash-
ionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those
who please to favour him with their commands may
depend that every exertion shall be used to render sa-
tisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

August 13, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody, a young man
by the name of REUBEN MOORE, on suspicion
of horse-stealing, who had in his possession two mares,
one a roan about fourteen hands and an half high, about
four years old, which he acknowledges to be the prop-
erty of John Baptist Medley, of Montgomery county;
the other a small black mare, about six years old,
branded on the near buttock, but so obscure that it
cannot be made out, she is about thirteen hands and
an half high, shod before, and has a fore back. Who-
ever own either of the mares are desired to apply,
prove property and pay charges, to

2 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM CATON, HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen
of the city of Annapolis, that he carries on the
above business in all its different branches, in the house
next below the Printing-Office, and flatters himself,
that his application and attention to the duties of his
profession will merit the countenance and encourage-
ment of the public, whose favours he most respectfully
solicits.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of
the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the
estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of
his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Mon-
day, the 28th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county,
containing about twenty-two acres, on which is
erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known
by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This tract is
equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands
on navigable water and is supplied by a large and con-
stant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same
day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river,
in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another
tract of land, situate on said river, near the above
lands, and in the county of Prince-William, contain-
ing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be
sold,undry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the
said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same
day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate
on the river Occoquan, and near the above works,
containing 3500 acres

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be
sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the
Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, con-
taining 602 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on a-
bout 20000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan
Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the
Great Falls and in the county of Loudon, one con-
taining 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at
the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th
of September next, being the first day of Loudon
court, one tract of land, called Reid's Land, situate
in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the
land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of
Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack riv-
er and on Catoccon mountain; and also the right to
a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by
said Semple from lord Fankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be
sold at Keppritze turnpike, one tract of land, situate in
Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls,
called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.
—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patow-
mack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres,
whereon is erected a furnace called Keppritze.—Take-
wife a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berke-
ley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above
lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the pur-
chaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works,
and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will
be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with
approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase
money in one year, one other fourth in two years, ano-
ther fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth
part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands
will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase
money, and two years for the other half, on giving
bond on interest with approved security.—We agree
to advertise and make sale of the above lands and prop-
erty, at the times and places mentioned, as com-
missioners appointed by the high court of chan-
cery.

14 JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale
of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence
on the next fair day.

The sale at Leesburg is mentioned in the above ad-
vertisement to be on the 15th of September next be-
ing Loudon court day; the court day happens on the
28th of September, the sale, however, is to be on the
15th. For the lands advertised to be sold on Friday
the 19th of September next, at Keppritze, the same
times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in
the said advertisement for the Occoquan works and
the lands contiguous thereto.

Annapolis, August 3, 1788.

VACHEL YATES, STAY-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and
the public in general, that he has removed
to Prince-George's-street next door to Dr. Mur-
ray's, in this city, where he carries on his business as
usual.

2 3W

August 5, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Nottingham,
in Prince-George's county, on the 15th of last
month, a negro woman named POLL, about twenty-
five years of age, she is something under the common
size, has a dark spot in the white of one of her eyes,
a scar in each cheek, and is about three or four months
gone with child; had on and took with her two olna-
brig shirts, one white ditto, a new olnabrig jacket and
petticoat, a half worn Russia flannel ditto, a checked
swankin ditto, a new pompadour ground calico habit, a
new coarse lawn apron and handkerchiefs; it is probable
that she may endeavour to harbour in Annapolis or
Baltimore-town. Whoever brings home the said ser-
vant, if taken out of the county, shall have three
pounds reward, paid by

2 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington, RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unsubmitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,

M. Jonathan Burrell was elected a commissioner or settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. A Naway a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pyc, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swann of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO. N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it. If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD. N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 30th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN. July 29, 1788.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

For sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

FOR SALE.

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postillion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a complete set of double plated harness (with a nag's head as a crest) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harpsicord, with inlaid front, patent swell, celestina stop and machine pedal; with tuning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

THOMAS RULAND.

N. B. The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money: If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and is probable a length of credit may be obtained.

July 21, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; was on an osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to

W. ALLEIN, Sheriff of Calvert county

Charles county, near Newport, June 28, 1788.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, taken up this spring, 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, and drags, his hinder feet when he trots, his mane and tail very thin, branded thus T though tolerable small. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENNETT WATHEN, Junr.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port Tobacco.

Prince-George's county, July 29, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the south side of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling house, with a stack of chimnies, kitchen, corn-house and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco. Possession will be given after the 5th of November next.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Youngest.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, I do hereby request all those indebted to the said Ogg, to make payments on or before the 15th day of August next. I will give constant attendance, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until that time at Mr. Ogg's, in Hunting-town, in the county aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving the debts due the said Ogg. The creditors of the said Ogg are requested to produce their claims, legally attested, in order that a division may be made when the property is sold and the debts collected. I also request the creditors of the said Ogg to meet me at Hunting-town, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of August next, in order to take advice respecting the terms on which the property is to be sold.

JOHN WOLFF, Trustee.

July 29, 1788.

FIFTY FOUR lots in the town of Newport, situated on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek, about three miles below Dumfries. Most of the lots by either upon the river or creek, the streets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks sufficiently high for making wharves for ships of almost any burden to lay along side; at present ships that carry five hundred hogheads of tobacco may load safely within twice their length of the shore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the situation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the nearest navigation for vessels of any considerable burden to a very extensive and fertile country. Six thousand hogheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the present inspection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, must be from the mouth of the creek, as at present it can be navigated but by very small craft, and is daily growing worse. Bonds with approved security will be taken for three fourths of the purchase money payable in twelve months, and carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

CURTIS BULLET.

Prince William, July 23, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro WILLIAM CALLWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with Colonel Thuston, and the other part with his son Robert Thuston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Anne Arundel county, August 5, 1788.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardy a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

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

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom. The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as 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 or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN FARNHAM.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.